Date taken out.	For what purpose.			Initials of Referencer.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department.	C. No.	Year.			

L. & M.
2,000—13-6-98.

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1693 L
1694 M

DATED 4-10-98

INDEXED. DESPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

The Calcutta Munl: Act II of 1884.

Requesting the Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal Munl: Deptt. to furnish certain information regarding the working &c of Section 364 of ——.

Vrenn

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
C.	No	3788 M/98.	f.p.	1576 4-2-99.			

already sent on 12/4/12

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 1719 M

UNDER SECY TO GOVT
19 MAY 98
PUBLIC [illegible] DEPT

From

THE PRESIDENT,
Municipal Commission,
Madras.

Order

G. No. 77

Dated 18 May 98

Received

Registered

Enclosures 3.

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding for information and orders the report of the Committee on Adulteration of drugs and articles of food and drink &c as approved by the Commissioners at their meeting held on 2nd May 98 together with an extract of proceedings of the same date.

Refce

Please put up previous papers about the passing of an adulteration act in Madras & the Calcutta Munl Act.

K.R.
1/6/98

Put up 4/6/98

23.5.98

2

77

8

Sunton
11/4/12

BACK PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department	Date.
Lo	1091	Mu	25-10-86 12/4
″	282-83	Judl	9-2-87
Lo	974	Mu	26-7-94
″	617	Lu	12-5-94
″	160	Lu	9-2-93

FURTHER PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department	Date.

3

Genl. Dept.
13.

G. No. 77

MUNICIPALITY OF MADRAS,
General Department,
Madras, 18 May 1898.

From

LIEUT.-COL. SIR GEORGE MOORE, KT., C. I. E.,
President, Municipal Commission.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.
17/9

To

The Secretary to Government,
Local and Municipal Department,
Fort St. George.

Enclosures 3

SIR,

I have the honor to forward for the information and orders of Government an extract from the proceedings of an adjourned General Meeting of the Commissioners held on 2nd May 1898, together with the original Report of the Committee and the Report as approved by the Commissioners.

2. It will be seen that the Commissioners adopted -- the Report with the omission of the following words from -- clause 4, sub-section (2) " the vendor was ignorant of the - nature, substance or quality of the article sold by him or that ".

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

G. M. J. Moore Lieut.-Col,
President, Munl. Commn.

Encl (1) to Pro: 77. Extract referred to.

Report of the Committee re adulteration of drugs and articles of food and drink.

The discussion of the subject was resumed.

M.R.Ry.Diwan Bahadur V.Krishnama Chariar's amendment seconded by M.R.Ry.V.Varadappa Naidu Garu to the effect-

"That the consideration of the subject be adjourned" was before the meeting.

The proposer with the consent of the seconder and the meeting withdrew his resolution.

The original resolution proposed by M.R.Ry.R.N.Pragasa Mudaliar Avargal and seconded by M.R.Ry.P.Theagaroya Chetty Garu to the effect-

"That the report of the Committee be recorded and no action be taken on it" was put to the meeting and lost.

Proposed by Mr.N.Subramanyam and seconded by Surgeon Lt.Col.G.L. Walker-

"That the report of the Committee be approved and Government be requested to legislate on these lines".

To this as an amendment M.R.Ry.V.C.Desika Chariar Avargal proposed and M.R.Ry.V.Varadappa Naidu Garu seconded-

"That the words from 'that' in the seventh line of sub-section (2) to 'or' in the ninth line of the same sub-section (2) be omitted".

Proposed by M.R.Ry. P.Theagaroya Chetty Garu and seconded by Mir Muzheruddin Sahib Bahadur-

"That the meeting adjourn till the next General Meeting".

Lost.

As a further amendment M.R.Ry.Salla Gurusawmy Chetty Garu proposed and M.R.Ry.S.Subbiah Chetty Garu seconded-

"That the words 'in respect of health or safety' be added after the word 'purchaser' in the first line of Section 367 A".

Lost.

The

The amendment of M.R.Ry.V.C.Desika Chariar Avargal was then put to the meeting and carried.

1

17/9/98

Encl: (2) to G. No: 77.

As approved of by the Commissioners at their Meeting held on 2nd May 1898.

Report of a Committee appointed by the Commissioners at their Meeting held on 28th March 1898, on adulteration of drugs and articles of food and drink.

