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# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

|          |       |                |
|----------|-------|----------------|
| G.O. No. | 1156  | Press          |
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| Dated    | 18-8- | 18 69          |

Not to be folded or roughly handled

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*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,*  
*18th August 1869.*

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Read the following papers :—

No. 126. From the Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Ootacamund, 14th July 1869, No. 1.

In forwarding the annual report of the Ootacamund Municipality, I regret the few days delay that has occurred; it was owing to the audit of the year's account having taken up more time than I contemplated. The audit report and statements will follow as soon as possible.

2. I have to thank the Commissioners for their services, and especially the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Roupell, for the active interest he has always evinced in Municipal work.

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From the President of the Ootacamund Municipal Commission, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Ootacamund, 14th July 1869, No. 10.

I have the honour to submit the following report of the Proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners of Ootacamund during the year ending 30th April 1869, together with the usual statements of receipts and expenditure for such period.

2. The Government will observe that, as compared with former years, Statements A. and B. show marked extension of conservancy operations, the amount laid out upon which (including the outlay for buildings under head "I. Works") was between four and five times that expended in the previous year.

3. *I. Works.*—The long-felt want of a slaughter-house for sheep and goats was supplied in the early part of the year under review, by the erection, upon a portion\* of the Jail Hill property, of a shed fifty feet in length and twelve feet in width, constructed of skeleton woodwork, and roofed with corrugated galvanized iron. For the purposes of thorough ventilation and avoidance of foul smells, the shed is open on three sides, being closed in on one side only partly as a protection against the high winds during the monsoon, and partly to screen the operations of slaughtering, &c., from the public view. The ground-floor of the shed, which is sloped downwards from the centre on either side, is divided by wooden-battens into twenty compartments containing thirty square feet each; and upon the beam over each such compartment is painted its number and the name of the butcher by whom it is used. The system carried out at this slaughter-house is as follows:—A short distance from the shed, and to the north of, and parallel with, it runs a narrow earth-platform or ledge, by the edge of which are placed tubs bearing numbers corresponding with those of the various compartments of the shed. Each butcher thus has his own stall and tub, for the due use of which he is held responsible. When a sheep or goat is to be slaughtered, it is placed lying down upon the earth-platform, so that the blood from the throat when cut falls only into the tub. When the animal is dead, its owner spreads upon the floor of his compartment a mat, upon which clean earth is scattered about two inches in thickness. The animal is then brought from the platform, hung to a beam over the earth-covered mat, and there skinned: after which it is removed to the owner's shop, where it is quartered and sold. The earth upon the mat is collected and thrown over the blood in the tub, which, when necessary, is further deodorized by additional earth.

4. This system has, on the whole, worked well. In spite, however, of the appointment of a maistry (under the Conservancy Inspector) specially to see that slaughtering is carried on only in the manner above indicated, nuisances will occasionally arise; but are, fortunately, easily removable. One of the chief of these is due to the carelessness of the butchers in allowing blood or other moist refuse to fall upon and soak into the ground-site of the slaughter-lines. The foul smells thus produced can only be avoided by the substitution for the present earth-foundation of an

\* Transferred to the Municipal Commissioners by Government Order, Public Department, No. 33, dated 15th January 1866.

asphalted-flooring into which blood, &c., could not soak, and from which they could with ease be washed with water.

5. The evils arising from the want of a slaughter-house (which has now been supplied) were small in comparison with those consequent upon the sale in their houses by the wives of the butchers, of the lights and intestines of the animals slaughtered; in fact of everything not "meat" properly so called. The former practice has been disallowed, and a shed has been erected expressly for such sales adjoining, and to the west of the mutton and goat slaughter-houses, and (as respects the material used) of similar construction with that building. This shed is seventy-six feet long and six feet wide, roofed and enclosed on three sides; the open front facing towards the slaughter-house. It contains space sufficient for twenty women, each of whom is provided with a tub, bearing the number of her stall, as well as with a small table (two feet square) with a zinc tray let in at the top. The object of this tray is to prevent the water, which is constantly sprinkled over the cut-up intestines, dripping on, and soaking into, the ground. It is only with the very greatest difficulty and closest supervision that this trade of the butchers' wives can be kept short of a nuisance. The effect of the recent changes has been most beneficial, though here, as in the slaughter-house, an asphalted-floor is very much needed. Such floors the Commissioners intend laying as early as practicable; but the necessity for new beef slaughter-lines and offal sale sheds for the beef butchers' wives is now so paramount, that the improvements in the mutton slaughter-lines must, for the present, be deferred. The requirements of the beef butchers and their wives will be commenced as soon as the necessary funds are available from the special loan, upon which the Commissioners have already communicated with the Government. I may mention that certain definite places were set apart for the slaughtering of cattle, and the sale of their intestines, &c.

