

THE ESPLANADES.—In their present condition, the Esplanades on the purliens of the Fort and Black Town are not looked after as they ought to be, heaps of sand or undulating mounds of earth surround them. I need not remind you how much it would improve the appearance of the city and conduce to the health of the inhabitants living in their neighbourhood, if these Esplanades had neat foot-paths made round them with avenues of shady trees which may afford places of recreation to the poorer classes among the inhabitants of Black Town, whose means do not permit them to keep or have conveyances to take them to such places of public resort as the People's Park and the Promenade.

MARKETS.—Some time ago, I brought to the notice of the Board the disgusting state of some of the existing Markets, recent visits confirm the opinion I then formed of them. I need not reiterate what I then said, especially as it is in contemplation to build a large General Market in a suitable spot in the Town. I cannot however pass two very important points with respect to these Markets and the Slaughter Houses of the several districts of the city. The first point is the continued sale of blown meat. The practice from all reports that I hear is a very common one, of the injurious effect of blown meat on the health of the consumers, there can be no doubt. It is our duty therefore to exercise the utmost vigilance in prosecuting and punishing those who may commit so grave an offence as to sell such meat in open day-light. The second point I would bring to your notice is the kind of men who are permitted to frequent and to sell meat in the Markets and Slaughter Houses. I have seen men about these places whose personal appearance showed almost to a certainty that they were affected with ulcerous and other diseases, and yet some of them were vendors of meat which is bought from them and eaten at our tables.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.—As the Municipal Act is about to be revised, I would suggest that application be made to have the Commissioner of Police, as a Member of our Board. He would be of great help to us in carrying out sanitary reforms, and I think that you will agree with me when I say that we have a right to the services of the Commissioner inasmuch as we contribute a considerable portion of the public Funds towards the maintenance of the Police.

Our Engineering staff also, considering the vast extent of the city committed to our care, is not what it ought to be. I would suggest that we apply to the Government to appoint an Engineer of their own as an Honorary Member of our Board, to aid us with his professional advice and assistance.

In addition to these two Ex-officio Members, I would also have the Sanitary Commissioner and the Chief Medical Officer of the Presidency as Honorary Member of the Board. The acknowledged ability and energy of the one, and the professional experience of the other, would greatly aid us in carrying out those measures of Sanitary reform, on which I have made some remarks at the beginning of these observations.

LIGHTING.—With respect to the lighting of the city, I am aware that there is a scheme under contemplation to light the street with gas, but in the meanwhile nobody will deny that the light which the present street Lamps afford, rather "serves to make darkness visible." I do not hesitate to state that the most inferior description of oil is used, that the lamps are not properly cleaned out, and that the dull glimmering light is often out in many of our streets before the time. I would suggest that some Firm have the contract entrusted to it, Messrs. Orr and Co., of the Mount Road, for instance, may be asked to undertake the lighting of the city on contract, or their branch Firm of Messrs. Orr and Barton at Bangalore. It is no doubt owing to the very imperfect light on the road, that so many shop-robberies by night have recently taken place.

Those are the observations that occurred to me on perusing our President's Minute; I trust they will be found useful in carrying out those Municipal reforms which we, as Members of the Municipal Board of the Capital of Southern India, have so much at heart.

J. G. COLEMAN,
Honorary Municipal Commissioner.

1. Number of pages. 64
2. Date of repair. 13-10-
3. Initials of Referencer. J

M.R.O. 1-22,400-22-11-80.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.

578

Press

~~Mis.~~

Dated

22-5-

1867.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Public Letter to Gov 12th Feb 1867

Sur-22nd May 1867
In Public Rs. 450/6/2

Honorary Municipal Commissioner.

J. G. COLEMAN, ESQ.

MINUTE
BY

22ND JANUARY.
1867.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
MADRAS, February 14th, 1867.

Ever since I commenced work as President of the Municipal Commission, my attention has been directed to the very faulty and inefficient method of carrying out the conservancy of this extensive District, and it has caused me a good deal of anxiety as to how in our present state of Funds we could re-organize the Establishment. I have on several occasions brought to the notice of my colleagues, how far behind hand we were in our conservancy system, but I might more correctly say "want of system," and this opinion has been endorsed by all, and very strongly by Major Coleman in his Minute.

The difficulty, however, as in every other scheme for improvement is the old cry, "want of Funds," but I hope to be able to show that without a very ruinous increase to our expenditure, we may put our conservancy on a better and more efficient footing.

I advocated in my Minute of the 28th Ultimo an increase in our Sanitary Inspectors, and that there should be an Inspector and Deputy to each District, but I am disposed to think on reconsideration, this would not work well, and that there would be a divided responsibility. I am entirely opposed to the appointment of "An Health Officer," in the first place we have not the funds to command the services of an Health Officer, a Medical man who should have no other work but that of the Municipal Commission, and we could not ask on a small salary, a gentleman to poke his nose into all the places I should require him to go. (I observe by an extract from the Calcutta paper the other day, that it is proposed doing away with the Health Officer of the Municipal Commission at Calcutta, Dr. Tonnerre, who was drawing a salary of 1,600 Rupees a month.) What I should wish to see would be a "Chief Sanitary Inspector" with a good European Inspector under him in each District, all responsible to him, and all working on the same system, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector would thus be responsible to the Commissioner for the proper conservancy of their several Districts. I attach special importance to the fact of the Sanitary Inspector in each District being an European, I do not care how good the Native may be, but I defy him to be equal to the requirements of the present day, and a man of his class cannot have that weight and authority with the Native community which an European would have, nor can he maintain proper control and regularity of system such as would be enforced by an European. The Head Overseer and Sub-Inspectors should be East Indians or Natives, who if intelligent and active, will afford the Inspectors valuable assistance, with regard to local information.

I consider three grades of Overseers will afford better means of punishing misconduct and neglect of duty and rewarding zeal and activity by enabling us to reduce and promote—it will make the subordinates look sharp after their superiors, and the latter be cautious how they are caught napping. I want, therefore, Europeans for the three very important offices of Sanitary Inspectors of Districts, and they should only be selected after mature deliberation and searching enquiry into antecedents and be taken on probation for six months.

My experience of an East Indian Inspector as far as Black Town is concerned is not favorable.

Our present Conservancy Establishment is as follows:

No. 1 District.		No. 2 District.		No. 3 District.	
1 Inspector on a salary of (per mensem)	Rs. 120	1 Inspector	Rs. 120 0	1 Inspector	Rs. 120 0
1 Head Overseer	50	1 Overseer	40 0	1 Overseer	35 0
1 Overseer	55	1 do.	35 0	1 do.	30 0
1 do.	30	1 do.	30 0	1 do.	30 0
1 Duffadar	14	1 Deputy Overseer	17 8	1 Duffadar	17 8
				1 Writer	20 0
	249		212 8		85 8
				Total	726 8

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
22nd May 1867.*

No. 153. Read the following letter from the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

(Here enter 9th April 1867).

No. 154. ORDER THEREON, 22nd May 1867, No. 578.

The Governor in Council regrets that it is not in his power to support the application made in the foregoing letter, for a grant from the general revenues, to enable the Municipal Commissioners to make more adequate provision for the conservancy of the town. The Government are very sensible of the magnitude of the task devolving on the Commissioners, in carrying out the conservancy of this large and straggling town, with its extensive suburbs and outlying villages, and, if, when all available revenues have been fully utilized, additional funds should still be wanting for purposes of real necessity, the Governor in Council will be prepared to give his best consideration to any application which the Municipal Commissioners may then deem it proper to make.

2. It cannot be said that this is the case at present. It appears from a letter addressed by the Commissioners to the Government, little more than two months ago, that the collections made under one of the principal heads of municipal taxation leviable under the present Act have fallen short of the amount assessed by nearly a lakh and a half of Rupees; and the Council of the Governor has now before it a Bill, which, if it should become law, will raise the municipal revenues to a sum nearly fifty per cent. in excess of the amount which, according to the Commissioner's estimates, should be collected under the present Act.

(True Extract).

Chief Secretary.

To the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras:

Exd. J. H. Burns.

To this number I had proposed adding three Deputy Inspectors on a salary of Rs. 75, each making a total expenditure on our Conservancy Establishment in the Executive Department, of Rs. 951-8-0.

