M.R.O. 1—77,006—8-6-37.

(1) Number of pages 36

(2) Date of repair 30-5-40

(3) Initials of the Referencer

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	799.	Press Mis.
85-86.		E
Dated	8-5-	1874.

17/18

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
8th May 1874.

No. 85. Read the following letter from G. D. LEMAN, Esq., President of the Municipal Commissions, Kistna, to the Hon. D. F. CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Masulipatam, 16th April 1874, No. 613 :—

I have the honour to reply to G. O., No. 14, dated 5th January 1874, Financial Department, which reached me in Vinukondah. I was unable to proceed immediately to Guntoor, and my report has been delayed by the press of other work since.

2. The Government are already in receipt of the Budget for the year 1874-75, in which for the improvement of the public latrines I have proposed, at a cost of Rupees 2,800, to provide 252 sittings—to be managed on the dry-earth principle, screened off by walls three feet high—in fourteen latrines, and to construct two new ones on the Coimbatore plan (but without roofs) to replace two that require rebuilding in Old Guntoor. Roofs can be placed to them all, and the walls of the former be raised, if it is thought desirable next year (1875-76).

3. As for the private latrines or privies, I do not believe they are any worse than similar places in most towns in India.

4. There are more than 700 of them in Guntoor, of which about 250 are kept clean daily by the owners, who pay the Municipal scavengers 8 Annas or so a-month, and the rest are cleaned more or less frequently by the same people, who receive from the house-owner a fee when they are summoned for the purpose.

5. The places are mere enclosures in the backyard, and neither dry earth or any other deodorizing material is used. They are frequented by the women, children, and sick of the household.

6. I would first put before Government the fact that the powers given to the Commissioners by the Act in regard to private privies are not such as can be enforced. They are to prosecute before a Magistrate as long as the places are dirty (Section 104), or to build, or to cause to be built, an effective place at the house-owner's expense (Section 107), or to remove it (Section 111).

7. They are ample enough, no doubt; but, as was conceded in the case of Rajahmundry, they cannot be carried out. I need not repeat Mr. Stuart's arguments* to prove that the enforcement of the Act would have been most harsh and most obnoxious to the feelings of the people of Guntoor also.

* In G. O., No. 1214, of 17th September 1872, Public Department, paragraph 3.

8. They are no different from those of Rajahmundry except that they are perhaps more conservative in their unclean habits. Till the Act was introduced the scavenger class was almost unknown, and nearly all scavengers that are employed both here and in Bandar have to be imported from the Godavery or Nellore Districts.

9. Now, the only kind of privy that is looked upon with any favour is one that works on the dry-earth system, and the only way in which it can be kept effective is by daily removal of the earth used and replenishment of the dry-earth store. The latter is not mentioned, and the former is not made a duty of the Commissioners by the Act, but is specially cast upon the house-owners (Section 97). It will not have escaped the notice of Government that the scheme proposed in the

Government Order to which this is a reply upsets what seems to be the principle of the Act, that householders are to look after the sanitation of the inside of their houses and the Commissioners of the outside.

10. Dr. Tyrrell is of opinion that to ensure sanitation these privies should be cleaned at least once a day. No doubt the most certain way to arrange for this being done will be to make it a business of the Municipal scavengers, and this I will propose to the Commissioners; but there are two difficulties—somewhat serious ones—that suggest themselves. They are—

1*st*.—How the proposed fee is to be collected? It is not a tax or rate authorized in the Act, and Section 163 does not seem to authorize the levy of a new one.

2*nd*.—How Section 113 of the Act is to be got over? It directs that six hours' notice is to be given before an inspection of a private privy can be made. Unless the scavengers' work is supervised it is not likely to be done properly; while the towns people will not like the inspection and will certainly forbid it if they can.

11. It will take three hours in the morning, perhaps more, to clean all these places, and it is a sanitary question, in which perhaps there may be a diversity of opinion, whether the healthiness of the town will, or will not, be increased by a house-to-house visitation of this kind with conservancy carts loitering about the streets and being continually opened and shut, but I hope it will answer.

12. I think a fee of about 6 Annas a house a-month will cover the Municipal expense.

13. The Government would seem to be under an impression that the Act is not enforced in the town of Guntoor, but this is a great mistake. The whole time of the Town Sub-Magistrate is taken up with Municipal cases.