6. The "building material for latrines," particularized in the margin, was collected with the view of immediately commencing the construction of so many permanent latrines as could be erected out of the current funds. Six of such latrines (four at the Police lines and two at the mutton slaughter-house,) were built

16 logs of teakwood.  
202 sheets of iron 7' X 3'.  
277 do. do. 6' X 3'.  
12 bars of flat-iron.  
18c2 lbs. asphalt.

within the year in the style described in paragraph 19 of letter from this office, No. 2, dated 28th May 1869. These work well and are freely used.

7. Ten (10) new covered drains (some very large ones) were made in various places at a cost of Rupees 207-13-3.

8. *II. Repairs.*—Rupees 224-2-6 were expended upon repairing the pillars of the market and upon lime-washing the pillars and walls of this building as well as of the Police station, Police hospital, and Police lines. The external walls of most of the native houses within this Municipality were also lime-washed about February last, under By-law No. 8.

9. About ten (10) miles of road have undergone repair, and nearly one (1) mile was metalled with stone broken up very small. The portion last-mentioned now forms the best (not long ago it formed the worst) road in this station, and in spite of the heavy traffic upon it of carts to and from the Seegoor ghaut, the road promises to wear well for a long time with the aid of occasional slight repairs. The metal, even on the most frequented high road, is never laid on more than twelve feet wide. Before being worked-in by traffic, this spreads out to a width of fifteen feet. The "metal" used is a particular kind of granitic rock not to be found upon waste land within easy reach, and the whole supply was accordingly purchased from one of the local land-owners at the rate of two (2) annas a bandy load of five (5) parahs. This does not include the cost of carting, or of quarrying and breaking up the stone. As, however, this description of repair appears to be the only one well-suited to stand the wear and tear of heavy traffic and steady rain, the Commissioners consider that the money spent upon it has been very well invested.

10. The condition of the roads generally during the year was as good as could be expected, considering the amount available for their repairs. The Commissioners would here express their regret that it is simply impossible for them, out of their current receipts, to maintain the roads in a proper state of efficiency. Upon this point they would say no more at present, as they purpose shortly addressing the Government thereon in a separate communication.

11. A large quantity of metal was carted and placed on the sides of roads, to be spread out during the rains.

12. A sum of Rupees 9-0-1 only is entered opposite the item "drains." This was the cost of covering and side-stones. Any further outlay upon drains is included under the head "Repairs of roads" with which they were immediately connected. Under the last head is likewise contained the cost of a considerable extent of catch-drains opened out to prevent damage during the heavy bursts of the monsoon.

13. *III. Conservancy.*—The boxes of ten (10) carts were enlarged to allow of the more easy removal of the large quantity of refuse and sweepings. The charge for this and for repairs to the carts amounted to Rupees 109-13-10.

14. The number of bullocks at first employed was on an average of six (6) pairs daily. A few pairs were engaged on Sundays as well as on week days, to convey away the contents of public latrines. The hire of bullocks was Rupees 1-4-0 per pair daily, a high rate, but no more economical terms are procurable; and the Commissioners consider that the purchase and keep of bullocks, taking into account the contingency of loss from sickness or otherwise, would only entail heavier expenditure, and that the present arrangements are the best under the circumstances. Towards the close of the year the average number of bullocks used was eight (8) pairs daily. Each cart had its allotted beat, over which it had to make three (3) trips daily.

15. The Conservancy establishment, on the 30th April last, is shown in the margin. The

1 Conservancy Inspector.  
4 Maistries.  
1 Head Sweeper.  
25 1st Class Sweepers.  
8 2nd Class do.  
4 3rd Class do.  
1 Water-course Inspector.  
1 European Houses do.

Conservancy Inspector had to muster each morning and tell off the sweepers and maistries to their labour to visit the compounds and premises attached to native dwellings, and to see that they were maintained in a proper state of cleanliness; to supervise generally the work of

the sweepers and maistries; and to submit daily a report of the work done, embodying therein any suggestions which he might have to offer. The first maistry was placed in charge of the large village of Candal, wherein he superintended the work of the sweepers, had nuisances removed and filthy premises cleaned; entering particulars of each day's work in a book which was examined by the Inspector.