What I now propose is as follows:

	Rs.
1 Chief Sanitary Inspector, salary per mensem.....	250
Allowance for 2 Horses.....	90
Head Overseer and Head Writer for the Office.....	60
1 Writer for general Office-work.....	20
	420

No. 1 District.	Rs.	No. 2 District.	Rs.	No. 3 District.	Rs.
1 Inspector.....	120	1 Inspector.....	120	1 Inspector.....	120
1 Head Overseer or Sub-Inspector.....	50	1 Head Overseer or Sub-Inspector.....	50	1 Head Overseer or Sub-Inspector.....	50
1 1st Class Overseer.....	35	1 1st Class Overseer.....	35	1 1st Class Overseer.....	35
1 2nd Class do.	25	1 2nd Class do.	25	1 2nd Class do.	25
1 3rd Class do.	15	1 3rd Class do.	15	1 3rd Class do.	15
	245		245		245

Grand Total Rs. 1,355

As Head Overseer and Record Writer, I consider indispensably necessary in order to keep the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Office in an efficient state.

The allowance of Rs. 90 for 2 Horses may be thought large, but my Sanitary Inspector out of his 120 Rs. a month salary has to pay 60 Rs. a month for an Horse and Carriage, without which he could not get about his District in a Madras sun, so he in reality only receives 60 Rs. per mensem. A Chief Sanitary Inspector who has to cover so much ground as twenty-seven square miles must therefore have two Horses, and the keep of Horses now is very expensive.

It will be seen therefore that the proposed increase over the present Establishment will be as Rs. 1,155 to 720-8-0, or 438-8-0 per mensem, but if we include the three Deputy Inspectors proposed to be added to our present Establishment then the increase would be Rs. 951-8-0 per mensem, and I think by the scheme I propose, if we are careful to get good men, this sum will be laid out.

Of course all hinges on the selection of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, an active, zealous, and intelligent man at the head of the Conservancy Department, will infuse fresh life in that sluggish body, and I should expect in six months' time to see a very marked difference in the appearance of Madras.

I believe in the man I am about to propose to my colleagues as our Chief Sanitary Inspector. Viz, Mr. Wheeler, the Sanitary Inspector of the 2nd District, we shall find combined all the requisites for this important office, it may be said perhaps that my experience of Mr. Wheeler is but a short one, and so it is, but it does not take me long to ascertain when I have good or bad tools to deal with, and I have the highest possible opinion of Mr. Wheeler's qualifications for the post I propose him to fill, and I am the more anxious to place him in a better position and one which will induce him to remain in our service, as some time ago he told me he was only up here on leave from the Mauritius, where he holds a good appointment in the Police, with prospect of a Pension at the expiration of his service, and that failing his obtaining a better appointment at Madras or in India where his health has been very good, he should return very shortly to the Mauritius. I believe though that if we do not contrive somehow to increase his salary he will be taken away from us, either for the Police or some other good appointment, and sooner than lose his services at a time which I consider a very critical one for the Municipal Commission, for there is a great outcry made, and I admit in some respects very deservedly as to our "Non-Conservancy System." I am prepared until our Funds are in a better and sounder state to

relinquish one hundred Rupees a month of my salary—if we get the increase to our Revenues we hope for, then to put our conservancy on a really workable and efficient system (and I think in the plan proposed though of course like all others it has its defects) an increase take it at its highest figure of Rupees 428-8-0 per mensem, would be money which the Tax-payers might say, was well expended. Look at the Calcutta Municipality, who in the salary of one official, "An Health Officer," expend more than our whole Conservancy Establishment will cost, supposing we carry out this scheme. I have not been at Calcutta since 1854, so cannot speak as to its present state, but I have no pleasing recollection of its sanitary condition in the China and other Bazaars and even the more aristocratic localities, and Miss Carpenter who had good opportunities of judging of the two cities told me we need not fear comparison with Calcutta.

February 20th.—I had written thus far, when on the evening of the 18th Instant I received from Mr. Wheeler the letter to which I have appended this Minute and I find my views for better Conservancy are very considerably strengthened by the knowledge that had my lamented predecessor lived, he would have endeavoured to carry out very much the same plan with regard to efficiency of our Conservancy Department and the raising of Mr. Wheeler to the head of that Department as I have now proposed, and I feel sure therefore in weighing the Pros and Cons, my colleagues will attach due weight to the views of their late Chief Officer.

If you accede to my proposal, then I think the sooner we reorganize the Conservancy Department and secure the services of three good Europeans for the three District Sanitary Inspectorships the better, and whoever makes out our Monthly Abstracts may deduct 100 Rupees from my salary for this month, and the Assessor and Collector can place it to credit of Conservancy Account.

On Friday last the 15th Instant, I met the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, Colonel Boleau and Captain Goddard, Executive Engineer at the Perambore Lines, right wing, in order to consult as to the plan proposed by the Executive Engineer for carrying the sewage of the Barracks to a spot in the Cossitollah Nullah, close to the road, and which I have all along maintained to be the most objectionable outlet. I need scarcely say but that the Sanitary Commissioner concurred in my view, the Superintending Engineer requested I would let him have plans of our Drainage, but I should be glad to know where these are, for on sending to the Engineer's Office, an old worn-out Map of Black Town was shown me, and there appears to be no plan whatever showing the Municipal Drainage, so our new Engineer will for a time be working in the dark; This should be at once remedied and a proper Map of the Municipal limits showing all our Drainage and proposed Drainage works with the Levels, &c., &c., drawn, but to do this will of course require extra assistance in our Engineer Department, and I propose therefore that the services of Major Clay be asked for from the Government for this purpose, and that he and Mr. Standish Lee combined prepare a Plan, I should think from two to three months might serve to do this, and it will be an advantage to Mr. Lee being associated at first with an officer who I must say during the short time he has been at work, has shown a great amount of zeal and activity in his Department, he should have to fix upon what we consider a sufficient salary for Major Clay while so employed, and give him what he requires by way of assistance, I consider it would be money well expended.

CHOOLEY BAZAAR ROAD, 4th Division, No. 36.—The Head of this leads out of Sydenham Road, opposite a filthy Tank, into which the main Drain running through Choolay Market has its outlet, but this Drain is a fearful nuisance at present, and until we can take off some of the water from the Tank (a private one) we can do nothing. I looked at this on Tuesday morning with Major Clay, Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Riordan, the Superintendent of the People's Park, and I hope without much difficulty we may convey all this sewage eventually into large Pits in the People's Park, where it will be utilized and be the means of giving good crops of hay than at present.

At the end of the Choolay Road not far from the Tank, on the opposite side of the road, is a large waste piece of ground, the property of Messrs. Ganes and Co., which is in reality an open Latrine.

MADRAS, 22nd January 1867.

I have read Colonel Denison's able Minute with much pleasure, and I concur in all that he says of the state of the Drains, ~~and~~ I have however some observations to make on a few of the salient points of that Minute, which I trust will not be found unworthy of the consideration of the Board.