Members.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Moore, Kt., C. I. E., *President.*
Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Walker.
M.R.Ry. V. Varadappa Naidu Garu.
H. Ormerod, Esq.
M.R.Ry. P. Subramania Iyer Avargal.
M.R.Ry. R. N. Pragasa Mudaliar Avargal.
W. D. Smith, Esq.
M.R.Ry. M. Venkataramiah Chetty Garu.
Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. Maitland.
M.R.Ry. M. K. Lakshmana Chariyar Avargal.

1. The Committee held 1 sitting.

2. The Committee having assembled, proceed to consider the Calcutta Municipal Act (Section 364), the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts 1875 and 1879 and the proceedings of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, 1896, on Food Products Adulteration.

3. The Committee think that the wishes of the Commissioners will be met by the introduction of the following Section in Act I of 1884, to be read as Section 367 A—

Prohibition of the sale of articles of food or drugs not of the proper nature, substance or quality.

"Section 367 A.—No person shall sell to the prejudice of the purchaser any article of food or any drug which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser under a penalty not exceeding Rs. 100 for the first offence, and not exceeding Rs. 500 for any offence, after a conviction for a first offence.

Provided that an offence shall not be deemed to be committed under this Section in the following cases, that is to say—

(1) Where any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food or drug, because the same is required for the production or preparation thereof as an article of commerce, in a state fit for carriage or consumption and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure of the food or drug or conceal the inferior quality thereof.

(2) Where the food or drug is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.

The term 'food' shall include every article used for food or drink by man, other than drugs or water, as well as all articles intended to enter into or to be used in the preparation or flavouring of such food.

The term 'Drugs' shall include Medicines for internal or external use.

In any prosecution under this section it shall be no defence to allege that the purchaser, having bought only for analysis, was not prejudiced by the sale.

The President or any person appointed by him in writing for that purpose shall be authorised to institute proceedings under this section."

(Signed) G. M. J. MOORE.
(„) P. SUBRAMANIA IYER.
(„) M. K. LAKSHMANA CHARRY.
(„) W. DONALD SMITH.
(„) J. MAITLAND.
(„) HARRY ORMEROD.
(„) GEO. L. WALKER.

NOTE.

Ignorance of fact is always an excuse in law. I don't see why this ordinary rule should be departed from in this case. It is suggested that if ignorance is excusable, vendors hoping to take advantage of the plea of ignorance would be able to commit frauds. This is of course possible, but is it probable? The burden of proving ignorance would always lie on them and in most cases, unless true, they would not be able to substantiate it. The possibility of setting up false pleas in some cases cannot be a reason for making bad and oppressive laws. The result of the proviso would be that honest tradesmen themselves victims of fraud by their vendors would not come under this section. I would therefore omit the proviso. If any law should be enacted, I would insert in the section the following words after "which" in the 2nd line of the section, *viz.*, "to his knowledge, information and belief."

I do not think that at present any such law is needed in this part of the country. There are provisions in the Penal Code which deter offences of the kind.

(Intld.) M. V. C.
14—4—98.

NOTE.

I have given careful thought to the proposed amendment to Sec. 367 of the Municipal Act. The recommendation of the majority of the Committee amounts to the incorporation, in our Act, of certain provisions of the Adulteration Act. Reading through the Municipal Act carefully, one would see that the legislature thought it wise to provide against anything which might tend to affect public safety and public health Sec. 367 empowers the President to enter and inspect places used for sale of articles of food or drink, and further to detain and examine such articles if found unfit for consumption. Following the general intentions of the Act the legislators studiedly omitted to empower the Municipal Executive to take cognisance in cases where by reason of adulteration, food or drink has not been rendered unwholesome or unfit. Let us see what the object of the amendment is. The proposed Sec. 367 A, intends to provide against selling to purchasers any article of food or drug which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded; now supposing a person buys from a milkman milk, and it was found that a quantity of water had been added to it; would the seller render himself to penalty as the proposed amendment is worded? I think not. Unless the purchaser expressly asked the milkman to give him pure milk not adulterated by water and the seller gave him adulterated milk, the seller would not render himself punishable. As a rule we all know that the generality of people buying milk do not expressly enquire before purchasing whether the milk is pure or not. Of course if the purchaser asked for unadulterated milk and the seller with a dishonest concealment of the fact of adulteration, gave him impure milk, a prosecution for the deception practised would lie under the I. P. C. for cheating. And as the Criminal Code provides for a case of the kind, the proposed amendment appears to be superfluous. Then again with regard to the sale of drugs, all that is proposed to be secured is already provided for in the Criminal Code Secs. 274 to 276 inclusive, I. P. C. The proposed amendment contemplates to secure to purchasers that the drug demanded is of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded. I do not see any necessity for troubling the legislature as the sections of the Penal Code which I have already referred to, make ample provision against adulteration of any kind, of a drug. In my humble opinion it would be better to leave things as they are, because any additional powers in the hands of Inspectors and Overseers may lead to oppression.