The second Maistry had similar duties with regard to the main bazaar,

The third Maistry attended to the slaughter-houses and Metucherry and charcoal villages, and

The fourth Maistry did similarly by Vannarpettah, Bandysholah, and other villages, and about thirty-six European and Native houses from which night-soil was removed in Municipal carts. In each Maistry's Day-book were entered the instructions of the Inspector and the manner in which they were carried out. The books were examined every week (and oftener if necessary) by the Manager, by whom any shortcomings were brought to the notice of the Honorary Secretary. The head sweeper had to keep up the full complement of sweepers required, and otherwise was employed as a gang maistry. The first-class sweepers were well-remunerated in consideration of the offensive character of their work, namely, collection and removal of night soil. The second class consisted of men, and the third class of the young boys. The work allotted was in each case suitable to the class. It was found necessary to provide each sweeper with a cum-bly during the rains.

The Water-course Inspector had to examine daily a certain section of water-courses and channels, and to take up all stray cattle, ponies, &c., with which he might meet in his rounds, submitting a daily report.

The duties of European Houses' Inspector were performed by the Head Accountant, a certain portion of most days being devoted to such work. His Report-book as well as those of the Conservancy and Water-course Inspectors were daily forwarded to the Honorary Secretary.

16. Nearly 300 tubs, as dust-bins, were placed in different parts of the bazaars and villages for the reception of sweepings and rubbish from the streets and backyards. These dust bins were generally used by the natives.

17. The Commissioners regret that the state of many of the backyards attached to native houses is still very far from satisfactory. They are, however, glad to say that latterly there was a marked improvement in this respect, and they have every hope that this department of conservancy will soon be placed upon a proper footing. Instances of this description of nuisance are brought to the notice of the Magistrate, and the people are beginning to understand that such want of cleanliness will be severely noticed.

18. Many natives, especially those of the better classes, have private privies for their houses, consisting of tubs or other similar receptacles for the excreta, fenced in with mats or some such other enclosure. The contents of these privies were removed by the conservancy carts. In some cases, sweepers were employed by the people themselves; in others, the Municipal sweepers did the work, and a small fee was paid by the house-occupiers to cover the cost to the Municipality. This latter system is found to work well, and will soon be generally adopted.

19. In the early part of the year the public latrines were of the description mentioned in the report for 1867-68; namely, pits surrounded by a screen of mats and covered with planks placed at intervals of about eighteen inches apart from each other. From the want of space elsewhere, these latrines had to be formed chiefly in low swampy ground. It was found that the water surging from below rendered it difficult to carry out, if it did not entirely prevent the carrying out of the dry-earth system. The pits, too, when fully used could not be covered over, as the earth thrown on the surface, being heavier than the fluid matter, rapidly sank to the bottom, and the pits became a source of nuisance. The land occupied by these pits is now being taken up for the Swamp-Reclamation Scheme, and the nuisance has thus entirely disappeared. Formerly it could be kept down only by covering the faecal matter with mats and rushes with earth thrown above them. This style of latrine was long ago discontinued in all low marshy localities.

The plan next adopted was as follows:—Large casks were sawn in half, and such tubs (similar to the dust-bins elsewhere) were placed under parallel planks, supported by wooden-legs and raised slightly above the tubs. Upon such planks the natives squatted when performing the offices of nature into the tubs. Every such latrine was screened by mats from public view. This plan answered well during the dry weather, but in the rains the tubs became so full of water, and the excreta consequently so liquidized, that it was found almost impossible to clear off such collections daily.

A better system was afterwards tried, namely, that of corrugated iron sheds roofed in at the top, in lieu of the uncovered mat enclosures.

Lastly, a still greater improvement (which promises to answer admirably) was found by asphaltting the ground site of such roofed corrugated-iron buildings and forming there in a trench at a lower level than the rest of the flooring, to prevent the escape outside the latrine of liquid matter. This last-mentioned style of latrine, the Government will remark, is that which the Commissioners propose to erect with the aid of the special loan.

20. All public, and a large number of private latrines were cleaned daily, and the refuse carted to a distance from the main bazaar of 2½ miles, where pits were dug for its reception. Public latrines were provided for both sexes, and were freely resorted to by males, and also by females of the lower class.