THE DRAINS.—Regarding the Drains of the city, and especially of such Districts, as Black Town, Big Pareherry, Chintadrepettah, and other densely populated places, there can be but one opinion. A resident of the shortest period in Madras, will at once see, that they are in the most filthy condition, and this arises as much from the bad system of sewage everywhere observable, as from the want of sufficient and regular supervision in their cleansing. With respect to the system of sewage, it will be observed that the Drains, as they are at present constructed, are mere receptacles of filth, than useful for any purpose of drainage. The rubbish from each inhabited house of the Town accumulates day after day, there being no effectual means of removing the deposits, ferments and causes those offensive exhalations which give rise to so much sickness. When the Drains are cleansed, the matter scooped out is permitted to lie on the sides of the road,) sometimes two or three days), and hence the surrounding atmosphere is tainted, and the neighbourhood rendered unhealthy. For instance, the stench from the Drains in Stringer's Street, Town, and that from the column at the North-East angle of the Fort is something fearful, when we consider the large area of the city round which they are conveyed. I would suggest here that when the Drains are covered as at the back of Oakes and Co.'s, and Stringer's Street, two air shafts of sufficient height should be erected at prescribed distances. This will carry the air of the sewers above the air respired by the inhabitants. Besides these Drains, there are many shallow tanks and marshes unfilled, and these especially during the hot weather send forth effluvia, almost as injurious to health as the Drains of which I have written. To the effectual carrying out however of any remedial measures, which may suggest themselves to us, we have two difficulties to contend against. The first is that there is not sufficient personal supervision. Our staff of Sanitary Inspectors is too small. To expect that these Inspectors would do all the work of inspecting so large a city as Madras with anything like satisfaction, is simply impossible. I would therefore propose the employment of additional Inspectors, with a sufficient establishment of Overseers and Peons and Carts. The number of these latter subordinates should be so regulated as to accomplish the work of scavenging and cleansing the Town by a certain hour in the morning, say eight A. M., and once again in the evening between four and five. In this respect, namely, of cleansing out the Drains, and keeping the roads and lanes of the city free from unhealthy rubbish, the Districts of Black Town and Big Pareherry claim our *immediate attention*. Every attempt, however, at reform has been met with the statement, that a new system of drainage is in contemplation, and that we should wait for that. I allude to the comprehensive system proposed by that able Engineer Officer, Captain Tulloch. Under our present Governor, who displays very great interest in the Municipal reforms, which our city sadly needs, I have no doubt that a beginning of that system may be made, but the scheme is so gigantic a one and involves so large an outlay of money, that I am apprehensive that should Captain Tulloch's system be begun, it will progress but slowly. Our endeavour ought to be to economize our Funds, and that can best be done by dispensing with the wholesale reforms of the roads here and there. In making this suggestion, I do not mean that our roads should be neglected, what I mean is that they should be carefully watched and by constant watering and repairing in time they must be made to last longer than they do at present, and then the heavy cost of reform every two years I here just referred to, may be put off to a further period. While on the subject of roads I may say, without fear of contradiction, that there is not sufficient personal supervision of them, as of the Drains. Independently of this, there is no attention paid to the dressing up of the sides of the roads. For instance, if we look at that great thoroughfare, the North Beach Road, beginning from the Promenade and stretching on towards Royapooram, and compare it with the same road leading on towards St. Thomé to the South, we shall find a marked difference in this respect, that the latter has a good and strong-built foot-path, which the former is without, but needs even more urgently than the latter, as much as it is one of the most constantly frequented of thoroughfares. That portion of this road which cuts across the Cooum Bar, I am glad to learn, is about to be bridged over, a measure which will do away with the annual cost of reforming the road after the monsoons so as to render it accessible to traffic.

On Saturday I attended at the Vepery Police Court, where on the previous day Mr. Wheeler had gained his cause against the Proprietor of the Choolay Market and had him fined 300 Rs., and he also got two fines imposed of 40 Rs. each for blown meat, and another of 10 Rs. for allowing sewage from an house to run into a Drain, but were this to be enforced in every instance, our Municipal Funds would soon be in a flourishing condition. I was glad to get a very strong opinion before the Magistrate from Dr. Duff, as to the unwholesomeness of fish and shell-fish caught in the Cooum, as also the practice of stirring up the foul bed of this great Cess-pool as has been the case near Government House Bridge and in many other parts.

On Tuesday I inspected with Major Clay and my Sanitary Inspector the new Latrines erected by Dr. Colvin Smith at the Vepery Hospital; these Latrines, most simple in construction, being formed out of an old Stable at a cost of 15 Rupees, were perfect models of cleanliness and had not the slightest offensive odour; I append Dr. Colvin Smith's letter to me about them, as also a small sketch, I only wish our latrines were at all in the same state, but of course one cannot expect public Latrines to be kept in the same state as private ones on so small a scale as those at the Vepery Hospital.

WEDNESDAY, February 20th.—On Wednesday morning I met Mr. Jesudasan Pillay at the General Hospital Gate, as I wished to inspect with him the Latrines on the Monegar Choultry Esplanade, concerning which we had received so strong a report from the Commissioner of Police. On going into the Hospital Compound to have a look at what had been done as to closing the Drains which had previously conveyed Hospital washings, &c., into the main street at a spot where there was no means of carrying off the offensive matter, I found all the Drains closed but two at the East end, I observed however a double row of tubs full of what was stated to be Hospital washings and urine; on asking through Mr. Jesudasan Pillay how long these tubs, twelve in number, had been there, one Native said four or five days, another since 11 A. M. the previous day, and would be removed about 10 A. M. on the day I was there, failing however to get any certain information, I asked for an Apothecary, when Assistant Apothecary Mr. Tyrrell came, he however could give me no information whatever on the subject. On going to Office, I addressed the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals officially on the subject of the nuisance caused by removing the contents of these tubs at that hour of the day in the Carts provided by Mr. Pritchard, which are not properly adapted for the purpose, and my letter is on the list of papers before you to-day.

We then proceeded to the Monegar Choultry Latrines, and for some way on the road beyond the Tinnevely Settlement, it was very evident that along the road for a considerable distance Natives had made use of it for calls of nature, but the Monegar Choultry Plain on the West side was something fearful to contemplate, and I saw several Natives seated in the open, though there was a Latrine close at hand, and which at the time of my inspection was comparatively clean and fit for use. I only saw one Policeman the whole way from where I crossed the rail-road to some distance along the road, he was at the corner of a tank, but though he must have seen what I did, took no notice, his Number was 286. The other Latrines were being cleaned out, and by the great show of activity manifested, I expect the Sanitary Inspector and Overseers had been warned of my visit, and that had I taken them unawares, I should have found a different state of things. Something however should be done as to the putting of our Latrines on a better system, we might try on a small scale Dr. Colvin Smith's plan and see how it answers.

On my way to the General Hospital yesterday morning I met a Cart drawn by Convicts and in charge of No. 407 Police Peon coming down the centre of the road, and on my return at the Tannah Monument Esplanade, Police Peon No. 77, was looking at two bandies going along the centre of the road without taking any notice of them.

THURSDAY, February 21st.—There is a practice I observe of moving heavy logs of wood in Carts at hours when the streets are most crowded. Last evening while superintending the planting of trees round the Island at a quarter to six, I observed a Cart close to Government House Bridge with an immense Beam on it at the time when the Bridge was crowded this is very likely to cause an accident; on inquiry I ascertained it belonged to some Native in the Custom House who was

building by the Round Tannah, Mount Road. The Collector of Customs should be written to about this, and if the man is really under his orders he should be made to cart his timber at a time when the streets and bridges are not likely to be crowded. This morning I met Mr. Orr, Mr. Jesudasan Pillay and Mr. Wheeler at the Trevelyan Water Works, and he is to give me a plan for flushing the Main Drain; there is at present an immense amount of power wasted by having the Conducting Pipe from the Steam Engine raised too high.

Mr. Orr wished to see the Steam Engine at work, and I gave orders that it should be got ready for his inspection at 11 A. M. to-morrow. We inspected the Drains and means of flushing, but except in one spot near the Water Works there was no water to do it; and on looking at the Drain where it crosses the Monument Esplanade to Kelly's Column, I am not surprised at the difficulty in flushing as apparently the water has to run up-hill, I have desired Mr. Orr should be supplied with the Levels across this Esplanade and with all the information we can give him, but until we get our Map with the Drainage work and Levels clearly marked out, we cannot do much.

There was a small Fire Engine at the Trevelyan Water Works, the property of the Commission, and which was, I believe, purchased of Messrs. Line and Co. for 250 Rupees, or thereabouts. An American Watering Engine I had on my Estate on the Hills, and which cost £4, would put out a fire much sooner than this apology for a Fire Engine.

CHARLES DENISON.

MY DEAR COLONEL DENISON,

I am glad you approve of my Latrines. I send you an Extract from my Yearly Report on the Vepery Dispensary regarding them with a very rough sketch.

Yours truly,
COLVIN SMITH.

19th February 1867.

Extract from Annual Report for the year 1866.

The filthy old Latrines have been shut up, and new ones constructed, by "converting two of the stalls on either side of Stable into Latrines, the one for males, the other for females, matting has been placed in front; at the head of each stall, a strong rafter well tarred, has been let into the partition wall on either side about a foot from the ground, and 18 inches from the wall, then smaller pieces of wood, also well tarred, are attached to the rafter about 1½ foot apart inclining upwards, these are let into the wall for support to the arms when the patients are at stool. The faeces is dropped on dry earth, while the urine is passed into tarred chatties, placed inside and below the rafter."

2nd. "On either side of each stall, three oblong holes have been made equi-distant, a few inches deep for the reception of seculent matter and a chatty well tarred placed in front for the urine. This second arrangement is used by patients who do not approve of the first; but both answer very well, and are equally used. I recommend them as being the cheapest, (the ones now in use with tar, &c., only cost Rupees 15,) having no Chunam or Brick-work, and most like what Natives are accustomed to, and as the Toties find no difficulty in keeping them clean. A building of the dimensions of a stable, with stalls, gives ample room and ventilation, which should not be neglected even in a Privy."

