



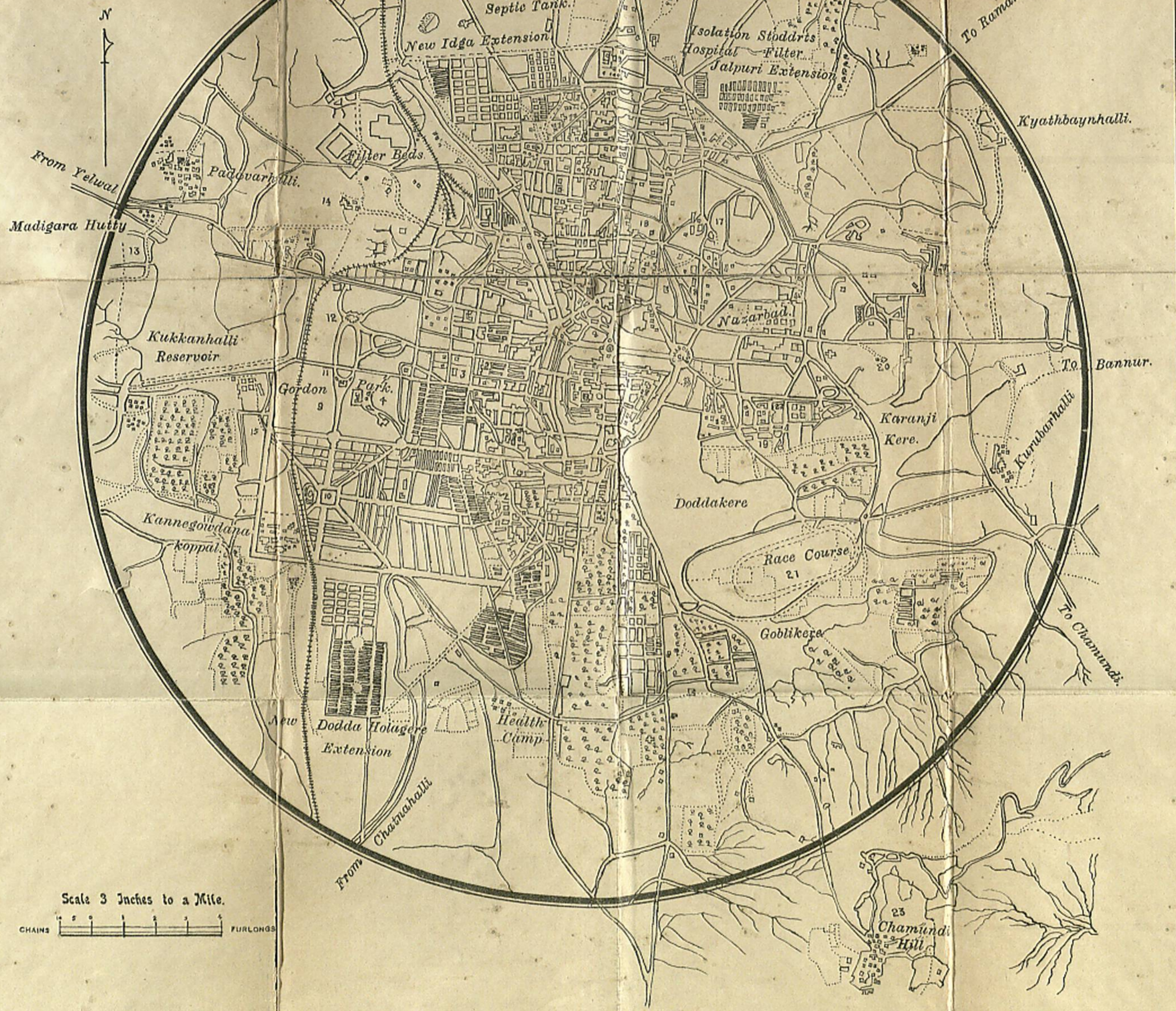
HANDBOOK
OF THE
CITY OF MYSORE

President of Municipal Council:

T. G. LAKSHMANA RAO, ESQ., L.C.E.

PRINTED AT THE WESLEYAN MISSION PRESS,
MYSORE CITY, 1915

PLAN OF MYSORE.



1. Palace.
2. Jaganmohan Palace.
3. H. H. The Maharani's College.
4. H. H. The Maharaja's College.
5. Sanscrit College.
6. General Hospital.
7. Chamarajendra Technical Institute.
8. Rengacharu Memorial Hall.
9. Gordon Park.
10. Law Courts.
11. Jubilee Institute.
12. Public Offices.
13. 1st. Maharajakumari's Mansion.
14. 2nd. Maharajakumari's Mansion.
15. Exhibition Buildings.
16. Wellington Lodge.
17. Government House.
18. People's Park.
19. Zoological Gardens.
20. 3rd. Maharajakumari's Mansion.
21. Race Course.
22. Pleasure Palace.
23. Chamundi Hills.

PREFACE

A HANDBOOK of Mysore City—containing information useful alike to the general public and the ratepayers of the city—has been a long-felt want.

An attempt has been made in the following pages to present, in a convenient form, as much information regarding the city as could be readily collected.

In preparing the Handbook the following works have been consulted:—

- i. Rice's *Gazetteer of Mysore*.
- ii. Morris's *Guide to Bangalore and Mysore Directory*.
- iii. Existing Municipal Bye-laws and Rules.

Valuable information has also been kindly furnished by the following gentlemen:—

1. Sirdar M. Kantharaj Urs, Esquire, B.A., C.S.I., 2nd Member of Council.
2. The Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja.
3. The Deputy Chief Engineer in Mysore.
4. A. Subramanya Iyer, Esquire, B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
5. Mir Hamza Husain, Esquire, B.A., B.L., District and Sessions Judge, Mysore Division.
6. B. Ramakrishna Rao, Esquire, Controller, Palace, Mysore.
7. Praktana Vimarsa Vichaksbna R. A. Narasimhachar, Esquire, M.A.

HANDBOOK OF MYSORE CITY

8. The Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
9. The Lady Superintendent, Maharani's College, Mysore.
10. The Rev. G. W. Sawday.
11. The Superintendent, Government Gardens.
12. The Headmaster, Marimallappa's High School, Mysore.
13. Superintendent, Mysore Power and Light.
14. Assistant Engineer in Charge, Vani Vilas Water Works, Mysore.
15. Mr. H. F. Marker, Assistant Engineer, City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore.
16. The Assistant Engineer, Headquarter Range, Mysore.
17. The Superintendent, Ayurvedic College, Mysore.

The best thanks of the undersigned are due to them.

Suggestions for improving the book will be thankfully received.

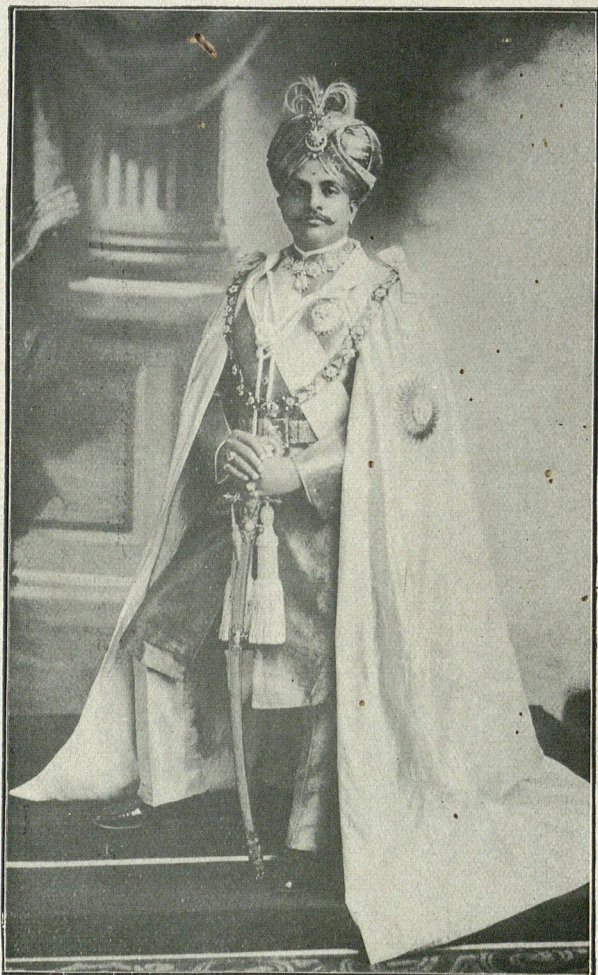
T. LAKSHMANA RAO,
President, City Municipal Council,
Mysore.

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HIS HIGHNESS SRI KRISHNARAJA WODEYAR BAHADUR,
G.C.S.I., MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

HANDBOOK OF THE CITY OF MYSORE

CHAPTER I.

Topography

1. Situation and Area

MYSORE is the historical capital of the Mysore State and the residence of His Highness the Maharaja. It is situated in $12^{\circ} 18'$ north latitude, and $76^{\circ} 42'$ east longitude, at the north-western base of Chamundi Hill, and is 2,525 feet above the level of the sea. The city is built in a valley formed by two ridges running north and south, and has an area of 9.50 square miles.

2. Boundaries

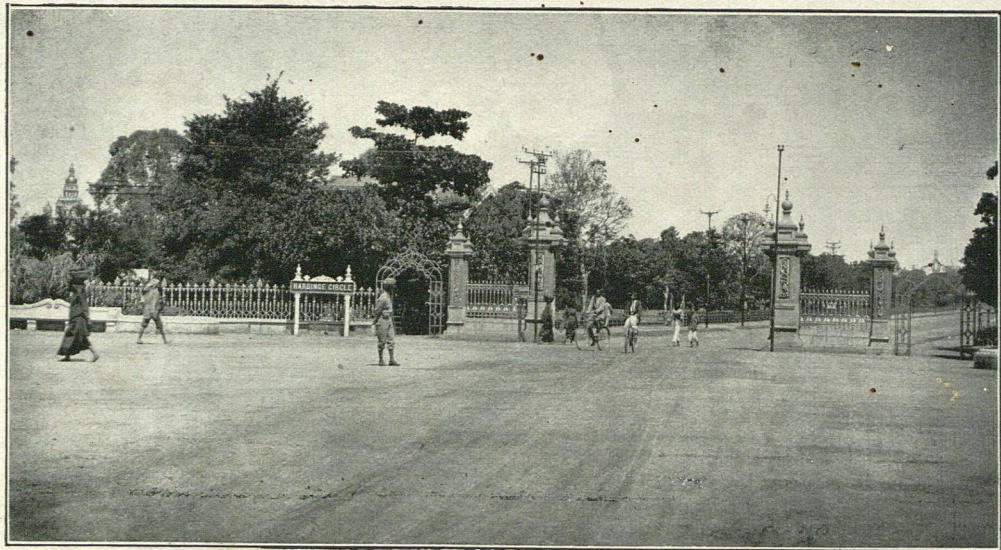
The boundaries of the city, as constituted by the Municipal Regulation, are given in Appendix I.

3. Principal Portions of the City

The principal portions of the city are here referred to in outline.

The Fort, in which the Palace stands, is situated almost in the centre of the city, and is surround-

ed by the finely laid out park, called Curzon Park (after His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India), on the north and west. East of the Fort is the Doddakere tank, which is used by the inhabitants of the city for washing purposes. Further east, near the Race Course, is the Karanji tank, which formerly used to supply drinking water to the inhabitants. On the west of the Fort far away is situated the Kukkarahalli reservoir, which, for a time, was a source of water-supply to the city, before the installation of the pumping plant at Balagola. The thickly populated portions of the city are situated mostly to the north, west, and south of the Fort, the eastern portions being mostly occupied by the Summer Palace, Vasanthamaharaj Palace, the Palace Stables; the Chamundi Vihar, the Second Maharaja Kumari's Mansion, the Doddakere and Karanji tanks and the Race Course and gardens. In recent years the city has undergone much improvement. Chamarajpuram, Lakshmipuram, the Edgah, the Jalapuri and the Chetnahalli extensions, the Weavers' Lines, the new Holageri, etc., are recent additions. In the older parts of the city, also, the changes have been equally striking. Purnaiya's Nalla has been filled up and its place taken by a fine wide road, called Sayaji Rao Road after the Gaekwar of Baroda. Other distinguished persons who visited the State have been similarly commemorated. There is the Albert Victor Road, the Dufferin Fountain, the Lansdowne Bazaar, Hardinge Circle and Gordon Park. Within Curzon Park are situated the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall,



HARDINGE CIRCLE

the European Club, the Freemasons' Masonic Hall, and the Post and Telegraph Offices.

4. Principal Public Buildings

Of the large public buildings erected in the extensions, the Public Offices, surmounted by a dome, occupy a conspicuous site on the high ground to the west. Close by are the Victoria Jubilee Institute, used as the Oriental Library, and the Maharaja's College buildings, somewhat resembling a French chateau, and the Cosmopolitan Club. Further west are the groups of the Law Courts. The Maharani's College and Marimallappa's High School, the Wesleyan, Hardwicke College and a Wesleyan Mission Church, are among other large erections in this quarter. The Railway Station, too, has been extended lately.

5. Trade Centres

The Doddapet, Santhepet, Devaraj Market, the Lansdowne Bazaar and Chikka Angadi Street are the centres of trade, and are well stocked with country provisions and piece goods.

6. Conveniences for Travellers

For the convenience of European visitors there are two hotels, *viz.*, the Empire Hotel, near the Railway Station, and the Gordon Hotel, near the Old Post Office, both kept by Parsis. For Indian visitors there are several chuttrams and rest houses in various parts of the city, such as Nanjaraja

Bahadur Chuttram, Seethavilas Dharamasala, His Highness the Maharaja's Chuttram, Kaveripatnum Subraya Chetty's Chuttram, Bommayya's Chuttram, Surya Narayana Setty's Chuttram, and Munisami Setty's Chuttram; and travellers are fed in H. H. the Maharaja's Chuttram, Bakshi Narasappa's Chuttram, and Munisami Setty's Chuttram, etc. There is also a Traveller's Bungalow situated in Erengere, near the Mysore-Seringapatam road.

7. Climate

The climate of Mysore is very bracing and healthy, neither too hot in summer nor too cold in winter. The rainfall averages about 27·4 inches a year. Both the monsoons affect Mysore, and the months of July, August and September are very agreeable.

8. Population

The population of the city was 71,306 according to the census of 1911, as compared with 68,111 of 1901. The following is the distribution of population:—

1. By Religion

Hindus	...	...	...	55,926
Mussulmans	...	...	...	12,825
Christians	...	...	...	2,152
Others	...	...	...	403
				<hr/>
			Total ...	71,306
				<hr/>

2. By Language

		MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Kanarese ...	...	18,693	18,572	37,265
Hindustani	...	7,255	6,743	13,998
Telugu ...	...	3,393	3,417	6,810
Tamil ...	...	3,921	3,894	7,815
Marathi ...	...	2,301	2,208	4,509
Others ...	...	549	360	909
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	...	36,112	35,194	71,306
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

As far as it has been ascertained the average birth-rate in the city is 31·7 per 1,000 and the average death rate 27·4 per 1,000.

CHAPTER II.

Historical Sketch of the City

THE town of Mysore seems to have been known by its present name from the remotest times. The archæological records unearthed up to date show that the city's antiquity goes back to the 10th century, if not earlier. The old records in and around the present city, such as the inscriptions at Belavatta (Mysore 6, of about A.D. 750), Varuna (Mysore 55; of 750; Mysore 36, of A.D. 990), Halē Rogadi (Mysore 15, of A.D. 955), Kukkarahalli (Archæological Report for 1908, paras 33 to 34 of A.D. 900), Chamundi Hill (Archæological Report for 1912, para 75 of A.D. 950), and Devalapura (Mysore 25, of A.D. 750) seem to point in this direction. Nor are old inscriptions wanting which make definite references to the Mysore-nādu or district. An inscription at Kuppehālu (Kadur 9, of about A.D. 990) mentions among the witnesses to the grant recorded in it, the officials of the Mysore-nādu seventy. Another at Nandigunda (Nanjangud 134, of A.D. 1021) tells us that Nandigunda was one of the villages included in the Mysore-nādu. The Tanjore plates, (published in the *Indian Antiquary*, VIII, 212, dated A.D. 248), supposed to be fabricated in the 10th century, state that Varakōdu was situated in the Mysore-nādu seventy. The expression "Mysore-

nādu, of 70 villages," presupposes the fact that Mysore was the chief place of the nādu. There is thus conclusive evidence to show that Mysore existed as a city as far back as the 10th century. During the Chola rule in the 11th century, the district was designated Mudigonda-Chōla-mandala. The next reference to Mysore City that has been met with is in an inscription in Cole's Garden, which is dated A.D. 1499, and records a grant for the god Lakshmi Ramanaswami, of Mysore, by a subordinate of Narasa, the father of Krishna-Raya of Vijayanagar. The period of this inscription is anterior by several years to that of Hire-Bettada-Chāma-Rāja, with whom it is usual to commence the genealogy of the Mysore kings. After this period we come to modern history. Thus Maisa-nād, or Maisur-nād, is found mentioned in inscriptions of the 11th and 12th centuries. Two Yadava Princes from Dwaraka in Guzerat, who, according to inscriptions, coming to worship their family god at Yadugeri or Melkote, and who became the founders of the Mysore House, are said to have been attracted by the beauty of the country to settle in the town of Mahishur. But at the beginning of the 16th century its site was occupied by a village named Puragere. At this time the dominions of the Royalu of Vijayanagar, a famous city on the banks of the Tungabhadra, extended really or nominally over nearly the whole of South India. The tradition regarding the origin of the present Mysore dynasty savours of the age of knight-errantry. The first of the line took the title of Wodeyar, and

his successors gradually extended their dominions until one of them, named Bettada Thimma Raj, divided his country among his three sons. To Chamaraja, surnamed Bol, or the Bald, he gave Puragere. Here a fort was either constructed or repaired in the year 1524, to which from Mahishasura, or the buffalo-headed monster, whose overthrow was the most noted exploit of Kali or Chamundi, the name of Mahishur ("Buffalo Town"), or, in its anglicised form, Mysore, was again given. In the beginning of the 17th century, *i.e.*, 1610, the then Mysore Ruler obtained possession of Seringapatam, and transferred the seat of government to that town. Subsequently, during the rule of the Mysore State by Hyder Ali and his son Tippu Sultan, the latter attempted to obliterate all traces of the Hindu Raj, and in pursuance of this policy caused the town and fort of Mysore, the ancient residence of the Rajas, to be razed to the ground, and caused all the inhabitants to go to the neighbourhood of Seringapatam. The stones of the Old Fort he employed in building another fortress, on a slight eminence about a mile to the east, to which he gave the appellation, still retained by the site, of Nazarabad. After the fall of Seringapatam in 1799, and the restoration of the country to the ancient Hindu dynasty, it was determined that the installation of the Raja should take place in Mysore, and the ceremony was accordingly performed there. The Palace was rebuilt and the restoration of the Fort was completed. Owing to the presence of the Court, the town grew rapidly, and in time drew to

itself much of the population of Seringapatam, which decreased as Mysore increased in importance.

Adapted from Rice's *Gazetteer of Mysore*, and revised in the light of information supplied by Mr. R. A. Narasimhachar, Officer in Charge of Archæological Research in Mysore.

CHAPTER III.

Municipal Administration

Constitution of the Municipality

THE present Halē Agrahar, the Fort, and Dodda Petta and the Lashkar Mohalla mainly constituted the limits of the old town of Mysore in the early days of the 19th century. Some very fine additions still extant, in the shape of eastern and western wings, owe their origin to the days of the rule of H. H. the late Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar III.

Municipal activity in Mysore is now more than half a century old. In their instructions issued for the constitution of Municipalities in April, 1861, the Government of India, among other matters, said that the people should be consulted as to the form of the necessary taxation and as to the works to which the funds should be devoted, and that in the Municipal Body the community should be represented in proportion to their influence or importance by one or more of the headmen of each nation, caste, trade or calling. To give effect to these principles, a committee was formed about July, 1862, in the city of Mysore, with the then Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division as President, and five official and three non-official gentlemen as members, the latter including a Hindu and a Mahomedan.

The Official Members

1. The Deputy Superintendent.
2. The Executive Engineer.
3. The Officer Commanding the Division.
4. The Amildar, Mysore Taluk.
5. The Sar Ameen, Mysore.

To begin with, what was formerly known as *Kachara Terigay*, levied for sanitary purposes here, was abolished, the Municipal funds being made up chiefly of *town dues* or Octroi. The improvement of the town roads and drains received primary attention, a market was also soon constructed and some street lights provided, attention being at the same time paid to conservancy, as far as possible. To enable the Municipality to extend its operations, the Government kindly transferred the local Mohatarfa collections to it from the Government Revenues, in 1869-1870, on condition of the Town Police being maintained and paid from this source. In the course of the first decade, the Municipal revenue, which amounted at the commencement to about quarter of a lakh, doubled itself, and the interest of the townsmen in their civic concerns, under the fostering care of the Government, began to manifest itself in several useful ways.

During the second and the third decades, improvement became gradually perceptible, the Government having revised the Octroi taxation—so as to define its proper scope and confine its operation to productive articles—and afforded several other local facilities. Arrangements were set afoot to relieve the

Fort of its congestion of houses. A Regulation to govern the Municipal concerns was also introduced in 1888. Relieved of the burden of Police charges, the Municipality, since 1890-91, contributes towards the grants-in-aid to the local Educational Institutions to some extent.

The fourth decade, commencing with the privilege of election, extended by the Government in regard to the constitution of the Municipal Board, witnessed further progress, which, however, suffered owing to the subsequent calamitous advent of plague in 1898. Under the arrangements sanctioned by the Government to combat this dire disease, the city has since been fast recovering from its disastrous effects.

The Mysore City Municipality is now governed by Regulation No. VII of 1906, the "Mysore Municipal Regulation." It is a Corporation with a President at its head. He is also the Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Mysore. There are, besides, a Vice-President, a Health Officer, who is also Vice-President in Sanitary Matters, and a Municipal Engineer. There are altogether 20 Municipal Councillors, ten of whom are elected by the ratepayers, six are nominated by Government, the remaining four, *viz.*, the Executive Engineer, Mysore Division; the Amildar, Mysore Taluk; the President, and the Health Officer, being *ex-officio* Councillors. The Councillors are elected or nominated for a period of three years. The rules prescribing the qualifications of voters and candidates

at elections are given in Appendix II. The rules regarding conduct of business at meetings are given in Appendix III. The Municipal Council has also constituted several committees, *viz.*, the Managing Committee, the Schools Committee and the Health Committee. The Managing Committee consists of nine members with the Vice-President as Chairman, and exercises all the powers of the Council under the Regulation, except those reserved by Government, or the Council, or delegated to the Schools and the Health Committees. The Municipality has framed bye-laws on other matters, which are given in Appendix V.

2. Divisions of the City

The city is divided into 7 Mohallas for purposes of Municipal administration, as noted below:—

(1) Fort, (2) Lushkar, (3) Devaraj, (4) Krishnaraj, (5) Mandi, (6) Chamaraj, and (7) Nazarabad.

3. Number and Description of Houses

The total number of inhabited houses was 12,122 at the end of 1913-14. Of these 701 were terraced, 10,838 tiled, and 583 thatched.

4. Sources of Municipal Income

The income of the Municipality is derived from the following taxes, etc.:—

(a) A rate on buildings at 5 per cent. of the annual letting value thereof.

(b) A tax on all vehicles or animals used for riding, draught or burden kept for use in the Municipality, at rates specified in the Bye-laws given as Appendix IV.

(c) A toll on vehicles and animals used as aforesaid entering the said Municipality, but not liable to taxation under the clause last preceding, at rates specified in the Bye-laws above referred to.

(d) An octroi on animals and goods brought within the octroi limits for consumption, specified in the Bye-laws above referred to.

(e) A general water rate at 3 per cent. on the rental value of buildings and lands.

(f) A lighting tax at 1 per cent. on the rental value of buildings.

(g) Rents from Municipal properties, Markets, and receipts from Pounds.

(h) Contribution from the District Funds and the Government.

(i) Miscellaneous receipts, such as sale of sites, fines, trees, etc.

5. Income and Expenditure

The total income of the Municipality for the year 1913-14 was as detailed below :—

1. Octroi	...	...	...	...	Rs.79,705
2. Taxes on Buildings and Lands	...	...	...	...	20,393
3. Taxes on Vehicles	...	...	...	...	3,694
4. Tolls and Ferries	...	...	...	...	24,394
5. Water Tax	...	...	...	...	11,203
6. Lighting Tax	...	...	...	...	3,481
7. Conservancy Receipts	...	...	...	...	234

8. Mohatarfa	6,993
9. Other Taxes	Nil
10. Pounds	1,472
11. Revenue derived from Municipal Property	23,932
12. Grants and Contribution	33,474
13. Miscellaneous	9,931
14. Public Debt	11,288
	<hr/>
	Total Rs.2,30,194
	<hr/>

The total expenditure of the Municipality for the year 1913-14 was Rs. 2,14,858, as noted below:—

1. Municipal Office Establishment ...	Rs.10,840
2. Collection and Refunds	21,976
3. Pension and Gratuities	1,548
4. Public Works carried out by P.W.D. ...	407
5. Public Safety	18,034
6. Public Health and Convenience ...	59,002
7. Public Works carried out by Civil Dpt...	72,997
8. Public Instruction	13,128
9. Miscellaneous	1,018
10. Public Debt... ..	15,908
	<hr/>
	Total Rs.2,14,858

The incidence of taxation was Rs. 2-0-7 per head of population.

CHAPTER IV.

Public and Charitable Institutions, Roads and Communications, etc.

1. Roads

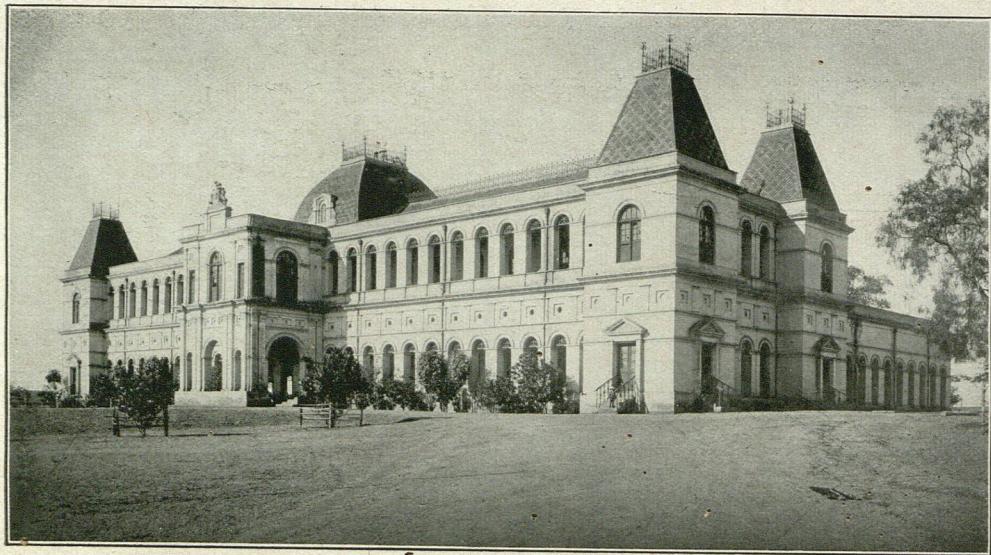
THE Municipality maintains about 75 miles of metalled roads and streets in the city. The maximum width of these is 100 feet, and the minimum width 20 feet. There are also about 75 miles of gravelled roads including lanes. The maximum width of these is eight yards, and the minimum width two yards. The Municipality spent Rs. 68,120 for the maintenance of roads during 1913-14.