21. As a deodorizer, McDougall's disinfectant powder was found very valuable, and was extensively used for latrines, and slaughter-houses, and generally in all places from which bad smells were emitted.

22. In paragraph 14 of the report for 1867-68, the Commissioners adverted to the extensive nuisance formed by the spread of the Australian Acacia in this station. In the course of the year under review, several notices were served upon the owners or occupiers of private properties. Such notices are now in many cases not required, as the residents of their own accord keep down the growth of this description of vegetation, having discovered the benefit of former clearances.

Overgrowth along the sides of public roads, and in other public places, was from time to time cleared away by the Municipal coolies; and, on the whole, with frequent attention, but little or no nuisance has arisen from this cause.

23. There is, however, one great and noteworthy exception to the general rule in the extensive and dense growth on Jail Hill. To cut this down involves a heavy expense, and in hardly any appreciable degree mitigated the evils which have found their home there for many years past. The ground is hardly cleared before a fresh growth, if possible more vigorous and dense than before, again springs up and affords a screen for a very large number of natives. The agent for the site of this acacia (wattle) jungle, by offering the land free of rent to potatoe cultivators, has succeeded in diminishing, though only very partially, the area once covered by this vegetation. The labour of eradicating the roots and of clearing the ground of the wattle is so great, that the cultivation of such land, even upon rent-free tenure, is hardly worth the undertaking.

The locality referred to is private property, and borders upon land attached to the European Jail. The idea has, for a long time past, suggested itself to the Commissioners, whose views have already been communicated to the Government, (vide Extract from Minutes of a Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Ootacamund held on 24th February 1868, embodied in Proceedings of Government, Public Department, dated 2nd September 1868, No. 1107,) that the only remedy for the evil complained of would be the acquisition of the land in question by the Government for a jail garden, for which purpose it is from its situation far from ill-adapted. The Commissioners would be glad if this proposal were favourably entertained by the Government. Otherwise there would seem to be no prospect of removing an extensive source of nuisance, which, from its central position in Ootacamund, may some day be productive of very serious consequences. The Commissioners would remark that Dr. Donaldson, in his last report upon Ootacamund (recorded in Proceedings of Government, Public Department, Nos. 113 and 114, dated 17th June 1869) again alludes, as he has always done before, to the "nuisance upon Jail Hill."

24. Towards the latter part of the year special attention was given to the enforcement of Bye-law No. 23. Latrines for either sex were constructed in the premises belonging to a large number of houses occupied by Europeans and Natives. Wherever practicable, cess-pit latrines were formed; and in low marshy lands, where it was impossible to dig without finding water near the surface, the dry-earth system was introduced, chiefly between the Government gardens and the Willow bund, and the refuse was conveyed away by the Municipal carts. It is hoped that, in the course of the current year, these measures, which are undoubtedly most essential and beneficial, may be extended to nearly every case calling for such attention.

25. The list of offences against Act X. of 1865, and the Municipal bye-laws, taken before the Magistracy by the Police during the year, was as follows:—

|                            |       |         |                     |
|----------------------------|-------|---------|---------------------|
| Act X. of 1865, Section 60 | ..... | 1 case  | 1 person convicted. |
| "                          | 88    | .....18 | " 52 "              |
| "                          | 101   | ..... 3 | " 4 "               |
| "                          | 108   | ..... 2 | " 3 "               |
| "                          | 112   | ..... 1 | " 1 "               |
| Bye-law No. 2              | ..... | 3       | " 9 "               |
| "                          | 4     | ..... 6 | " 11 "              |
| "                          | 6     | ..... 2 | " 2 "               |
| "                          | 21    | ..... 1 | " 2 "               |
| "                          | 24    | .....24 | " 24 "              |

In addition to the above, numerous cases were brought before the Courts by the Municipal Commissioners through their Manager or Conservancy Inspector.

26. *IV. Police.*—The total expenditure during the year for the Police was Rupees 394-7-6 disbursed according to the estimate furnished by the Superintendent of Police. From letter received from this Officer, it appears that the actual cost of the Police was Rupees 312-3-8. This surplus payment, viz., 82-3-10, will be adjusted in the now current year's accounts.

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18th August 1869.

27. *V. Establishment.*—The Office and Collector's establishments, at the close of the year, were as under :—

- 1 Manager.
- 1 Head Accountant.
- 1 Writer.
- 3 Bill Collectors.
- 2 Collector's peons.
- 1 Office do.