COLVIN SMITH, M.D.,

Surgeon, Vepery Dispensary.

VEPERY DISPENSARY, 19th February 1867.

I was not aware when I commenced my Minute, appended to this letter, that in the scheme I was about to propose for the better conservancy of the Municipal District, I was treading on the footsteps of my lamented predecessor. This will, I feel sure, have its due weight with my colleagues.

C. D.

COLONEL C. DENISON,

President, Municipal Commission,

Madras.

MADRAS, 16th February 1867.

SIR,

As the probation of my Inspectorship will terminate at the end of the present month, and as my leave from the Mauritius Government is drawing to a close, it becomes necessary, that I should decide either or returning to the Mauritius, or remain in India, and with a view of doing so, I beg most respectfully to apply to you, to know whether there is any likelihood of my obtaining

I consider we should do very wrong indeed were we not to make it worth Mr. Wheeler's while to remain in the Department. I consider him a very valuable Public Servant.

C. D.

a higher, or more remunerative appointment, such as would be worth my while to resign the Colonial Service, for I may mention that my salary in the Mauritius, including allowances, and share of fines, averages five hundred Rupees a month, of course the place is twice as expensive as India, and my only reason for preferring to take employment in India, and to give up a service which will entitle me to pension, and which I have already belonged to for five years, is my health, which has so much improved here, that I am anxious to remain.

On the dismissal of Mr. Birk, who received two hundred Rupees a month, I applied for his appointment, and although it was divided into three Inspectorships, I was advised by my friends to accept one of the appointments on probation only for six months, inasmuch, as there were good prospects in the Department.

Shortly before the death of the late Colonel Temple I applied for the Assessors'hip, when I explained to him the position and emoluments of my appointment in the Mauritius, compared with one I hold here. He then told me, that he was highly pleased with the way in which I did my duty, as his Sanitary Inspector, that he would be sorry to lose my services in that particular branch of the Department, and that at the beginning of the New Year he intended making certain changes, with the view of putting the Conservancy Department on a more efficient footing, when he would place me at the head of it, giving me charge of all three Districts within Municipal limits, and making me responsible, not only for their Sanitary condition, but also for the work performed by the Subordinates of my Department.

I am glad to find that in the Scheme I propose, I am only carrying out the views of my lamented Predecessor.

C. D.

Under this arrangement a higher remuneration was promised, sufficient to induce me to resign the appointment I hold in the Mauritius.

I have had quite sufficient experience of the value of Mr. Wheeler's services during my short tenure of office not to require any record of my Predecessor's views on this subject, for I feel confident had he lived he would have carried out the Scheme as contemplated by him.

C. D.

I regret much there is no record of that lamented Officer's views with reference to me, but I think that Major Coleman, and probably some of the other Commissioners can bear testimony to various conversations, referring to the improvement of the Conservancy, when favorable mention was made of me by the late President.

We get a deal of work out of Mr. Wheeler for £144 per annum, and in the last few days he has got in Fines above 390 Rupees.

C. D.

I will not deny that I accepted and continue to hold the appointment, as a help to the half

Sooner than lose his services and in order to place him when I consider he would be the right man in the right place as "Chief Sanitary Inspector." I would until our Funds are in a more prosperous and healthy state, give up 100 Rs. a month of my salary.

C. D.

pay I draw from the Mauritius Government, I shall however be always glad to serve the Municipal Commission if I can obtain sufficient remuneration for my services. It is not for me to say how far I have acquitted myself to the satisfaction of those gentlemen, under whom I had, and have the honor of working, but the records of the Office will bear testimony to the extent of my instrumentality in suggesting and carrying out recent sanitary reforms, and I respectfully trust that I may not be considered as over-estimating my abilities, when I state that I feel confident I shall be able to conduct the duties of the Conservancy Department as its Superintendent. It may not be out of place here to adduce, one instance among others, of the evidence of my zeal and exertions, it is this—viz., the fines paid into the Municipal Office through the Police Court in consequence of Summonses served by me, have in the aggregate amounted to more than the whole amount I have as yet received as salary.

In addition to my special work, I am prepared also to conduct, the more important prosecutions in behalf of the Municipal Commission having had considerable

This is a very important point. I attended at the Vepery Police Court on Friday last and was much struck with the clear and lucid manner in which Mr. Wheeler handled the cases.

C. D.

experience in criminal prosecutions of every description, I have no doubt that Sanitary Inspectors may be had for the present salary, and perhaps even less, but it is a question, whether any Officer possessing intelligence and judgment and worthy of trust, will accept the office for sixty Rupees a month.

We cannot expect it, and my opinion is very strong as to the absolute necessity if we wish to have our work of Conservancy and Sanitation properly done, that the Sanitary Inspectors should be Europeans.

C. D.

The most important of all.

C. D.

The Sanitary Branch what with improved Markets, better regulated Slaughter Houses, and a superior system of Drainage, is daily increasing in importance, and the duties connected with it more arduous. When it is considered, that the Taxing and Engineering branches have each an Executive Officer responsible to the Commission, it will be apparent that the sanitary, which is none the less important, requires an Executive Head also for its management.

I have been induced to lay these facts before you from the hopes of advancement held out to me, by the late President as already mentioned, as well as to enable me, to decide as to the tenor of my communication to the Mauritius Government.

Most favorably, as said before, I look upon Mr. Wheeler as a most useful hard working and intelligent Officer, and it affords me much pleasure to bear public testimony to his worth. I have not of course had very long experience of his services, but it does not take me long to find out when I have good and bad tools to deal with, and I should be glad to think each District had so good a Sanitary Inspector as the 2nd District.

C. D.

I conclude in the hope that although it is not much that I have done for the short period I have served under your orders, yet from the little you have seen of me, you will be disposed to favorably consider my application.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. CHRS. WHEELER,

Sanitary Inspector.

MADRAS, 27th February 1867.

I have already in a Minute to the Board directed its attention to the urgent necessity that exists for adding to the strength of our Conservancy Establishment. It is daily becoming more and more patent to every mind that the present staff of Inspectors falls far short of the actual Sanitary requirements of so large an area as is enclosed within our Municipal limits. I therefore think that Colonel Denison's scheme for reorganizing the Conservancy Establishment ought to be given every possible support. The only vital objection against the adoption of this scheme is, as far as I can judge, a "want of Funds." But it is fearful to contemplate the results that are likely to accrue if matters are not remedied; and if the cry "want of Funds" which has been, ever and anon, raised against every new plan for removing nuisances, is allowed to prevail. I think therefore that the outlay might with safety be sanctioned with modification and the proposition of the President be given a fair trial. I have no hesitation whatever in concurring with Colonel Denison when he suggests the appointment of a Chief Sanitary Inspector as a medium of communication between the Subordinate Municipal Department and the Board. It is needless to observe that the placing of an immediate control over the acts of the Conservancy Establishment would be much to its advantage. It would ensure a more efficient and careful discipline amongst the whole body of the Sanitary Establishment. I would suggest therefore, to prevent any future misunderstandings, that the duties of the Chief Sanitary Inspector be strictly defined before that Officer is engaged. He might conduct all the prosecutions on behalf of the Municipality. He might be required to be in daily attendance at the Office except on those days on which he inspects the Districts under his supervision. He might be called upon to make periodical inspections. A part of his duties might consist in seeing that a Diary is kept by every one of his subordinates and that the Diaries are submitted to him at stated times—and that from these Diaries he might furnish the Board with a Report weekly or bi-weekly of the working of the whole Department. If all this is effectually carried out, I cannot but augur success to the scheme. If this method of supervision is well pursued, I cannot but congratulate ourselves on soon hearing less murmuring about filthy streets and unsightly lanes and unremoved nuisances.