2. Area Built Upon and Occupied by Roads

Out of the total area of 9.5 square miles, about two-thirds are occupied by buildings and about .8 square miles are occupied by roads, the remaining land being partly occupied by parks and partly vacant land.

3. Number and Description of Vehicles and Animals in the City Liable to Taxation at the end of 1913-14

1. Motor Cars and Motor Cycles	...	...	16
2. Four-wheeled Carriages with Springs	...	...	70
3. Two-wheeled " "	...	...	173
4. Bicycles	...	...	245
5. Double Bullock Carts	...	...	785



THE MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE

6. Single Bullock Carts	...	...	...	252
7. Horses	...	...	...	207
8. Bullocks	...	...	...	1,862

4. Schools and Colleges

There are four colleges, two high schools and 58 other institutions for boys and girls in the city, wherein 8,105 boys and 2,120 girls receive instruction. Of these institutions, the Maharaja's College is a first-grade college teaching up to the B. A. standard. The Maharani's College is an institution chiefly for Hindu girls and ladies, teaching up to the Intermediate Standard. The two high schools are the Wesleyan Mission and Marimallappa's High Schools. The Maharaja's Sanskrit College provides instruction in higher departments of Sanskrit learning. The Chamarajendra Technical Institute provides technical instruction in the following branches:—

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Engineering. | 5. Tile Making. |
| 2. Carpentry. | 6. Rattan Work. |
| 3. Smithy. | 7. Typing. |
| 4. Drawing. | 8. Manufacturing Iron Safes. |

Candidates are also trained for the Shekdari service.

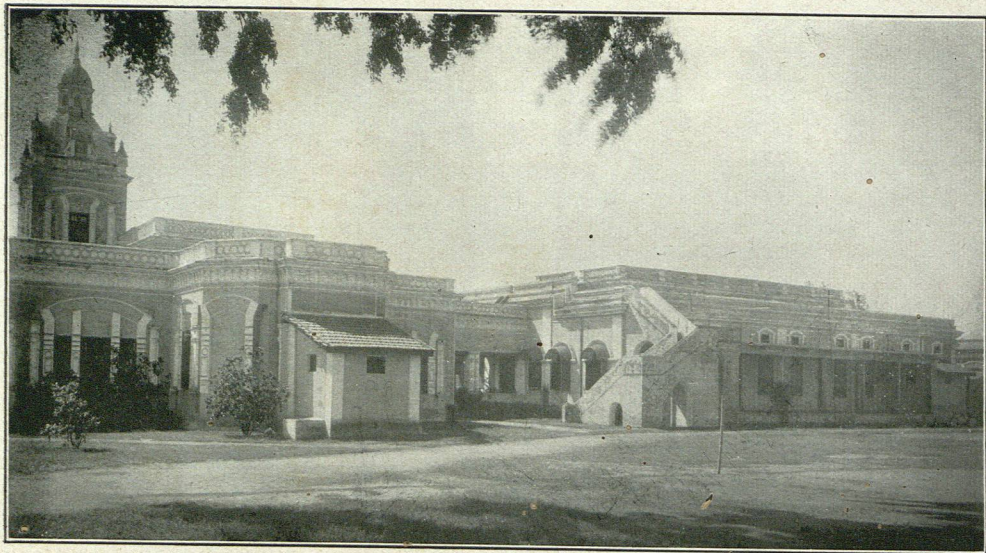
The Ayurvedic College trains students in the system of Hindu medical science.

The Municipality maintains four boys' schools and two girls' schools. It gives grants-in-aid to 40 boys' and girls' schools. The total expenditure for education incurred by the Municipality during 1913-14 was Rs. 13,128. Forty-eight of the total number of schools are primary schools. There

is also a school for the deaf, dumb and blind, situated in Church road. About 40 such affected students are being instructed there, in reading and writing in the Braille system, singing, weaving, basket and mat making. Any person wishing to see the school should apply to the headmaster on the premises. Boarding houses are attached to the Maharaja's College, the Maharani's College, the Ursu Boarding School and the Normal School. There are also boarding houses for Jains, Mahomedans, the Deaf and Dumb School students, and the Panchamas.

Of the educational institutions mentioned above, the Maharani's College is the first of its kind in Southern India. This institution, which bears the honoured name of Her Highness the Maharani Vanivilas Sannidhana C.I., was started in January, 1881, as a private school for the education of high-caste Hindu girls, by Rai Bahadur A. Narasim Iyengar, a pioneer of female education in Mysore. It was at first supported partly from liberal grants by Government and partly from charity funds, as well as from the private resources of its philanthropic founder. In 1889 a European lady, Mrs. Thornton, was appointed as the Lady Superintendent. The object of the institution was to reconcile Western methods with Hindu views in regard to the subject of female instruction. The success of this object has to a very great degree lessened the popular prejudices against female education in general.

The institution was taken under Government management in the year 1891, and a responsible



THE MAHARANI'S COLLEGE

committee was appointed to manage its internal affairs. It was raised from the Middle School to the High School standard in the year 1895, and three girls passed the Matriculation Examination for the first time in 1896. In the year 1901 it was raised to the status of a second-grade college. It has been affiliated to the Madras University in Group III, Logic and History. It is now open to the children of all respectable caste Hindus, Europeans, Eurasians, Native Christians, Mohamedans, Jews and Parsees. No fees are charged for instruction, and liberal scholarships ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 are paid to poor and deserving girls. There is an English lady at the head of the institution and about 18 Hindu assistant mistresses, of whom three are Brahman lady graduates educated in the same institution.

The college has five departments or sections. The English College Department, the Oriental classes for preparing candidates for the Pandita Examination in Sanskrit and Kannada, the Training Department, where female teachers are trained for the Upper and Lower Secondary Grades, the High School Department and the Middle Anglo-Vernacular School Department. The Primary Department, or Kindergarten Section, is under the management of a Hindu lady graduate, who received her training under the late Miss Latter, the Kindergarten specialist. On the 30th June, 1913, there were on the rolls 349 girls, of whom 4 were in the College Department, 4 in the Oriental or Pandita classes, 20 in the High

School Forms, 22 in the Training Department, and 299 in the Anglo-Vernacular Department.

The college has been producing good results at the various public examinations. Last year two girls passed the Intermediate Examination and three the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University. Several girls that passed out from the college have been employed as mistresses in the different girls' schools of the State. One lady student of the college, after passing the B. A. Degree Pass Course, is now studying for the B. A. Honours Course in Madras, and two others for the B. A. Pass Course in Mysore and Madras. The college is provided with a spacious and commodious building, and a very good library of books. A sum of nearly Rs. 40,000 is spent on this college annually out of the State revenues.

The college is under the management of a committee, of which Sirdar M. Kantharaj Urs, B.A., C.S.I., is the President. There is a reading room attached to the college as well as a recreation club. The physical training of the students is also carefully attended to. Elementary drill, tennis, badminton, croquet and rounders are provided for recreation and exercise.

The reorganization of the college has been recently sanctioned. A hostel has been opened to afford special facilities for the higher training of girls coming from places outside Mysore City. Some of the practical arts of life and a few of the smaller industries will also be taught, to enable the pupils to

earn a living, if necessary, in after life. Special attention will also be given to train up such of the girls as show aptitude, as nurses in hospitals and mistresses in schools.

Any one wishing to see the college should apply to the Lady Superintendent.

5. Hospitals and Dispensaries

There are 12 hospitals and dispensaries in the city, viz. :—

1. The General Hospital.
2. Her Highness the Maharani's Hospital for Woman and Children.
3. The Holdsworth Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, maintained by the Wesleyan Mission.
4. The Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals (four).
5. The Local Fund Dispensaries (four).
6. Palace Dispensary.
7. Isolation Hospital.

Beds are available for all plague and other infectious diseases. Incurables are also housed.

The Municipality maintains an Ambulance cart for the use of all infectious diseases patients who seek admission into the Hospital. The cart can be had free on application to the Health Officer.

Buildings have been constructed and given by the following philanthropic gentlemen for the Local Fund dispensaries noted below :—

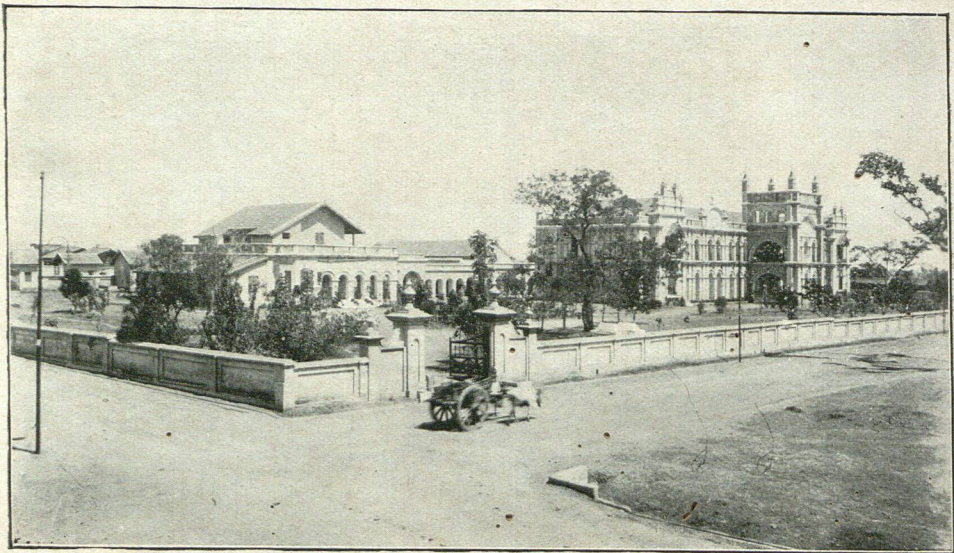
1. Erengere Dispensary—Mr. Amble Anniah Pundit.
2. Hale Agrahar Dispensary—Retired Regimentdar Mr. H. Krishna Rao in memory of his wife.

3. Weavers' Line Dispensary—Mrs. Lingaraja Urs, in memory of her husband, the late Darbar Bakshi, Mr. Lingaraja Urs.
4. Nazarabad Dispensary.—A building is in course of construction by Mr. Krishnaswami Rao, in memory of his father, the late Mr. Bakshi Narasappa.

The following description of the Holdsworth Memorial Hospital, kindly furnished by the Rev. G. W. Sawday, will be found interesting:—

“This hospital, a handsome and commodious building, is situated on the Edgah Extension, to the north-west of the city, and is one of the first buildings seen as one enters the city by train from Bangalore. It occupies a site of about seven acres, the gift of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja. The foundation stone was laid on June 3rd, 1904, by Mrs. Calvert, of Hastings, England, and the building was opened by His Highness the Maharaja on August 21st, 1906, when, at the close of his most sympathetic speech, His Highness was pleased to announce the grant of a donation of Rs. 10,000 by Her Highness the Dowager Maharani in aid of the funds of the hospital.

“The building cost nearly Rs. 1,50,000. The staff consists of two English lady doctors and a lady apothecary, an English nursing superintendent with an assistant, and a considerable staff of Indian nurses. The cost of up-keep is about Rs. 1,500 a month, the whole of which, with the exception of a Government grant of Rs. 200, is raised by voluntary subscriptions, for which the Rev. G. W. Sawday is responsible.



WESLEYAN MISSION HOSPITAL, MYSORE

“There are several wards in the hospital, with accommodation for about 70 in-patients, and provision is made for all classes of the people, irrespective of caste and creed. There is a large up-to-date operating theatre and one of the chief features is the ward provided for the use of gosha patients, where every bed is surrounded by curtains, so that the patients may be visited by their friends, who are unable to see any of the other occupants of the ward. There are also several “family” wards, small separate rooms which are given up to the use of patients coming in from distant places with one or two friends. The hospital is deservedly popular and many of the patients come from great distances, often from the outlying parts of the State and from Coorg.

“When visiting Mysore City Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and the Princess of Wales (our present King and Queen) were much interested in the work, and to evince their sympathy sent large autograph portraits of themselves for the opening ceremony. Subsequently Her Majesty Queen Alexandra sent autograph portraits of herself and King Edward, and His Highness the Maharaja has also given to the hospital a large handsome picture of himself.

“The hospital bears the name of “Mary Calvert Holdsworth,” who, with her husband, the Rev. W. W. Holdsworth, M.A., lived for several years in the city and took a never-failing interest in the welfare of the women and children. In order to meet the expenses of so large an institution, and provide for

the work in coming years, Mr. Sawday is seeking to raise an endowment fund of two lakhs of rupees.

“The hospital is open to inspection at any time by arrangement with the senior Lady Doctor, who is always glad to see visitors.”

6. Orphanages and Homes for the Destitute

There are four such institutions, *viz.*, the Hindu Abalarama, the Ananthalaya, the Wesleyan Mission Orphanage and Girls' Home, and the Convent of the Good Shepherd, the number of inmates in each being 32, 47, 70, and 225 respectively.

The Hindu Abalarama provides lodging and boarding to the inmates, and also instruction, both Primary and Lower Secondary. They are also taught sewing, knitting, rattan work, fancy work, etc.

The Anathalaya, or orphanage, provides boarding and lodging to the inmates, who are orphan boys having no means for their sustenance and education. The institution is maintained by public subscription, a Government grant and other charities. The inmates are given Secondary education in English, Kannada and Sanskrit, with special reference to the Vedic rituals.

The Wesleyan Mission Orphanage and Girls' Home is situated in a new and commodious building in Nazarabad. Provision is made for about seventy inmates including the servants, but the number admitted depends entirely upon the state of the funds. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions raised by the Rev. G. W. Sawday, and

receives no grant whatever, either from the Mission or the Government.

The children are, for the most part, entirely friendless; or having very poor parents. In many cases the father is dead and the mother able to maintain only herself. They attend the girls' schools in the city, and the brighter children are taken up to the higher standards and fitted to become teachers. Many of them who have shown an aptitude for medical work have been trained as nurses in the large mission hospital in the city. They are also trained in all kinds of needle-work. Most of the work of the home is done by them and also the cooking; and the one aim of the institution seems to be not to unfit them for the positions they will have to occupy in the future, but to fit them to become useful members of the community, and, above all, happy wives and mothers in their own homes.

The home is open to inspection at all times, but it is well for visitors to arrange for their visits beforehand in consultation with the Rev. G. W. Sawday.

7. Reading Rooms and Libraries

There are three important reading rooms in the city, *viz.*, the Mysore Literary Union, the Cosmopolitan Club and the Government Public Library. The Literary Union is located on the first floor of the Town Hall. Besides subscribing for the leading Indian and English papers and magazines,

it has a library consisting of about 3,000 books. It has 118 members on its rolls.

The Cosmopolitan Club, which was located in a rented building on the Chamaraj Road, has recently constructed a permanent building of its own in the Gordon Park, adjoining the Public Offices. The Club has 80 members on its rolls.

The leading papers and magazines are subscribed for by the Club, which has also fine tennis courts and a billiard table to provide recreation for its members. Persons wishing any information about the Club should apply to the Secretary of the Club.

The Government Public Library, Mysore, is located for the present in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute. It is to continue a Free Reading Room open to the public and a Lending Library accessible only to subscribers paying a subscription of Rs. 2 or Re. 1 per month.

The Free Reading Room Section of the Library has been open since 11th February, 1915.

Besides the above there are several small reading rooms and libraries, such as the Jain Boarding House Reading Room and Library, the Muslim Club Reading Room, the Aryabala Samaj, the Young Men's Free Library and Literary Union, the Mandyam Union, etc., which are used by the respective members of those communities.



THE CURZON PARK—FACING THE LANSDOWNE BAZAAR

CHAPTER V.

Places of Interest in the City

1. PARKS

1. The People's Park

THE People's Park, near Government House, with a bandstand, serves as a recreation ground for residents of the eastern and northern parts of the city.

2. The Curzon Park,

to the north of the Fort, was opened in December, 1900, in commemoration of the visit of His Excellency Lord Curzon, then Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

3. The Zoological Gardens

These gardens owe their origin to His Highness the late Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar Bahadur, but they have been greatly enlarged and improved by His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur, whose property they are. The gardens adjoin the Pleasure Palace, and are one of the finest sights in Mysore, being greatly appreciated both by the people of the city and visitors. They were opened in 1892, and have since been greatly improved, so that to-day they are second to none in India. There is a very fine collection of animals, including lions, tigers, giraffes, lamas, hyænas, alpacas, fallow deer, buck, panther and a large tribe of monkeys. The gardens are kept in very good condition. There

are also a bandstand and artificial lakes. The public are admitted between the hours of 7 and 11 a.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m. The rate of admission is one anna per head.

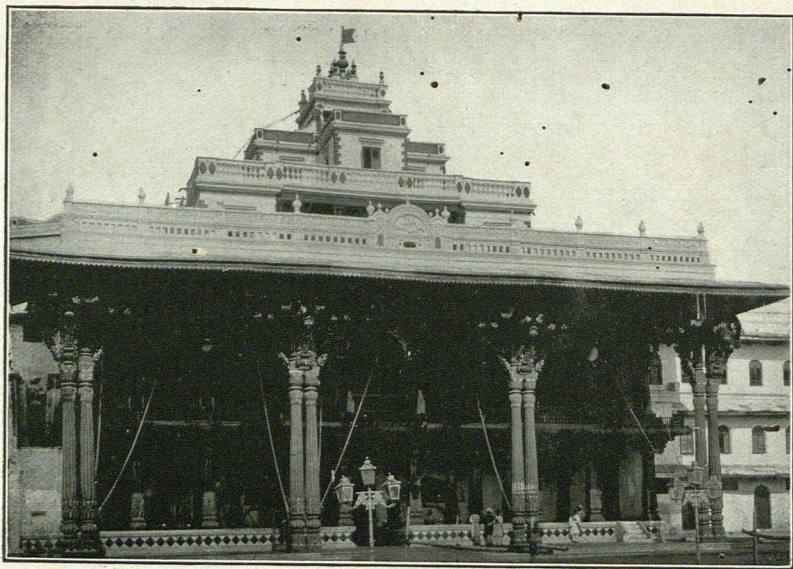
4. The Gordon Park

This is named after the late Sir James Gordon, tutor and guardian to the late Maharaja, and subsequently British Resident in Mysore. Within it are situated the Public Offices of Government, including the District Office, the Jubilee Institute, the Maharaja's College and Students' Homes attached thereto, and Cosmopolitan Club. A handsome statue of Sir James Gordon is placed near the entrance to the Public Offices. Nearly the whole park is used as a playground for football, cricket, hockey, etc. In the evenings it is very interesting to see thousands of boys congregate either for play or witnessing the play.

2. Public Buildings and Other Places of Interest

1. The Mysore Palace

THE OLD PALACE.—The Old Palace was built in the Hindu style between the years 1800 and 1804 A.D. The front (east side), known as Sejje (Durbar Hall), on the first floor, and the ground floor and apartments attached thereto, suffered from fire in 1897. In the same year the reconstruction of the Palace was commenced and is now almost completed. Since 1910 the Durbar functions are being held in



THE OLD PALACE



THE NEW PALACE

the new Sejje. Adjoining the above, to the west and south, stand the apartments of the Old Palace. The Hall in the south wing, known as Ambu Vilas, is used for Dürbar on all ceremonial occasions, except the first nine days during the Dasara, when the Sejje is used. The throne is kept in the Sejje.

Description of the New Palace in Mysore

1. Preliminary

After the destruction by fire of the eastern and northern wings of the Old Palace in 1897, it was proposed to raise a new structure on the site where the old one existed. Suitable designs admitting, as far as possible, of the utilisation of local materials were settled. The adoption of fire-proof methods of construction was to be an essential feature of the new design, which was entrusted to Mr. Henry Irwin, late Consulting Architect with the Government of Madras. The work was started in 1897 and completed in 1911-12 at an aggregate outlay of Rs. 41,47,913.

2. Details of Design

The structure measures 245 feet by 156 feet and is 145 feet high from the ground level to the topmost point of the finial of the main dome. In the centre of its front or eastern face is a carriage porch measuring 66 feet by 21 feet. From this porch there is a passage 15 feet wide, flanked on both sides by the Sejje or Piazza, and leading at its western end through the corridors to the Marriage Pavilion on the south and to the residential

apartments on the north. The passage opens into an inner courtyard or quadrangle. At each end of the Sejje there is a staircase leading to the first and second floors. The open courtyard, the corridors running all round its sides, and the Marriage Pavilion take up most of the ground floor. The southern block consists of Ambavilas (ground and first floors). On the ground floor of the north block are the Armoury, the Library, the Annex with the electrical lift room, and the servants' staircase. The Drawing and the Music rooms are on the first floor, while the second floor is occupied by bedrooms. On the first floor in front, immediately over the Sejje, is the Durbar Hall, which measures 155 feet by 42 feet, while study rooms are formed on the 2nd floor. The third, fourth and fifth, formed only on the centre block, do not contain any principal apartments, but form the supports for the main cupola.

3. Architecture

The general appearance and the outline are Indo-Saracenic, but the details of decoration of panels, friezes, niches, etc., are distinctly Chalukyan. The central dome is the dominating feature, while the rest are all subordinated to it. The mode in which the principal face is broken up and varied by cupolas, minarets, balconies, verandahs and porches, so as to secure light and shade, is marvellous in effect. The porch in front, with high pillars, and the richly-carved stone cantilever verandahs, are a feature in themselves. From the basement to the base of the main dome,

the surface is adorned with rich sculptures of the very best class of Indian art. Horizontal mouldings, vertical off-sets breaking up the surface into many projections, recesses, niches and panels relieved with superabundance of deep, sharp and fine carvings of scrolls, foliage, birds, animals and statuettes of very chaste and elegant design, are the chief characteristics of this Chalukyan style of decoration. It is the combination of this fine sculptured style with the lofty grandeur and magnificent proportions of Saracenic art that gives to the structure a very pleasing appearance and produces striking effects of light and shade.

4. Interior Decorations

The excellence of its interior decorations is no less noteworthy. The carvings in stone, wood and ivory, stone inlaying, stucco work and paintings are rich in patterns and varied in design. The stone carver has shown his patient labour in elaborating the details of his fancy; the wood carver, the facility with which he could turn his chisel to work out beautiful carvings in wood; the decorator and painter, as to how far his brush can excel other decorations. The combined efforts of all classes of artists have made the building what it is.

5. Materials Used in Construction

Many varieties of granite, porphyry, gneiss and trap have been used in the various parts of the structure. The porphyries have variegated spots of appropriate tints, which lend a cool and charming effect

to their polished surface. The trap and the potstone have been largely used in the sculptures and the enrichment of panels, recesses, etc. The former is of greenish blue colour and the latter light grey. The colour combination as a whole, with the highly artistic and very elaborately wrought work, adds to the marvellous grandeur of the edifice.

6. Miscellaneous Equipments

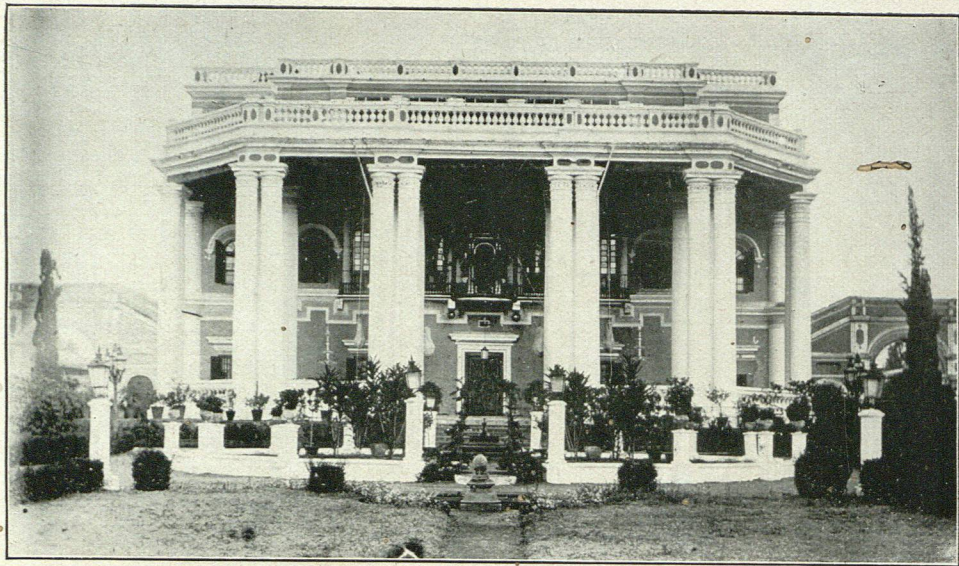
Nor are the utilities neglected in the new construction. A complete scheme for the supply of filtered and unfiltered water, warm and cold, to the principal apartments has been installed: A system of high-class electric illumination has been provided and connected with the Cauvery power. An up-to-date steam plant to generate the necessary power has also been installed to serve as a stand-by plant. A very satisfactory scheme for fire protection of the Palace has been devised and executed. Drainage and sewerage arrangements on the most up-to-date sanitary standards have been completed.

7. Other Accessory Improvements

Schemes for the beautification of the north and south gates of the Fort in which the Palace is situated have been sanctioned and are in progress. A comprehensive design for the final lay-out of the surroundings of the Palace and the whole of the interior of the Fort has been prepared, and an estimate of the cost thereof is being prepared. When this lay-out is completed, the new Palace, a perfect gem



THE JAGANMOHAN PALACE



OLD FRONT OF THE JAGANMOHAN PALACE

of architecture, will stand amidst suitable surroundings as a thing of beauty, and therefore of joy to all who will have the good fortune of beholding its magnificent façade.

2. The Jaganmohan Palace

This is situated opposite to the western gate of the Fort. It is one of the most attractive places in the city. Some of the walls of the upper storey in this Palace are profusely painted with pictures. In the front of the building a spacious ornamental pavilion was added at the time of the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja. The marriages of His Highness the Maharaja and His Highness the Yuvaraja were celebrated in this pavilion. This pavilion also served as the Durbar Hall in which His Highness held the annual Birthday and Dusserah Durbar till the completion of the new Sejje in the new Palace in 1910. Here also took place the installation of His Highness the Maharaja in 1902, when His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, was present.

3. The Pleasure Palace

This was built about the year 1842, and is situated at some distance east of the Fort. It was here that the special schools for the education of Their Highnesses the late Maharaja and the present Maharaja were located. The Palace Stables and the Zoological Gardens adjoin this Palace.