As in the previous year the Manager in both establishments is one and the same person, but half of his pay has been debited to either of these branches of his duties, which further include those of supervising all the Municipal servants and the Executive Department of the Municipality generally.

28. A sum of Rupees 428-0-11 is entered against "sundries" which include paper, pens, ink, report-books for Inspectors and Maistries, peons' clothing, bags for bill collectors, &c., &c.

29. The item "measure account" requires some explanation. It was found that the measures in the market and bazaars contained, with hardly a single exception, less than they were represented to hold. As no reliable standard for comparison was procurable in Ootacamund, a standard "padi," "half-padi," and one o'clock measure were obtained in November last from the Madras Mint, in view to introducing into this Municipality a trustworthy measure and so securing fair sales. The local measure ordinarily in use is the "half-padi," equal in capacity to half the common Madras measure, and ninety-six of such local measures were by the close of the year completed at a cost of Rupees 96-3-9. They were tested by the standard measure received from the Mint, and when found correct were stamped with a die bearing the letters O. M. C., surmounted by the barb of an arrow, as shown in the margin. The die was stamped on two opposite sides in such a way that the point of the arrow exactly corresponded with the surface of the measure, which was made of sheet-iron, ribbed (and so thickened and strengthened) at the base and rim. The object of stamping the die in the manner abovementioned was to facilitate the detection of any attempt to file away, or otherwise lower, the rim between the stamps. Several of these measures were sold, and the Commissioners hope that they will at no distant date come into general use. The loss to purchasers from the absence of such accurate measures has been so considerable as to be matter of great concern, and the measures now being introduced promise to do a way with a long-standing and serious evil.

30. Rupees 414-2-0 were refunded to taxpayers on account of vacant houses, &c. The item Rupees 1323-4-4, under "Refunds to Government," was replaced to the credit of Government under the instructions contained in paragraph 4 of Government Order, Public Department, dated 19th September 1868, No. 1108.

31. The amount, Rupees 1291-12-0, due as balance of Government contribution on 30th April last, has since been drawn and credited to the Municipal Fund.

32. The entire receipts within the year were disbursed before its close. There was, therefore, no balance standing to the credit of the Municipal Fund on the 1st May 1869.

33. Of the general effect of the steps taken by the Commissioners for improving the sanitary condition of this Municipality, the Government have already been informed by the correspondence recorded in Proceedings of Government, Public Department, dated 17th June 1869, Nos. 113 and 114.

34. In conclusion, while acknowledging that the healthiness of this Municipality was some months back open to doubt, from the appearance here of one or two cases of fever of a grave type, the Commissioners would yet respectfully bring to the notice of the Government that the alarm then raised and the stigma subsequently too lavishly attached to their station (and this in an Official Memorandum by the Horse Guards Sanitary Commission) of having become "so far used-up that fatal typhoid fever has appeared among the inhabitants as an endemic disease,"

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18th August 1869.

were not in any way justified by facts, and were, and unless officially contradicted still are, too likely to operate to the serious prejudice of the local residents. The Medical Officers now in Ootacamund have, as the Government are aware, unhesitatingly expressed their views that the state of the public health of Ootacamund is good; and Dr. Donaldson, who has resided in this station for the last three years, and has an intimate acquaintance with it, now writes that "Ootacamund is as healthy and free of sickness as any sanitarium or watering-place at Home or abroad could be." The Commissioners, therefore, desire to record their emphatic denial that there was anything in the cases of fever which occurred here last year, and to which only two persons in delicate health and recently arrived from the plains succumbed, to justify the conclusion arrived at by the Army Sanitary Commission; and they look with full confidence to the Government to aid them in dispelling groundless fears, and in recovering for this station that high reputation as a sanitarium which it has always deserved, and which, until recently, has never been called in question.

No. 127. From the President of the Ootacamund Municipal Commission, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Ootacamund, 30th July 1869, No. 13.

I have the honour to submit the accompanying Statements A., B., and C., showing all the works executed by the Municipal Commissioners of Ootacamund, and all sums expended by them during the year ending 30th April 1869, with the signature of the auditor and the certificate of audit thereto attached.

2. Statement A. has been amended as requested in Mr. Acting Under-Secretary Stokes' Official Memorandum, Public Department, of 20th instant, No. 307.