As the position of the Chief Sanitary Inspector will be a responsible one, and as that Officer will be called upon, at times, to exercise much authority and prudence and sound and acute judgment, it will behove the Board to be very choice in its selection. A mistake made in the man chosen might be the death-blow of the scheme. Colonel Denison has thought fit to name Mr. Wheeler whom he considers in every way eligible for the proposed new appointment. Mr. Wheeler, one of the three Sanitary Inspectors, who has during the brief period he has served the Commission, given evident proof of his tact, energy, and intelligence. Colonel Denison is certain would be here the right man in the right place. It is pleasing to me to be able to coincide with the Colonel even in this particular. Mr. Wheeler has written to the Board to know whether his prospects are likely to be bettered in the Department. When Mr. Wheeler applied for the post he now holds, I had pleasure in backing his application. That Mr. Wheeler has done credit to my recommendation is borne out by the satisfactory manner in which he has fulfilled his duties and by the testimony which was borne of him by the late Colonel Temple. The other Members will also, I am sure, certify to Mr. Wheeler's having worked well. According to Mr. Wheeler's statement he entered the Department under the full belief that his endeavours to please would be appreciated and his welfare promoted. Mr. Wheeler's letter is before the Board. It remains for it to consider whether his services are to be parted with, or whether his continuance in the Department is to be made worth his while. I for one should be sorry to lose Mr. Wheeler's services. I would therefore advise that his letter be taken well into consideration by the Board, and that if the Chief Sanitary Inspectorship is to be made at all, Mr. Wheeler be appointed.

The next point which demands a brief notice is in reference to the three Inspectors to be employed under the Chief Sanitary Inspector. Colonel Denison is inclined to think that these Inspectors should necessarily be Europeans. He has been led to attach especial importance to securing the services of European Inspectors owing to the unfavorable impression he has conceived of East Indians and Natives from his experience of those persons belonging to these two

Public Letter to Eng 12 26/6/67
19 of 1867

MINUTE

BY THE

PRESIDENT,

February 14, 1867.

Ministry
153

classes how are at present employed by the Municipality. While I am willing to concede thus that Colonel Denison's view is correct, yet it would be nothing but reasonable and fair to have the Inspectorships open to applicants from all classes. And if only a liberal remuneration be offered, there would be found among the higher ranks of East Indians and Natives men of standing ability and intelligence, who would be willing enough to enlist in the service and serve the Department with credit to themselves and to the sects to which they may belong.

I have alluded to the principal points of Colonel Denison's Minute. In conclusion I would ask the Members of the Board to give Colonel Denison's scheme a fair consideration, as its carrying out would in the end prove beneficial to the Conservancy Department.

J. G. COLEMAN,
Honorary Municipal Commissioner.

MADRAS, 28th February 1867.

MINUTE.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE ;
MADRAS, 22nd February 1867.

Having already minuted on the subject of the Conservancy Establishment, I will only now draw attention to the views of our late President, Colonel Temple, regarding its supervision, as expressed in his Minute dated 17th December last:—

"The Conservancy Department should for efficient work also have one responsible Head denominated the 'Health Officer,' but the Funds at the disposal of the Board do not admit of such an arrangement, and the next best course has been adopted, viz., that of placing the three Sanitary Inspectors under the control of the three paid Commissioners, each being in charge of a Magisterial District."

I can hardly reconcile this with Mr. Wheeler's statement that "shortly before the death of the late Colonel Temple, I applied for the Assessorship, when I explained to him the position and emoluments of my appointment in the Mauritius, compared with the one I hold here. He then told me that he was highly pleased with the way in which I did my duty, as his Sanitary Inspector that he would be sorry to lose my services in that particular branch of the Department, and that at the beginning of the new year he intended making certain changes, with the view of putting the Conservancy Department on a more efficient footing, when he would place me, at the head of it, giving me charge of all three Districts within Municipal limits, and making me responsible, not only for their sanitary condition, but also for the work performed by the Subordinates of my Department. Under these arrangements a higher remuneration was promised, sufficient to induce me to resign the appointment I hold in the Mauritius." Although I am aware that Colonel Temple appreciated Mr. Wheeler's services as Sanitary Inspector, and was desirous of promoting him, for he mentioned Mr. Wheeler's name to me, as a suitable person for the Managership of the Commissioners' Office.

I cannot concur with our President in his opinion that the Sanitary Inspector in each District should be an European. I believe some of the best Inspectors in the Madras and Mofussil Police are East Indians and Natives, and I bear willing testimony of the satisfactory conduct of the Sanitary Inspector of my District, T. Gooroosawmi Naidoo, during the six months he has held that office on probation. He entered the Conservancy Department in 1856 as an Overseer, and has worked his way up to his present post by sheer merit, and I have no hesitation in recommending that he be confirmed in the appointment.

I also recommend that the following parties be confirmed as Overseers, the period of their probation having expired:—

A. Lokiah Rajoo,
C. Mooroogasa Moodelly.

B. CARDOZO.

MINUTE.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
MADRAS, 22nd February 1867.

The scheme of one Inspector in charge of the whole Conservancy and Sanitary Departments, has been tried, and it cannot be denied that the result has been one of marked failure. A large salary was given, in order to induce an efficient man to accept the appointment, (a European) was selected who presented documentary evidence to show his capabilities, and as one accustomed to the work; but at no time were the Board ever satisfied with the manner in which he discharged his duties. He had scarcely been appointed, then he began to complain of the arduous nature of his duties, and that it was not possible for one man to be responsible for the Conservancy and Sanitary condition of twenty-seven miles, as also for the successful prosecution of the many cases arising out of his inspection. This experience points distinctly to the fact that one responsible Inspector, for the whole of Madras, is unadvisable. The division of labor at present adopted, viz., one responsible head for each division, was made only six months ago, after very mature consideration, and it should therefore be allowed a fair trial, say, for a full twelvemonth. The division of labor entirely squared with the views of the late Colonel Temple after an experience gained by his long connection with the Municipality, and who often expressed himself at the Board, perfectly satisfied with the working of the system. The narrowing of arrears, increases and fixes individual responsibility, and if in any one division, there be found too large an area, or too great a population, or too many Conservancy and Sanitary structures for one man to supervise them, then our best plan will be, to afford aid by giving an Assistant to the Inspector of that Division, who however will be held directly responsible to the Board, for the Conservancy of his Division.

2. Mr. Cardozo is quite satisfied with his Inspector. Colonel Denison expresses himself satisfied with his, and I think that with a little more experience and instruction, the Inspector of the Black Town District, will come up to the mark.

3. Under any circumstances the adoption of the scheme proposed by Colonel Denison will involve considerable monthly outlay. We have only recently greatly increased the appliances for the Sanitary operations in the several Districts, and I therefore suggest that the scheme under notice, be brought before the Board at the beginning of next year, when perhaps, we will be better able to see our way, in respect to the expenditure that will have to be incurred.

4. With regard to Mr. Wheeler's application, it was never known to the Board that he had intended to make a convenience of it—no hopes were held out to him, as far as Mr. Cardozo and myself can recollect, of increased salary after the lapse of his period of probation. Mr. Wheeler was fully aware that the salary he now draws, was fixed, and he is therefore not justified in asking for an increase on the grounds he now urges. If the salary of one be increased, it will only be a precedent for all others in the Department equally as deserving, and we shall be inundated with applications which we could not justly decline to comply with. It was on this account, that the Board invariably declined to entertain such applications.

S. JESUDASEN.

MINUTE.

The Office Establishments were carefully revised in December last by our late President Colonel Temple, in communication with myself and the Acting Assessor and Collector, and the new organization was formally sanctioned by the Board on the 9th January last.

I do not consider any increase is required, unless the system of assessing parties who apply for licenses for their trades or callings, is to be adopted; and in that case the increase ought not to exceed Rupees 250 per mensem.

The late Colonel Temple gave me to understand that under the revised Act, the Commissioners would grant the license in such class as the applicant represents himself to belong, and if afterwards he was found to have wilfully deceived the Board, he would be liable to a prosecution;— and this, certainly, has the recommendation of being the simplest and easiest worked method.

The Conservancy Establishment now consists of

	RS.	A.	P.
3 Inspectors at Rupees 120.....	360	0	0
9 Overseers, one at 50, one at 40, three at 35, four at 30....	315	0	0
1 Writer.....	20	0	0
709 Employés of various grades.....	3,234	0	0
Hire of 250 pairs of Bullocks and Drivers at 15 Rs.....	3,750	0	0
Total monthly charges.....	7,679	0	0
Annual do	92,148	0	0
Cost of new and repair of old Carts, Boats and Con- tingencies.....	*15,900	0	0
Total annual charges.....	1,08,048	0	0
Amount entered in Budget for current year.....	1,08,215	0	0

This Establishment although already large and costly, is very far from being sufficient for the Conservancy of the Town, and might well be increased to even double its present strength, had we a sufficient income to meet it.