4. Government House and Wellington Lodge

Government House is a building reserved for the residence of the British Resident and distinguished European guests of the State. The front portion of the building, which possesses a large and handsome portico, was erected in 1805 under Major Wilks, and is of the Doric order of architecture. The back was added a few years later by Sir John Malcolm, and comprises one of the largest rooms without pillars in Southern India. It was designed by de Haviland.

Wellington Lodge is situated opposite the west gate of Government House. There are tablets with inscriptions, as mentioned below, in Government House and Wellington Lodge, which give the previous history of these buildings.

A. Wellington Lodge

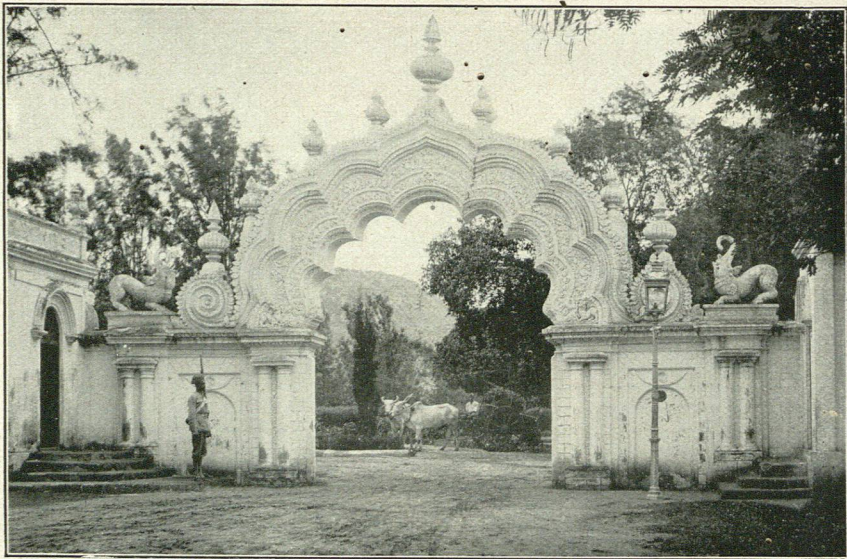
The stone tablet in this building bears the following inscription:—

“This house was occupied by Col. Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, when in Political Charge of Mysore, 1799-1801.”

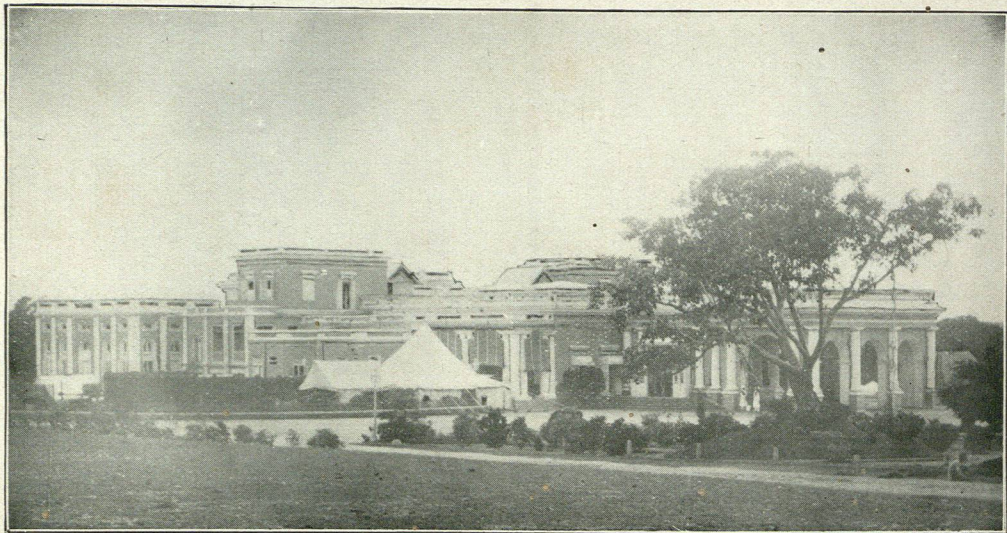
The ground floor, north wing, is occupied by the Superintendent, Amrut Mahal Department.

The Superintendent, Government House, is temporarily occupying a part of the upper storey. The other portions of the ground floor are used as a store house for Government House furniture.

There are six living rooms in all above the ground floor, and a hall to serve as a drawing room and another as a dining room.



ENTRANCE GATEWAY TO SUMMER PALACE



GOVERNMENT HOUSE

B. Government House

The tablet here contains the following inscription:—

“This house was occupied by Sir John Malcolm when Resident in Mysore, 1803-1807.”

The very name seems to imply the purpose for which it is used. It has been invariably used for the accommodation and entertainment of His Highness the Maḥaraja's distinguished European guests. Only once, so far as is known, has it been used for other than European guests, *i.e.*, when the Egyptian princes were entertained last January (1914).

There are—

- 12 living rooms,
- One billiard room,
- One large drawing room,
- One small " " for ladies,
- One reception room,
- One small dining room,
- One large banqueting hall,
- One office room,
- Two serving rooms,
- One wine cellar,
- One furniture block,
- One kitchen block,
- One tent godown,
- Stalls for carriage deptt.,
- 100 stalls for polo ponies and a motor shed.

5. The Rangacharlu Memorial Hall

This is a fine building, which stands almost in the centre of the city, built by public subscriptions and a Government grant, in memory of the late Mr.

C. Rangacharlu, C.I.E., who was the first Dewan of the State after the Rendition. The foundation stone of the building was laid by His Highness the late Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, on 1st April, 1884. The building stands in the Curzon Park. It has a theatre in the centre, which is available for public purposes. The Municipal and the City Improvement Trust Board Offices and the Mysore Literary Union are located in the building.

6. The Public Offices

This imposing structure is situated in the Gordon Park, and contains the offices of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, and other district offices, and also the Representative Assembly Hall, where the Assembly holds its annual sittings. At the entrance to the building is the handsome statue of Sir James Gordon. The grounds are well laid out and the scenery around is the loveliest in the city.

The Public Offices were built in 1895. They occupy an area of 29,588 square feet, and the surroundings occupy an area of 92½ acres. In it are located the following offices:—

Ground Floor

District Treasury Record Room,
 District Excise Office,
 District Treasury Officers' Room,
 District Treasury Cash Branch,
 District Treasury Account Room,
 Local Fund Records,
 Judicial Records,
 Revenue Records,



RANGACHARLU MEMORIAL HALL



THE PUBLIC OFFICES

Police Superintendent's Office,
 Police Superintendent's Office Room,
 Police Superintendent's Office Records,
 English Records,
 Executive Engineer's Office Records,
 D. P. W. Sub-Division Office,
 District Forest Office.

First Floor

Durbar Hall,
 Personal Assistant Commissioner's Office Room,
 District Excise Office Room,
 District Health Office,
 Secretariat Stores,
 Local Fund and Revenue Departments,
 Mysore Sub-Division Office,
 Executive Engineer's Office,
 Revenue, Accounts and Maramat Departments,
 Judicial and Registration Departments,
 English and Muzrai Departments,
 Deputy Commissioner's Chamber and Court Hall.

The cost incurred on the building was Rs. 1,75,500. There are altogether two halls, 27 rooms, one treasury room, verandah all round outside and two corridors. There is a cone-shaped dome in the centre with a kalasam.

7. Chamarajendra Technical Institute

This is a fine pile of buildings situated on the Sayaji Rao road, and commands a good view. The Engineering and the Industrial and Arts Schools and a Workshop, which form the Technical Institute, are located here. The foundation stone of this building was laid by His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, during his visit to Mysore in 1906, when he was the

Prince of Wales. The building was commenced in 1910 and completed in 1913. The building consists of three floors, *viz.*, the ground floor which contains 14 rooms, the first floor which also contains 14 rooms, and the second floor which contains only one room, with mansard roof over it. Attached to the main building are the work sheds, *viz.* :—

1. The rattan and weaving sheds with 17 bays.
2. Carpentry and weaving sheds with 27 bays.
3. Raw material sheds with 18 bays.

Apart from the above, there is one building for stores of the Engineering School and two guard rooms, one near each gate on the north and south of the buildings.

The style of architecture is a modification of early French Renaissance.

The cost of the building was Rs. 2,41,214.

8. The Victoria Jubilee Institute

The Victoria Jubilee Institute, more generally known as the Oriental Library, was founded in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria. It is situated in the Gordon Park, close to the Public Offices, and is well stocked with ancient and rare Sanskrit and Kannada manuscripts, and provides facilities to scholars for original research. There is also a library of English and Sanskrit works attached to it. A special establishment is engaged in translating into English and publishing rare and old Sanskrit and Kannada manuscripts.



THE CHAMARAJENDRA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE



VICTORIA JUBILEE INSTITUTE

9. The Law Courts

These are located in the spacious block of buildings to the south-west of the Victoria Jubilee Institute and accommodate the courts of the Sessions Judge, the Sub-Judge, and the Munsiffs.

The construction of these buildings appears to have been completed about the year 1895, and the Law Courts, which were formerly located in the Public Office buildings, were shifted to the Law Court buildings in that year.

The buildings are divided into three separate blocks comprising—

1. The Court-house.
2. The Central Records.
3. The Godowns.

The Court House, it appears, is built after the model of the Chicago Exhibition Buildings. It forms the main block, and stands on a high level in the western part of the city at a distance of about 300 feet from the high road leading to the Public Offices. Stretching from north to south it faces the eastern square of symmetrical houses known as the Chamaraj Agrahar, and has the Chamarajpuram railway station in its close vicinity to the south. To the north-west of the buildings, at a distance of nearly two furlongs, are situated the Industrial Exhibition grounds, and to the south-west lies a populous hamlet known as Kanne Gowdana Koppal.

The District Court House forms the central portion of the main block, and commands from its high terraced top an extensive view of the city. It has

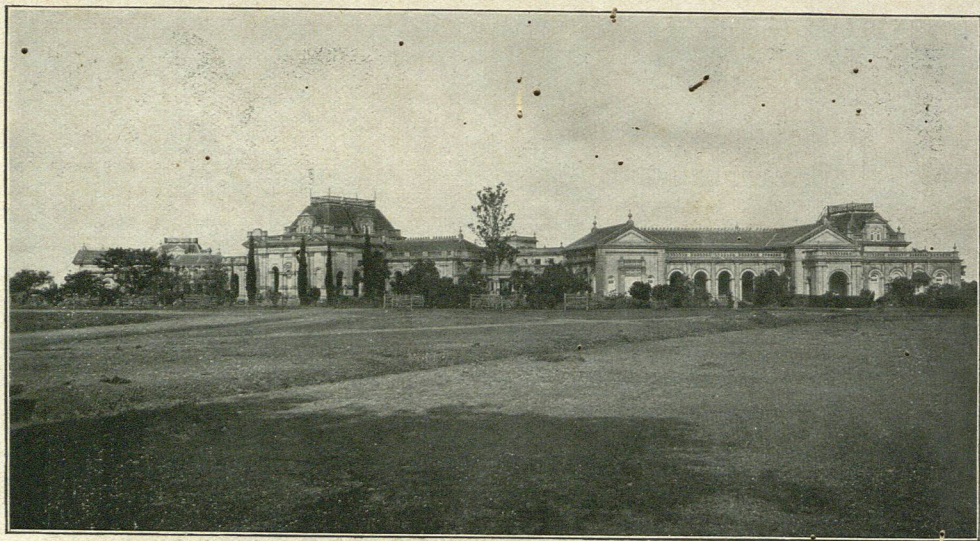
a fairly spacious verandah in front running continuously both to the right and the left wing of the premises, and contains ten rooms as mentioned below:—

- The Court Hall.
- The Judge's Chamber.
- The Bath Room attached to it.
- The English Record Room.
- The Forms Room.
- The Telephone Room.
- The Criminal Branch Room.
- The Civil Branch Room.
- The Property Room.
- The Sheristadar's Room.

The northern wing of the main block is occupied by the Sub-Court. It contains four roomy halls and five smaller rooms. One of the halls, the eastern, with a small room adjoining it, has been given to the members of the Mysore Bar Association, and these are used by them as their Reading Room and Law Library.

The southern wing contains the Court Houses of the First and the Second Munsiffs, Mysore. The Court Hall of the First Court lies to the extreme south of the block with an adjoining verandah, while that of the Second Munsiff is more to the east. The whole accommodation available for both the courts consists only of three halls and seven rooms.

Detached from the main block, but close behind the District Court House, is situated the Central Record Room, where records of all civil and sessions cases disposed of in the courts of the Mysore Divi-



THE LAW COURTS

sion are preserved. This block consists of two rooms, one for the record officials and copyists, and the other, the interior one, for the preservation of records.

Close to the Central Record Room runs the Mysore-Nanjangud Railway line, and the third block comprising the godowns lies beyond it. Three rooms, detached from each other, were recently built upon this spot to furnish accommodation for the offices of the Process Nazareths attached to the Courts of the First and the Second Munsiffs.

10. The Exhibition Buildings

These were originally the lines of the Reserve Police, and are situated just below the Kukkarahalli tank. These have been since adapted for the Exhibition, which is annually held during the Dasara.

11. The Race Course

This is situated to the south-east of the Pleasure Palace, near the base of Chamundi Hill. There is a grand stand, which commands a very good view of the races. The race course and the grounds attached to it are kept in very good condition by the Palace authorities. The race course skirts a fine polo ground in the centre, and its position near Chamundi Hill lends to the whole place a pleasing picturesqueness. Attached to this, on the west side, stand the Mysore Gymkhana grounds, which are beautifully laid out.

12. The Mansions of the Maharaja Kumaris

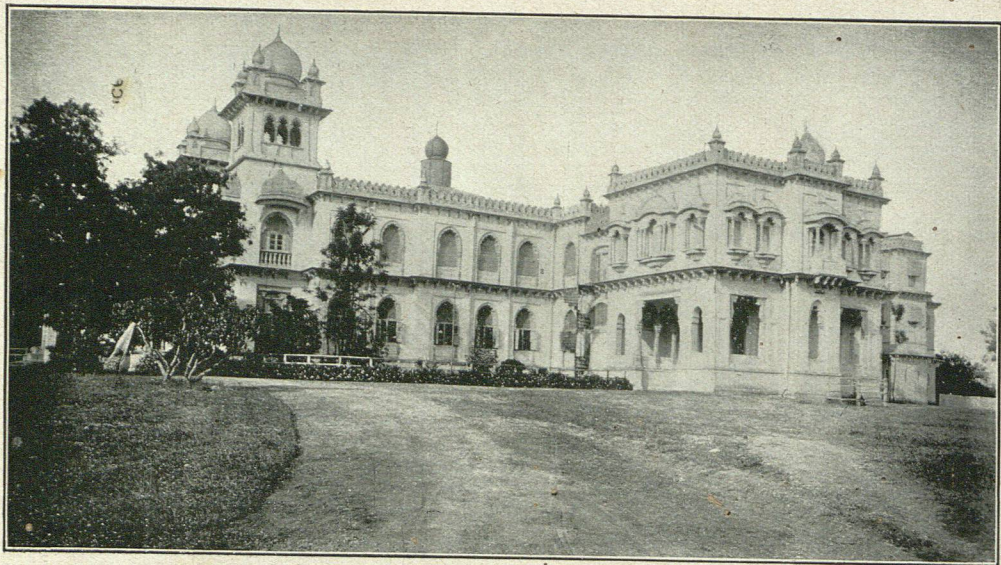
The First Maharaja Kumari's Mansion

This fine edifice is called the Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion. It is situated on a high ridge at a distance of about two miles to the west of Mysore City, and commands a fine and uninterrupted view of the country all round. Between the grounds of the mansion and the town there is a fine sheet of water in the form of a lake, known as Kukkarahalli Kere. The estate covers an area of over 800 acres. As is the prevalent feature of the scenery in the State of Mysore, the grounds are undulating ridges and valleys alternating, and greatly enhancing the charm of the view. The mansion itself is made up of three different buildings, but so connected as to give the whole the appearance of a single massive structure. The finest views of the mansion are obtained at the eastern and western sides, which, graced with ornamental pediments, extend a length of nearly 400 feet. On the pediment at the northern elevation is placed a beautiful moulding of Gajalakshmi, the Hindu goddess of wealth and happiness.

The outer façades of the mansion are embellished with Ionic and Corinthian columns, with corresponding entablatures and Doric arches connecting the main block with the wings. The interior decorations, especially in the dining rooms, are of purely Hindu style. The general plan of the building exhibits an open quadrangle in the centre, thus allowing plenty of light and air to reach the inner apartments, which,



FIRST MAHARAJA KUMARI'S MANSION



THE SECOND MAHARAJA KUMARI'S MANSION

placed behind spacious verandahs, enclose the quadrangle on all sides. The main building is on a similar plan, but the front of the quadrangle is covered over, providing a fine reception hall nearly 40 feet high, and the back portion, known as the Bhuvaneshvari, is similarly covered and surmounted by a dome with a gilt finial on the top. In the Bhuvaneshvari there are some fine carvings to be seen. The doors, windows, almirahs and pillars supporting the dome are all richly carved and are fine specimens of the ancient Indian art of carving. The mansion is chiefly built of brick and mortar, timber and iron. There are several smaller buildings, which serve as out-houses to the main part of the mansion. At the north-east is the Agrahar, or quarters for Brahmans, and the Karohatti, or cow-stall. Lying on rising ground at the north are the stables, and at the north-west the quarter for high-caste Hindu servants and others. Fine roads in the grounds connect the several buildings, and the grounds include the old Hinkal Race Course, which, with its past associations, gives additional interest to the demesne.

The Second Maharaja Kumari's Mansion

The Second Maharaja Kumari's Mansion is situated in the high ground to the east of the Fort in Nazarabad Mohallá. This occupies an area of 38 acres, and a sum of Rs. 4,27,610 has been incurred on it up-to-date. The building was commenced in 1902 and is not yet completed. The style of architecture of the building is Renaissance of Indo-Saracenic,

The Third Maharaja Kumari's Mansion

This is known as "Chaluvamba Vilas." It is situated on the north-west of the Fort on the site of the old Paduvarahalli village, and near the railway station. This is a fine pile of buildings with an imposing appearance. The grounds cover an extensive area.

13. Chamundi Hill

This hill is 3,489 feet above the sea level, and has a large temple of Sri Chamundeswari, the tutelary goddess of the reigning House of Mysore. The temple of the goddess is a fine quadrangular structure about eight centuries old. Older than this is the temple of Sri Mahabaleswaraswami, which stands to the south of it. On the top of the hill is a residence of His Highness the Maharaja, used on the occasions of his visits there. This palace house faces west, and lies at the east end of the road in front of the temple. There is a small village consisting of about 100 houses. A road, five miles in length, leads up the hill from the east side. The approach on the north side of the hill is a flight of steps about 1,000 in number. To the left of the steps, at three-quarters of the distance up the hill, is a colossal figure of Nandi, the sacred bull of Siva, hewn out of solid rock. The figure is in a couchant posture, and is about 16 feet high.



THIRD MAHARAJA KUMARI'S MANSION

CHAPTER VI.

Water Supply

WATER is supplied to the city by pumping it by electric power from the Devaraj Channel, drawn from the Cauvery near Balagola, a village seven miles from Mysore, to the reservoir near the railway station, where it is filtered and conveyed in pipes for the service of the city.

The Water Works are named after Her Highness Maharani Varī Vilas, C.I., during whose regency of the State the works were constructed. The management is in the hands of the D.P.W., and the annual cost of maintenance is about Rs. 50,000. The capacity of the pumps is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per day. The total number of house connections in Mysore city at the end of January, 1914, was 910, and the number of public fountains 370.

CHAPTER VII.

Lighting

THE major portion of the city is lit by electricity.

The electric lighting of the streets was successfully inaugurated on September 26th, 1908, the lights being switched on by His Highness the Maharaja from the throne in the Jaganmohan Palace. The power is supplied from the Cauvery Power Works at Sivasamudram.

The following is the description of the system of lighting adopted in the city :—

The system adopted for street lighting is termed "The Municipal Series Incandescent Electric Lighting Scheme." It consists of 80 to 120 lamps of 40 to 60 c.p., being connected in series, and the current maintained constant. There are six such circuits at present for lighting the town of Mysore. Current for these lamps is supplied by means of six 17.5 k.w. constant current transformers, connected to 25 cycles, 2,200 volts, a.c. buss. There are at present 617 lights maintained at Municipal cost. The consumption of power by these lamps is 60 to 75 volts for lamps of 40 to 60 c.p. Mazda. The continuity of the series circuit is maintained by the simple device known as "The Automatic Film Cut Out." Along the Karikal Thotti road lamps are provided for each post at 150 feet apart.

In Chamāraj and Doddapet roads lamps are provided for every alternate post, *viz.*, 300 feet apart. In other roads, lamps are provided for every 3rd post, *viz.*; 450 feet apart. The lighting service is on daily at 6.30 p.m., and is off at 6 a.m. The average life of these lamps are 800 to 1,000 hours. Lamps require renewal every quarter on an average. An additional 400 lights have been sanctioned for the city, and steps are being taken to instal them.

CHAPTER VIII.

Industries, Trades, Manufactures, Mutual Benefit Societies, etc.

A LARGE quantity of paddy comes into the city from the neighbouring rice-producing taluks of Seringapatam, T. Narasipur, Yedatore and Nanjangud, and a brisk trade is carried on in this commodity. The greater part of the paddy is converted into rice locally and then exported. For this purpose there are five power-worked rice mills established in the city, *viz.* :—

1. (i) The Kaveri Rice Mill, in Jeevanrayankatti, near the Railway Station.
- (ii) The Ramachendra Rice Mill, in Ramavilas Agrahar.
- (iii) The Sri Krishna Rice Mill, in Chamaraj road.
- (iv) The Chamundeswari Rice Mill, in Lakshmipuram.
- (v) Mr. H. Hiriyanaiyah's Rice Mill, in Chamaraja Pet, worked by electric power motor.

2. Weaving of cotton, silk and woollen cloths of a good quality is done at the hand-loom factory, established by Mr. B. S. Krishnaiyengar, B.A., in the Weavers' Lines. Students are also trained in improved methods of weaving in this factory.

3. The Government Industrial School turns out good work in metal and wood, and trains students in these industries.

4. Besides the above, there are nine smithies, four comb makers, two rattan workshops, six fancy workers, two wood workshops, two ivory carvers, five fan makers, and workers in leather goods. These carry on work on a small scale, and meet local requirements to some extent.

5. There are also two taxidermists, *viz.*, Messrs. Theobald Bros., and Messrs. Van Ingen and Van Ingen. These do superior work in mounting shikar trophies, etc.

6. There are five banks in the city, with a share capital of Rs. 2,00,000 in the aggregate. The Co-operative Bank has a share capital of Rs. 20,000, and lends to co-operative societies in the moffussil. Besides these, there is a co-operative society dealing in piece goods, oilman stores, etc. The Mysore Bank has also opened a branch in the city.

7. Imports and Exports

According to the accounts kindly furnished by the Station Master, Mysore City, goods weighing 8,12,006 maunds were received into the city, and 8,61,004 maunds were despatched from the city by rail during the 12 months beginning from 1st July, 1913, and ending with 30th June, 1914. The value of these exports and imports is estimated at about 55,00,000 of rupees.

8. Number of Persons following Different Callings

The number of persons following the principal professions in the city are as follows:—

1.	Government or Palace Servants (including pensioners), drawing Rs. 100 or more per mensem	102
2.	Companies	7
3.	Abkari Renters	3
4.	Wholesale and Retail Traders, Manufacturers, Contractors and Commission Agents ...	708
5.	Bankers and Money Lenders	22
6.	Practising Advocates and Pleaders	49
7.	Medical Practitioners, including Hakims, Vaidyas and Dentists	41
8.	Veterinary Surgeons	4
9.	Architects and Civil Engineers	7
10.	Farmers of Markets and Toll-Farmers'	11
11.	Hotel Keepers	23
12.	Owners of Mills, Private Presses, and Factories of all kinds	53
13.	Professional Artists, Photographers, Managers of Theatrical Companies	6
14.	Dealers in Animals and Vehicles, and Owners of Livery Stables or Hackney Carriages	10
15.	Artisans	59

9. Printing Presses

The following printing presses are in existence in the city:—

1. The Wesleyan Mission Press.
2. The G. T. A. Press.
3. The Crown Press.
4. Messrs. K. Narasimhaiya and Co.'s Press.
5. Kohinoor Press.
6. Kanyaka Paramesvari Press.
7. Bhuvaneshvari Press.
8. Srinivasa Press.
9. Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press.
10. The Govt. Branch Press.

10. Papers and Periodicals Published in the City

1. The Mysore Patriot (English Weekly)
2. The Sadhvi (Kannada Weekly)
3. The Vrittanta Patrike (Do. Do.)
4. The Sampadabhyudaya (Do. Daily)
5. The Mysore Star (Do. Weekly)
6. Supantha (Do. Monthly)
7. Dharmaprachar (English Monthly)
8. Madhuravani (Kannada Monthly)

11. An Industrial and Commercial

Association has also been formed in the city.

CHAPTER IX.

Fairs and Festivals

THE principal fairs and festivals in the city are:—

- i. His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday Week Festivities.
- ii. The Dasara Durbar Festivities.
- iii. The Chamundi Jatra.

1. The Birthday Festivities

His Highness the Maharaja was born on Jaishta Suddha Ekadasi of the Hindu cycle year Tharana, 4th June, 1884. The anniversary of the Birthday falls, according to the variations of the Hindu calendar, towards the end of May or early in June. On the morning of the Birthday, every year, a salute is fired, the number of guns corresponding to His Highness' age on the occasion. Durbar is then held in the first floor of Amba Vilas in the Palace. Afterwards the religious ceremonies for the Birthday are observed and His Holiness Sri Parakala Swami is duly met. Honours from the principal temples and mats are presented, as also cocoanuts (phala) and coloured rice (mantrakshate) by the Vaidika Brahmans in the Durbar Hall. All the State officers, Ursu gentry, local merchants, etc., assemble there, and pay their respects (muzré) to His Highness.

2. On the same evening, His Highness moves in state procession on horse back from the Palace and proceeds to Government House, where a review of all troops, Government and Palace, is held. On his return, a durbar is held in the Amba Vilas at night.

3. On the second and the third evenings, durbars are held in the Amba Vilas, Nazar by all Civil officers and merchants and others taking place on the second evening and by the Military on the third. If the third day happens to fall on a Tuesday or Friday, then the durbars continue for two more days.

4. A State dinner for the Indian guests takes place in the Palace at night on the last durbar day.

5. A polo tournament and horse races, which follow, also form part of the programme of the events connected with His Highness' Birthday celebration in Mysore.

6. The Economic Conference also holds its sittings during these festivities.

2. The Dasara Festivities

The Dasara in Mysore is observed as a semi-religious function. It falls usually in October, but sometimes towards the close of September.