No. 128. ORDER THEREON, 18th August 1869, No. 1156.

The President of the Ootacamund Municipality submits, with his letters above recorded, the annual report and abstracts of the audited accounts of the receipts and expenditure during the year 1868-69.

|                                                                                | RS.    | A.    | P.    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1. Rates on Houses and Buildings.....                                          | 12,039 | 3     | 6     |
| 2. Tax on Arts, Trades, and Professions ..                                     | 4,413  | 0     | 0     |
| 3. Tolls (market).....                                                         | 1,969  | 9     | 2     |
| 4. Tax on Carriages and Animals.....                                           | 3,287  | 4     | 0     |
| 5. Registration of Carts and Vehicles with out springs.....                    | 197    | 7     | 0     |
| 6. Fees for licensing Slaughter-houses, Cart-stands, and offensive Trades..... | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 7. Fines and Fees, &c.....                                                     | 950    | 0     | 0     |
| Total...                                                                       | 22,861 | 7     | 8     |
| Government contribution.....                                                   | 7,379  | 8     | 0     |
| Balance in hand from last year.....                                            | 914    | 11    | 6     |
| Government grant-in-aid.....                                                   | 20,000 | 0     | 0     |
| Grand total...                                                                 | 51,155 | 11    | 2     |

3. The expenditure amounted to the full extent of the receipts, and the Commissioners have divided it as follows :—

|                                                        | RS.    | A. | P. |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| 1. New works and improvements.....                     | 3,733  | 12 | 0  |
| 2. Repairs.....                                        | 6,113  | 8  | 7  |
| 3. Conservancy.....                                    | 6,788  | 9  | 0  |
| 4. Police.....                                         | 7,391  | 7  | 6  |
| 5. Establishment.....                                  | 3,570  | 10 | 9  |
| 6. Miscellaneous.....                                  | 905    | 14 | 11 |
| For purposes other than those specified in Section 25. | 23,505 | 14 | 9  |
| Refunds to Taxpayers.....                              | 3,619  | 12 | 5  |
| Do. Government (grant-in-aid)...                       | 20,000 | 0  | 0  |
| Total...                                               | 51,155 | 11 | 2  |

Under Section 25... 30,741 8 4  
For purposes other than those specified in that

Section ... 411 2 10

Total... 31,155 11 2

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18th August 1869.*

This Division, however, is not correct, as Section 25 of the 'Towns' Improvement Act does not provide slaughter-houses, offal setting sheds, repairing markets, and purchasing measures for sale. The expenditure incurred for these purposes by the Ootacamund Municipality in 1868-69, is shown by Return A. to be Rupees 2235-9-7, which added to the sum of Rupees 414-2-10 refunded to taxpayers, amounts to Rupees 2649-12-5. The division of the expenditure will, therefore, stand as follows:—

|                                                                  | RS.    | A. | P. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| Under Section 25 ... ..                                          | 28,505 | 14 | 9  |
| For purposes other than those provided in that<br>Section ... .. | 2,649  | 12 | 5  |
| Total..                                                          | 31,155 | 11 | 2  |

4. The State contribution on Rupees 28,505-14-9 is Rupees 7126-7-8. The Commissioners having already received Rupees 7379-8-0, will be requested to refund the excess, viz., Rupees 253-0-4; and when the adjustment of the sum of Rupees 82-3-10, referred to in paragraph 26 of the report, is made, the sum of Rupees 20-8-11, the Government contribution on the amount, should be withheld.

5. The Government are pleased to find from the annual report that the Commissioners have laid out the funds at their disposal to the best advantage, and that the arrangements for the conservancy of the town were well-conceived and carefully carried out.

6. They also appreciate the interest taken by Mr. Roupell, the Honorary Secretary, in working the Municipality.

7. Paragraph 23 of the report will be referred to the Inspector General of Jails for his remarks.

(True Extract).

R. S. ELLIS,  
*Chief Secretary.*

To the President of the Municipal Commission, Ootacamund.

- „ Accountant General.
- „ Board of Revenue.
- „ Public Works Department.
- „ Inspector General of Police.
- „ Do. do. of Jails.

Public Works Dept  
 From  
 The Resident  
 Municipal Commissioner  
 Victoria  
 To The Chief Secretary  
 to Government  
 Fort St George.