14. In regard to the street cess-pools as they are called, but which were never meant for any other purpose but the receipt of water used for general domestic purposes, I enclose extracts from the reports of Dr. Tyrrell and two Commissioners which show that they are used as receptacles for excreta and are not therefore put to a proper use. It is almost impossible to convict persons so misusing them under the Act, for it is only the water from a cess-pool or privy that is not allowed in the street (Section 101). They must be shut up, the more so as the most offensive part of the arrangement, and which is reported to be as well done as is possible, is the emptying of them.

15. I need hardly say that I was not aware of the purpose to which they are put when I wrote my letter to Dr. Cornish quoted in the Government Proceedings,* and I do not think Government can countenance the continuance of such nuisances as these, which can only be called private nuisances. In Guntoor it is chiefly the people, who could afford to make proper sanitary arrangements, who have them.

* G.O., dated 26th February 1874, Financial Department.

16. I would, therefore, propose to leave this matter in the hands of the Commissioners as has been done in the case of Masulipatam Town, that is, that where receptacles are found absolutely necessary for the receipt of water used for domestic purposes from the houses they are to be allowed, but only so long as they

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
8th May 1874.

are not misused and are not producative of the nuisance complained of in the emptying; and I would have the Sanitary Officer, Dr. Tyrrell, to be the judge whether or not each place should be closed after they have been once purified by the Commissioners.

Report on Cess-pools by Dr. Tyrrell, a Commissioner.

2. Guntoor has, according to the last Census, a population of 18,083 persons occupying 4300 houses. Of the abovementioned numbers seventy-three house-owners have eighty cess-pools, and of which number forty-six have been filled up and thirty-four are still in use.

3. These cess-pools are great sources of nuisance. They are exceedingly filthy and contain abominations of the vilest kind. They are only supposed to contain water which has been used for bathing and culinary purposes; but I must say I observed more than mere refuse water in them. They contain organic impurities of all kinds—human excrement, animal ordure and urine, &c. I have visited the streets in which they are situated, and can confidently assert that they are receptacles of filth of all imaginable kinds. This mixture after a certain time begins to ferment and undergo putrefactive changes, the gaseous emanations from which most pollute and taint the air in the neighbourhood of the cess-pools. One cannot go along the streets of a morning when their contents are being cleaned out without feeling sick and nauseated. The odour is very persistent. The subsoil is saturated with the organic impurities contained in the mucky water. The people who live in the immediate vicinity must inhale a putrid and tainted atmosphere, and this is especially the case in those narrow streets where ventilation is defective. At times the filth flows over the cisterns and runs into the streets rendering walking very disagreeable and disgusting. The cess-pools cannot be properly and satisfactorily cleaned out. Scavengers remove but the fluid portion, all the solid matters are left in them and act as ferments, generating putrefaction in the liquids which run into them subsequent to the so-called cleansing operations of the scavengers. This takes place daily from one year's end to the other. The air is constantly tainted: the people breathe a foul, impure, and health-degenerating atmosphere; and, should epidemics such as cholera manifest themselves in the town, what better place of development and propagation can they have than these cess-pools and their contents, and what better recipients can the poison find than the inhabitants of the houses in the neighbourhood of them.

4. These cess-pools will, in my opinion, become centres of the development of cholera, and from them the disease will spread through the town in all directions with lightning rapidity.

* * * *

(Signed) S. M. TYRRELL,
Zillah Surgeon.

Report on Cess-pools by Rev. E. Unangst, a Commissioner.

In regard to the condition of the cess-pools of Guntoor I regret to say that I am unable to report favourably because—

(1.) The cess-pools that I have seen, embracing over two dozens of the seventy and odd that exist in Guntoor, were, at the time I saw them, in a filthy and most offensive condition.

(2.) Judging from the nature of the mephitis issuing from some of them it was evident that the contents in them were composed partly of *excrementa humana*.

(3.) The unwillingness and apathy of the natives in regard to observing rules of cleanliness, so far as cess-pools, latrines, &c., are concerned, go to show that unless they are compelled by an efficient Police to comply with wholesome sanitary laws they will not do it.

GUNTOOR,
4th February 1874.

(Signed) E. UNANGST,
Commissioner.