Assuming that under the revised Act, our annual income will be increased by two lacs, I would propose that Rupees 50,000 thereof be allotted to Conservancy, and that it be distributed thus :—

1 Additional Inspector for Black Town	@ 120.....	120
2 Deputy Inspectors in Suburbs.....	@ 75.....	150
6 Overseers.....	@ 30.....	180
12 Peons.....	@ 7.....	84
50 Side Coolies.....	@ 5.....	250
125 Sweepers.....	@ 4.....	500
25 Box Cart Boys.....	@ 4.....	100
		1,384
Hire of 150 extra pairs of Bullocks at 15 Rupees.....		2,250
Hire of extra Boatmen and Coolies to convey rubbish by canal, say.....		350
Cost of new and repair of old Carts and Boats.....		180
Total per mensem.....		4,164
Per annum.....		49,968

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

MADRAS, 13th February 1867.

(Signed) B. CARDOZO.

* This was the expenditure in 1866, when we built a large number of Carts and Dust-boxes. In the current year, I hope it will be much less.

RECEIPTS.

Years.	House and Land Rates.	Wheel Tax under Act XXV of 1856.	Carriage License under Act IX of 1865.	Tax on Country Carts and Registration of ditto.	Trade Tax.	Tolls.	Warrant Fees.	Proceeds of Rabbinical Sales.	Market & Slaughter Houses.	Graving and Avenue Fund.	People's Rate.	Fines.	Indebtedness, Fees, Sundry Receipts and other miscellaneous.	Interest.	Roads.	Repair of Roads.	Improvements to Roads.	Improvements to Section of Haypoorium and the removal of Hints.	Government Works.	Lighting.	Sale of materials of Buildings, Lands, &c., purchased for public purposes.	Sale of Lands.	Total.
1857	1,11,454	32,791	...	...	...	...	1,265	3,059	...	...	...	795	56	6,177	20,559	24,807	...	37,204	...	7,178	...	...	2,13,360
1858	1,21,857	43,663	...	6,721	...	...	1,189	3,958	...	...	...	1,213	35	5,923	24,807	32,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,16,138
1859	1,51,883	42,897	...	8,498	...	...	991	3,508	960	...	...	1,208	1,222	1,806	32,387	25,746	...	...	...	46	12,845	2,61,261	
1860	1,42,193	41,009	...	8,242	...	...	867	3,642	5,191	...	...	1,061	1,732	2,849	25,746	25,000	30,600	...	...	33	6,051	2,35,116	
1861	1,39,924	42,379	...	8,715	...	...	789	3,067	2,546	...	...	789	3,067	2,546	25,000	23,397	23,600	...	...	5,609	466	11,434	2,71,002
1862	1,54,201	39,684	...	7,562	...	...	895	1,705	12,397	...	...	895	1,705	12,397	12,397	12,397	23,600	...	...	...	7,969	3,145	2,97,158
1863	2,11,925	41,722	...	8,494	...	...	1,033	3,139	6,687	...	...	2,499	1,168	1,486	55,264	55,264	55,264	16,566	...	...	...	...	3,85,654
1864	1,87,919	41,168	...	8,998	...	...	1,953	3,048	6,730	...	...	1,155	1,121	1,492	32,000	32,000	32,000	16,566	...	...	...	2,057	3,89,502
1865	2,47,083	42,808	...	9,188	...	...	1,463	3,272	10,441	...	...	1,206	1,076	1,488	49,784	49,784	49,784	64,853	...	...	...	...	3,89,502
1866	2,25,241	5,302	55,229	10,284	20,158	46,135	1,707	3,967	11,291	...	...	2,575	2,829	19,173	1,492	25,942	25,942	...	...	...	...	706	3,80,247
1867	2,25,241	5,302	55,229	10,284	20,158	46,135	1,707	3,967	11,291	...	...	2,575	2,829	19,173	1,492	25,942	25,942	...	...	...	...	2,021	4,38,197

DISBURSEMENTS.

Years.	Roads.	Works.	Conservancy.	Lighting.	Watering.	Trevelyan Water Works.	Trevelyan Water Works Charges.	Burial and Burning Grounds.	Market and Slaughter Houses.	Flushing Drains.	Grazing and Avenue Fund.	People's Park.	Police.	Fire Engine and Plant.	Departmental.	Office Premises.	Interest.	Stores from England.	Stationery, Printing, Law and other miscellaneous Charges.	Tolls.	Refund to Government.	Total.
1857	52,350	46,100	47,700	3,547	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52,196	..	..	..	..	..	5,821	2,08,086
1858	93,128	40,443	53,826	2,975	2,246	..	..	6,981	422	..	..	..	..	..	57,888	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,57,909
1859	78,570	18,482	57,080	3,332	2,198	..	..	742	975	..	..	..	..	3,392	54,538	75	..	..	1,245	..	..	2,20,629
1860	1,01,840	49,971	59,015	5,040	1,276	21,122	..	198	1,354	177	..	..	..	4,208	59,855	2,476	..	..	1,388	..	..	3,07,920
1861	1,02,648	35,260	63,238	7,154	1,804	58,566	3,601	8,246	2,929	554	..	..	..	..	53,595	139	4,751	..	1,239	..	..	3,43,724
1862	1,00,995	49,105	67,983	10,891	2,289	10,989	2,518	269	2,869	445	..	..	..	..	54,675	252	..	..	3,778	..	..	2,98,058
1863	1,50,266	59,937	79,709	8,995	1,797	175	3,131	126	2,846	1,096	..	..	..	250	57,078	1,047	..	24,628	1,266	..	..	3,91,647
1864	1,31,558	54,049	72,668	7,920	2,492	1,861	2,891	44	2,821	3,035	2,460	..	..	129	60,944	541	819	19,148	1,221	..	..	3,63,911
1865	81,788	73,080	76,604	7,574	3,030	319	2,842	62	4,826	1,338	2,164	9	..	672	59,934	1,270	..	12,177	1,392	..	..	3,29,031
1866	1,23,161	32,596	92,000	9,465	2,919	50	2,246	37	7,321	1,220	2,077	826	70,072	160	91,211	1,351	84	..	4,993	13,527	..	4,64,319

Wm. H. Foxworth

List of Employees and cost of Conservancy 12 23

No. of Employees		Cost		
3	Inspectors	360		
9	Overseers	315		
9	Duffadars	102	8	
26	Peons	183		
129	Side Coolies	645		
7	Mastries	41		
169	Sweepers	680		
59	Box Cartmen	232	8	
53	Carpenter Boys	157		
103	Lattice Coolies	329	8	
12	Employees in Rubbish Depot	55		
76	Do in Boat Establishment	346		
27	Do in Flushing do	146	8	
1	Canal Cooly	5		
7	Employees in Stores	91		
9	Do in Jewellian Water works	90	8	
10	Tunnel Coolies	52		
4	Stur Karas	31		
1	Pensioners	17	8	
1	Writer	20		
1	Mount Road watering Conicopoly	7		
722		3,929		
250	Pairs Bullocks. . . . @ 15/ . . .	3,750		
		Rupees 7,679		

Cardozo
Municipal Commissioner

Public Settlement No 12-444-
17-19-1867

MINUTE
BY
B. CARDOZO, Esq.,
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
13th February 1867.

From 1867 May/19 to 1868
in Public No 1867/67.

Municipal Commissioners' Office.
MADRAS, 9th April 1867.

To
The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George.

Sir,

1. The Conservancy of the Town of Madras is a subject of such vital importance to all classes, that we trust the Rt Honble the Governor in Council will excuse our bringing to his notice the difficulties we have to contend with, in carrying out this particular branch of our duties.

2. A glance at the Map of Madras will show the straggling nature of the Town compared as it is of Black Town proper and some thirty outlying villages, many of them of almost equal extent, though not so densely populated as Black Town.

3. Captain Tulloch's recent report on the drainage will have made Government familiar with the defects of the present system of drainage, (if it is indeed worthy of the name of system) and the absolute necessity of its entire reconstruction.

4. The quarterly returns of mortality drawn up by the Sanitary Commissioner are a sad illustration of the natural and inevitable consequences of such a state of

Received at 12.45.19
of 1867.

Received at 12.45.19
of 1867.

Received at 12.45.19
of 1867.

of things, and we feel bound to demand that
Officials urgent appeal for the early adoption
of remedial measures, in the shape of water
supply and improved drainage.