If, however, the Commissioners deem it advisable to incorporate the amendment in our Act, I certainly do think that after the word "which" and before the word "is" in the 2nd line of the proposed section the words "to his knowledge, information and belief" should be inserted. If words to this effect are not inserted honest dealers would be subjected to a great deal of worry.

(Sd.) R. N. PRAGASA MUDALIAR.
14—4—98.

NOTE.

I endorse the opinion of Messrs. Pragasa Mudaliar and M. Venkataramiah Chetty *in toto*.

(Sd.) V. VARADAPPA NAIDU.
15—4—98.

THOMPSON AND CO., PRINTERS, MADRAS.

2
17/9/98

As forwarded to the Commissioners

Incl:-(3) to G.No: 77

9

Report of a Committee appointed by the Commissioners at their Meeting held on 28th March 1898 on adulteration of drugs and articles of food and drink.

Members.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Moore, Kt., C.I.E., *President.*
Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Walker.
M.R.Ry. V. Varadappa Naidu Garu.
H. Ormerod, Esq.
M.R.Ry. P. Subramania Iyer Avargal.
M.R.Ry. R. N. Pragasa Mudaliar Avargal.
W.D. Smith, Esq.
M.R.Ry. M. Venkataramiah Chetty Garu.
Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. Maitland.
M. R. Ry. M. K. Lakshmana Chariyar Avargal.

1. The Committee held 1 sitting.

2. The Committee having assembled, proceed to consider the Calcutta Municipal Act (Section 364) the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts 1875 and 1879 and the proceedings of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, 1896, on Food Products Adulteration.

3. The Committee think that the wishes of the Commissioners will be met by the introduction of the following Section in Act 1 of 1884, to be read as Section 367 A—

Prohibition of the sale of articles of food or drugs not of the proper nature, substance or quality.

"Section 367 A—No person shall sell to the prejudice of the purchaser any article of food or any drug which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser under a penalty not exceeding Rs. 100 for the first offence, and not exceeding Rs. 500 for any offence, after a conviction for a first offence.

Provided that an offence shall not be deemed to be committed under this Section in the following cases, that is to say—

(1) Where any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food or drug, because the same is required for the production or preparation thereof as an article of commerce, in a state fit for carriage or consumption and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure of the food or drug or conceal the inferior quality thereof—

(2) Where the food or drug is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.

The term 'food' shall include every article used for food or drink by man, other than drugs or water, as well as all articles intended to enter into or to be used in the preparation or flavouring of such food.

The term 'Drugs' shall include Medicines for internal or external use.

In any prosecution under this section it shall be no defence to allege that the vendor was ignorant of the nature, substance or quality of the article sold by him or that the purchaser, having bought only for analysis, was not prejudiced by the sale.

The President or any person appointed by him in writing for that purpose shall be authorised to institute proceedings under this section."

(Signed) G. M. J. MOORE.
(„) P. SUBRAMANIA IYER.
(„) M. K. LAKSHMANA CHARRY.
(„) W. DONALD SMITH.
(„) J. MAITLAND.
(„) HARRY ORMEROD.
(„) GEO. L. WALKER.

NOTE.

Ignorance of fact is always an excuse in law. I don't see why this ordinary rule should be departed from in this case. It is suggested that if ignorance is excusable, vendors hoping to take advantage of the plea of ignorance would be able to commit frauds. This is of course possible, but is it probable? The burden of proving ignorance would always lie on them and in most cases, unless true, they would not be able to substantiate it. The possibility of setting up false pleas in some cases cannot be a reason for making bad and oppressive laws. The result of the proviso would be that honest tradesmen themselves victims of fraud by their vendors would come under this section. I would therefore omit the proviso. If any law should be enacted, I would insert in the section the following words after "which" in the 2nd line of the section viz. "to his knowledge, information and belief."

I do not think that at present any such law is needed in this part of the country. There are provisions in the Penal Code which deter offences of the kind.

(Intld.) M. V. C.
14—4—98.

NOTE.