Dated 14<sup>th</sup> July 1869  
 Despatched 14<sup>th</sup> July 1869  
 Received 17<sup>th</sup>  
 Enclosures No 3  
 In X 706  
 Submits Annual  
 Report of the Proceedings  
 of the Municipal Com-  
 missioners of Victoria  
 during the Year ending  
 30<sup>th</sup> April 1869.  
 In Public Works Dept

Per 28 October 1868 No 183 C 155  
 19 Sept 1868 164-165  
 22 July 1869 21-22  
 17 June 113-114  
 13 Jan 17-18

# City of 1869

PUBLIC.

To

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COLONIAL  
 MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.  
 &c, &c, &c.

Dated August, 1869.

Recd.

Ent.

G. O., 18th August 1869, No. 1156.

AUGUST.  
 Nos. 126-128.

Reviewing the annual report, &c., of the  
 Colonial Municipalities for 1868-69.

13

Abstract of Charges under all heads incurred by the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Ortacumund during the year ending on the 30th of April 1859.

|       |                                                 |       |    |    |       |    |    |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|
| 1     | New works and improvements                      | 5756  | 10 | 4  | 3732  |    |    |
| 2     | Repairs                                         | 6229  | "  | 1  | 6111  | 8  | 7  |
| 3     | Conservancy                                     | 8488  | 9  | "  |       |    |    |
| 4     | Police                                          | 7394  | 4  | 6  |       |    |    |
| 5     | Establishment                                   | 3570  | 10 | 9  | 905   | 14 | 11 |
| 6     | Miscellaneous                                   | 1002  | 2  | 8  | 30741 | 8  | 4  |
| 7     | For purposes other than specified in Section 25 |       |    |    | 28305 | 14 | 11 |
|       | Refunds to Tax Payers                           | 444   | 2  | 10 | 3264  | 14 | 11 |
|       | do. Government (grant in aid)                   | 20000 | "  | "  | 20414 | 2  | 10 |
| Total |                                                 |       |    |    | 51155 | 11 | 2  |

H. Schmidt  
Auditor

C

Receipts for the year Ending on 30<sup>th</sup> April 1869.

|                                                                          |       |    |   |       |    |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|---|-------|----|---|
| 1. Rates on houses and buildings                                         | 12039 | 3  | 6 |       |    |   |
| 2. Tax on arts, trades, and professions                                  | 4418  | -  | - |       |    |   |
| 3. Tolls (Market)                                                        | 1969  | 9  | 2 |       |    |   |
| 4. Tax on Carriages and animals                                          | 3287  | 4  | - |       |    |   |
| 5. Registration of carts and vehicles without springs                    | 197   | 7  | - |       |    |   |
| 6. Fees for licensing slaughter-houses, Cart stands and offensive trades | -     | -  | - |       |    |   |
| 7. Fines and fees                                                        | 413   | 9  | - |       |    |   |
| 8. Sale of Manure                                                        | 182   | 12 | - |       |    |   |
| d. of Turwood &c.                                                        | 117   | 14 | - |       |    |   |
| d. of Act X                                                              | 3     | 11 | - |       |    |   |
| d. of Measures                                                           | 5     | -  | - |       |    |   |
| Fines to burn bricks                                                     | 78    | 8  | - |       |    |   |
| d. for Timber yards                                                      | 83    | -  | - |       |    |   |
| Rent of Police lines                                                     | 105   | 10 | - | 22861 | 7  | 8 |
| Government Contribution                                                  | 8702  | 12 | 4 | 7379  | 8  | - |
| Deduct refund to Government                                              | 1323  | 4  | 4 | 914   | 11 | 6 |
| Balance in hand from last year                                           |       |    |   | 20000 | -  | - |
| Government grant in aid                                                  |       |    |   |       |    |   |
| Grand Total                                                              |       |    |   | 52155 | 11 | 2 |

2. 11. 1869/1870

I certify that I have examined and compared the Colacacumund Municipal Accounts as per Statements A, B and C, for the year ending 30 April 1869, and find them to agree with the Balance with the following exceptions

|                               |      |      |    |
|-------------------------------|------|------|----|
| To Undercredit on Trades      | 38   |      |    |
| " " on Market Tolls           | 46   |      |    |
| " " on Registration of Carts  | 14   |      |    |
| " " on Licenses for Horses    | 763  |      |    |
| " " on Native Horses          | 17   | 63   |    |
| By Overcredit on Market Tolls | 4101 |      |    |
| " " on Lands                  | 4    |      |    |
| " " on postage                | 1    | 4151 |    |
| Balance                       |      | 12   | 72 |

Colacacumund  
9 July 1869

Wickham  
Auditor

17 18

Public Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letters from the

President, Votacamund Municipality  
 (Here enter <sup>date</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> July 1899 No. 1843)

Order thereon No 1156 - 18 Aug. 1899.