Report on Cess-pools by Mahomed Cassim Sahib, a Commissioner.

The existence of cess-pools in my division and in the town is a source of great nuisance to the inhabitants. I cannot express in words the stench that arises from the cess-pools when the water that remains in them is taken out into the conservancy barrels, and the people that walk by the streets suffer a great deal by the stench arising from it.

2. When the said cess-pools are full to the brim in the rainy season and the surplus water goes into the streets the stench is unbearable. Some of them are used for calls of nature.

* * * *

7th February 1874. (Signed) N. MAHOMED CASSIM SAHIB.

No. 86. ORDER THEREON, 8th May 1874, No. 799.

In the above letter the President of the Guntoor Municipality replies to the strictures upon the sanitary condition of the town contained in G. O., dated 5th January 1874, No. 14.

2. The Government have learnt with satisfaction that steps are being taken for the introduction of an improved style of public latrine.

3. With reference to the President's remark that he does not believe that the private latrines are any worse than similar places in most towns in India, the Government must remind him that they derived their information from Dr. Tyrrell's report forwarded without remark along with the annual report for 1872-73. In the case of Rajahmundry referred to by Mr. Leman, the Vice-President's report on the subject brought to the notice of Government that well-considered and extensive efforts were being made to remedy the state of things there prevailing, but nothing of the kind was even hinted at in the Guntoor report, and it is only from paragraph 4 of the letter now under review that the Government learn that the service of the Municipal scavengers has already been made available for private latrines on payment of a fee. This, however, does not appear to have been done under any system hitherto, and the Government approve the proposal made in paragraph 10 that the attention of the Commissioners should be specially directed to the subject. The difficulty raised regarding the levy of the fee does not seem a very serious one. Of course, the payment of the fee cannot be enforced; but, if the Commissioners place before the owners of private latrines a simple and effective means of keeping such places clean, they will be exonerated from any charge of harshness in enforcing with judgment those powers given by the Act which the President admits to be ample, and regarding which he is incorrect in stating that the Government conceded they could not be carried out in the case of Rajahmundry. It was an essential feature of the sanitary scheme described in Mr. Stuart's letter that cleanliness in private latrines was to be insisted on, though the reform was to be gradual and carried out with the least annoyance possible to the people, and it distinctly contemplated the eventual closing of private latrines the owners of which declined to avail themselves of the means afforded them by the Commissioners and failed to keep them clean by any other method. The frequency with which the latrines should be cleaned and the method in which supervision should be carried out is a matter of detail with which the Commissioners will probably learn by experience how to deal satisfactorily. The Government cannot admit that the organization by the Municipality of a body of private scavengers is inconsistent with the principle of the Act, that householders are to look after the sanitation of the inside of their houses. The householders are to pay specially for the work done, and the President admits that without some such scheme it would be practically impossible for the Commissioners to perform the duty thrown upon them by the Act of insisting on the cleanliness of private latrines. The provision for private scavengering will remove one of the great difficulties of the cess-pool question, and the Government have no objection to the Order passed in the case of Masulipatam being extended to the Guntoor Municipality as suggested by the President.

G. O., dated 17th September 1872, No. 1214.

G. O., dated 3rd February 1874, No. 163.

(True Extract.)

Acting Chief Secretary.

To the President of the Municipal Commission, Guntoor.
,, Sanitary Commissioner.

Exd. A. S. Rodgers.

Govt. of {1874} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

To

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

Dated May, 8th.

Read.

G. O., 8th May 1874, *No.* 799.

MAY,
Nos. 85-86.

Kistna District Municipalities.—Satisfaction expressed at the steps being taken for the introduction of an improved style of public latrine, and certain remarks on the subject communicated to the President.

Report on cess pools by Dr. Izzrell,
a Commissioner.

2. Guntur has according to the last census a population of 18,083 persons, occupying 4,300 houses. Of the above mentioned number 73 house owners have 80 cess pools, and of which number 46 have been filled up and 34 are still in use.