2. On the morning of the first day, His Highness, after the observance of the necessary religious ceremonies, partly at the shrine of Sri Chamundeswari in the Palace and partly in the Sejje

(Durbar Hall) first floor, takes his seat on the historical throne (which faces east in the centre of the front wing), under a salute of 21. guns and showers of flowers, as also presentation of arms by the Palace and the State troops assembled in the arena square below. Honours from the principal temples and matts are presented, followed by the presentation of cocoanuts (phala) and coloured rice (manthrakshate) by the Vaidika Brahmans invited to the durbar. All the Civil officers, local merchants and others, after doing muzré offer nazars to His Highness. Then comes the *feu de joie* and *march-past* by all the troops. Before the close of the durbar, the zenana ladies are afforded opportunity to pay their respects to His Highness.

3. Thereafter, durbars are held in the evenings during the period which, according to the variations in the Hindu calendar, extends to 8, 9, or 10 days at most. Wrestlings and sports in the arena and also pyrotechnic displays form part of the evening programme of durbars. Nazar is offered by the Military officers on the evening of the first day.

4. On the morning of the last day (Maha Navami) of the period, puja to the State sword and arms as also the State elephant and the State horse, etc., takes place. The same evening, the European guests, including the Hon'ble the British Resident, take part in the durbar.

5. On the following morning, the State sword, arms, elephant and horse are sent to the palace

building in the Old Cantonment grounds, north of the city. The next event is wrestling, which His Highness witnesses.

6. In the evening His Highness, with His Highness the Yuvaraja, moves in State procession, seated in a golden howdah mounted on one of the palace elephants. On arrival at the Cantonment grounds, Their Highnesses descend from the howdah, and on horse-back they review the troops.

7. On returning to the Palace a durbar is held in the Amba Vilas at night.

8. The next evening's durbar takes place in the Amba Vilas, when, after muzré, nazar is offered by all Civil officers, merchants and others.

9. During the durbar on the following evening, with which the Dasara functions close, Military and Police officers and the members of the Representative Assembly offer nazars, and His Highness very kindly listens to the report of the results of the Vidwath Examinations in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, and distributes prizes to the successful candidates.

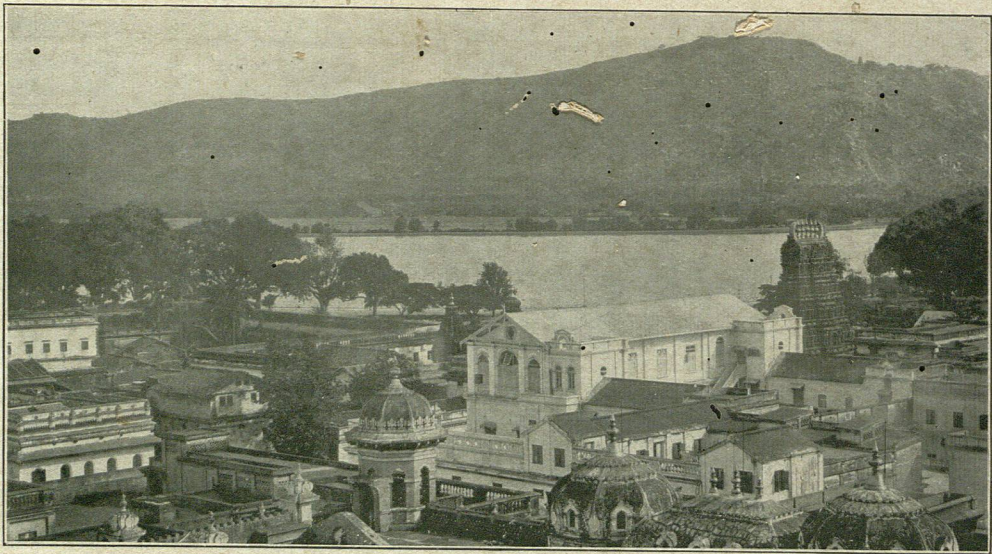
After the Vijaya Dasami day the sittings of the Representative Assembly are held in the large hall of the Public Offices, and continue for a week or so. The Dewan places before the Assembly the results of the past year's administration and suggestions for the next year. Subjects, both local and general, brought up by individual members, are also considered by the Dewan.

Advantage is taken of the large number of persons coming to the capital to witness the festi-

vities to provide instruction for them. The Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition is a fixed feature of the festivities. The progress made in arts, industries and agriculture, not only in the Mysore State but also throughout India, are laid before the public in the specially erected exhibition buildings.

Lectures on agriculture, on health, and other topics are also arranged for the instruction of the visitors. The exhibition lasts for about 20 days.

Closely following the Dasara the Jatra on the Chamundi Hill takes place, on the Pournami or full moon day. Thither His Highness the Maharaja and the Royal Family go to pay their devotion to the tutelary goddess of the Royal House of Mysore. Nearly 10,000 people gather to witness the Jatra. The goddess is taken in a car in procession on the hill.



CHAMUNDI HILL—FROM THE ROOF OF PALACE

CHAPTER X.

Drainage System and Improvements .

MUCH has been done during the last 30 years to improve the sanitation and the health of the town. There are three distinct stages in the Sanitary History of Mysore City.

The first stage is from 1884 to 1902, when, to remove the insanitary condition and the unhealthiness of the city, which had long been a matter of grave concern to the Government, a Sanitary Division, under Mr. Standish Lee, was established by Dewan Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer. The second stage is from 1902 to 1910, and commenced with the creation of the present Improvement Trust Board to improve the city on more comprehensive lines. The third stage commences from 1910, when a complete underground drainage system, on modern lines, for the whole town was adopted by the present Dewan, Mr. Visvesvaraya, who was then the Chief Engineer.

What was done from 1884 to 1902, *viz.*, before the creation of the Improvement Trust Board, is briefly summarised as follows :—

1. The filling of a portion of Purnayya's Nalla, a deep drain cut by the famous Dewan, to lead water from the Cauvery into the capital. The present fine wide Sayaji Rao Road has taken the place of the Nalla, which was a source of unhealthiness to the town. .

2. The sewerage of the Fort and the Palace by a system of underground pipe sewers.

3. The diversion of the sewage of Laṣhkar and Mandi Mohallas through a tunnel across the Government House Compound to the valley at the north-east corner of the city, with a view to reduce the flow of the sewage in Captain Purchase's open masonry main drain, which ran along the ditch to the east of the Fort, and was offensive to the inhabitants of the Fort and the inmates of the Palace.

4. The laying of a pipe main for the sewage of the Devaraja Mohalla.

5. The laying of a main sewer serving the Krishnaraja Mohalla.

6. The construction of the western extension of Chamarajapura, called after His Highness the late Maharaja. This was the first important and successful measure carried out in the direction of extending the town.

7. The filling of the ditch around the Fort and its conversion into a Park.

8. The supply of wholesome drinking water by a system of water pipes, firstly from the Kukkarahalli Reservoir, situated at an elevation to the west of the city, and subsequently from the Cauvery by pumps worked by turbines. This was a material step in the interest of the general health of the city.

9. The above measures were adopted piecemeal, and were, as far as they went, only palliative, but the work of improving and remodelling the city on comprehensive lines remained to be dealt with.

Plague broke out in the city in 1898, and raised the death roll alarmingly. With the help of the Plague Commissioner, the Municipality made some efforts to combat the ravages of the disease by opening out lanes and streets in congested localities, and creating extensions to remove the congestions in the city. It was soon evident that the resources of the Municipality were inadequate to the demands of the situation. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja therefore came to the rescue, and issued Government Order No. 4168-79 L. F. 3602; dated Bangalore, 18th September, 1902, in which a Committee was appointed, with the Chief Engineer as the President, to consider the whole question and formulate proposals for the improvement of the city. The following extract from the above-quoted Government Order shows the general lines on which improvements were subsequently carried out.

“It is unfortunate that the city of Mysore, notwithstanding the large sums spent upon it for improvements, should still be subjected to outbreaks of plague each successive year. Government consider that nothing but sustained exertions for carrying out a carefully prepared programme of sanitary improvements can establish the health of the place. Congested portions should be opened up, not simply by demolishing houses and sending the inhabitants adrift, but by devising suitable extensions and affording facilities for building houses. It is unlikely that the Municipality will be able to find all the money

required for improving the city. But taking its general importance as the capital of the State into consideration, His Highness the Maharaja considers that the State may properly bear a large part of such extraordinary outlay. How much of the expenditure required may be fairly expected to be met out of Municipal resources is a question that can be settled only after obtaining an approximate idea of its total amount.

“The general lines on which improvements could be usefully designed seems to be the following:—

“The slums of the city, wherever they exist, should be first improved, by knocking down insanitary buildings, providing against overcrowding, bad drainage and otherwise defective sanitation. Proper quarters should be found for surplus population from such localities, and such assistance as is possible and reasonably practical should be extended to poor people for building proper houses. A comprehensive scheme for proper drainage should be devised, not necessarily with a view to attain theoretical, but unpractical, perfection, but to meet the reasonable needs of the city.”

Work was commenced in right earnest and pushed forward vigorously by the Trust Board from 1903, when the City of Mysore Improvements Regulation III of 1903 was passed, under two able officers lent from the Government Public Works Department—Mr. Seetharama Rao as the Chairman and Mr. D’Cruz as the Executive Engineer. Insanitary areas were removed “en bloc” in some localities,

all the narrow lanes were widened, conservancy lanes opened for the facility of drainage, many low-lying and ill-ventilated houses dismantled, and extensions were formed to provide room for the displaced population. Drainage facility was made possible practically for every house.

Drainage works on a combined system were also undertaken. Up to 1911-12, the Trust Board acquired about 6,000 properties including open areas, of which 3,616 were houses, and paid about 13½ lakhs of rupees as compensation, and spent about 9 lakhs in drainage works and other improvements. The improvements effected were of the highest beneficial utility, and added much to the comforts and convenience and the health of the public. Those only who had seen the hopelessly insanitary condition of Lashkar and Mandi Mohallas before the creation of the Improvement Trust Board, can realize the wonderful change brought about in these areas by the improved sanitary conditions. In the place of narrow winding alleys and dark ill-ventilated low houses closely packed together, new streets and lanes and better housing conditions are visible. The appearance of plague is very rare in recent years; though it has not totally left us.

Acquisition and Removal of Congestion

When the population per acre of built area is considered, the city cannot be said to be congested or overcrowded, when compared with cities like Bombay or Calcutta. But, when the manner in

which houses have been constructed in many parts of the city, without regard to any alignment, huddled together, obstructing light and ventilation, and rendering drainage or conservancy impossible, is considered, if there was no popular congestion, there was a condition very much akin to it, requiring demolition and rearrangement. In particular areas also a population of about 150 per acre was considered sufficient congestion in a town where buildings are in the main single storied huts and not tenement houses from three to seven stories high. Time-honoured housing requirements in Mysore, where each family needs a house with a compound or backyard attached for out-houses, cattle, etc., necessitated the creation of extensions for housing those displaced by the demolition and rearrangement of parts of the city. The work of acquisition and demolition of properties, for opening conservancy lanes, leaving air spaces, admitting light, and removing congestion, was completed by the Board in Nos. I and II drainage areas, in Nazarabad and Ittigegud, and to a great extent in No. III drainage area and the Fort, while on No. V drainage area, what is known as Lakshmipuram extension is built on what was the site of the Old Dodda Holageri, for some time a most insanitary area and the hot-bed of plague and other fell diseases. In Krishnaraja Mohalla, or No. IV drainage area, there have been considerable clearings done in the Missels and on the north of Chamaraja road. Areas cleared in the city have in

many instances been reallocated for building purposes, while in others they have been left to recuperate, with the help of the sun's rays, before being allotted.

The Programme of Drainage Works

The programme of drainage works in the areas cleared by the Board and in the extensions includes :—

1. Surface concrete drains of the semipeg top pattern with their appurtenances, silt traps, gratings, leaping weirs and flush tanks.
2. Laying the arterial underground pipe lines of the city to tap the sewage from surface drains.
3. Improvements of storm-water main drains.
4. Construction of dust-bins and latrines.
5. Construction of roads and lanes; road culverts and coverings at road crossings.
6. Out-fall works.

Formation of Extensions

Besides the extensions at Jalapuri and Edgah on the north of the city, brought into existence in connection with plague preventive measures, the Board extended the old Edgah Extension and formed the new Dodda Holageri and Lakshmipuram extensions on the south of the city, and constructed roads and concrete surface drains to drain the aforesaid extensions. Chatnahalli Extension was also formed, and sites were allotted for the population displaced in No. IV drainage area, or Krishnaraja and Chamaraja Mohallas, and roads were cut and graded, but no drains have yet been constructed.

The Present Underground System of Pipe Sewers

After the advent of the present Dewan, Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, C.I.E., M.I.C.E., as Chief Engineer of Mysore, the system of drainage underwent a complete change. He brought his wide experience on drainage works to bear, and, after studying what had been done by the Board, decided in favour of a complete underground system for the city in place of open surface drains and artificial pipe lines. Projects were prepared accordingly by the Board for a complete underground system, and were sanctioned by the Government in 1911. Devaraja Mohalla is practically completed on this new system.

The sullage water from every house in this system is directly connected to the underground street sewer, and not through the open surface drains. The whole system is a gravitation system, except two very small areas, which cannot gravitate into the main out-fall without pumping, and which have separate septic tanks of their own.

In this new system the whole sewage is brought down to one common out-fall in the valley below Doddakere, about three miles away from the city. Here the sewage is treated for purification in a septic tank, and the effluent is proposed to be utilized for agricultural purposes. About 180 acres of land are available for a sewage farm.

CHAPTER XI.

Temples and other Muzrai Institutions in the City

THE following are the muzrai institutions in the city under the management of the Palace :—

1. His Highness the Maharaja's Chattram (Krishnaraj Mohalla).
2. His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College.
3. Sri Prasanna Krishnaswamy Temple (Fort).
4. Sri Varahaswamy Temple (Fort).
5. Sri Lakshmiramanaswamy Temple (Fort).
6. Sri Trineswaraswami Temple.
7. Sri Chamundeswari Temple.
8. Sri Chamanpatti Deveswara Temple.
9. Sri Sanjeevaraj Urs Temple.
10. Bettada Pada Gudi.
11. Japadakatte Matt.
12. Panchagavi Matt.

The following institutions are under the management of the Government in the Muzrai Department :—

1. Chikka Munisamichett's Chattram (Doddapet).
2. Bommaiah's Chattram (Santepet).
3. Jaggulal Dharmashala (Doddapet).
4. Chikka Basamiah's Chattram (Chamaraj Road).
5. Bakshi Narasappa's Chattram (Devaraj Mohalla).
6. Sri Prasanna Nanjundeswaraswamy Temple (Santepet).
7. Kille Sri Venkataramanaswamy Temple.
8. Sri Kodandaramaswamy Temple, behind Dodkere.
9. Bandikere Street Sree Venkataramanaswamy Temple.
10. Sri Jaina Basti Temple (Rama Vilas Agrahar Road).

11. Sri Anjaneya Temple (Fort South Gate).
12. Sri Ganapati Temple (Fort West Gate).
13. Herē Devate Temple (Halladakere).
14. Sri Bhairva Temple.
15. Sri Someswara Temple (Fort).
16. Sri Ramadevaru (Nazarabad).
17. Sri Sivalingaswamy, Kamatagere.
18. Mari Devaru (Fort).
19. Chidambariah's Chattram and Temple (below Jeevan Row's Tank).
20. Bettada Bhairiah's temple.
21. Sri Prasanna Venkataramanaswamy Temple, Krishna Vilas Agrahar.
22. Sri Kalikamba Ammanavaru (Mundi Mohalla).
23. Sri Anjaneya Temple (Erengere).
24. Sri Venkataramanaswamyavaru.
25. Sri Sri Brahmatantra Parakalaswamy Mutt (Krishnavilas Agrahar).
26. Sri Sringeri Swamy Mutt (Halladakere).
27. Sri Ootturaji Swamy Mutt (Branch), Fort Mohalla,
28. Nava Maszid.
29. Zumma Maszid.
30. Yomiya Makan (Bade Makan).
31. Fakir Makan.
32. Roman Catholic Church.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I.

Mysore City Municipal Boundaries

General

No. 2421.—Ml. 488-05-14, dated 7th September, 1908.

Whereas by a proclamation published on the 24th October, 1907, at pages 1136-8 in English and at pages 510-12 in Kannada of the *Mysore Gazette*, Part II for 1907, it was duly announced under Section 8 of the Municipal Regulation VII of 1906, that it was proposed to alter the Municipal limits of the City of Mysore as a whole, and whereas no objections have been made to the said proposal, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 4 (1) of the said Regulation, to alter the Municipal limits of the City of Mysore, and to declare that the boundary of the said Municipality shall, on and from 1st September, 1908, be as shown hereunder :—

The boundary line of the City of Mysore commences at the boundary stone fixed 270 feet from the 2nd furlong of the 3rd mile on Yelwal road, and skirting the Survey No. 75 on the eastern side, turns towards the north, and running along the eastern boundaries of Survey Nos. 77, 93, 94 and 95 of Padavarahalli village, meets the foot path at the north-west corner of Padavarahalli village, and skirting the western side of Survey No. 123 of the same village, and following the old feeder channel of Jeevan Rao Tank as far as the south-east corner of Survey No. 122 of the same village, turns towards the north and passes along the western boundary of Survey No. 11, and skirting Survey No. 14, turns towards the north along the foot path to Maragoudanahalli village, and runs along the northern boundaries of Survey Nos. 15, 16 and 17 of Padavarahalli village. It then turns to the north along the foot path to Balagola, keeping the eastern boundary of Survey No. 29 of Maragoudanahalli village, and crossing the foot path at the north-eastern corner of the same Survey No. 29 goes towards the east, keeping the northern boundary of Survey Nos. 28, 27, 17, 16 and 15 of Maragoudanahalli village, crosses the Mysore-Bangalore railway line just at the north-eastern corner of

Survey No. 15 of the same village, and going again still towards the east, keeping the northern boundary of Survey No. 205 of the same village, meets the Municipal boundary stone No. 2. on the old Balagola road.

2. Then the line follows the southern boundary of Survey No. 192 of Maragoudanahalli village till it meets the south-east corner of Survey No. 192, and from this point it turns towards the south, keeping the western boundary of Survey No. 182 of the same village, and meets the south-west corner of Survey No. 182; and then the line turns towards the east, keeping the southern boundary of Survey Nos. 182, 181, 180 of the same village and turning at the south-east corner of Survey No. 180 and going northward forming the eastern boundary of Survey No. 180, turns towards the east, forming the northern boundaries of Survey Nos. 145 and 144, and skirting Survey No. 142 of Erengere village and crosses the Coles' Garden road. Then it goes towards the south along the east edge of the road, and meets the City Municipal boundary stone No. 3 at the 2nd furlong of the 1st mile.

3. From this point the line runs towards the east, keeping the northern boundary of Survey No. 24 of Balvatha village, and meets the City Municipal boundary stone No. 4 between 4th and 5th furlongs of 86th mile on Bangalore-Nilgiri road.

4. From this point the line runs towards the east, keeping the northern boundary of Survey Nos. 135, 134, 130, 129, 128, and 127 of Erengere village, and meets the City Municipal boundary stone No 5, on the old Seringapatam road.

5. From this point the line goes towards the east, along the northern boundary of Survey No. 113, and turning towards the south at the north-east corner of Survey No. 113 runs along the eastern boundaries of Survey Nos. 113 and 114, and skirting the Survey No. 109 to the east of Erengere village crosses the road to Kesre, and runs towards the east in the cart-track to Devanur village, keeping the eastern boundary of Survey No. 85, the northern boundaries of the Survey Nos. 80 and 58 of Erengere village. It then crosses the above cart-track at the north-east corner of Survey No. 58 of Erengere village, meets the nalla or stream at the north-east corner of Survey No. 57 of Erengere village, and turns at this point towards the south, running along the above nalla, keeping the eastern boundaries of Survey Nos. 57, 60, 61, north-eastern of 33 and skirting 32 goes along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 30 of Erengere village, and meets the City Municipal boundary stone No. 6 on the Mysore-Mahadevapaur road at 4th furlong of the 1st mile.

6. From this point the line, still following the same nalla or stream towards the south, intersects Survey No. 21 of Kathamaranahalli village, and following the eastern boundaries of Survey Nos. 22, 23, 26 and 30 of Kathamaranahalli village, meets the feeder channel of Karanji tank, and going towards the east along the feeder channel, skirting Survey Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 36 of Kathamaranahalli village and turning towards the south, meets the south-west corner of Survey No. 56; and going along the western boundary of Survey Nos. 56, 57, and 69 of Kathamaranahalli village meets the City Municipal boundary stone No. 7 between 3rd and 4th furlong stones of 92nd mile of Mysore-Bangalore road.

7. From this point the line intersects the Survey No. 67 of Kathamaranahalli village, and following the western boundary of Survey Nos. 62, 63, 84, 70, 69, 68, 76 and 126 of Kurubarahalli village, passes along the southern boundary of Kurubarahalli village, skirts the Survey No. 1 of the same village, crosses the Chamundi Hill road and meets the City Municipal boundary stone No. 8 at 5th furlong of the 1st mile.

8. From this point the line runs along the northern boundary of Survey Nos. 4, 5, 42, 41, 40, 39, 53, 54, and skirting Survey No. 135 of Kurubarahalli village, runs along the western boundary of Survey No. 137, and turning again at this point towards the west goes along the northern boundaries of Survey Nos. 18, 17, 16, 15, 145, 146 and 151 of Kurubarahalli village, and partially skirting Survey No. 128 or Goblikatte, and partially traversing it passes along the western boundaries of Survey Nos. 142, 141 and 148 of Mysore Kasba village, and meets the City Municipal boundary stone No. IX on Chamundi Hill road, *via* Goblikatte, just near the Karanji tank feeder.

9. And from this point the line passes along the southern boundaries of Survey No. 140 and eastern boundary of Survey No. 150, and skirting the Survey No. 157 of Mysore Kasba village, turns towards the south, forming the eastern boundary of Survey No. 159, and again turning towards the west and following the southern boundaries of Survey No. 159 and 160 of the Kasba village, turns again towards the south and goes along the eastern boundaries of Survey Nos. 162, 163 and 164 of the Kasba village, and again turning towards the west, keeping the southern boundary of Survey Nos. 164 of the same Kasba village, meets the City Municipal boundary stone No. 10 at 5th furlong of 90th mile of Bangalore-Nilgiri road.

10. From this point the line crosses the same road, keeping the southern boundary of Survey No. 215 of Kasba village and meets the City Municipal boundary stone No. 11 at 5th furlong of 90th mile of old Agrahar road to Nanjangud.

11. From this point the line follows the southern boundaries of Survey Nos. 237, 238, 244 and 246 of the Kasba village, and turning towards the north goes along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 290, and skirting Survey No. 289 and keeping the southern boundaries of Survey Nos. 287, 286, 284 and 322 of Kasba village, meets the City Municipal boundary stone No. 12 at 90th mile of Mysore-Manantody road.

12. From this point the line keeps the western boundary of Survey No. 329 of the Kasba village, and turning towards the west and skirting the Survey No. 330, runs towards the north along the cart-track to Kannegaudanakoppal or Malalvadi; then keeping the western boundaries of Survey Nos. 360, 365 and 364 of Kasba village, it crosses the Nanjangud railway line, and skirting Survey No. 363 and keeping on the western boundaries of Survey Nos. 368, 537, 369 and 381, skirts Survey No. 383, and goes along the western boundary of Survey No. 384 of the Kasba village.

From this point the line runs along the southern and western boundaries of Kannegaudanakoppal village site, and then turning towards the west, just at the north-west corner of the same village, goes along the northern boundary of Survey No. 193 of Malalvadi village, and then skirting Survey No. 6 on the east side, and going along the cart-track to Kukkarahalli village, keeping to the northern boundary of Survey Nos. 8 and 12 of Malalvadi village, turns towards the north at the north-west corner of Survey No. 12 of Malalvadi village, and crosses the cart-track, keeping on the eastern boundaries of Survey Nos. 26, 25 and 2 of Kukkarahalli village and skirting the same village site on the south-west, crosses the Kukkarahalli tank feeder channel near the kodi, and meets the City Municipal boundary stone No. 13 just at the junction of Jayalakshmi Vilas road and Bogadi road at 275 feet from the 1st furlong on the 2nd mile of Bogadi road.

13. From this point the line turns towards the north, and following the western side of Jayalakshmi Vilas road, meets the 1st boundary stone on Yelval road at 270 feet from the 2nd furlong at the 3rd mile.

From the above description it will be seen that the City of Mysore includes within its limits the parts of Padavarahalli, Maragoudanahalli, Balavatha, Erengere, Kathamaranahalli, Kurubarahalli, Kasba village, Kannegaudanakoppal *alias* Malalvadi and Kukkarahalli.

By Order,

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,

Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

APPENDIX II.

Qualifications of Voters and Candidates for Municipal Elections

Notification

No. 6859—Ml. 322-08-1, dated 25th January, 1909.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, No. VII of 1906, and in supersession of the existing Rules on the subject, the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore are pleased to make the following Rules prescribing the qualifications of voters and candidates at elections of Municipal Councillors in every Municipality in which the elective system is introduced, and regulating the conduct of such elections:—

Preliminary

Title of these Rules 1. These rules may be cited as "The Municipal Election Rules, 1909."

2. In these rules (i) "a new Municipality" means a Municipality newly established by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, but of which the first Municipal

Definition

Councillors have not yet entered upon their office;

(ii) "the Deputy Commissioner" means in the case of City Municipalities the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the Municipality in question is situated and in the case of other Municipalities includes an Assistant Commissioner to whom the Deputy Commissioner may delegate, as he is hereby empowered to delegate, any of his powers or duties under these rules;

(iii) "the Regulation" means the Mysore Municipal Regulation, No. VII of 1906.

Divisions

3. (i) If the population of a Municipality, as ascertained at the latest general census, is not less than six thousand, the Deputy Commissioner, in the case of a

Dividing of Municipalities into Divisions and apportioning elective Councillors thereover

new Municipality and the Municipal Council in every other case, may divide the said Municipality for electoral purposes into two or more divisions, the boundaries of which shall be clearly defined, and, when such a division has been made, shall apportion the number of elective Councillors over the said divisions, in the proportion,

as nearly as may be, which the population or estimated population thereof bears to the population of the entire Municipality

(ii) The divisions, into which the Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore are at present divided for electoral purposes, and the number of elective Councillors at present apportioned over the several divisions shall be deemed to have been fixed and apportioned under clause (i).

(iii) The Municipal Council may, from time to time, alter the number and boundaries of the divisions and re-apportion the number of elective Councillors among the divisions: provided that except with the sanction of the Government no such alteration or re-apportionment shall take effect within six months from the date on which it is made, and that every such re-apportionment be made in the proportion aforesaid.

Qualifications of Voters and Candidates

*4. Unless disqualified under Section 21 of the Regulation by being less than 21 years of age, all persons qualified as voters under Section 12 (a) and (b) of the Regulation and the following persons of the male sex, shall be entitled to have their names entered in the list of voters, *viz*:—

(i) First and second grade pleaders holding Sannads from the Chief Court of Mysore.