The President of the Votacamund Municipality submits, with his letters above recorded, the Annual report, and abstracts of the audited accounts of the receipts and expenditure during the year 1898-99.

WON  
N

2. 11. 1893/1894

|                                                                                 |                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Rates on houses & buildings — 12,039-3-6                                     | 2. The Commissioners raised during the year by the |
| 2. Tax on arts, trades & professions — 4,418-0-0                                | imposition of the taxes & fees                     |
| 3. Tax on market — 1,969-9-2                                                    | described in the margin                            |
| 4. Tax on carriages & animals — 3,287-4-0                                       | Rs 22,861-7-8, which, with                         |
| 5. Registration of carts & vehicles without springs — 197-7-0                   | a balance from last                                |
| 6. Fees for licensing slaughter houses, cart stands, & offensive trades — 0-0-0 | year of Rupees 914-11-6,                           |
| 7. Fines and fees — 0-0-0                                                       | and                                                |
| Govt. Contribution — 7,579-7-7                                                  |                                                    |
| Balance in hand from last year — 914-11-6                                       |                                                    |
| Government grant in aid — 21,000-0-0                                            |                                                    |
| <u>Grand Total 51,155-11-2</u>                                                  |                                                    |

and the contribution Rs 7379-8-0 received from Government, placed at their disposal, Rs 31,155-11-2.

3. The expenditure amounted to the full extent of the receipts, and the Commissioners have divided it as follows:-

Under Section 25 — 30,741-8-4  
For purposes other than those specified in that section — 414-2-10

Rupees 31,155-11-2.

This division however is not correct, as Section 25 of the Town Improvement Act, does not provide slaughter houses, offal setting sheds, repairing markets, and purchasing measures for sale. The expenditure incurred for these purposes by the Dotacumund Municipality in 1868-69, is shown by return to be Rs 2,235-9-7 which

|                                           |              |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. New works and improvements —           | 3732-12-0    |
| 2. Repairs —                              | 6113-8-7     |
| 3. Conservancy —                          | 6788-9-0     |
| 4. Police —                               | 7394-7-6     |
| 5. Establishment —                        | 3570-10-9    |
| 6. Miscellaneous —                        | 905-14-11    |
| Expenditure for the purpose of Section 25 | 2649-12-5    |
| Requents to Tax payers —                  | 2649-12-5    |
| do - Govt/grant-in-aid —                  | 20,000-0-0   |
| Total                                     | 51,155-11-2. |

which added to the sum of Rs 414-2-10 refunded to tax payers, amounts to Rupees 2649-12-5. The division of the expenditure will therefore stand as follows:

Under Section 25 — Rs 28,505-14-9  
For purposes other than those provided in that section — 2,649-12-5  
Rs 31,155-11-2

4. The State Contribution on Rs 28,505-14-9, is Rs 7,126-7-8. The Commissioners having already received Rs 7,379-8-0, will be requested to refund the excess viz. Rs 252-11-4; and when the adjustment of the sum of Rs 82-3-10, referred to in paragraph 26 of the report, is made, the sum of Rs 20-8-11, the Government Contribution on the amount, should be withheld.

5. The Government are pleased to find from the annual report that the Commissioners

Commissioners have laid out the funds at their disposal to the best advantage, and that the arrangements for the conveyance of the Crown were well conceived and carefully carried out.

6. They also appreciate the interest taken by Mr. Russell the Honorary Secretary, in working the Municipality.

7. Paragraph 23 of the Report will be referred to the Inspector General of Jails for his remarks.

Sept 27/8

The President Municipal Commission  
Ottawa  
- accounting general.  
- Board of Revenue.  
- Public Works Department  
- Inspector General of Police.  
- Inspector General of Jails.

Govt. of 186 } Madras.

To Public  
The Pres. Municipality  
Cotacaimund

Dated Aug 10 } 1869, No.  
Recd. 9/11/56.

Nos. 126-128

742-2079-  
Revising the annual  
report of the Cotaca-  
imund Municipality  
for 1868-69.