5. By the liberal cooperation of
Government, the city has now the prospect
of obtaining a competent supply of water
from the country at no distant date, but
pending the sanction and execution of a
scheme for the drainage of the town,
which cannot we fear be carried into
effect under several years, we must of
earnestly solicit the assistance of Government
in the interim, with respect to our emergency
expenditure, which although considerably
increased in the past and present year,
is still far from adequate to the work.

We give in the margin the total outlay
in this account in each of the ten past years,
and subjoin a list of the existing establish-
ments costing Rspees 7,679 for maintenance
with an annual charge of about Rspees 5,000.
for cost of new and repair of boats, boats,
and other contingencies.

6. We could find work for double the
number of men, cattle and carts had we the
funds, and we do not think that less than
an increase of 20 per cent will be sufficient.

1857...	47,700.
1858...	53,826.
1859...	57,080.
1860...	59,015.
1861...	63,238.
1862...	67,983.
1863...	72,709.
1864...	72,668.
1865...	76,604.
1866...	92,000.

See margin
for
the (annual) sum

In sum.
of the
municipal
1862 & 63
1863.

7. We beg to submit for the consideration of
the Right Honourable the Governor in Council
Minutes by the President and Members of
the Municipal Commission, respecting the
emergency of the vast district under our
charge, which will show that we are fully
aware to the great and increasing evils we
have to contend against; on the other hand
the proposals for increased taxation and for a
moderate application of the loan system,
embodied in a measure now before the
Legislative Council, will show that no
efforts and no sacrifices on our part
will be spared in the performance of an
indispensable duty. The calls for municipal
improvements are however so numerous and so
various, that we doubt whether even with increased
resources we shall be able to deal efficiently
with this branch of reform, and we submit
that it is one in which the direct cooperation
of the state to a moderate extent may be
justly claimed. The paucity of the funds
into which we have fallen, are to be found
in a prolonged want of the interest and energy
on the part of former authorities
and Government. Where many have been
in fault it would not be equitable to fix
the burden of remedial measures on the
Municipality alone, nor must it be forgotten
that

that the effect of the present state of things is not a
general danger.

The disease is not a general one, in this
neglected City, but only affects the citizens, but the
Governing body, the Military establishments and
the whole country. The State is deeply interested
in the sanitation of Madras.

This argument could not be justly advanced
to excuse the Municipality in any remissness
or inaction, but if the Government are persuaded
that the Municipality is acting to the best of its
ability, without stint of money and exertion,
then we trust that the Government will aid us
by a special grant for sewerage and drains
in the form and to the extent which they may
deem advisable.

But the
Municipality
does not
want the
Government
improvement
work.

We have the honor to be,

Yours most obedient servants
Undersecretary President
Madras.

I send also

W. P. S. S. S.
Janayyakam Khan

Municipal Commissioners
for the Town of Madras

I would propose to
answer the application
of the Municipal
Commissioners for
State assistance in
their sewerage in
the following sense.

The Government are
sensible of the difficulties
which the Municipal
Commissioners must
unavoidably encounter
in the prosecution of their
efforts for the sewerage
of the city, from the magnitude
of the task and the
insufficiency of their resources,
and the Government will
view with approval every
partial effort which the
Commissioners may make for
the abatement of the evils
referred to, pending the
execution of the great
works of drainage and
sanitation which are now

under enquiry. The recent measures adopted by Government for the water supply of the city, for advancing the drainage project, in making a temporary remission of Municipal contributions to the public treasury and in recommending to the Supreme Government an increase of the sum paid by the State towards the maintenance of roads in the Municipal limits manifest the consideration which the Government continue to ~~show~~ bestow on the difficulties of the Municipality and the interests which they take in its welfare.

The Government recognize that the improvement of the Sanitary condition of the Capital of the Presidency is for many reasons an object in which the State has a vital interest and they entertain the opinion that the disbursements of the

31
Municipality for this purpose may be justly supplemented in a moderate degree from the Imperial Revenue. This opinion has been already embodied in statements submitted to the Government of India by the Government in the years 1861. 1862.

The present moment does not appear to be a happier one for joining the sum which the Government may think fit to recommend as their contribution to the Conservancy and Sanitation of the City. The Municipal taxation is now under revision and the Government will be better able to embrace a resolution in this subject when the amount of the Municipal revenue can be more exactly anticipated.

The Municipal Commission have stated that "no efforts and sacrifices will be shared on their part in the

performance of an indispensable
duty", and they have justly
recognized that the cooperation
of the State in Municipal
improvement would not justify
the Municipality "in any
remissness or inaction". The
Government note these declarations
and they trust that the
Commissioners will lose no time
in enforcing the collection
of the arrears of license fees
due on the first year a
point to which the Government
have more than once drawn
their attention. The
Municipal Commissioners may
rest assured that activity
and self-sacrifice on their
part for their own and the
common good will constitute
their best claim to the
assistance of the State.

I think that a
further and finally reply

to the Municipal Commission is particularly necessary at the present moment
when the town is called upon for new taxes. It would hardly be considered
to make any distant promise of a particular sum or of a particular time
at present. The principle of State contribution to Municipal improvement is I think
a well established one here but it must be worked with prudence. Beyond
doubt is that the Govt. should continue to give help to the place expenses and grant
a quarter of all the other expenses of the Municipality roads, sanitation &c included.
N.

The merits of this question
are fairly set out in the
Chief Secretary's Memo
and I give no opinion in
the conclusion at which
he has arrived - viz
that it is very impro-
bable that the Govern-
ment will attend to any
application for a grant
from the General Revenue
until it can be shown
what the Local Govern-
ment really are and
to what extent they
fall short of the actual
requirements of the
Town.

I would answer
the letter of the Municipal
Commissioners in
all countries but yet
concisely - I would
tell them that the Govt.
are well aware of

the magnitude of the
work devolving on the
Commission in the
conservation of the
conspicuous N. 2nd
area occupied by
the Town its suburbs
and outlying villages -
that hitherto, as has
recently been pointed
out to them, the Com-
missioners certainly
have not fully developed
the local resources
available to them under
the present law - that
if the Bill now before
the L Council in substance
became law those
resources would be
largely augmented -
that it would be for the
Commissioners to
exert to the utmost the
extended powers then by

conferred on them
for improving the
Municipal area
- that when this has
been done and the
money raised for
-ditions and
-economically ex-
-pend in works of
-great importance
if funds still are
wanting for purposes
of real necessity,
the first application
-tion then made
- to them would be
prepared to give
it all due consid-
-eration -

I would carefully
abstain from the
expression of any
abstract principle,
or of any view or
promises which
the first may ultimately

is unable to act up
to -
9-5-67 JJA

When all that is proposed for
the benefit of the Madras Municipality
in the draft of the new Municipal
act, has become law, the Govt.
do practically supplement the
resources of the Municipality to no
small extent (1) by legalising
the levy of a sea toll (2) by
sanctioning a registration fee on
arrack and a then licensed liquor
shops (3) by raising the license
rates of the higher classes of houses
paying on them *proportion* and
callings (4) by increasing the cess
on the value of house lands from
7½ to 10. Two of these cesses
might, if imposed at all, be
fairly enough imposed for improving
the imperial revenue, but
being asked as they will be to

the Municipal, they take on the
character of direct act. The other
two are already, as rates, ^{alleged} extremely
high, & were it not for the ^{alleged} necessity
of the Municipal, ought certainly
to be left at their present figure.
Where it is intended to do so much,
the Government should, I think,
pursued, without any promise or
approximation to a promise, to do
more. And this course seems the
more necessary that the silence of
the Govt of India in regard to the
application made in 1862, & renewed
in 1863, for the grant of a lac of rupees,
is very ominous and holds out
but small prospect of their approval
of any proposition of the same
kind which might now be revived.

I think, however, that in coming
forward with their Municipal
Council, the Municipal Government

is of the act

29
have selected a very unfortunate
time for making it, because, in point
of fact they are still unable to say
what might ^{be} got out of their
Municipal rates by carefully
operating working provisions, ^{which}
almost entirely untried and
because they cannot fairly declare
that the estimated Council Municipal
revenue of 7½ lacs will not suffice
for the real & true sanitation
sanitary wants of the town.
Though there can be no doubt that
it will go far towards the improvement
and ornamentation.

W.D.C.

Public Deptt

Memorandum for Orders.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioners
under date the 9 April 1867.