(ii) Persons upon whom titles have been conferred by the Government of India, or by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

(iii) Servants of Government, or of any public body, or of any corporation, or of any company registered under Regulation III of 1895, whose salary is not less than Rs. 50 per mensem in the case of Bangalore and Mysore cities, and Rs. 15 in the case of other towns;

(iv) Patels and shanbhogs actually doing the duties of their respective offices;

(v) Persons in receipt of pension of not less than Rs. 15 per mensem from Government, or from any public body, or corporation or company registered as aforesaid; and

(vi) Registered land-holders whose holdings are assessed (or in the case of alienated lands, would be assessed if they were not alienated) to the land revenue at an amount not less than such sum as shall be fixed by Government in respect of each Municipality.

Who have been residents of the Municipality for not less than six consecutive months prior to the date of the publication of the list of voters.

* Amended by Notification No. 9283—M1, 322-08-3, dated 24th March, 1909.

(vii) (a) Persons who have paid for a period of not less than six months prior to the date of the publication of the list of voters, Municipal taxes, other than octroi or toll, of an amount not less than such sum as shall be prescribed by Government under Section 12 (c) of the Regulation by a notification in respect of each Municipality.

(b) Persons who have been during the period aforesaid the occupiers as owners, mortgages or tenants of buildings on account of which there has been paid for such period a tax of not less than the amount fixed under the above para.

(viii) In the case of a new Municipality, (a) persons holding immovable property within the Municipality valued by the Deputy Commissioner, or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, at Rs. 250 or more; (b) persons who have paid in respect of the year immediately preceding the election, mohatarfa tax of an amount not less than Rs. 4; and (c) persons who have been residents of the Municipality for not less than six consecutive months, prior to the date of publication of the list of voters and who have paid to Government or to an Inamdar for the last revenue year previous to the said date, on account of land revenue, or of rent of land, a sum of Rs. 30 or more.

Provided that—(a) when any qualification prescribed by this rule is possessed by an undivided family, or any association or body of individuals, other than a company or firm, or any trustees, being two or more in number, of any building or land, any one individual person duly authorised in this behalf by the members of such family, association, or body, or by such trustees, and when such qualification is possessed by any company or firm, the resident member, manager or agent thereof shall, unless he is disqualified under Section 21 of the Regulation on account of being less than 21 years of age, be entitled to have his name entered in the list of voters on behalf of such family or association or body or trustees or company or firm; (b) if any person whose name is entered in the said list under proviso (a) possesses on his own separate account any qualification prescribed as aforesaid, he shall be entitled to have his name entered in the said list separately on his own account; (c) except in the case mentioned in proviso (b) no person shall be entitled to more than one vote, although he be qualified under two or more of the tests of qualification prescribed by this rule or by Section 12 of the Regulation.

5. When a Municipality is divided for electoral purposes into divisions, each voter shall be entitled to vote in the division in which he resides, or in the case of a qualification arising

Voters entitled to vote in one division only

from the payment of Municipal taxes, in the division in which his liability to pay the same occurs.

Provided that—(a) no person shall be entitled to vote in more than one division; (b) any person possessing the qualifications of a voter in connection with more than one division shall be at liberty to choose for which of such divisions he shall be entitled to vote, and failing his doing so within a week after public notice has been given calling upon all such persons to make their choice, shall be entitled to vote in such division as the Municipal Council, or, in the case of a new Municipality, the Deputy Commissioner shall determine.

*6. (i) Voters of the classes described below shall, unless illiterate or disqualified under Section 15 of the Regulation, be qualified to be candidates for Municipal Councillorship at such election:—

What persons may be candidates at a Municipal election

(a) persons mentioned in Section 12 (a) and (b) of the Regulation,

(b) persons mentioned in paras (i), (ii) and (iv) of Rule 4 *supra*,

(c) persons described in para (iii) of the above-said Rule, if their pay is not less than Rs. 100 in the case of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities and Rs. 40 in the case of other Municipalities,

(d) pensioners of the kind described in para (v) of Rule 4 *supra*, provided that their pension is not less than Rs. 50 a month in the case of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities and Rs. 15 in the case of other Municipalities,

(e) registered land-holders whose holdings are assessed (or in the case of alienated lands would be assessed if they were not alienated) to the land revenue at an amount not less than such sum as shall be fixed by Government in respect of each Municipality,

(f) (1) persons paying Municipal taxes of amounts not less than those to be prescribed by Government for each Municipality, (2) persons who have been the occupiers as owners, mortgagees or tenants of buildings on account of which there has been paid a tax of not less than the amount fixed under the above sub-para, and

(g) in the case of new Municipalities, (i) all persons mentioned in (a), (b), (c) and (d); (ii) persons owning immovable property valued at not less than Rs. 600; (iii) persons who have paid in respect of the year immediately preceding the election mohatarfa tax of an amount not less than Rs. 8 and (iv) persons who have paid a sum not less

* Amended by Notification No. 9283—Ml. 322-08-3, dated 24th March, 1909.

than Rs. 60 as land revenue or rent of land for the last revenue year previous to the publication of the list of voters.

(ii) If the Municipality has been sub-divided for electoral purposes into divisions, any person whose name is entered in the list of voters as entitled to vote in one division may be a candidate for election either in the division for which his name is so entered or in any other division.

List of Voters and Candidates

7. (i) The Deputy Commissioner shall, from time to time, appoint an officer of the Municipal Council, or, in the case of a new Municipality, any person whom he thinks fit, to prepare a list of voters. This list shall also indicate what persons shown therein are eligible to be candidates at elections.

By whom and in what manner and at what periods list of voters and candidates is to be prepared.

(ii) If the Municipality has been divided for electoral purposes into divisions, such list shall show the persons entitled to vote in each division separately.

(iii) In the case of a Municipality, whether a new Municipality or not, to which elective Councillors are to be appointed for the first time after these rules come into force, the said list shall be prepared as soon as may be after it has been notified by the Government that the Municipal Council shall consist wholly or partly of such Councillors.

(iv) Similar new lists shall be prepared every year by an officer of the Municipality as aforesaid. This provision shall apply also to the City Municipal Councils of Bangalore and Mysore.

8. (i) Every list prepared under Rule 7 shall be published by affixing a copy thereof, in the case of City Municipalities in English and Kanarese, and in the case of other Municipalities in Kanarese, and in English also if considered necessary by the Deputy Commissioner or by the Municipal Council, at the Municipal Office, or in the case of a new Municipality, at the chavadi and at such other conspicuous place or places within the Municipality, as the Municipal Council, or, in the case of a new Municipality, the Deputy Commissioner shall appoint at least two months before the date herein below specified, viz.:—

Publication of lists

(a) in the case of an existing Municipality, for which a new constitution is for the first time notified by the Government under Section 11 of the Regulation, the date fixed by the Government for the commencement of the new constitution of such Municipality ;

(b) in the case of a new Municipality, such date as the Deputy Commissioner, in his discretion, fixes for the commencement of the terms of office of the first Municipal Councillors ; and

(c) in respect of every list of voters after the first, the *first day of June* or other date the Government may determine by notice to be given in that behalf and to be affixed at the Municipal Office.

(ii) In the case of City Municipalities, the list prepared under Rule 7 shall be published also in the official Gazette, both in English and in Kanarese.

9. (i) Any person whose name is not entered in the list of voters published as aforesaid and who deems that he is entitled to have his name entered therein,

Revision of lists

any person whose name is entered in the said list and who is eligible to be a candidate at election but who is not shown as such therein, and any person whose name is entered in the said list who shall think that the name of some other person has been wrongly entered therein as a voter, or as a voter and candidate, may apply in writing within a fortnight from the date of publication of the list to the officer or other person appointed under Rule 7 to prepare the list, for the amendment thereof.

(ii) The officer or other person appointed as aforesaid shall forthwith forward every such application, with his report thereupon, for the decision of the Municipal Council, or, in the case of a new Municipality, of the Deputy Commissioner.

(iii) The officer or other person appointed to prepare the list may also bring to the notice of the Municipal Council, or, in the case of a new Municipality, of the Deputy Commissioner, within a fortnight from the date of publication of the list, any additions to, or corrections in, the list which he shall discover to be necessary, otherwise than on the application of any person interested therein.

(iv) Notice of every application under Sub-Section (i) and of every reference under Sub-Section (iii) should be given by the Municipal Council or Deputy Commissioner receiving the same to any person affected thereby, and the Municipal Council at its next meeting, or the Deputy Commissioner on such early date as he may fix in this behalf in the notice, shall consider and pass order on such application or reference. A copy of every order so passed upon an application shall without delay be communicated to the person by whom the application was made and a copy of every order, whether upon an application or a reference, shall without delay be communicated

to each person, if any, whose name is thereby ordered to be removed from the list of voters, or who is declared ineligible to be a candidate at election.

(v) An appeal shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner from the decision of a Municipal Council on any such application or reference, but the Deputy Commissioner may decline to entertain any appeal which is not presented within ten days from the date when the decision of the Municipal Council is communicated to the appellent.

(vi) Every order passed by the Deputy Commissioner under this rule shall be final.

10. (i) All additions to, and corrections in, the list of voters and candidates, made under the authority of the Municipal Council, or of the Deputy Commissioner, on appeal or otherwise, shall be published in the manner prescribed in Rule 8 at least fourteen days before the date specified in that rule.

Publication of additions, etc., made on revision of lists

(ii) Every list of voters prepared, with all additions thereto and corrections therein made under these rules, shall be entered in a book, each page of which shall be sealed with the common seal of the Municipal Council, and the said book shall be kept in the Municipal chest or safe under lock and key, and the officer whose duty it is to keep the key of the said chest or safe shall be responsible for the safe custody of the said book.

Custody of list

Time and Place for Elections

11. The dates on which, the hours during which, and the places at which Municipal elections shall be held shall be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner by written notice published in English and Kanarese, not less than fifteen days before the earliest date prescribed in such notice, and copies of the notice affixed at the Municipal Office, or in the case of a new Municipality at the *chavadi*, and at such other conspicuous place or places within the Municipality as the Municipal Council, or, in the case of a new Municipality, the Deputy Commissioner, appoints for this purpose.

Deputy Commissioner to fix and publish times and places for elections

Voters at Elections

12. (i) Only those persons shall be entitled to vote at a Municipal election, whose names are entered in the revised list of voters and candidates of the Municipality in which such election is held, last published before the date of election.

What persons may vote at a Municipal election

(ii) If the Municipality has been subdivided for electoral purposes into divisions, the said persons shall be entitled to vote only in the division for which their names are, respectively, entered in the said list.

Nomination of Candidates

13. (i) Every person who desires or is willing to become a candidate for a Municipal Councillorship, and who is shown in the list of voters and candidates as eligible to be a candidate at the election, must be nominated in writing for this purpose by two persons entitled to vote at the election for such Municipal Councillorship, and the nomination paper must bear an endorsement signed by the nominee signifying his willingness to serve, if he should be elected, and be delivered to the officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner for this purpose at least ten days before the date fixed for election.

*Nomination—how
and by whom to be
made*

(ii) The said officer shall, if any nomination paper is prepared and delivered to him in accordance with Sub-Section (i) and if the nominators establish to his satisfaction that they are entitled to vote at the election and that the nominee is qualified as a candidate, include the nominee's name in a list of candidates which shall be prepared under his signature and posted up at the Municipal Office, or, in the case of a new Municipality, at the chavadi, or other place the Deputy Commissioner appoints for this purpose, and at the place at which the election is to be held and in other conspicuous places, at least five days before the date fixed for election.

(iii) When in a Municipality which has been subdivided for electoral purposes into divisions, elections are to be held at or about the same time in two or more divisions, one and the same person may be nominated for election in all or in any number of the said divisions.

Conduct of Elections

14. A polling-officer shall be appointed by the President of the Municipal Council, or, in the case of a new Municipality, by the Deputy Commissioner, to preside at each place at which election is to be held and to receive votes thereat. If possible, the polling-officer shall be a person who is acquainted with, and therefore able to indentify, the voters, or the greater number of them.

*Appointment of
polling-officer*

15. Every voter may vote for as many candidates as there are Councillors to be elected for the Municipality or division, as the case may be. A *For how many and for what persons votes may be given* vote for any person whose name is not included in the list of candidates published under Rule 13 shall not be received.

16. Voters must vote in person.

Voters to vote in person

17. The votes shall be given by ballot.

Voting to be by ballot

18. The ballot of each voter shall consist of an envelope supplied at the polling office, on the face of which the number of vacancies to be filled and the names of candidates for election whose nominations have been included in the list of candidates under Rule 13 shall be printed or legibly written, but the name of any candidate who may have subsequently withdrawn his candidature should be scored out by the President of the Municipal Council, or, in the case of a new Municipality, by the Deputy Commissioner, or the Polling-officer under the orders of the President or the Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be. The voter shall write his name and number inside the envelope, and hand it over to the Polling-officer, who shall, after seeing that the name and number of the voter are legibly entered, close the envelope, seal it or sign across the flap and give it to the voter. In the case of illiterate voters, the Polling-officer shall enter their name and number inside the envelope.

19. (i) The voter shall then go into a private cubicle, which shall be provided within the polling booth, score out the name or names of the candidates for whom he does not vote, retaining the name or names of the candidates, not exceeding the number of persons to be elected, for whom he votes, and himself drop, without the Polling-officer seeing for whom he has voted, the envelope into the ballot box.

(ii) The ballot box shall be so constructed that the ballot paper can be introduced but not extracted, without the box being unlocked, and it shall be securely sealed by the President of the Municipal Council with the Municipal seal, or, in the case of a new Municipality, by the Deputy Commissioner with the Deputy Commissioner's seal. The President or the Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, shall certify in writing that the box is empty, and hand it over personally to the Polling-officer at the polling office on the day of election.

Provision of ballot boxes

(iii) One or more boxes, so sealed shall be provided by the Municipal Council or, in the case of a new Municipality, by the Deputy Commissioner or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, for each place at which votes are to be received. The cost of boxes so provided in the case of a new Municipality shall be paid by the said Municipality as soon as may be, after its first Councillors come into office.

What votes shall be allowed by the Polling-officer 20. No vote shall be received by the Polling-officer from any person who, under Rule 12, is not entitled to vote.

21. The Polling-officer shall satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons tendering votes, and may refuse the vote of any person who declines to answer any reasonable question put to him for this purpose or whose identity is not established to his satisfaction. He is also responsible for seeing that the votes shall be recorded with absolute secrecy, that no person who is not entitled to vote shall be admitted to the polling booth, and that persons who have recorded their votes shall leave the booth immediately.

Polling-officer to satisfy himself of identity of persons tendering votes, etc.

22. After the close of the poll, the Polling-officer shall forthwith forward the box or boxes aforesaid, with its seal or their several seals intact, to the President of the Municipal Council, or to such Municipal Councillor or officer as the President appoints in this behalf, or, in the case of a new Municipality, to the Deputy Commissioner or to such officer as the Deputy Commissioner appoints in this behalf.

Determination of Results of Elections

23. (i) The boxes aforesaid shall be opened in the presence of the Municipal Councillors at a special general meeting convened for this purpose, or, in the case of a new Municipality, in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner or of such officer as the Deputy Commissioner appoints in this behalf.

Scrutiny of votes and declaration of results of elections

(ii) The votes shall then be scrutinized and those that are valid counted by such persons as the meeting, or the Deputy Commissioner or other officer aforesaid appoints in this behalf. Any ballot paper on which the names of more candidates are retained than there are persons to be elected, shall be invalid.

(iii) The results of the election on being ascertained at a special general meeting of the Municipal Councillors shall be declared by the presiding officer of such meeting, and shall

be recorded in the minutes of the proceedings of the meeting. In any other case, the result shall be declared by the Deputy Commissioner or by the officer appointed by him as aforesaid. Provided that no candidate shall be considered as elected unless he secures the votes of at least one-eighth of the total number of persons entitled to vote.

24. (i) If there is an equal number of votes in favour of each of two or more candidates for one Councillorship, the selection of one of such persons shall be made by lot by the presiding officer of the aforesaid meeting, in such manner as the meeting shall determine, or, in the case of a new Municipality, by the Deputy Commissioner or by the officer appointed by the Deputy Commissioner as aforesaid, in such manner as the Deputy Commissioner or the said officer shall determine.

Proceedings when two or more candidates have an equal number of votes, etc.

(ii) In the event of any person being elected for two or more divisions, such person shall be at liberty to choose the division which he will represent, and, failing his doing so within forty-eight hours after the declaration of the result of the election, he shall represent such of the said divisions as the Deputy Commissioner shall determine. In every other division for which the said person has been returned, other than the one which he elects to represent or which it is determined as aforesaid that he shall represent, the result of the election shall be determined as if no votes had been recorded for him.

Custody and Destruction of Voting Papers

25. When the voting-papers have been scrutinized, they shall be replaced in the box from which they were taken, and the box, after being locked and sealed with the Municipal seal, or, in the case of a new Municipality, with the Deputy Commissioner's seal, shall be kept by the President of the Municipal Council, or, in the case of a new Municipality, by or under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner, in safe custody for a period of fifteen days from the date of the declaration of the result of election.

Safe custody of voting-papers and Polling-officer's memoranda

26. (i) On the expiry of fifteen days from the said date, or, if an application regarding the election is made to the District Judge under Section 22 of the Regulation, and such application is not finally disposed of before the expiry of fifteen days from the said date, then, whenever such application has been finally disposed of, the voting papers shall be destroyed in the presence of such

Eventual destruction of voting papers and Polling-officer's memoranda

Municipal Councillor or officer as the Municipal Council appoints for this purpose, or, in the case of a new Municipality, in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner or of such officer as the Deputy Commissioner appoints in this behalf..

(ii) On receipt from any person of a written intimation that he has made an application regarding the election as aforesaid, the Municipal Councillor, or, in the case of a new Municipality, the Deputy Commissioner or other officer appointed by him as aforesaid, shall cause the voting-papers to be kept, pending the final disposal of the said application.

Gazetting the Results of Elections

27. The result of every election declared at a special general meeting under Rule 23 shall be certified by the presiding officer of such meeting to the Deputy Commissioner, who shall report the same to the Government for being notified in the *Mysore Gazette*. The Deputy Commissioner shall also report to the Government the result of every election declared under the said rule by himself, or by an officer appointed by him for being published in the said *Gazette*.

Publication of results of elections in the "Mysore Gazette"

28. On a vacancy occurring in a Municipality between two general elections, it shall be reported by the President of the Municipal Council to the Deputy Commissioner, who shall report it to the Government, and the above Rules shall apply to such bye-elections, except Rules 9 and 10. The last revised list of voters and candidates shall be published, and persons entered in that list, unless disqualified in the meantime, shall alone be considered entitled to vote or to be elected. Provided that no bye-election shall, except with the sanction of the Government, be held later than one month after the vacancy is reported.

Bye-elections

By Order,

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. and Rev. Depts.

Notification

No. 9284—Ml. 322-8-4, Dated 24th March, 1909.

With reference to paras VI and VII (a) of Rule 4 and sub-paras (e) and (f) (1) of para 1 of Rule 6 of the Municipal Election Rules published under Notification No. 6839—Ml. 322-08-1, dated the 22th January, 1909, and amended by

Notification No. 9283—Ml. 322-08-3, dated the 24th March, 1909, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to fix the following minima of taxes payable by persons to entitle them to be entered in the list of voters as voters and candidates :—

Items	Amount payable for purposes of Rule 4	Amount payable for purposes of Rule 6
Land Revenue.	Rs. 5 in the Bangalore or Mysore City Municipality. Rs. 2-8-0 in other Municipalities.	Rs. 10 in the Bangalore or Mysore City Municipality. Rs. 5 in other Municipalities.
Municipal Taxes (including Mohatarfa)	Rupees 2½ in the Bangalore or Mysore City Municipality. Rs. 1 in other Municipalities.	Rs. 5 in the Bangalore or Mysore City Municipality. Rs. 2½ in other Municipalities.

By Order,
 K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. and Rev. Depts.

APPENDIX III.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

Read:—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 91, dated the 7th October, 1908, from the President of the Bangalore City Municipal Council submitting a copy of draft rules regulating the conduct of business and proceedings at the meeting of the Municipal Council as required by the Municipal Regulation 1906.

2. Letter No. 52, dated the 8th October, 1908, from the President of the Mysore City Municipal Council submitting a copy of the draft rules on the same subject approved by that Municipal Council.

Order thereon No. 5,057—8
MI. 56,906

Dated, Bangalore, 28th Nov., 1908.

The rules are approved with slight modifications. The Presidents are requested to submit six copies of these rules when printed under Section 49 of the Municipal Regulation 1906.

K. MYLAR RAO,
for Secretary to Govt.

To

The President of the Bangalore City Municipal Council,
with a copy of the rules approved.

Do. Mysore City Municipal Council, do.

Rules Regulating the Conduct of Business and Proceedings at the Meetings of the Mysore City Municipal Council

The meetings of the Municipal Councillors shall, except for reasons to be specified in the notice convening the meeting, be held at the Municipal Office. The ordinary General Meetings shall be held on the last Saturday of every month at 8 a.m., or

*Meetings where to
be held*

on such date and at such time as may seem expedient to the President.

2. (a) At the hour fixed for a meeting of the Councillors, if a quorum be present, the business of the meeting may at once commence, and, if neither the President nor the Vice-President be present, the Councillors may proceed at once to choose a presiding Councillor under Section 26 (5). If the President or the Vice-President arrives after a presiding Councillor

Business to be conducted if a quorum be present at the hour fixed for meeting

has been chosen by the Councillors, the presiding Councillor shall leave the chair and the President or Vice-President shall preside.

(b) If at the hour fixed for the meeting a quorum be not present the Presiding Authority shall allow 30 minutes to elapse before he adjourns the meeting, and if 30 minutes from the hour fixed for the meeting elapse without the assembling of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned to that day week at the same time and place.

Absence of quorum at hour fixed for meeting

(c) If after the commencement of business the Presiding Authority notices that a quorum is not present, or any Councillor calls the attention of the Presiding Authority to the fact that a quorum is not present, the Presiding Authority shall immediately suspend business, and shall count the number of Councillors present, and if that number be insufficient to form a quorum, the Presiding Authority shall adjourn the meeting.

Absence of quorum after commencement of business

3. If any Councillor present objects to the minutes as having been incorrectly or incompletely recorded, the Presiding Authority shall, after taking the sense of the meeting, make such amendments as he thinks proper, and the amended minutes shall then be confirmed and signed by the Presiding Authority.

Amendment of minutes

4. A Councillor wishing to speak shall rise in his place. The Councillor who first rises to speak has the right to be heard. In cases of doubt the Presiding Authority shall decide who is entitled to speak. No interruption to the speech of a Councillor shall be permitted, except that the Presiding Authority may call the Councillor to order, and any other Councillor may rise and request the Presiding Authority to

Order to be observed

call the speaker to order or to notice that a quorum is not present.

4a. All questions from one Councillor to another relating to the business of the meeting shall be put through the Presiding Authority.

5. The Presiding Authority shall preserve order, and all points of order shall be summarily decided by him, no discussion thereon being allowed, unless he shall think fit to take the opinion of the Councillors present. The Presiding Authority may adjourn any meeting that refuses to obey his ruling on a point of order.

Order

5a. A Councillor called to order by the Presiding Authority shall resume his seat till the decision of the point of order raised, provided that the Presiding Authority may allow the member to speak on the point of order raised. If any Councillor desires to dispute the decision of the Presiding Authority he may bring forward a proposition at the following meeting.

Councillor called to order to resume his seat

6. The order in which any business that may be transacted or any proposition that may be discussed at any meeting shall be brought forward at such meeting, shall be determined by the Presiding Authority, who, in case it is proposed by any member to give priority to any particular item of such business or to any particular proposition, shall put the proposal to the meeting and be guided by the majority of votes given for or against the proposal.

Priority may be given to any item of business

7. If more than one meeting be held the same day, it shall be competent to the Presiding Authority, with the consent of the majority of Councillors present, to submit for consideration as one subject, for disposal by one meeting, any two or more items of business relating to the same subject, although (some of such items) shall appear on the agenda papers of another and distinct meeting to be held on the same day.

Items of business may be grouped

8. The Presiding Authority shall have the power to divide into two or more distinct propositions any proposition or amendment which in his opinion is so complicated as to be likely to lead to confusion or inconvenience by being debated on as one proposition.

A proposition may be divided

But when by virtue of this rule a proposition or amendment is divided, it shall not be necessary, unless the Presiding Authority decide to the contrary, for the second and following portions of such proposition or amendment to be again separately moved and seconded. But the propositions so divided shall be put to the vote by the Presiding Authority one after the other.

A proposition when divided need not be moved and seconded more than once

9. Each Councillor rising to speak shall direct his speech to the question before the meeting or an amendment which he is himself about to propose or to a point of order, always addressing the Presiding Authority from his place. A Councillor having spoken to a proposition or amendment is not at liberty to speak again to such proposition or amendment.

Motion to be relevant to subject before meeting

Provided that the mover of a proposition or amendment shall have a right of reply, after the Presiding Authority has ascertained that no other Councillor, entitled to speak, desires to speak.

Provided also, that any Councillor may second a proposition or amendment by saying, "I second the proposition," or "amendment," and may reserve his right to speak later.

Provided also, that a Councillor who wishes to explain any misconception of expressions used by him may do so with the permission of the Presiding Authority.

10. Routine resolutions, such as recording periodical statements or confirming the proceedings of a committee, may be put to the meeting by the Presiding Authority without their having been moved or seconded. Propositions regarding the choice of a Presiding Councillor, adjournments, and the like, must be seconded, but need not be in writing.

Routine resolutions be put to meeting without being moved or seconded

Every other proposition and amendment to be in writing and to be seconded

Except as provided above, every proposition and every amendment must be in writing and must be seconded.

Resolutions of Committees to be moved and seconded by members

When a resolution of the Managing or other committee is submitted to the general meeting for adoption, its adoption should ordinarily be moved and seconded by members of the committee.

Amendments

11. After the proposition has been moved and seconded, any Councillor may propose an amendment thereto.

Provided that no Councillor shall be at liberty to propose more than one amendment to any proposition, except when such proposition is for the passing of a budget or of a set of general rules, or is otherwise of such a nature as to require the making of many amendments to different parts of it.

12. The proposer of any amendment shall state it or hand it in writing to the Presiding Authority at any time before he resumes his seat. When the mover of a proposition or amendment has resumed his seat, the Presiding Authority shall read the proposition or amendment to the meeting and ask, if any Councillor seconds it, and until the proposition or amendment is seconded, the Presiding Authority shall not permit any discussion on the question. If no Councillor seconds the proposition or amendment, the Presiding Authority shall declare that the proposition or amendment is lost.

Presiding authority to read the proposition to the meeting

13. A Councillor shall not read his speech, but may refresh his memory from notes, and may, with the consent of the Presiding Authority, read passages from books or documents cited in behalf of his argument.

Speeches should not be read

14. If a Councillor has given due notice to move a proposition, and if that Councillor be not present at the meeting, or shall have ceased to be a Councillor before the meeting, or be unwilling to move the proposition of which he has given notice, any Councillor present at the meeting may, with the consent of the Presiding Authority, move the proposition of which notice has been given.

Any Councillor may move proposition of which notice has been given if original mover is absent or unwilling

15. An amendment shall usually be in the form of a proposal to omit words from the original proposition, to insert words therein, or to add words thereto.