3. These cess pools are great sources of nuisance. They are receptacles for filth and contain abominations of the vilest kinds. They are only supposed to contain water, which has been used for bathing and culinary purposes; but I must say I observed more than mere refuse water in them. They contain organic impurities of all kinds: human excrement, animal ordure and urine &c.
I have visited the streets in which they are situated, and can confidently assert that they are receptacles of filth of all imaginable

imaginable kinds. This mixture, after a certain time, begins to ferment, and undergo putrefactive Changes, the gaseous emanations from which must pollute and taint the air in the neighbourhood of the cesspools. One cannot go along the streets of a morning when them contents are being cleaned out without feeling sick and nauseated. The odor is very persistent. The subsoil is saturated with the organic impurities contained in the mucky water. The people, who live in the immediate vicinity, must inhale a putrid and tainted atmosphere, and this is especially the case in those narrow streets where ventilation is defective. At times the filth flows over the cisterns, and runs into the streets, rendering walking very disagreeable and disgusting. The cesspools cannot be properly and satisfactorily cleaned out. Scavengers remove but

the fluid portion: all the solid matters are left in them, and act as ferments generating putrefaction in the liquids which run into them subsequent to the so-called cleansing operations of the Scavengers. This takes place daily from one years end to the other. The air is constantly tainted: the people breathe a foul impure and health-degenerating atmosphere; and Zymics, such as cholera, manifest themselves in the town, what better place of development and propagation can they have than these cess-pools and their contents, and what better recipients can the poisons find than the inhabitants of the houses in the neighbourhood of them.

4 These cesspools will in my opinion become centres of the development of

of Cholera and from them the disease will spread through the town in all directions with lightning rapidity

Signed T. Lea Tomkies
Sec'y

/ True Extract /

S S Cameron
President

Report on cesspools by Rev. E. Unangst, a commissioner.

8

137

In regard to the condition of the cesspools of Jamtur, I regret to say that I am unable to report favorably because,

1. The cess-pools that I have seen embracing over two dozen of the seventy odd that exist in Jamtur, were at the time I saw them, in a filthy and most offensive condition.

2. Judging from the nature of the effluvia issuing from some of them, it was evident that the contents in them were composed partly of excrementa humana.

3. The unwillingness and apathy of the natives in regard to observing the rules of cleanliness, so far as cess pools, latrines &c. are concerned, so to show that unless they are compelled by an efficient police to comply with wholesome sanitary laws

Enclosure no 1 letter from the President & Members Native District Municipality, to the Secretary Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department, dated 16th April 1874, No 613.

Report on cesspools by Dr Lynch, a Commissioner.

laws, they will not do it.

Sentence
4th Feb. 1874

With which resolution
I remain
Sirs respectfully
(signed) S. Macnaghten
Commissioner

(True extract)

S. V. Iyer
President

Report on cesspools by Mahomed Cassim Saheb
a Commissioner.

9

The existence of cesspools in my division
15
and in the town is a source of great nuisance
to the inhabitants. I cannot express in
words the stench that arises from the
cesspools when the water that remains
in them is taken out into the conservancy
barrels and the people that walk by
the streets suffer a great deal by the
stench arising from it.

When the said cesspools are filled in
the brisas in the rainy season, and the
surplus water goes into the streets, the
stench is unbearable. Some of them are
used for calls of nature.

× × × ×

9th Feb. 1874.

Signed M. Mahomed Cassim
Saheb.
in Hindustani.

(True extract)

S. V. Iyer
President

Endorsement in a letter from the President of the District Municipality, to the acting Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department, dated 18th April 1874, No 613.

Returns of cesspools by Rev. C. Murdoch & Commissioner Mr. Macnaghten & Mr. Mahomed Cassim Saheb

Kistna District Collector's office
Masulipatam 16th April 1874.

No. 613

17

85

From,

G. D. Loman Esquire
President of the Municipalities,
Kistna District,

To,

The Honorable D. F. Carmichael,
acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Financial Department,
Ootacamund.

Sir,

I have the honor to reply to G. O. No. 14 dated 5th January 1874, F. D., which reached me in Vinukonda. I was unable to proceed immediately to Guntur, and my report has been delayed by the press of other work since.

2. The Government are already in receipt of the Budget for the year 1874-75, in which for the improvement of the public latrines I have proposed at a cost of Rs. 2,800-0-0 to provide 252 sittings, to be managed

Endorsement on letter from the President of the Kistna District Municipality, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department, Ootacamund, dated 16th April 1874, No 613.

Rec'd 20th May 1874 & Sent Report & Enclosures to the Chairman Municipal Commissioner.