In this letter the
Municipal Commissioners
bring to notice the inade-
quacy of the funds avail-
able for the conservancy
of the Town and apply
to Govt. to aid them with
"a special grant for
"conservancy purposes,
"in the form and to the
"extent to which they
"may deem advisable."
The Commissioners give
a statement of the
expenditure on conservancy
during

showers having reference
to the sanitary condition
of the Town and to the
measures requisite for
improving it.

2. This is not the
first occasion on which
the inadequacy of the
Municipal funds has
been brought under
the notice of Govt. To
go back no further
than 1861, on the 15th
October of that year
an elaborate statement
of the requirements of
the Town in the matter
of roads, water supply
& drainage and of
the insufficiency of
the Municipal income
was laid before Govt.

45
The result was a recom-
mendation from the
Madras Govt. to the Govt.
of India that an annual
contribution of one lac
of rupees should be
made by the State in
aid of the Municipal
Funds. In the letter
forwarding this recom-
mendation, which was
despatched to Calcutta
on the 19 March 1862,
the Govt. pointed out
that while the area
of the Town of Madras
was more than four
times greater than that
of Calcutta and ex-
ceeded that of Bombay
in the ratio of 3 to 2,
& while the extent of
the roads belonging to
the

the Town of Madras were
2½ times as great as
that of either of the
other Presidency Towns,
the Municipal Revenue
of Madras was less
than a third of that
of Calcutta and was
about one-fourth of
that of Bombay. Further
that from the larger
area of Madras and
consequently greater ex-
tent of roads 45 per
cent or nearly half
the annual revenue
was expended on the
repair of roads, the
similar percentages
being 14 per cent. for
Bombay & 16½ per
cent for Calcutta.
The great extent of
masonry

47
masonry drains and
sewers in the Town &
Suburbs of Madras and
of open ditches serving
very imperfectly the
purpose of drains was
also noticed. At that
time the income of the
Municipality was only
Rs 225,000. The expen-
diture was considerably
in excess of the income
of over Rs 3,00,000. To
meet the deficiency
in part the assessment
on lands and houses
then fixed at 5 per
cent was raised to
7½ per cent. the esti-
mated increase from
this source being
Rs 60,000, raising the
total revenue to Rs 285,000.

but the ordinary cur-
rent expenditure was
estimated at Rs 252,000
which left only Rs 33,000
for improvements of
existing works and
for their extension over
the large area of
Madras. Of the 267
roads under the Com-
missioners only half
had then been metalled.
The Govt urged in
strong terms the neces-
sity of supplementing
the Municipal funds
by a grant from the
public revenue. They
observed that they
were at first disposed
to delay the proposal,
but that the Municipal
Commissioners by
increasing

increasing the assess-
ment (on houses then
to 7½ per cent had
exhausted all their
power of raising
money, that it was
evident that the addition
which would thereby
be realized would
be insufficient, that
the inhabitants of
Madras thus heavily
burdened contributed
largely towards the
public revenue in
payment of Income
Tax, Stamp Duty, Ab-
karee and other
imposts and had in
the opinion of H.E. in
Council a great claim
to consideration and
to assistance from the
resources of the State

commensurate
that granted at
other great Presi.
Towns, and that
other delay while
would show nothing
that was not then
known would but
protract the evils in-
cident to inefficient
municipal works and
arrangements for
objects of health and
comfort which were
thus experienced in this
large & populous city.

3. The application
has never been replied
to. On the 4 July 1863
the attention of the
Govt of India was
again drawn to the
subject but no notice
has

51
has been taken of
either letter. During
the four years which
have elapsed ending
with 1865, the ~~balance~~
of which the ~~accounts~~
have been received,
the annual income
of the Municipal Com-
missioners was as
follows.

1862	Rs 360,140	7. 9.
1863	394,726	5. 4.
1864	432,172	12. 11.
1865	375,450	0. 4.

The increase in 1863 &
1864 is ^{mainly} attributable to
the Govt contributions
for roads and works
which in 1863 amounted
to Rs 102,316. 6. 6 and
in 1864 to Rs 94,837. 13. 4.
In 1864 there was also

are exceptionally large
except from the sale
of land amounting to
Rs 33,186. I have
requested Colonel Orr
to ascertain how it
happened that the
Govt contributions for
road work &c were
so large in the two
years in question. Even
in 1865 the amount
contributed, Rs 19,992,
is considerably in
excess of the amount
at present sanctioned
which I understand
to be somewhat less
than Rs 26,000 and
which the Govt at the
last meeting of Council
resolved to raise to
Rs 20,000. Deducting

53
the difference between
this sum and the
sum actually contributed
by Govt in 1865 in
round numbers shows
the income of the
Municipality in that
year was little more
than the amount esti-
mated in 1862 or
Rs 26,000.

In 1865 the present
Municipal Act was
passed which empow-
ered the Municipal
Commissioners to raise
the tax on ^{houses and lands} ~~business~~
from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per
cent, to levy tolls on
vehicles and animals
entering the Municipal
limits and a tax
on

on professions and
callings; but which also
imposed on the Muni-
cipality a moiety of
the net cost of the Town
Police which is at
present estimated at
Rs 70,300. The result
is an estimated in-
come of Rs 50,000 from
which if the cost of
the Police amounting
to Rs 10,300 be deducted
the balance available
for the expenses of the
Municipality would
be Rs 39,700 or adding
the Govt. contribution
for roads which appears
to have been omitted
by the Municipal Com-
missioners from their
calculations

55
calculations, the
Municipal income
would be either Rs
42,300 or Rs 43,200
according as the
contribution may be
fixed at Rs 2,000 or
Rs 3,000.

But it appears
from a recent com-
munication from the
Municipal Commissioners
that the receipts from
tolls and from the
tax on professions
and callings have
fallen considerably
below the estimates
and as regards the
second of these sources
of increase it is clear
that the Commissioners
have

have not availed
themselves of the
powers conferred on
them by the Act by
any means to the
extent which the
House and the public
had a right to expect.

The Bill now before
the Legislative Council
is estimated to raise
the annual income
of the Municipality
to the sum of £10,000
adding the addition
to the local rate
for roads
which was received
on on Tuesday last
to £10,000 was
about numbers.

See p. 17 of
26th March 1867.

5th " It is impossible
at present to conjecture
how far the new taxes
provided for in this
Bill will meet with
the approval of the
Council or how far
the Committee who
prepared the Bill are
correct in their estimate
of the proceeds of those
taxes or of the licence
tax the receipts from
which have been
hitherto so far below
what was antici-
pated; but assuming
that the main pro-
visions of the Bill
will be passed into
law and that the

proceeds of the taxes
raised under its
provisions will
amount to the sums
estimated, & there is
nothing in the com-
munication which the
Commissioners have
now addressed to you
to show that the income
of the Municipality
under the new law
will be insufficient
to meet the wants,
and if we may judge
from the experience
of the past it seems
very probable that
the Legislative Grants
will attend to any
application for a

grant from the
general revenues
until it can be
shown what the
local resources
really are and to
what extent they
fall short of the
actual requirements
of the Town.

W. H.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from
the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of
Madras -

Dated 9th April 1867.

Order thereon 22nd May 1867 N. 578.

The Governor in Council
regrets that it is not in his
power to support the ap-
plication made in the fore-
going letter for a grant
from the general revenues,
to enable the Municipal
Commissioners to make more
adequate provision for the
conservancy of the Town.
The Government are very
sensible of the magnitude
of the task devolving on
the

J.P.

Wm

the Commissioners in carrying out the conservancy of this large and straggling town with its extensive suburbs and outlying villages, and if, when all available resources have been fully utilized, additional funds should still be wanting for purposes of real necessity, the Governor in Council will be prepared to give his best consideration to any application which the Municipal Commissioners may then deem it proper to make.

2 It cannot be said that this is the case at present. It appears from a letter addressed by the Commissioners to the Government little more than

63
than two months ago that the collections made under one of the principal heads of Municipal taxation leviable under the present Act, have fallen short of the amount as-
-signed by nearly a lakh and a half of Rupees, and the Council of the Governor has now before it a Bill which if it should become law will raise the Municipal Revenue to a sum nearly fifty per cent in excess of the amount which according to the Commissioners' estimate, should be collected under the present Act.

151
To the Municipal Commissioners
for the Town of Madras, dated 23/5

*Public letter to Cong. 12th Feb 11th
No 19 of 1867.*

Printed 1867. Department.

No. 0721

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT.

Dated 22nd May 1867.