Amendments to omit words, etc., from original propositions to be clear and relevant and not mere negatives of previous propositions

Every amendment must be relevant to the proposition it is proposed to amend, and must be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence.

An amendment which is the direct negative of the proposition shall not be allowed.

Amendments may be sent to President beforehand in writing

16. A Councillor who intends to propose an amendment to a proposition is at liberty to send or deliver at any time beforehand to the President or Presiding Authority his proposed amendment in writing.

Order to observe when there are more amendments than one

17. After a proposition has been proposed and seconded, the proposed amendments which the President or the Presiding Authority has received shall be arranged in the order in which, if agreed to, each would stand in the amended proposition, and if any more proposed amendments are stated or handed to the Presiding Authority they shall be inserted in that order and the Presiding Authority shall call upon the proposers of amendments in that order to move their amendments.

Each Amendment to be decided before next is entered upon

18. Each amendment must be decided before the next amendment is entered upon, but after any amendment has been proposed and seconded, any Councillor may move that the amendment be amended by the omission, insertion or addition of certain words, and the Presiding Authority shall thereupon ask if any other Councillor seconds the proposal, and, if seconded, the proposal to amend the amendment shall then become the question before the meeting.

No amendment to words already resolved be made

19. No amendment may be made to words which it has already been resolved shall stand part of, to be added to, the original proposition or amendment, except by addition of other words.

Amendment, once negatived, not to be proposed

20. No amendment may be proposed which is the same, in substance, as a proposition or amendment which has been negatived during that meeting.

Proposition or amendment not to be withdrawn

21. A proposition or amendment which has been moved and seconded cannot be withdrawn without the permission of the meeting.

Presiding authority to move propositions without quitting chair

22. The Presiding Authority may move and second propositions or amendments, speak and vote without vacating the chair.

23. When a question is put to the vote the Presiding Authority shall call for a show of hands, and the Presiding

Authority, or a Councillor at his request, shall count the hands shown for and against, and declare the result. If any Councillor challenge the correctness of the numbers thus declared, the hands shall be counted a second time. Provided that if any two Councillors request a poll, the Presiding Authority shall call the roll of the Councillors and record on the minutes of the meeting the names of the Councillors voting for and against.

The Presiding Authority unless he refrains from voting should give his vote before declaring the number of votes for and against a question, and then in case of an equality of votes he should give his casting vote.

24. A Councillor who is present at a meeting may refrain from voting. If the question before the meeting be the confirmation of a report or proceedings of a committee, the members of that committee may vote. If the conduct of a Councillor be in question that Councillor may vote.

No member obliged to vote

25. When there is an equality of votes and the Presiding Authority refrains from giving his casting vote, the proposition shall be held to be neither passed nor rejected, and may be brought forward at any subsequent meeting.

Result of equality of votes

26. When a budget or reappropriation statement is laid before a general meeting, the procedure shall be as follows:—

Budget discussion

(1) The Presiding Authority shall read each item of the abstracts of receipt and expenditure, and shall, without any mover or seconder, put to the meeting the question, "that this item stand part of the Budget" or "reappropriation statement."

(2) If any Councillor propose to reduce or increase or strike off the item and the proposal be seconded, such proposal shall be treated as an amendment and shall become the question before the meeting.

27. At a meeting the Councillors may resolve themselves into a committee to consider any subject which is before the meeting. In such a committee a proposition need not be seconded, and a Councillor may speak more than once. The decision of the committee shall be reported to that or to a subsequent meeting for confirmation.

Councillors may resolve into committee at general meeting

Rough minutes of proceedings to be taken down in bound volume

28. The rough minutes of all proceedings of meetings must be taken down in a bound volume at the time of discussion.

29. A proposal to adjourn a meeting or to postpone the consideration of a question shall take precedence of any other proposition before the meeting.

Proposal to adjourn or postpone

30. All meetings shall be open to the public provided that the public may be required to withdraw, if it should be deemed necessary by the Presiding Authority that any enquiry or deliberation pending before the Municipal Council should be held in private. The Presiding Authority may at any time cause any person to be removed who interrupts the proceedings.

Meetings ordinarily open to the public

K. MÝLAR RAO,

For Offg. Secretary to Govt.

APPENDIX IV

Mysore City Municipal Bye-laws..

Office of the Municipal Council, Mysore

Notice, dated the 2nd February, 1912.

The following Bye-laws, relating to (1) the levy of octroi, (2) the assessment, collection, remission and refund of Municipal taxes and (3) the enforcing of the supply of information as to liability to Municipal taxation, having been sanctioned by Government in their Order, No. 4102-03, dated 28th November, 1911, are hereby published for general information.

M. G. KRISHNASAMI RAO,

Vice-President, City Municipal Council.

Bye-laws of the Mysore City Municipality

In supersession of all previous rules on the subject, the following Bye-laws are framed under Section 48, Clauses (j) and (k) of the Municipal Regulation VII of 1906, and are sanctioned by Government in Government Order No. 4102-3—Ml. 555-07, dated 28th November, 1911.

Under Section 48, Clause (j).

1. *Form of information to be filled in, on demand.*—On presentation by any Municipal servant of the form appended to these Bye-laws, or any form from time to time prescribed in this behalf by the Managing Committee, every inhabitant of the Municipality shall, within such reasonable period as shall be specified in such form, return such form subscribed with his signature to the President, with all blanks duly filled in to the best of his knowledge or belief as directed in notes on the form, to show the said inhabitant's liability to Municipal taxation.

2. *Inspection of conveyances and animals to be permitted.*—Every person in possession of a vehicle and animal in respect of which he is liable to a Municipal tax shall, at all reasonable hours, give the Municipal collector, or any person bearing a written authority from the Municipal collector in this behalf, free access to his stables or other places in which such vehicles and animals are ordinarily kept, and every facility for inspecting the same for the purpose of checking the correctness of any return that may have been requisitioned under Bye-law 1 and shall, on demand, unless prevented by reasonable cause, forthwith produce such vehicles or animals, and explain

which of them is referred to, in the several entries made in any such return.

3. *Liability if the form is not filled up and returned.*

—If any person, to whom a form has been sent under Bye-law 1, omits within seven days, of its receipt to fill it up and return it to the President, he shall be liable to the payment of the tax on the conveyances and animals which he is believed to possess.

4. *Penalty.*—Every person who commits any breach of Bye-law 2 shall, for each such offence, be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Form

True return furnished by.....under Bye-law 1 of theCity Municipality under Section 48, Clause (j) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation as to his liability to conveyance and animal taxes for the half-year ending.....

1. The only conveyances and animals (including dogs) in respect of which I am liable to conveyance and animal taxes for the half-year ending.....are as follows :—

Classification according to classes shown in Schedule A, to rules under Section 46 (1)	Number of conveyances and animals of each clause	
	Included in the last return (to be filled up by the Municipal office)	Number liable to tax for the current half-year (to be filled up by tax-payer)
<p><i>Vehicles.</i></p> <p>(1) Four-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by two horses.</p> <p>(2) Four-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse, or a pair horses below 13 hands, or by bulls or bullocks.</p> <p>(3) Two-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one or more horses, mules, bulls or bullocks.</p> <p>(4) Bicycle, tricycle or jinriksha.</p>		

Classification according to classes shown in Schedule A, to rules under Section 46 (1)	Number of conveyances and animals of each clause	
	Included in the last return (to be filled up by the Municipal office)	Number liable to tax for the current half-year (to be filled up by tax-payer)
<i>Animals.</i>		
(1) Horses over 13 hands ...		
(2) Horses of, or under, 13 hands ; or mule		
(3) Elephant		
(4) Camel		
(5) Horse of, or under, 11 hands ; bull or bullocks		
(6) Male buffalo		
(7) Dog		

Date of presentation of form to.....

Date of receipt of form by the Municipal President.....

Signed.....

Date of signature.....

Notice.....is hereby required under Bye-law 1 to fill in this return at the places marked X, and deliver it to the Municipal Vice-President within seven days of the presentation of this form to him.

Attention is invited to the vehicle and animal tax Rules and Bye-laws about this return, printed on the reverse.

Signed.....President

Date.....

Under Section 48, Clause (k).

1. The octroi limits for the purpose of collecting octroi shall be the Municipal limits.
2. No articles liable to octroi shall be brought within those limits, except by one of the high roads described in the schedule hereto annexed or by the railway.
3. All persons bringing into or receiving from beyond the octroi limits of the city any such articles or any conveyance or package containing such articles shall stop such articles, conveyance or package at the Ookad to enable the octroi officer to inspect the same.
4. The octroi posts at which such conveyances, packages or goods shall be liable to inspection shall be the Ookad on the high roads described in Schedule 1, the Bonded Warehouse and the City Railway Station, including all its gates and octroi office. And every person bringing dutiable goods within the city shall report the fact at the first of such posts on the route by which it comes. All officers of the Octroi Department not below the rank of Mutsaddi are authorized to inspect the contents of any conveyance or package under Section 76 of the Municipal Regulation.
5. A table showing the octroi leviable shall be open to the inspection of any person at the Municipal office, and copies shall be supplied without any charge to any person requiring the same. Such tables shall also be affixed in a conspicuous place at every post or office at which octroi is levied.
6. When the goods have been examined at the octroi post, a pass in duplicate for such of the goods as are liable to octroi duty shall be furnished to the importer by the octroi post Mutsaddi. On receiving such pass, the importer shall forthwith bring the taxable goods to the Octroi Koti accompanied by a peon, provided that, if the duty to which the goods are liable does not exceed eight annas, the octroi post Mutsaddi may, unless the importer declares that he intends to re-export the goods, receive such duty and give to the importer a permit showing the nature and quantity of the goods and the duty received. Provided also that in the case of goods imported by railway, the Inspector or other officer charge of the octroi post at the City Railway Station may, in the same manner, receive duty not exceeding three rupees.
7. When goods, accompanied by a pass as aforesaid, are brought to the Octroi Koti, they may be unloaded and weighed or counted by the officer in charge of the Octroi Koti. Upon

ascertainment of the amount of octroi payable on the goods, the importer shall either pay the amount due and receive a permit for the removal of the goods, or shall deposit the same in the Bonded Warehouse. When the duty is paid as above, a permit shall be granted by the officer in charge of the Octroi Koti for the removal of the goods, showing the quantity or weight of the goods, the amount paid in respect thereof, and the date of payment. The fact of the receipt shall also be noted on each copy of the duplicate pass, one copy of which shall be filed in the office and one copy returned to the octroi post from which it was received. In case the importer wishes to re-export the goods at once, he shall do so only after obtaining a free export pass and subjecting the goods to the escort of an octroi subordinate.

8. With a view to the appraisalment of the value of the goods, when the tax is assessed on value, the importer may be called upon to produce the invoice of the goods for the inspection of the officer in charge of the Octroi Koti. Should he fail or refuse to produce the invoice, the value of the goods shall be assessed by the officer in charge of the Octroi Koti at current rates and octroi levied accordingly.

9. With the previous approval of the President in each case, any carrying agent through whom goods are imported on behalf of persons resident within the Municipality, or any wholesale importer may, on depositing as security such amount as may in each case be fixed by the President, not being less than Rs. 250, be exempted from producing the goods imported by him or through his agency for inspection at the Central Octroi Office, provided that he makes arrangements satisfactory to the President for the supply to the Council of correct and detailed lists of all such goods, with the names of the consignees in each case. Every such agent shall be responsible to the extent of his deposit for the payment of octroi on all goods which may have left his premises without octroi having been paid. Provided that the President may, at any time, cancel such exemption by giving notice in writing to such agent or importer, and return to him the amount of his deposit or such portion thereof as may remain to his credit, or may in any case require such agent or importer to produce any such goods for inspection at the Central Octroi Office.

Bonded Warehouse

10. The Municipal Council shall provide a Bonded Warehouse for the custody of goods which may be deposited under Bye-law 7.

11. The Bonded Warehouse shall be open for the transaction of business from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, except on Sundays and holidays authorized by the President. Arrangements shall, however, be made by the officer in charge of the Octroi Koti for dealing with perishable articles, such as betel leaves, on such days.

12. Any importer depositing goods in the Bonded Warehouse shall, unless the officer in charge of the Octroi Koti has previously, by weighing, counting or appraising, ascertained the amount of octroi payable thereon, give a declaration in the form appended (Schedule II) of the description, weight, quantity and, if necessary, of the value of such goods.

13. A receipt in the form appended (Schedule III) shall be given by the officer in charge of the Octroi Koti for all goods deposited in the Bonded Warehouse, and a register of all such goods shall be maintained. It is the duty of a depositor to obtain a receipt for articles deposited by him, and the Octroi Department is not responsible for any goods left at the premises and not covered by a receipt.

14. The receipt given by the Octroi Department for depositing goods should be returned before taking delivery of the articles to which it refers. Otherwise the officer in charge of the Octroi Koti may refuse to deliver the article.

15. If the depositor does not himself take delivery of the articles deposited in the Octroi Office, he must endorse on the receipt a request for delivery to the person to whom he wishes it to be made, and, if the receipt is not produced, the delivery of the goods may, at the discretion of the officer in charge of the Octroi Office, be withheld until the person entitled in his opinion to receive the same has given an indemnity to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Octroi Koti.

16. Any person who has deposited goods in the Bonded Warehouse may break bulk or change the packing thereof on application to the officer in charge of the Warehouse, or may, on paying full duty thereon, import such goods into the city covered by a permit, or may export such goods free covered by an export pass, subject to the escort of an octroi subordinate, provided that new packages covered by such pass, shall, if possible, and before they are taken from the Warehouse, be stamped by the officer in charge, so as to show that they are under Bond.

The export pass shall be in triplicate, the original being retained by the officer in charge of the Warehouse and the duplicate and triplicate delivered. For every export pass

granted under this rule or Rule 7, a fee of one anna shall be charged: provided that in the case of carts a fee of one anna shall be charged for every cart.

17. No goods shall be allowed to leave the Bonded Warehouse until storage fees have been paid thereon under the following rules:—

(i) Goods shall be allowed to remain 24 hours free of charge.

(ii) After that period single rates as in the following schedule shall be charged for seven days:—

		PER WEEK OR PORTION THEREOF.			
		Re.	A.	P.	
Tobacco, per maund of 24 lbs.	...	0	0	6	a week or portion thereof.
Betel leaves, per 1,000	...	0	0	3	a day.
Green cocoanut, per 100	...	0	0	3	do
Dry cocoanut, per maund of 24 lbs.	...	0	0	3	do
Timber, sawn, per ton	...	0	4	0	a week or portion thereof.
Timber in log	...	0	4	0	do
Piece-goods, per bale of 400 lbs. or over or per case of 6 dozen or over	...	0	2	0	do
Piece-goods, per bale of less than 400 lbs. or per case of less than 6 dozen	...	0	1	0	do
Jaggory, per bag or bale of 400 lbs. or less	...	0	1	0	do
Sugar do do	...	0	1	0	do
Oil, per 1½ maunds or 40 lbs. and less	...	0	0	3	do
Kerosene oil, per box—2 tins or 8 gallons and less	...	0	0	3	do
Oil-seeds, per candy of 160 seers and less	...	0	0	3	do
Ghee, per tin of 1½ maunds or 40 lbs. and less	...	0	0	3	do
Butter do do do	...	0	0	3	do

(iii) Double these rates shall be charged after seven days, provided that the President may in his discretion allow a reduction in, or exemption from, such penal rates.

(iv) The date of admission and removal of goods shall reckon as one day, and Sundays and close holidays shall not be

taken into account in reckoning the date from which fees under each class shall be payable. When delay is caused by the inability of the officer in charge of the Warehouse to examine and pass the goods, such delay shall not be reckoned.

18. The President may permit any wholesale dealer to occupy a room in the Bonded Warehouse for the storing of dutiable articles intended for sale to retail dealers in the Municipality, and may make such rules regarding the occupation of such rooms as may from time to time be found necessary.

19. When goods stored by a wholesale dealer in the Bonded Warehouse under the above rules are issued on payment of duty, such allowance may be made on the original weight on account of materials used in the packing or on account of reduction of weight owing to dryage or wastage as may from time to time be fixed by the President.

20. All perishable commodities remaining uncleared or unclaimed after 48 hours shall be sold by public auction to the highest bidder at the Bonded Warehouse. All other goods remaining uncleared or unclaimed for a longer period than six months shall be sold in like manner, provided that before selling such goods notice of the fact shall be posted for seven days at the Bonded Warehouse and at the Municipal Office, and provided that the goods shall be sold earlier when the storage fees are likely to exceed their value.

21. When any goods are sold under Bye-law 20, the sale proceeds shall be credited to the Municipal funds, in payment of duty and storage fees due in respect thereof, provided that if the amount realized by the sale exceed the amount so due the balance shall be kept in deposit for one year, and any claims for such balance received during that time shall be duly considered by the President. At the expiry of one year, or after all claims received during that period have been duly disposed of, the balance shall be credited to Municipal funds. No claims shall be admitted after the said period of one year, except by special permission of the Council.

22. The Council shall not be responsible for any damage that may be caused to goods deposited in the Bonded Warehouse, while such goods are being passed into or out of the Warehouse, or while they remain therein, unless such damage is proved to have been caused by the wilful neglect of the warehouse-keeper or other person charged with the safe custody of the goods.

23. Any person may, with the sanction of the President, be permitted to use any place as a Bonded Warehouse on pay-

ment of the cost of such establishment and subject to such conditions as may in each case be fixed by the President.

Refunds

24. On all articles on which octroi duty has been paid and which are subsequently exported beyond octroi limits, refunds shall, subject to the following rules, be granted at the rates originally charged at the time of import. Provided that no refund shall, except in the case of timber imported and re-exported in log, be granted, unless such goods are exported within six months from the date on which octroi was levied. Provided also that no refund shall be granted of any sum less than one rupee.

25. Any person claiming refund under the above rule shall produce the goods to be exported at the Octroi Koti, together with the original receipt for octroi duty paid thereon and an application for refund prepared in triplicate in such form and showing such particulars as the President may from time to time prescribe.

26. Any person who has been exempted under Bye-law 9 from production of goods at the Octroi Koti on import shall, subject to the same conditions, be exempted from the production of goods to be exported.

27. The officer in charge of the Octroi Koti, on being satisfied as to the identity of the goods produced with those for which receipt has been granted, or the validity of the claim, shall endorse the three parts of the application with an export pass, and, keeping one part in the office, shall deliver the other parts to the applicant.

28. All goods exported under such pass and also all goods exported under free export pass under Bye-law 16 shall be produced by the exporter together with the duplicate pass at the Octroi Station of exit.

29. The octroi subordinate in charge of the station of exit will satisfy himself that the goods produced as being covered by the duplicate pass correspond with the entries in the pass presented with them.

30. If the goods are being exported otherwise than by rail, and if the consignment appears to be duly covered by the pass, he shall retain the duplicate pass and return the triplicate pass to the exporter or his agent after due endorsement of the particulars specified, in such form as may be prescribed by the President. Otherwise he shall retain both the duplicate and

triplicate passes, and shall report the circumstances forthwith for the orders of his immediate superior. If the goods are being exported under refund pass he shall in either case allow the consignment to proceed. If the goods are under a free export pass and do not appear to agree with the particulars given therein, they shall be detained until the orders of his superior are received.

31. If the goods are for export by rail, the octroi subordinate in charge of the station of exit shall retain the triplicate pass, pending production of a railway receipt for the goods covered by the pass. Upon production of the railway receipt, if, after due enquiry, the said octroi subordinate is satisfied that the goods produced are covered by the pass and also by the railway receipt in question, he will then endorse on the duplicate and triplicate passes, respectively, the number and date of the railway receipt, and will return the triplicate copy to the person in charge of the goods, but he will retain the duplicate pass subject to disposal in the prescribed course of business.

32. In all cases in which refund is claimed, the triplicate pass, duly endorsed as provided by Bye-laws 30 and 31, respectively, must be produced at the Octroi Koti by the person seeking the refund, and if, after due check, the officer in charge of the Octroi Koti is satisfied that a refund of octroi covered by such pass is duly payable, he shall, if the amount so payable does not exceed Rs. 20, forthwith pay the same to the person presenting the triplicate pass. If the amount to be refunded exceeds Rs. 20, or if the officer in charge of the Octroi Koti sees any cause to refuse payment of any sum claimed, the claim shall be forwarded for the orders of the President.

General

33. Importers of dutiable articles shall, if called upon by a requisition, in writing, signed by the President or Vice-President within three months of such import, account for the articles received by them by producing either a permit obtained in token of payment of octroi duty or an export pass in proof of having exported the whole or part of the articles so received or otherwise. Any breach of this Bye-law will render the importer liable to punishment, with a fine extending to ten times the value of octroi on such goods, or to Rs. 25, whichever may be less, and to payment of octroi duty on the article unaccounted for.

34. Any person importing or exporting dutiable articles, who infringes Bye-laws 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, and 28, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

Schedule I

NAMES OF ROUTES	NAMES OF OOKADS OR OCTROI POSTS
Railway Feeder road	... Railway ookad.
Balagola road	... Kempanakatte ookad.
Seringapatam road	... Yerrakutte ookad.
Bangalore road	... Veeranagere ookad.
Cemetery road	... Bangli Santri ookad.
Mahadevpur road	... Jalapuri ookad.
Alanhalli road	... Ittigegud ookad.
Race-Course road	... Rone Santri ookad.
Nanjangud road	... Nanjangud ookad.
Do	... Natchenahalli ookad.
Manantoddy road	... Chettanahalli ookad.
Viceroy road	... Holagere ookad.
Road behind Chamraj Agrahar	Do
Jubilee road	... Kukkarahalli ookad.
Yelwal road	... Srirampet ookad.

Schedule II

(See Bye-law No. 12).

To the Officer in charge of the Octroi Office.....City.

Please receive the undermentioned goods and deposit them in the Koti.

Name of Depositor	Description of articles deposited	Number of packages or bales, etc.	Distinguishing marks, if any	Weight		Measurements		Quantity	Value			Remarks
				Maunds	Seers	Feet	Inches		Rs.	A.	P.	

I do hereby certify that I have satisfied myself that the entries as made by me above are correct, and that I am fully aware of the provisions of the Bye-laws Nos. 13 to 17, 19, 20 and 21, relating to the deposit.

Witness.....

Signature of depositor.....

8 Signature.....

Address.....

Address.....

Date.....

Schedule III*(See Bye-law No. 13).*

Octroi Office.

.....City.

Received for deposit the undermentioned goods from.....

Receipt No.	Consignment		Goods Deposit Note No.	Names of articles	Description	Number of articles	Remarks
	No.	Date					

Goods-Keeper.

Head Clerk.

Octroi-Inspector.

.....City

Dated.....

Octroi Rules of the Mysore City Municipality

In supersession of all previous rules on the subject, the following rules are framed under Section 46, Clauses (i) and (j) of the Municipal Regulation No. VII of 1906, and are sanctioned by Government in Government Order No. 4102-3—Ml. 555-07, dated 28th November, 1911.

Under Section 46 (i).

1. *Taxes and exemptions.*—The Municipality shall levy the taxes and recognize the exemptions specified in Schedule A hereto annexed. The taxes shall be payable on the dates indicated against them, respectively, in column-6 of the Schedule.

2. *How taxes may be collected.*—The taxes and imposts imposed by the Municipal Council, or any of them, may be collected by the Municipality either departmentally by their own agency or otherwise, as may from time to time seem expedient to them; but octroi duty shall be collected departmentally only.

3. *Remissions.*—Subject to the sanction of Government, remissions may be made to any extent by the Municipality on the recommendation of the Managing Committee, in cases in which the Managing Committee are satisfied that the recovery of the amount proposed for remission would entail undue hardship on a poor man and in cases falling under Section 69 (2) of the Regulation.

4. *Claim for refund, when not entertainable, within what period should be made.*—No claim for refund of any sum paid to the Municipality on account of any tax other than octroi shall be entertained, unless application therefor is made in writing within ninety days after the expiry of the year to which the claim relates.

4a. *Octroi refunds.*—Octroi refunds shall be regulated by bye-laws framed separately under Section 48 (k) of the Regulation.

5. *Payment of refund when not to be made.*—No sum shall be refunded unless the person entitled to it applies for payment within three months of delivery to him of notice of the refund having been duly authorised. In such notice, the period within which the refund must be demanded shall be always stated.

6. *Order for payment of refund to be written on bill form.*—Every order for payment of a refund shall be written

on a bill in the form given in Schedule B and signed by the Senior Vice-President.

7. *Refund on account of vacancy of buildings and lands.*—Refund, on account of vacancy, of the tax on buildings and lands paid in advance, shall be regulated in the same manner as remissions under Section 69 of the Regulation.

8. *Refund of amount paid on account of animal and vehicle tax.*—When the tax due in respect of any vehicle or animal has been paid for any half-year, the owner or the person in charge thereof shall be entitled to a refund of the sum paid—

(a) if he has owned or been in charge of the vehicle or animal for not more than thirty days in the half-year,

(b) if the vehicle has been under repair or standing at a carriage maker's or cycle dealer's during the whole of the half-year,

(c) if the animal has been during the whole of the half-year in any institution for the reception of infirm or disused animals, or if the animal, certified by a Veterinary Surgeon to have been unfit for use, has not been used during half-year.

Provided that due notice in writing shall have been given to the Municipality of the vehicle or animal having been disposed of or having ceased to be used.

9. *Method of calculating liability to tax.*—When a person has owned or had charge of two or more vehicles or two or more animals of the same description, *each at different periods in one half-year*, he shall be deemed to have owned or had charge of one vehicle or one animal only, as the case may be, for the aggregate number of days in the said two or more periods.

10. *Vehicles or animals changing hands.*—If a half-year's tax has been levied in respect of a vehicle or animal, no further tax for the same half-year shall be leviable in respect of the said vehicle or animal, if it changes hands during the currency of the said half-year.

11. *Liability of transfer and transferee to rates and cesses until notice is given.*—When any premises shall have changed hands, the transferee shall be liable to the Municipality for all arrears of rates or cesses due in respect of the said premises.

12. *Person liable in case of death.*—In the event of the death of any person whose name shall have been entered as owner in the Assessment List under Section 63 of the Regulation, the person to whom the title of the deceased shall be transferred as heir or otherwise, shall give notice of such transfer to the President, who, on being satisfied, shall enter the name of such transferee of title as owner in the Assessment List. In case of two or more persons preferring rival claims to the same property, the President may either pass a decision himself or refer the question for the decision of the Managing Committee, who may recognize any claimant or refer the claimants to a Civil Court, as they think fit. If at any time after a decision by the Senior Vice-President or the Managing Committee, as the case may be, any person produces a probate, letters of administration, a decree or other order of Court, declaring such person as heir of the deceased, the name of such person as owner shall be substituted in the Assessment List for any other name that may have been entered.

13. *Entry in Assessment List of Sub-Division.*—Where any property is subdivided on application being made to the Municipality intimating such sub-division, the Municipality shall, unless they see any objection to the same, cause each sub-division to be entered in the Assessment List as if it was separate property.