Dated 22 May 1874.

managed on the dry earth principle, screened off by walls 3 feet high, in the Latrines, and to construct two new ones on the Coimbatore plan (but without roofs) to replace two, that require rebuilding in old Guntur. Roofs can be placed to them all, and the walls of the former be raised, if it is thought desirable next year (1875-76).

3. As for the private Latrines or privies, I do not believe they are any worse than similar places in most towns in India.

4. There are more than 700 of them in Guntur, of which about 250 are kept clean daily by the owners, who pay the Municipal scavengers 8 annas or so a month, and the rest are cleaned more or less frequently by the same people

people, who receive from the house owner a fee, when they are summoned for the purpose.

5. The places are mere enclosures in the back yard, and neither dry earth or any other deodorising material is used. They are frequented by the women, Children and sick of the household.

6. I would first put before Government the fact, that the powers given to the Commissioners by the act in regard to private privies, are not such as can be enforced. They are to prosecute before a magistrate as long as the places are dirty (sec. 104) or to build, or to cause to be built — an effective place at the house owner's expense (sec. 107) or to remove it (sec. 111).

7. They are ample enough as drafted, but as was conceded in the case of Rajamundri

Rajamundri they cannot be carried out. I need not repeat Mr. Stuart's arguments to prove, that the enforcement of the act would have been most harsh and most obnoxious to the feelings of the people of Guntur also.

8. They are no different from those of Rajamundri except that they are perhaps more conservative in their uncleanly habits. Till the act was introduced the scavenger class was almost unknown; and nearly all scavengers that are employed both here and in Bandar have to be imported from the Godavery or Nellore districts.

9. Now the only kind of privy, that is looked upon with any favor, is one that works on the dry earth system,

x
Mr. G.O. no. 124 of 17th September 1872, P.D., para 2.

system; and the only way in which it can be kept effective is by daily removal of the earth used, and replenishment of the dry earth store. The latter is not mentioned, and the former is not made a duty of the Commissioners by the act, but is specially cast upon the house owners (sec. 97). It will not have escaped the notice of Government that the scheme proposed in the G.O., to which this is a reply, upsets what seems to be the principle of the act, that house holders are to look after the sanitation of the inside of their houses and the commissioners of the outside.

10. Dr. Fyrrell is of opinion that to ensure sanitation these privies should be cleaned at least once a day. No doubt

doubt, the most certain way to arrange for this being done will be to make it a business of the Municipal scavengers, and this I will propose to the Commissioners; but there are two difficulties, somewhat serious ones, that suggest themselves. They are:-

1st How the proposed fee is to be collected? It is not a tax or rate authorized in the act: and sec. 163 does not seem to authorize the levy of a new one.

2nd How sec. 113 of the act is to be got over? It directs that 6 hours' notice is to be given before an inspection of a private privy can be made. Unless the scavengers' work is supervised, it is not likely to be done properly while the towns people will not like the inspection, and will certainly forbid it if they can.

1. It will take three hours in the morning, perhaps more, to clean all these places, and it is a sanitary question in which perhaps there may be a diversity of opinion whether the healthiness of the town will or will not be increased by a house-to-house visitation of this kind with conservancy carts loitering about the streets and being continually opened and shut; but I hope it will answer.

2. I think a fee of about 6 annas a house a month will cover the Municipal expense.

3. The Government would seem to be under an impression that the act

act is not enforced in the town of Gunture; but there is a great mistake. The whole time of the town Sub Magistrate is taken up with Municipal cases.

4. In regard to the street cesspools as they are called, but which were never meant for any other purpose but the receipt of water used for general domestic purposes I enclose extracts from the reports of Dr. Tyrrell and two commissioners, which shew that they are used as receptacles for excreta, and are not, therefore, put to a proper use. It is almost impossible to convict persons so misusing them under the act; for it is only the water from a cess-pool or privy that

that is not allowed in the street (Sec. 101). They must be shut up: the more so as the most offensive part of the arrangement, and which is reported to be as well done as is possible, is the emptying of them.

5. I need hardly say that I was not aware of the purpose to which they are put when I wrote my letter to Dr. Cornish (vide the Government Proceedings, and I do not think Government can countenance the continuance of such nuisances as these, which can only be called private nuisances. In Gunture it is chiefly the people, who could afford to make proper sanitary arrangements, who have them.

x G.O. dated 26th Feb. 1874, No 2.