I have given careful thought to the proposed amendment to sec. 367 of the Municipal Act. The recommendation of the majority of the committee amounts to the incorporation, in our Act, of certain provisions of the Adulteration Act. Reading through the Municipal Act carefully, one would see that the legislature thought it wise to provide against anything which might tend to affect public safety and public health. Sec. 367 empowers the President to enter and inspect places used for sale of articles of food or drink, and further to detain and examine such articles if found unfit for consumption. Following the general intentions of the Act the legislators studiedly omitted to empower the Municipal Executive to take cognisance in cases where by reason of adulteration, food or drink has not been rendered unwholesome or unfit. Let us see what the object of the amendment is. The proposed sec. 367 A, intends to provide against selling to purchasers any article of food or drug which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded; now supposing a person buys from a milkman milk, and it was found that a quantity of water had been added to it; would the seller render himself to penalty as the proposed amendment is worded? I think not. Unless the purchaser expressly asked the milkman to give him pure milk not adulterated by water and the seller gave him adulterated milk, the seller would not render himself punishable. As a rule we all know that the generality of people buying milk do not expressly enquire before purchasing whether the milk is pure or not. Of course if the purchaser asked for unadulterated milk and the seller with a dishonest concealment of the fact of adulteration, gave him impure milk, a prosecution for the deception practised would lie under the I.P.C. for cheating. And as the Criminal Code provides for a case of the kind, the proposed amendment appears to be superfluous. Then again with regard to the sale of drugs, all that is proposed to be secured is already provided for in the Criminal Code Secs. 274 to 276 inclusive, I. P. C. The proposed amendment contemplates to secure to purchasers that the drug demanded is of the nature, substance or [quality of the article demanded. I do not see any necessity for troubling the legislature as the sections of the Penal Code which I have already referred to, make ample provision against adulteration of any kind, of a drug. In my humble opinion it would be better to leave things as they are, because any additional powers in the hands of Inspectors and Overseers may lead to oppression.

If, however, the Commissioners deem it advisable to incorporate the amendment in our Act, I certainly do think that after the word "which" and before the word "is" in the 2nd line of the proposed section the words "to his knowledge, information and belief" should be inserted. If words to this effect are not inserted honest dealers would be subjected to a great deal of worry.

(Sd.) R. N. PRAGASA MUDALIAR.
14—4—98.

NOTE.

I endorse the opinion of Messrs. Pragasa Mudaliar and M. Venkataramiah Chetty *in toto*.

(Sd.) V. VARADAPPA NAIDU.
15—4—98.

THOMPSON AND CO., PRINTERS, MADRAS.

The

the

3
1719 M/98

12 H.M.

NOTE FOR ~~THE CHIEF SECRETARY.~~

H.M has asked on page 3 of the note for orders what the Calcutta Municipal Bill now before Council says on the subject of the sale of adulterated articles of food, ~~and~~ drink or drugs. For this please see § 517 of the Bill (put up) which corresponds to § 364 of the Calcutta Municipal Act & which provides for fraud in the sale of food.

ak
24/9/98

H.M. Please see clause 3 of S. 517.

AT
26 9 98

Please enquire of the Bengal Govt. as suggested in minute of 7/9/98 - also extent of proceedings under the section - i.e. of the agency employed.

GS
27/9/98

Asst Secy

AT
29 9 98

Local and Municipal Department.

Cno 1719 m.

ulteration

drink.

OR ORDERS.

With the letter read above, the resident of the Municipal Commission, ~~Mad~~ adras, forwards a resolution of the Com- ssioners, suggesting the introduction the City of Madras Municipal Act of a ovision, similar to that contained in ction 364 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, order to enable them to check the sale adulterated articles of food, drink or ugs. The Commissioners have adopted the rding of the additional Section(367-A) oposed by the Committee which was ap- inted to report on the matter, with the ission from Clause(4) of subsection (2) the words " the Vendor was ignorant of e nature, substance or quality of the ticle sold by him or that".

2. The question of legislating in ler to make provision for the sale of od and drugs in a pure state had been subject of consideration by this ernment on previous occasions. In 1881, ill which was intended to prohibit the e of adulterated articles of food and gs was introduced into the Madras Le- lative Council by Mr. Coleman. It was ever withdrawn, because, among other sons, the need for it was not apparent, le the payment of a number of analysts ld have been an additional burden on finances, which were already somewhat embarrassed.

embarrassed.