14. *How bills prepared and issued.*—All bills under Section 82 (1) shall be prepared from the Assessment Lists and from information obtained by process in accordance with Bye-laws under Section 48 (i) and shall be issued under the signature of the President.

15. *Who to dispose of objections to Municipal bills.*—(a) The Chairman of the Managing Committee is hereby appointed to dispose of objection to Municipal bills under Section 83 (1).

(b) Below each petition of objection, he shall record his decision, with reasons, in writing, and submit the same to the Managing Committee without delay.

16. *Suspension of process for recovery when notice of vacancy received.*—When a notice of vacancy has been received under Section 69, process for recovery of the dues of the current year or instalment period may be suspended till final orders are passed on the notice.

17. *Owner should give notice of re-occupation.*—When an owner has given notice of vacancy he shall also give notice, in writing, within fifteen days to the President of the date of subsequent re-occupation, and failing this shall not be entitled to any refund, if it be found that his premises have been re-occupied during the year or instalment period.

18. *Notice fees.*—For every notice of demand issued under Sub-Section (3) of Section 82 of the Regulation, fees shall be levied at the following rates:—

A fee of one anna if the amount due is less than Rs. 5.

A fee of two annas if the amount due is not less than Rs. 5 but less than Rs. 10.

A fee of four annas if the amount due is not less than Rs. 10 but less than Rs. 50.

A fee of six annas if the amount due is not less than Rs. 50 but less than Rs. 100.

A fee of eight annas if the amount due is Rs. 100 and over.

19. *Warrant fees.*—For every distraint made under sub-Section (4) of Section 83 of the Regulation, fees shall be levied at the following rates:—

A fee of four annas if the amount distrained for is less than Rs. 5.

A fee of six annas if the amount distrained for is not less than Rs. 5 but less than Rs. 10.

A fee of eight annas if the amount distrained for is not less than Rs. 10 but less than Rs. 25.

A fee of one rupee if the amount distrained for is not less than Rs. 25 but less than Rs. 50.

A fee of two rupees if the amount distrained for is not less than Rs. 50 but less than Rs. 75.

A fee of three rupees if the amount distrained for is not less than Rs. 75 but less than Rs. 100.

A fee of five rupees if the amount distrained for is Rs. 100 and over.

Where peons are kept in charge of property distrained, an additional fee of 4 annas per peon for each day shall be levied.

20. *Maintenance rates.*—Rates, as per accompanying statement, shall be charged for maintaining live-stock distrained under Sub-Section (4) of Section 83 of the Regulation, namely:—

Serial No.	Description of live-stock	Cost for the supply of fodder for each head of live-stock per day or fraction of a day	Cost for watering each head of live-stock per day or fraction of a day	Total
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1	Elephant ...	3 0 0	Included in the amount shown under Col. 3	3 0 0
2	Camel ...	1 0 0		1 0 0
3	Buffalo ...	0 4 0		0 4 0
4	Do calf ...	0 2 0		0 2 0
5	Bullock or cow ...	0 4 0		0 4 0
6	Heifer or calf ...	0 1 0		0 1 0
7	Sheep or goat ...	0 1 0		0 1 0
8	Kid ...	0 1 0		0 1 0
9	Horse ...	0 4 0		0 4 0
10	Foal ...	0 2 0		0 2 0
11	Donkey (either young or grown) ...	0 1 0		0 1 0
12	Pig ...	0 1 0		0 1 0
13	Birds of all kinds ...	0 1 0		0 1 0

Provided that no rate shall be charged where the owner of any such live-stock pays the full amount of the Municipal dues and receives back such live-stock within three hours from the time of their seizure.

21. *Who may receive payments for Municipality.*—The Senior Vice-President is authorised to receive payment of all fees payable to the Municipality for licenses and permissions at any time and place.

22. The collector, and in his absence the shroff, is authorised to receive Municipal dues of all kinds in the Municipal Office and in office hours only.

23. The collecting shanbhogs are authorised to receive payment of all Municipal dues, except those mentioned in Rule 21 and octroi and tolls, at any time and place.

24. Octroi Mutsaddis and Inspectors are alone authorised to receive payment of octroi.

Under Section 46 (j).

25. *Where Municipal dues may be written off.*—Subject to the sanction of Government, arrears of taxes may be written off as irrecoverable if, after they have been outstanding for at least a year, in the case of sums less than Rs. 5, and three years in other cases, the Managing Committee are satisfied that processes for recovery have been pushed on with due promptness and diligence and that the sum due cannot be recovered within any reasonable time or at any reasonable cost or by any legal process.

26. *When Managing Committee may remit distress fees.*—The Managing Committee may remit the whole or any part of any fee chargeable for distress,—

(a) if the property distrained is found to be devoted to religious or charitable purposes ;

(b) if the person from whom any such fee is leviable is too poor to pay ;

(c) if a warrant has been issued against a wrong person ;

(d) if a bill presented is found to have been presented by mistake ;

(e) if the defaulter satisfies the Managing Committee that his fault was due to some accident or mistake.

[*Vide* Rule 6 under Section 46 (i).]

District.....Refund Bill:

No. of payee	Name of payee	Amount to be re-funded	Grounds of re-fund	Date on which the amount claimed is credited in the Treasury account	The head of account under which it is credited	Remarks

Certified that the amounts have been credited in the accounts as shown above.

Treasury Officer.

President.

Schedule of Taxes

Serial No.	Name of Tax	Class of Property Liabile	Amount for which or Rate at which Classes Liabile	Exemptions	Time at which Taxes Payable
I	Tax on build-ings.	Buildings ...	Five per cent. on the annual letting value.	<p>(a) Buildings set apart for the occupation of His Highness the Maharaja.</p> <p>(b) Buildings belonging to Government and used solely for public purposes and not used or intended to be used for purposes of profit unless Government consents to the levy of the tax.</p> <p>(c) Buildings exclusively used as places of public worship or for charitable but not for residential purposes.</p> <p>(d) Buildings the annual letting value of</p>	In two equal instalments in advance in July and January every year.

II	Tax on vacant lands.	Vacant land ...	Two annas for every 80 square yards ...	which is Rs. 16 or less and which is the sole rateable property of the owner.	Do
(e) Buildings which are the property of the Municipality.					
Same as above, excepting Exemption (d).					
Vehicles and Tax half-yearly					
Rs. A. P.					
III	Tax on vehicles and animals.	All vehicles and animals kept for use within Municipal limits.	<p>(1) Four-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by two horses ... 2 0 0</p> <p>(2) Four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse or a pair of horses below 13 hands or by bulls or bullocks ... 2 0 0</p> <p>(3) Two-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one or more horses, mules, bulls or bullocks 1 0 0</p>	<p>(a) Vehicles and animals belonging to His Highness the Maharaja.</p> <p>(b) Vehicles and animals the property of Government, unless Government consent to the levy of the tax.</p> <p>(c) Vehicles and animals belonging to the Municipality.</p> <p>(d) Animals exempt from the tax under</p>	Do

Schedule of Taxes (Contd.)

Serial No.	Name of Tax	Class of Property Liabile	Amount for which or Rate at which Classes Liabile	Exemptions	Time at which Taxes Payable
			Rs. A. P.		
			(4) Bicycle or tricycle	1 8 0	Section 25 of the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869,
			Animals and Taxes half-yearly		
				Rs. A. P.	
			(1) Horse over 13 hands	... 2 0 0	(e) Juvenile vehicles such as perambulators, etc.
			(2) Horse of or under 13 hands or mule	1 0 0	(f) Vehicles kept by carriage builders or dealers and animals kept by dealers therein solely for sale.
			(3) Elephant	... 6 0 0	(g) Conveyances in transit or staying within Municipal limits not longer than 30 days in any half-year.
			(4) Camel	... 3 0 0	(h) Vehicles and animals belonging to members of the City Police and officers of the City Municipa-
			(5) Bull or Bullocks	0 8 0	
			(6) Ass	... 0 2 0	
			(7) Dog	... 0 8 0	

lity employed on outdoor duties, and cycles belonging to the outdoor subordinates of the Trust Board and Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of Local Fund Dispensaries in the City. Provided that not more than one vehicle and animal shall be exempted without the special permission of the Municipal Council.

IV	Toll on vehicles and animals.	All vehicles and animals of the description given in column 4 entering the Municipal limits. Provided that no more than one pay-	Particulars	Rates of tolls		
				Rs.	A.	P.
			On every four-wheeled carriage on springs ...	0	4	0
			On every two-wheeled carriage on springs ...	0	2	0
			On every hackney or cart drawn by men, bulls or bullocks,			

(a) Carriages, carts and animals the property of or employed by Government or the Municipal Council or licensed or registered by the Municipal Council.
 (b) Vehicles and ani-

Schedule of Taxes (Contd.)

Serial No.	Name of Tax	Class of Property Liable	Amount for which or Rate at which Classes Liable	Exemptions	Time at which Taxes Payable	
		ment of toll shall be demanded in respect of any carriage or cart or animal in any one period of 24 hours counted from midnight to midnight.	Rs. A. P.			
			horses, asses or mules (laden) ...	0	2	0
			On every hackney or cart drawn by men, bulls or bullocks, horses, asses or mules (unladen)	0	1	0
			On every buffalo, bull or bullock (laden)	0	0	6
			On every horse over 13 hands, laden or ridden ...	0	1	0
			On every horse over 13 hands, not laden or ridden ...	0	0	6
			On every elephant	0	8	0
			Do camel	0	1	0
			Do bicycle or tricycle	0	1	0
			Do motor car	0	4	0
		Do motor cycle	0	2	0	
		Do rickshaw	0	2	0	
					(a) mals (whether owned or hired) used for the passage of troops or the conveyance of Government stores or of any other Government property or the property of His Highness the Maharaja. (c) Vehicles and animals (whether owned or hired) used for the passage of Military or Police Officers on duty or the conveyance or passage of any property or person in their custody.	

V	Octroi	... The articles mentioned in the next column when imported into Municipal limits.	Per Rates of Duty				Time of import of goods into Municipal limits.
			A	Rs.	A. P.		
			(1) Cocoanuts, fresh, each ...	0	0	1	(1) Personal luggage of travellers, articles imported through the Post Office and goods <i>bona fide</i> property of Government at the time of import and accompanied by an invoice certified by the Departmental Head concerned that the property therein mentioned belongs to Government.
			(2) Cocoanuts, dry, per maund ...	0	8	0	
			(3) Betel leaves, per 100 ...	0	0	2	
			(4) Sugar, per maund	0	4	0	
			(5) Jaggory ..	0	2	0	
			(6) Ghee ..	0	8	0	
			(7) Butter ..	0	4	0	
			B				
			(8) Sheep or goats, each...	0	2	0	
			C				
			(9) Oil, maund	0	2	0	(2) Goods which are declared not to be intended for use or
			(10) Kerosene oil, tin	0	2	0	
			(11) Oil seeds, candy	0	4	0	

Schedule of Taxes (Contd.)

Serial No.	Name of Tax	Class of Property Liable	Amount for which or Rate at which Classes Liable	Exemptions	Time at which Taxes Payable
			<i>Per Rates of Duty</i>		
			D		
			*(13) Teak and beete, Rs. 2 per 25 c.ft. or less.	consumption within the Municipal limits and are taken to the Bonded Warehouse as provided in the Bye-laws. Provided that if such goods be not exported they shall pay the full duty.	
			Teak and beete, Rs. 2 per 25 c.ft. above 25 c.ft.		
			(13) Teakwood rejected and auctioned in the Govt. Woodyard, As. 8 per 25 c.ft. or less.		
			(14) Junglewood, Re.1-0-0 per 25 c.ft. or less.		
			Junglewood, Re.1-0-0 per 25 c.ft. above 25 c.ft.	(3) Six green cocoanuts, six dry cocoanuts, 100 betel leaves and one seer of tobacco, if brought for personal consumption by <i>bona fide</i> travellers or passengers in a railway train.	
			E		
			Rs. A. P.		
			(15) Tobacco, local maund ... 3 0 0		
			(16) Tobacco, foreign maund ... 3 8 0		

F

(17) Piece-goods and other textile fabrics, such as cloth, not including made up clothing, drapery and haberdashery, *ad valorem* Re.1-9-0 per cent.

VI Special Sanitary Cess.

On private latrines cleaned by the Municipal agency.

On houses paying an assessment of above Re. 1 and not exceeding Re. 1-8-0, Re. 0-1-0 per mensem.

On houses paying an assessment of above Re. 1-8-0 and not exceeding Rs.2-8-0, Re. 0-1-6 per mensem.

On houses paying an assessment of above Rs.2-8-0 and not exceeding Rs.4-0-0, Re. 0-2-0 per mensem.

On houses paying an assessment of above Rs.4-0-0 and not exceeding Rs.6-0-0, Re. 0-3-0 per mensem.

.....

Monthly in advance.

* Note—Where it is not practicable to ascertain the cubical contents, a ton of timber will be taken, as measuring 50 c.ft.

Schedule of Taxes (Contd.)

Serial No.	Name of Tax	Class of Property Liable	Amount for which or Rate at which Classes Liable	Exemptions	Time at which Taxes Payable
			<p>On houses paying an assessment of above Rs. 6-0-0 and not exceeding Rs. 10-0-0, Re. 0-4-0 per mensem.</p> <p>On houses paying an assessment of above Rs. 10-0-0 and not exceeding Rs. 12-0-0, Re. 0-6-0 per mensem.</p> <p>On houses paying an assessment of above Rs. 12-0-0 and not exceeding Rs. 15-0-0, Re. 0-8-0 per mensem.</p> <p>On houses paying an assessment of above Rs. 15-0-0 and not exceeding Rs. 30-0-0, Re. 1-0-0 per mensem.</p> <p>On houses paying an assessment of above Rs. 30-0-0 and not exceeding</p>		

VII	Water rate ...	All buildings and lands within Municipal limits.	<p>Rs. 75-0-0, Re. 1-8-0 per mensem.</p> <p>On houses paying an assessment of above Rs. 75-0-0, Rs. 2-0-0 per mensem.</p> <p>Three per cent. on the rental value and three-fifths of the building tax in the case of vacant sites.</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>Same as in the case of the building tax.</p>	<p>In two equal instalments in advance in July and Jan., every year.</p>																													
VIII	Lighting tax	All buildings and lands.	One per cent. on the rental value.	Same as in the case of the building tax.	Do.																													
Shop Tax																																		
IX	Mohatarfa, shop and oil-mill tax, etc.	Shops and mills	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Descriptions of shops</th> <th colspan="5">Class</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1st</th> <th>2nd</th> <th>3rd</th> <th>4th</th> <th>5th</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mandi</td> <td>50</td> <td>40</td> <td>30</td> <td>20</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Piece-goods shops</td> <td>20</td> <td>15</td> <td>12</td> <td>8</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other shops</td> <td>15</td> <td>12</td> <td>9</td> <td>6</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Special rates (temporary) as regards the 5th class, "other shops" referred to above.— Rs. 1-0-0, 2-0-0, 3-0-0, 4-0-0, 5-0-0.</p>	Descriptions of shops	Class					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Mandi	50	40	30	20	...	Piece-goods shops	20	15	12	8	...	Other shops	15	12	9	6	4	<p>Seven shops of Kanaka Jetty in the Fort at Mysore.</p>	Do.
Descriptions of shops	Class																																	
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APPENDIX V

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

Read :—

Government Proceedings No. 6412—MI. 214-08-2, dated the 11th January, 1909, sanctioning the adoption in Mysore City of Bye-laws for the correct registration of births and deaths framed on the lines of those in force in the Bangalore City Municipality.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 50, dated the 6th October, 1909, from the President, Mysore City Municipal Council, submitting 3 copies of the Bye-laws framed by the Municipal Council, together with a copy of the Municipal Council's Resolution that the Bye-laws be published in the *Mysore Gazette*.

Order thereon No. 9657—MI. 7-09-8, dated Bangalore, 27th April, 1910.

The Bye-laws framed by the Mysore City Municipal Council for ensuring correct registration of births and deaths within the Municipality is sanctioned with certain additions and alterations which were found necessary. The Bye-laws as thus revised and sanctioned are appended to this order.

K. MYLAR RAO,

For Offg. Secretary to Govt.

To

The President, Mysore City Municipal Council.

Bye-laws for the Registration of Births and Deaths in Mysore City

(Framed under Section 48 (g) of the Municipal Regulation VII of 1906).

Definitions.—

(a) "OCCUPIER" includes any person for the time being paying, or liable to pay, to the owner the rent or any portion of the rent of the land or building in respect of which the word is used.

(b) The term "PUBLIC INSTITUTION" includes a prison, lock-up, lunatic asylum, hospital, reformatory, industrial school, barracks, any charitable or other institution which is under the management of a public body, officer or person.

(c) The term "STILL-BIRTH" means a child born after the 28th week of gestation as dead or apparently dead and not called back to life.

2. A register shall be kept of all births and deaths in the city and for this purpose, the city shall be divided into divisions and for every such division a Sub-Registrar of births and deaths shall be appointed.

3. Every Sub-Registrar shall reside at some conveniently central place within the division of which he is Sub-Registrar, and shall cause his name, with his designation as Sub-Registrar of births and deaths for the Division for which he is so appointed, in English and Kanarese, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his office.

4. All births and deaths shall be registered in books in the form given in the appended schedule.

5. Every Sub-Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and of every death which happens in his division, and shall register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered according to the forms in the said schedules touching every such birth and death, as the case may be, which has not been already registered.

6. All such entries shall be made consecutively from the beginning to the end of the book.

7. The father or mother of any child born in the city or, in the absence of default of the father or mother, the midwife assisting at the birth or the occupier of the building in which the child was born, shall, within one week after the day of such birth, give information of the requisite particulars as aforesaid, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief to the Sub-Registrar of the division,

Provided that a person not required to give information in the first instance, but only in default of some other person, shall not be bound to give such information if he had reasonable cause to suppose that the same had been or would be duly given by such other person.

Provided also that in the case of an illegitimate child, it shall, in the first instance, be the duty of the mother to give information, and that no person shall as the father be required to give information concerning the birth of such child.

Provided also that in the case of an illegitimate child it shall be sufficient to enter in the register the name of the mother.

8. The nearest relative present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of any person dying in the city, or (in case of the death, illness, inability or default of such relative) every other person present at the death, or (in default of such relative or other person as aforesaid) the occupier of the building in which the death occurred, or (if such occupier be the person who has died) some person living in the building in which the death occurred, shall, within 36 hours after the death, give information to the Sub-Registrar of the division, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the several particulars prescribed in the schedule.

Provided that if any of the aforesaid persons gives the required information, no other person shall be bound to give it.

Provided also that a person not required to give information in the first instance, but only in default of some other party, shall not be bound to give information if he had reasonable cause to suppose that such information had been or would be duly given by any other person.

9. In the case of persons being born or dying in any public institution, it shall be the duty of the officer or person in charge forthwith to send a notice in writing to the President, or to any person authorised by him in this behalf, of the occurrence of any birth or death in the institution under his charge. Such notice shall be in the forms prescribed in the schedule.

10. Every person who conducts or performs the funeral ceremonies of any person who has died within the city shall, whenever required, furnish to the Sub-Registrar, or to any person authorised by him, such information as he possesses as to the said several particulars,

11. Any person whose duty it is to give information under the last preceding paras, and who neglects or refuses to give such information or gives false information, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

12. The Sub-Registrar shall forthwith give, free of all charge, to the person who gives information of the birth of a child an extract from the register relating to such birth signed by the Sub-Registrar.

13. Every person applying for a certified extract from the registers of births and deaths shall pay for every such extract a fee of annas 8, and if the extract required is from the registers of a year other than that in which the application is made, an additional search fee of annas 4 shall be charged. Such extracts shall be certified by the President, and sealed with the seal of the Council.

Schedules Referred to in Bye-law No. 3.

- (1) Register of births during the month of
Yearly number
Monthly number
Name, if any
Nationality or caste

BORN ALIVE—

Male
Female

STILL-BORN—

Male
Female
Name of father
Occupation of father
Date of birth
Date when registered

WHERE BORN—

Street
Door No.
Division
Informant's name
Signature or mark
Residence
Signature of Sub-Registrar
Remarks

- (2) Register of deaths during the month of
Yearly number
Monthly number
Name, if any
Nationality or caste
Sex
Age
Years
Months
Days
Occupation
Cause of death
Date of death
Date when registered
Residence at time of death
Street
Door No.
Division

INFORMANT'S—

Name
 Signature or mark
 Residence
 Name of burial or burning ground
 Signature of Sub-Registrar
 Remarks

K. MYLAR RAO,
For Offg. Secy. to Govt.

Bye-laws re Bakeries and Sweetmeat Shops

(Framed under Section 48 (1) (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation VII of 1906).

1. A bakery or sweetmeat shop includes any building or part of a building used for any process connected with the baking of bread or preparation of sweets for sale.

Any person who shall appear, act, or behave as the person in charge of a bakery or sweetmeat shop shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof.

2. All premises used as bakeries and sweetmeat shops shall satisfy the following conditions:—

(a) The premises shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for a bakery or sweetmeat shop.

(b) The premises shall have a water connection from the water main, and such connection and all fittings thereof shall be kept in proper order and efficient action, so as to provide for use on the premises a sufficient supply of water for the purpose of thoroughly washing and cleaning such premises.

(c) The walls of every bakery or sweetmeat shop shall be rendered impervious to the extent of four feet from ground level by cement plastering and the rest plastered with chunam and whitewashed; the whole floor shall be either cemented or paved with Cuddapah slabs with cement pointing, and drainage sufficiently provided.

(d) No part of a bakery or a sweetmeat shop shall be within thirty feet of any cess-pit or latrine, nor in a position where bad odours wafted therefrom shall reach it.

(e) No place used as a bakery or a sweetmeat shop shall be used for any other purpose whatsoever.

3. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean.

4. The flour, sugar, ghee, water and other materials used in the manufacture of bread and sweetmeats shall be good and wholesome. There shall be a separate store-room or receptacle for flour and sugar, and no flour or sugar shall

be left lying on the floor or against the wall in any part of a bakery or a sweetmeat shop.

5. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed, and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition.

6.. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious or a loathsome disease, or who has recently been in attendance on such person, or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean, shall be employed in a bakery or a sweetmeat shop, and all kneaders engaged in kneading shall wear white clean linen or cotton aprons, to cover entirely the front part of the body from neck to knees.

7. No person shall soil the kneading table in any way.

8. No person shall transport for sale bread or sweetmeat from any one place to any other place, except in a closed vehicle or in a closed basket, tin, or other receptacle. Every such vehicle, basket, tin, or other receptacle shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean, and no person shall commit any act which may tend to render any bread or sweetmeat which is being transported dirty or unwholesome.

9. All papers and leaves used for wrapping bread, sweets, etc., shall be clean and stored in a clean rack.

10. Bread, sweets, etc., shall be stored and kept for sale with all reasonable precautions against contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

11. Any infringement of any of the above Bye-laws shall render the offender liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50, and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 500.

Bye-laws re Native Hotels or Eating Houses

(Framed under Section 48 (1) (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation VII of 1906).

1. An eating house or hotel includes any house or place where cooked rice, mutton, beef, poultry, vegetables, dhal and confectionery, or refreshments, including chapatties, rice-cakes, tea, coffee, etc., are prepared and kept for sale.

Any person who shall appear, act or behave as the person in charge of an eating house shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof.

2. All eating houses and native hotels shall satisfy the following conditions :—

(a) All premises used as such shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose.

(b) The premises shall have water connection, if the President thinks that the business is carried on on a large scale. The water used in the premises for drinking purposes shall be from the public water supply, and shall be kept clean and free from floating impurities in a suitable covered clean receptacle. The receptacles for the storage of water shall be placed in a clean place a foot above the ground level, and provided with a tap so that the water may be drawn off.

(c) The walls of every eating house shall be impervious, plastered and well cemented to the height of four feet from the ground, and the floors of kitchen, dining and bath rooms shall be rendered impervious either by paving with Cuddapah slabs or by cement plastering.

(d) Kitchen and bath rooms shall be well ventilated and provided with proper smoke vents so that smoke may not pervade into other dwelling houses. All rooms in eating houses shall be well lighted and ventilated.

3. The proprietor or the person in charge shall not allow persons to dine in any other place but the dining hall.

4. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean, and all metallic vessels used in the cooking or for keeping food-stuffs shall have a continual lining of tin, and no lead vessels of any sort shall be used for any purpose. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to preserve cooked food, pastry, sweetmeats, confectionery, or preserved, dried or cut fruit, intended for human consumption, from contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

5. No food-stuff of any sort shall be stored or exposed for sale in the premises, which is stale, unwholesome, offensive, or in any way unfit for human consumption.

6. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed, and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition. There shall be sufficient latrine accommodation, and the latrine shall be kept clean and the night soil shall be covered with ashes or earth and removed daily.

7. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious or a loathsome disease, or who has recently been in attendance on such person, or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean, shall be employed in an eating house.

8. All premises and all cooked and uncooked food-stuffs and vessels shall at all times be open to inspection by the President, the Health Officer, or other officer authorised on their behalf.

9. All cases of dangerous infectious diseases, such as cholera, plague, eruptive fevers, such as small-pox, chicken pox, measles and fevers of more than seven days' duration, shall be notified to the President forthwith.

10. Any infringement of any of the above Bye-laws shall render the offender liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50, and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 500.

Bye-laws re Manufacture, Preparation and Sale of Ice and Aerated Waters

(Framed under section 42 (1) (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation VII of 1906).

1. No place shall be used for the manufacture or preparation for sale of ice or aerated waters unless approved by the President for the purpose.

2. All ice and aerated water factories shall satisfy the following conditions :--

1. Manufacture of Ice

(a) There shall be water connection from the public water supply to the factory premises.

(b) The water used for manufacturing ice shall be pure and shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessels not approved of by the President.

(c) Carts employed for the carriage of water shall be kept on the premises, and shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel, and shall at all times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

(d) Ice factory premises shall be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness and thoroughly drained of all waste water.

(e) It shall be lawful for the Health Officer or any Municipal Sanitary Inspector to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of ice at any time when such place is open, and to inspect or take a sample of ice which is there manufactured or kept for sale ; such sample shall be forthwith forwarded to the Government Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist, and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption it shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved.

2. Manufacture of Aerated Waters

(a) There shall be water connection from the public water supply to the factory premises.

(b) If the water be filtered, the filtering vessels and materials shall be sterilized at such times and in such manner as the President may direct.

(c) All water to be used for washing bottles shall be stored in closed iron vessels and be treated before use with permanganate of potassium in such manner as the President may direct.

(d) The room in which aerated waters are manufactured shall be properly roofed and kept clean and in good repair; the walls shall be plastered with mortar and shall be lime-washed at least once in three months; the floor shall be flagged, tiled or cemented so as to be impervious to water and shall be properly drained.

(e) The water used for the manufacture of aerated waters shall be pure and shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessels not approved by the President.

(f) Carts employed for the carriage of water shall be kept on the premises, shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel and shall, at all times, be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

(g) The premises and all the appliances used in the manufacture shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by the President, the Health Officer, or any other Municipal officer.