6. I

6. I would, therefore, propose to leave this matter in the hands of the Commissioners as has been done in the case of Maxwell's Town, that is, that where receptacles are found absolutely necessary for the receipt of water used for domestic purposes from the houses, they are to be allowed; but only so long as they are not mis-used and are not productive of the nuisance complained of in the emptying; and I would have the Sanitary officer, Dr. Tyrrell, to be the judge whether or not each place should be closed after they have been once purified by the Commissioners.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most Ob. Servt.

[illegible]

President.

29 10

Financial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from the President of the Municipal Commissioners in the Kistna District, dated 16th April 1874. No 613.

8 May

Order thereon, Dated. ~~April~~ pa No 799

In the above letter the President of the Kistna Municipality replies to the strictures upon the sanitary condition of the towns contained in G.O. dated 6th January 1874. No 16.

2. The Govt have learnt with satisfaction that steps are being taken for the introduction of an improved style of public latrine.

3. With reference to the President's remarks that the

Revd

Govt

Mr 7/5

Abstract contained in submitting the report and is repeated in this letter

Revd 15th April 1874. Despatched to the Municipalities & the Kistna District.

Sanitary Chief Secretary Government Financial Department Castle 16th April 1874. Received 18th — No 613

No 942 Enclosures 3.

Submitting report regarding the cess-pools and private latrines in the town of Guntur.

No 585

he does not believe that the private latrines are any worse than similar places in most towns in India, the Govt must remind him that they derived their information from Dr Lyrell's report forwarded without remarks along with the annual report for 1872-73. In the case of Rajahmundry referred to by Mr Lemon, the Vice- Chairman's report on the subject brought to the notice of Govt that mill considered and extensive efforts were being made to remedy the state of things there prevailing, but nothing of the kind was even hinted at in the Guntoor report, and it is only from para 10 of the letter now under review that the Govt learns that the services of the Municipal Scavengers

G.O. 1/17 Sept. 1872 No 1214

Scavengers has already been made available for private latrines on payment of a fee. This however, does not appear to have been done under any system, hitherto, and the Govt approve the proposal made in para 10, that the attention of the Commissioners should be specially directed to the subject. The difficulty raised regarding the levy of the fee does not seem a very serious one. If in course the payment of the fee cannot be enforced, but if the Commissioners place before the owners of private latrines a simple and effective means of keeping such places clean, they will be exonerated from any charge of harshness in enforcing with judgment those powers

powers given by the Act which the President admits to be ample, and regarding which, he is incorrect in stating that the Govt conceded they could not be carried out in the case of Rajahmundry. It was an essential feature of the sanitary scheme described in Mr. Stuart's letter, that cleanliness in private latrines was to be insisted on, though the reform was to be gradual, and carried out with the least annoyance possible to the people, and it distinctly contemplated the eventual closing of private latrines, the owners of which declined to avail themselves of the means afforded them by the Commissioners and failed to keep them clean by any other method. The frequency with which the latrines should be

be cleaned, and the method in which supervision should be carried out is a matter of detail with which the Commissioners will probably learn by experience how to deal satisfactorily. The Govt cannot admit that the organization by the Municipality of a body of private scavengers is upsetting the principle of the Act, that householders are to look after the sanitation of the inside of their houses. The householders are to pay specially for the work done, and the President admits that without some such scheme it would be practically impossible for the Commissioners to perform the duty thrown upon them by the Act of insisting on the cleanliness of private latrines. The provision for private

private scavenging will
remove one of the great dif-
ficulties of the refuse
question and the Govt have
no objection to the Order
passed in the case of
Maradipatam being ex-
tended to the Guntoor
Municipality as suggested
by the President.

§ O.D/s 3 Feb 1874 to 163

27/4

To

The President of the
Munt Comrs, Guntoor &
the Sanitary Commissioners
Dated 23/5

42 LEO

Govt. of {1874} Madras.

Inde

To

The Secretary to Govt.

Genl Dept

Dated 8 June
Recd. 9 " } 1874, No. 779.

Nos. 85-86.

Statistics of Economic Statistics

Satisfaction expressed at the steps being taken for the introduction of an improved style of public latrine and certain