(h) No aerated waters of any kind shall be issued from the manufactory without having a proper label on each bottle, giving full name and address of the manufacturer.

It shall be lawful for the Health Officer or any Municipal Sanitary Inspector to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of aerated waters at any time when such place is open, and to inspect or take a sample of bottles of any kind of aerated waters which are there manufactured or kept for sale. Such samples shall be forthwith forwarded to the Government Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist, and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption, it shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved.

3. Any infringement of any of the above Bye-laws shall render the proprietor or the person in charge of the place liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day after such

conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 500.

A. V. RAMANATHAN,
For Secretary to Government.

Bye-laws Regulating the Working of Slaughterhouses

Notice, dated 18th September, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Bye-laws regulating the working of slaughterhouses within the limits of the city of Mysore, framed by the Mysore City Municipal Council under Section 48 (a) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation VII of 1906, as amended by Regulation IX of 1911, and sanctioned by Government in their Order, No. 2265—Ml. 69-13-100, dated 31st August, 1914, will come into force in the city of Mysore at once.

Bye-laws for regulating the working of slaughterhouses within the limits of the city of Mysore, framed by the Municipal Council of the city of Mysore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 48, Sub-Section (a) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation VII of 1906, as amended by Regulation No. IX of 1911, and sanctioned in Government Proceedings, No. 2265—Ml. 69-13-100, dated 31st August, 1914.

1. The slaughterhouse in Mandi Mohalla shall be used solely for slaughtering sheep and goats, and the slaughterhouse in Jalapuri shall be used for slaughtering other cattle only.

2. Butchers and others shall have access to the Municipal slaughterhouses for the purpose of slaughtering animals for sale or private consumption on the conditions hereunder specified. Only licensed men will be allowed in the slaughterhouse for the purpose of dressing the carcass. These persons will be provided with a badge once a year by the President on payment of one rupee. A list of such licensed men will be hung up at the slaughterhouse and a copy maintained by the President.

3. Every person desiring to make use of a Municipal slaughterhouse shall pay the prescribed fee before entering it.

4. Animals shall be slaughtered only in the allotted space in the slaughterhouse and no other.

5. No animal shall be slaughtered in a Municipal slaughterhouse except during such hours as may from time to time be fixed by the President and notified in a conspicuous place in the slaughterhouse.

6. None but those engaged in the slaughter of animals and Municipal Officers and Councillors shall have access to the slaughterhouse.

7. Every animal intended for slaughter at a Municipal slaughterhouse shall be brought thereto not less than one hour before the time fixed, so as to admit of examination by the Health Officer, Veterinary Inspector and the subordinates assisting them.

8. Animals, which upon such examination are found to be free from disease, shall be slaughtered in a Municipal slaughterhouse.

9. Every animal, which upon such examination is found to show symptoms of disease or is suspected of being diseased, shall not be admitted to the slaughterhouse premises, but shall be kept under observation.

10. Every animal found upon such examination to be suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall be seized and dealt with as provided in Bye-law 34 *infra* and Section 142 (1) (b) of the Municipal Regulation.

11. No person shall bring a diseased, dying, or dead animal to a Municipal slaughterhouse, except as provided in Bye-law No. 12.

12. An animal brought to a Municipal slaughterhouse, which is dying or is just dead as a result of accident, may, if upon examination it be found to be free from any disease, be allowed to be dressed for human consumption.

13. No animal that is, or is suspected to be, with young shall be slaughtered at a Municipal slaughterhouse.

14. The carcass of every animal which has been slaughtered in a Municipal slaughterhouse shall, after it has been skinned, be carefully examined to ascertain if it is free from disease. The skin shall be likewise similarly examined.

15. Every carcass which upon such examination is found to be diseased, shall be seized and dealt with as provided in Bye-law 34 *infra* and Section 142 (1) (b) of the Municipal Regulation. Provided that the skin of a carcass not showing signs of an infectious or contagious disease shall remain the property of the owner.

16. All meat and offal, which upon such examination are found to be diseased or considered unfit for human consumption, shall be seized and dealt with as provided in Bye-law 34 *infra* and Section 142 (1) (b) of the Municipal Regulation.

17. Every skinned carcass, which after such examination is found to be free from disease and fit for human consumption, shall be allowed to be quartered or cut up.

18. No person shall blow by means of insufflation the carcass of animals slaughtered for human consumption.

19. Every person who slaughters animals in the Municipal slaughterhouse shall do so over a basin provided for that purpose, so as to prevent the blood of the animal flowing upon the floor.

20. The skins, entrails and offal of slaughtered animals, which have not been seized, shall be collected in a special offal room in the slaughterhouse, there to be washed and cleansed before their removal.

21. All refuse or offal rejected by the owners of the slaughtered animals shall be deposited by them or their assistants in a Municipal offal truck.

22. The solid contents of the entrails shall not be washed into the sewers, but shall be removed by the owners of the animals or their assistants and deposited in a Municipal offal truck.

23. Skins, offal, entrails, etc., left at a Municipal slaughterhouse after such hours as the President may fix, shall be considered as refuse and shall become the property of the Municipal Council and be disposed of as the President shall direct.

24. No person shall sell meat, skin or offal on the premises of a Municipal slaughterhouse.

25. Meat, entrails, and offal which are fit for human consumption and permitted to be removed from a Municipal slaughterhouse, shall be removed in covered baskets or *prescribed* carts, and such baskets or carts together with their covers shall at all times be kept clean.

26. No person suffering from leprosy, sores or other disease of the skin shall enter a Municipal slaughterhouse.

27. No dog shall be allowed into a Municipal slaughterhouse. Every dog found there shall be made over to the Police to be dealt with as a stray dog.

28. No animal which has not been permitted to be slaughtered or which is not meant for immediate slaughter,

shall be brought into a slaughtering shed in a Municipal slaughterhouse.

29. No person shall make a noise, fight or quarrel, or use insulting, abusive, or obscene language in a Municipal slaughterhouse. Persons contravening this Bye-law may be summarily ejected.

30. No person shall be permitted to perform the duties of a Mollah or Rubbi in a Municipal slaughterhouse except with the written permission of the President.

31. The fee payable for the slaughtering of each animal in a Municipal slaughterhouse shall be as detailed in the following schedule :—

				Rs.	A.	P.
Bullocks	...	...	...	0	6	0
Bull calves	...	...	...	0	6	0
Sheep	...	...	...	0	2	6
Goats	...	...	...
Kids	...	...	...

32. The Veterinary Inspector in the employ of the City Municipal Council shall be in charge of the Municipal slaughterhouses in the city of Mysore and shall see that no diseased sheep or goats, or any other horned cattle, are slaughtered therein for food, and their carcasses removed to the Municipal markets or other recognised and licensed places for sale.

33. The Veterinary Inspector shall carefully inspect each and every animal brought for slaughter daily, whether for private consumption or sale to the public, and satisfy himself that such animals are perfectly healthy before he admits them into the slaughterhouse.

34. The Veterinary Inspector shall also examine the carcasses of animals slaughtered in the slaughterhouses, and shall destroy or bury, at such time and place as may be appointed by the President or the Health Officer, any carcass or organ or any part of any carcass that he may find diseased and unfit for human consumption (as wholesome food), with the previous sanction of the Health Officer, or any other officer appointed under Section 142 (1) (b) of the Municipal Regulation.

35. The Veterinary Inspector shall stamp all carcasses before they are removed from the hanging rooms to the stalls in the Municipal markets or licensed mutton stalls in the city, in token that they were passed out of the slaughterhouse as fit for food. The Veterinary Inspector shall be careful to see that all carcasses brought for sale to the markets bear the slaughterhouse stamp. The Contractor or the Sanitary Inspector,

Conservancy Overseers of Divisions, in which there may be mutton stalls, shall do likewise where and whenever practicable. The Veterinary Inspector, Sanitary Inspectors, Conservancy Overseers or Contractor, shall report every case in which a carcass does not bear the said stamp, and shall at the same time forward an explanation, which the person in possession of such carcass may offer, for the orders of the President.

36. Any person who slaughters any sheep or goat or any other horned cattle which has not been inspected and passed by the Veterinary Inspector, or slaughters before or after the hours fixed for the purpose, or removes any carcass before 6 a.m., and after 6 p.m., to the markets or any other recognised or licensed place of sale, or to his house, or who offers any opposition or resistance to the Veterinary Inspector or his peons, the Contractor or his servants, or to the Market Sergeant or his peons, or to the Conservancy Overseers in the execution of their duty, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

37. The Veterinary Inspector shall look after the conservancy business of the slaughterhouses, and shall inspect the Mandi and Jalapuri slaughterhouses daily between the hours of 6 and 10 a.m., and 1 to 2 p.m., respectively, and furnish a report to the President by 4 p.m. of the result of such inspection.

38. No carcass or any portion of a carcass of any sheep or goat or any other horned cattle slaughtered outside the limits of the city Municipality, shall be sold in any of the city Municipal markets, or any part of the city by the owner or person in possession thereof, without the carcass being first examined by the Veterinary Inspector of the city Municipality and the prescribed fee being paid to the contractor for the same, and whoever is found in possession of, or vending such carcass, or any portion thereof, in contravention of these provisions, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

39. No carcass or any portion of a carcass of any sheep or goat slaughtered outside the limits of the city, shall be supplied by any person or persons to any of the city hospitals and English or native hotels or eating houses, without such carcass being first examined by the Veterinary Inspector of the city Municipality and the prescribed fee being paid to the contractor for the same, and whoever is found in possession of, or vending such carcass or any portion thereof, in contravention of these provisions, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

40. The Veterinary Inspector shall issue a permit to any person applying for permission to slaughter sheep or goats within the limits of the city Municipality without license, or without payment of any fee, for the purpose of the following festivals of religious ceremonies, on such applicant furnishing sufficient grounds for the indulgence sought, and the Veterinary Inspector shall note in the slaughterhouse return, on each and every occasion that such permission is given, the name, the residence of the persons to whom a permit has been issued, and the number of sheep or goats allowed to be slaughtered.

Dasara (Hindus only). One sheep or goat to any one individual or to any one member of a family for two days only.

Akkika (Mohamedans only). The ceremony connected with shaving the head of a child for the first time.

Male child Two sheep or goats.

Female child... .. One sheep or goat.

Bakrid (Mohamedans only). Sheep or goat not exceeding one to any one individual or to any one member of a family for three days.

Sadkah (Hindus and Mohamedans). (Vow by or for a sick person). Sheep or goat, not exceeding one of any description of either sheep or goat.

Mannath (Hindustani), Harike (Kanarese). (Mohamedans and Hindus). In fulfilment of a vow, made by or for a sick person, sheep or goat not exceeding one of either description.

Second day of Pongal or Sankaranthi (Hindus only). One sheep or goat.

41. Any person who may require any number of sheep or goats for slaughter in excess of that given for any of the purposes mentioned in Bye-law 40, shall obtain a permit from the Veterinary Inspector and pay the prescribed fee to the Contractor for such number in excess of that allowed. Whoever, without such permit and without the payment of such fee, slaughters any sheep or goat, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 for every such animal slaughtered, together with the amount of the fee payable to the Contractor.

42. Whoever infringes any of the Bye-laws Nos. 1, 4, 6, 8, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, and 30, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 in each case.

43. Whoever slaughters for sale without the previous permission of the President, except as provided in Bye-law 41, any sheep, goat or horned cattle at places within the limits of the city Municipality, other than the Municipal slaughter-

houses at Mandi and Jalapuri, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 for every such animal slaughtered, together with the amount of the fee payable to the Contractor.

T. LAKSHMANA RAO,
President.

The following Bye-law, framed by the Municipal Council of the city of Mysore, under Section 48 (1) (w) of the Municipal Regulation No. VII of 1906, and sanctioned by Government in their Order No. 4453—Ml. 69-14-44, dated 5th December, 1914, is published for general information.

It will come into effect at once.

Bye-law under Section 48 (1) (w) of the Municipal Regulation:—

“The Managing Committee may award to any one who has given information, through which a conviction for breach of any of the provisions of the Act has been secured, a reward not exceeding half the amount of any fine that may have been levied and recovered in pursuance of such conviction.”

T. LAKSHMANA RAO,
President.

Rules Regarding Public Conveyances

Dated, 11th August, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Rules regarding Public Conveyances, which were sanctioned by Government in their Order No. 1240—Ml. 125-12-13, dated, 31st July, 1914, will come into force in the city of Mysore at once. These Rules are published as required by the Government in para 2 of the above order.

T. LAKSHMANA RAO,
President.

Rules framed by the Mysore City Municipal Council under Section 4 of Regulation VII of 1911, to regulate and control Public Conveyances in the City, and sanctioned by Government in their Proceedings No. 1240—Ml. 125-12-13, dated, 31st July, 1914.

1. *Owner of public conveyance to obtain a license.*—No person shall keep a public conveyance within the Muni-

palty, without obtaining a license therefor from the President or other officer appointed by him in that behalf.

2. The following license fees per year shall be levied in advance from the owner for every public conveyance :—

	R's.	A.	P.
(1) Four-wheeled spring carriages ...	5	0	0
(2) Two-wheeled spring carriages, other than jatkas	3	0	0
(3) Jatkas	2	0	0
(4) Double bullock carts ...	1	8	0
(5) Single bullock carts ...	1	0	0

3. *Driver of public conveyance to obtain a license.*—No person shall drive any conveyance kept for hire without obtaining a license therefor from the President or other officer appointed by him in that behalf. A fee of annas 8 per year shall be levied for every license.

Proviso.—No person below the age of 15 years or suffering from any infectious disease shall be given such license.

4. No public conveyance shall be licensed unless the following requirements are satisfied :—

1. It shall be sound and tidy.
2. If the conveyance be one which is not provided with springs, such as country carts, it shall be provided with one light on the right of the driver.
3. If the conveyance be one which is provided with springs, it shall have a light on each side of the conveyance.
4. The animals used for the conveyance should be fit for the purpose for which they are intended to be used, and should be thoroughly broken to harness, or trained to yoke.
5. The lights used shall be bright and clear, and shall be lit up during the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise.

5. *Table of fares and driver's badge.*—Every conveyance kept for hire shall have affixed to it the table of fares by time and by distance, annexed thereto, bearing the license number and the name of the licensee.

6. Every driver of a carriage kept or plying for hire shall wear a badge on his right arm bearing the number of his license. The badge shall be supplied free of charge.

7. Fares not exceeding the following may be levied from the hirers by the owner, or the driver on the owner's behalf, viz. :—

1. Table of Fares by Time

Description of conveyance	For one hour or less	For every additional hour or part of an hour before midnight		For every additional hour or part of an hour after midnight		Remarks
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1. Carriages with springs ...	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	If drawn by a pair of horses double these fares.		
2. Jatkas	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0			
3. Carts	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 3 0			

2. Table of Fares by Distance

Distance	Conveyance with springs		Jatkas	Carts	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1. Three miles and under	0 12 0	For a mile or portion of a mile.	0 2 0		
2. For every succeeding or portion of a mile	0 3 0		0 1 6		

8. The following conveyances shall carry no more than the number of persons mentioned against each :—

i. Four-wheeled conveyance :—4 persons inside, a driver and two attendants outside.

ii. Two-wheeled jatka :—5 persons including the driver.

Note.—Two children each under ten years of age will be reckoned as one adult person.

9. The weight of luggage only or luggage and passengers to be carried by public conveyances shall be as follows :—

Four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, not more than 8 maunds or 672 lbs.

Four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses, not more than 15 maunds or 1,260 lbs.

Two-wheeled jatkas or other two-wheeled carriages on springs, not more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ maunds or 630 lbs.

Double bullock carts, 15 maunds or 1,260 lbs.

Single bullock carts, 9 maunds or 756 lbs.

Note.—Each adult person shall be considered as weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds or 126 lbs., and each child under 10 years of age as weighing $\frac{3}{4}$ of maund or 63 lbs.

Notwithstanding anything contained in Rules 8 and 9, no conveyance plying for hire shall seat a larger number of persons or carry a greater quantity of luggage than it may, in the opinion of the President or other officer appointed by him in this behalf, reasonable be expected to seat or carry.

10. *Change of public conveyance to be intimated.*—Every owner of a licensed public conveyance transferring the same to any person, and every person to whom a licensed public conveyance is transferred who intends to ply it for hire, shall report the fact in writing to the President or other officer appointed by him in this behalf, and no such conveyance shall ply for hire without the owner thereof obtaining from the President or other officer authorised by him a transfer of the license to his name.

11. *Speed.*—The speed at which public conveyances shall be driven shall be regulated as follows :—

(a) Carriages with springs, not less than 6 miles per hour, but not more than 8 miles an hour.

(b) Jatkas, not less than 5 miles an hour, but not more than 6 miles an hour.

(c) Carts, not less than 3 miles an hour, but not more than 4 miles an hour.

Proviso.—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Sub-Sections above, no driver shall omit to use reasonable

care to drive in such a manner and at such a speed as may be necessary to avoid injury to the person or property of those who happen to be using the road.

12. No driver shall keep a public conveyance in his charge standing at any place which is not set apart for the purpose by the President or other officer authorised by him in this behalf.

13. *The conditions of a conveyance license.*—Every conveyance license shall be granted and held subject to the following conditions :—

i. It shall be drawn by no less than the number of animals by which it is licensed to be drawn.

ii. That it shall carry no more passengers or luggage than is equal to the weight of the load which it is licensed to carry.

iii. That it shall ply for hire in Mysore City.

iv. That it shall be produced for inspection at such time and place as may be appointed by the President or other officer appointed by him in this behalf.

v. That it shall, together with the animals and harness used therewith, be kept in sound and serviceable condition.

vi. That every change of residence or premises in which public conveyances are kept by the license-holder shall within one week of the change be reported to the President or other officer appointed by him with the license for the necessary alteration.

vii. That the holder of the license shall keep affixed in every licensed conveyance a table of fares in English and Kannada.

viii. That he shall not transfer his license to any person without the written permission of the President or other officer appointed by him in this behalf.

ix. That he shall not allow his conveyance covered by the license to be plied for hire by anybody other than a licensed driver.

x. That his license shall be liable to suspension or revocation for any breach of the above conditions, or of the provisions of the Public Conveyance Rules, or misconduct.

14. A driver's license shall be granted and held by the driver subject to the following conditions :

i. That he shall constantly when engaged in driving wear conspicuously on his right arm a metal badge prescribed by the President or other officer appointed by him in this behalf.

ii. That he shall at all times when engaged in driving have with him his license, and shall produce the same when required by any passenger, Police Officer on duty, or any officer appointed by the President in this behalf.

iii. That he shall, when engaged for hire, drive his employer's carriage to any place within the Municipal limits of Mysore City to which he may be required by the hirer thereof to drive.

iv. That he shall not, when engaged for hire, leave the carriage committed to his charge without the permission of the hirers, or wilfully desert from such hiring before being discharged by the hirer.

v. That he shall satisfy himself that a list of fares in English and Kanarese is affixed to the carriage, and he shall not demand a higher fare than that mentioned in the said list. Any contract entered into by him to accept a lower fare shall be binding on him and his employer.

vi. That he shall not transfer his license or his badge to any person without the written sanction of the President or other officer appointed by him.

vii. That he shall not drive for hire any conveyance which has not been licensed as above.

viii. Any driver of a public conveyance or any owner of a public conveyance who infringes any of the provisions of these Rules shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine which may extend to Rs. 50, or to a forfeiture of his license, or to both.

15. Licenses shall be issued in the following form:—

Owner's License

Public Conveyance License No.....

Description.....

Conveyance No.....

To carry.....

Under the Rules framed under Section 4 of Public Conveyance Regulation No. VII of 1911, I permit..... to keep at his premises (here describe), and to let for hire the conveyance described above from the date hereof till the 30th June.....subject to the following conditions:—

1. The conveyance shall be drawn by.....

2. That it shall carry such number of passengers not exceeding.....as may be required, and shall also carry free of charge a reasonable quantity of luggage.

3. That it shall ply for hire in Mysore City.
4. That it shall be produced for inspection at such time and place as may be appointed by the President or other officer appointed by him.
5. That it shall, together with the animals and harness used therewith, be kept in a sound and serviceable condition.
6. That every change of residence or premises in which public conveyances are kept by the license-holder shall within one week of the change be reported to the President or other officer appointed by him, with the license, for necessary alteration.
7. That the holder of the license shall keep affixed in every licensed conveyance a table of fares in English or Kannada.
8. That he shall not transfer his license to any person without the written permission of the President or other officer appointed by him.
9. That he shall not allow the licensed conveyance to be plied for hire by anybody other than a licensed driver.
10. That his license shall be liable to suspension or revocation for any breach of the above conditions or of the Public Conveyance Rules, or misconduct, and *that he shall also be liable to be prosecuted under Section 8 of Regulation VII of 1911.*

Given under my hand and seal of the Council this.....
day of.....

President, City Municipal Council,

Mysore.

Driver's License

Driver's License No.....

Name and residence of driver.....

Under the Rules under Section 4 of Public Conveyance Regulation VII of 1911, I permit.....to ply for hire and pursue the occupation of driver within the Municipal limits of Mysore City from the date hereof till the 30th June, subject to the following conditions, *viz.* :—

1. That he shall constantly, when engaged in driving, wear conspicuously on his right arm a metal badge prescribed by the President or other officer appointed by him in this behalf.

2. That he shall at all times when engaged in driving have with him his license, and shall produce the same when required by any passenger, Police Officer on duty, or any officer appointed by the President in this behalf.

3. That he shall, when engaged for hire, drive his employer's carriage to any place within the Municipal limits of Mysore City to which he may be required by the hirer thereof to drive.

4. That he shall not, when engaged for hire, leave the carriage committed to his charge, without the permission of the hirer or wilfully desert from such hiring before being discharged by the hirer.

5. That he shall satisfy himself that a list of fares in English and Kanarese is affixed to the carriage, and he shall not demand a higher fare than that mentioned in the said list. Any contract entered into by him to accept a lower fare shall be binding on him and his employer.

6. That he shall not transfer his license or his badge to any person without the written sanction of the President or other officer appointed by him.

7. That he shall not drive for hire any conveyance other than a licensed conveyance.

8. That his license shall be liable to suspension or revocation for any breach of the above conditions or of the provisions of the Public Conveyance Rules, or misconduct, and that he shall also be liable to be prosecuted under Section 8 of the said Regulation.

Given under my hand and seal of the Municipal Council this.....day of.....

President, City Municipal Council,

Mysore.

Byelaws regarding Vaccination

Read:—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 91, dated the 11th January, 1911, from the President of the Mysore City Municipal Council submitting for sanction a set of Bye-laws framed by the Council under Rule 24 of the Rules under the Vaccination Regulation of 1906.

Order thereon, No. 7344—MI. 97-09-14, dated, Bangalore, 7th March, 1911.

The draft Bye-laws submitted by the President are approved, with a few modifications. A copy of the Bye-laws as approved is appended to this order.

K. MYLAR RAO,

For Offg. Secretary to Government.

To,

The President of the Mysore City Municipal Council,
With a copy of the Bye-laws. It is requested that six spare copies may be sent after publication for record in this office.

The following Bye-laws of the Mysore City Municipal Council, under Clause 24 of the Rules framed under the Vaccination Regulation of 1906, approved by Government in their Proceedings No. 7344—Ml. 97-09-14, dated 7th March, 1911, are published for general information.

Division of the Municipality into circles.

1. The city Municipality shall be divided into three vaccination circles for the performance of vaccination:—

(a) the first, comprising the Nazarbad (excepting Ittigegud), Lashkar and Mandi Mohallas to the north of railway station road,

(b) the second, the Lashkar and Mandi Mohallas to the south of railway station road, Devaraj Mohalla and the part of Fort Mohalla within the Fort, Padavarahalli and Vonti Koppal villages and Ittigegud,

(c) and third, consisting of the remaining part of the Fort Mohalla outside the Fort, Krishnaraj and Chamaraj Mohallas and Kanne Gowdan Koppal.

2. For purposes of these Bye-laws the Erengere Dispensary, the Town Hall and the Chamaraj road Dispensary shall

Appointment of Depots

be public vaccination depots for the I, II, III vaccination circles, respectively.

In addition, vaccination shall also be performed at the Nazarabad Dispensary in the first circle, the Devaraj Dispensary in the second circle and the Weavers' Line Dispensary in the third circle by the Hospital Assistants attached to those Dispensaries, who are ex-officio vaccinators.

3. The vaccination of grown-up girls and adult females, specially those observing the ghosha or purdah system, shall be performed at the Mission Hospital and the Maharani's Hospital by female vaccinators.

Special arrangements for purdah ladies

Number of vaccinators

4. For each circle there shall be one male and one female vaccinator.

Time of attendance

5. The public vaccinators shall attend the vaccination depots from 7 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 6.30 p.m. daily.

6. Each vaccinator shall wear on duty a badge supplied by the Municipal Council, showing the initials of the words public vaccinator, viz., P.V., in black on a red ground. The badge shall be pinned on in front below the left collar bone.

Badge

7. Anyone desiring to procure the vaccination of his or her children or of purdah females at his or her own residence shall apply to the superintendent of vaccination, who, on receipt of the fees chargeable, shall direct one of the public vaccinators, male or female, as desired by the applicant, to perform vaccination at the applicant's residence at such time as he can spare the public vaccinators.

Facilities afforded to the people

The maximum rate of fee leviable shall be annas 2 for a single case, and one anna for every additional case on the same occasion vaccinated in one and the same place and in one and the same family.

8. Registers, in such forms as shall be approved by the Sanitary Commissioner, shall be maintained for each circle at the circle depot by the public vaccinators, under the supervision in the case of depots I and III of the medical officers in charge of the Dispensaries, showing the names and addresses, that is, street, door no., etc., of all persons, both adults and children, residing within the circle, and whether they are protected or not; the names and addresses of children born in such area on or after the date from which vaccination was declared compulsory; the names and addresses of unprotected persons, both adults and children, who have come or been brought into the area at any time after such date and who have resided there for a month; the result of each vaccination or the postponement thereof and the delivery of certificates, if any.

For purposes of this Bye-law, a form, as appended to these Bye-laws, shall be supplied by the Municipal Council to the head of every family, and it shall be the duty of such person to furnish correct information by filling up the form and to deliver or send the same within seven days of its receipt to the President of the Municipal Council.

Any person who wilfully refuses or fails to supply any information, or furnishes information which he believes to be incorrect, or does not believe to be true, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with a fine which may extend up to Rs. 20.

Note.—By “protected persons” are meant—

i. Persons who present distinct marks of small-pox, care being taken not to confound pitting by ache with that of small-pox.

ii. Persons who bear at least two typical vaccination marks.

If under i. the pitting is of doubtful origin or under ii. the vaccination scars are imperfect, such persons should be returned as unprotected.

9. Each public or private vaccinator shall submit to the superintendent of vaccination a daily statement of vaccinations performed by him or her, showing the name of each person vaccinated, his or her father's or guardian's name, age, sex, residence, number of marks given and source of lymph; and shall report again after an interval of nine days as to whether vaccination has been successful or not.

K. MYLAR RAO,

for Offg. Secretary to Govt.