3. In 1886, the Government of India, while forwarding copy of a letter from the Government of Bengal on the subject of the introduction into its Legislative Council of a Bill to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act, with a view to check more effectively the sale of adulterated articles of food within the limits of the town of Calcutta, suggested for the consideration of this Government whether it would not be desirable to undertake legislation with a similar object for this Presidency. The Government of India also observed that, although, so far as was known, the necessity for legislation of this nature had only been actually experienced in Calcutta, it was disposed to think that in view of the complications which might, under certain circumstances, be caused if a similar state of affairs should arise in any large centre of trade and population elsewhere, it was desirable that power should be taken to enforce similar measures, if necessary, not only in the case of the Presidency towns, but also in that of other municipalities and local areas in all Provinces. This letter with its enclosures was referred to the Honourable the Judges of the High Court, the Advocate-General, the Sanitary Commissioner and the President of the Municipal Commission, Madras for opinion as to the necessity of a measure for checking the sale of adulterated articles, such as was suggested by the Government of India and as to the most convenient form of legislation for this Presidency. Vide G.O. No.1091 M, dated 28th October 1886. D.

Vide letter in G.O. No 2815 Judl. / 18-10-86 flagged C.

Vide G.O. No, 2815 Judl. / 18-10-86. D.
in G.O. No. 1091 M of 28-10-86

The

B. The opinions given by these officers are contained in G.O. No.283 Judicial, dated 9th February 1887 and in forwarding them to the Government of India, this Government pointed out that a Bill introduced in the Local Legislative Council in 1881 by Mr. Coleman, was withdrawn chiefly because legislation on this subject was considered unnecessary, and that the matter had not been lost sight of when the Municipal Acts of 1884 were drafted, as the necessary provision had been made in Section 367 of Act I of 1884, and Section 204 of Act IV of 1884. The Government also stated that it had not found reason to think that further legislation was necessary and while concurring generally in the remarks of the late Mr. Justice Muthuswami Aiyar, observed as follows:-

Vide para. 3 of G.O. No 283 Judl / 9-2-87. B.

" There exists at present neither the necessary staff of competent analysts, nor an agency suitable for putting them in motion. The only possible agency is the Police and, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, to entrust the duty to them would entail evils much greater than those that now result from adulteration. His Excellency in Council therefore does not propose to undertake any legislation on the subject in the local Council, but would not object to the passing of an Imperial Act containing clauses enabling its extension to local areas in this Presidency."

4. The necessary provision has been made in the Calcutta Municipal Act (Vide Section 364), but no Imperial Act enablin[g] its extension to any part of this Presidency

Act II of 1888.

What does the Calc: Munl. Bill now before the Bengal Cl. say on the subject?
Ks

dency appears to have been passed.

5. When the Bill to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act was referred to him in 1886, the late Mr. Justice Muthuswami Aiyar observed as follows:-

E.

" It is no doubt necessary to prevent adulteration of articles of food and drugs, but sections 272 to 276 of the Indian Penal Code have rendered such adulteration and the sale of adulterated articles or drugs penal. The competition that usually exists among vendors of such articles and the caution ordinarily exercised by purchasers and the loss of customers which generally results from habitually resorting to adulteration as a means of gain have sufficiently minimized the evil -- at all events, so far as the general native public is concerned. Having regard to the number of prosecutions hitherto instituted under the Indian Penal Code in this Presidency, I do not see sufficient ground for saying that special legislation is urgently called for. I do not desire to be understood as denying either that articles of trade are adulterated or that articles of food are adulterated to some extent, but I believe that the adulteration is not so considerable or frequent as to call for a special repressive measure as the one now proposed. It seems to me that it would be sufficient if local Governments were to arrange for special supervision being exercised over markets and arrack shops by Commissioners of Police so as to bring them effectively under the control of the general law. I venture to think

' think that what we need is more special ' supervision over places where articles of ' food and drink or drugs are sold, than ' special legislation."

6. Although twelve years have elapsed since the date of the above opinion, it has not been shown that the circumstances under which it was given have so changed as to render legislation on this subject necessary. Section 367 of the Act empowers the municipal executive to check the sale of articles of food or drink, if they are found unfit for human consumption, while Sections 272 to 276 of the Penal Code render penal, adulteration or the sale of adulterated articles, if the adulteration had rendered the articles noxious. There does not therefore seem to be any necessity for the proposed legislation. Moreover, the expense of maintaining an establishment for the purpose of detection and for the analysis of adulterated articles &c ~~would~~ will be great. In these circumstances, it is submitted that the proposed addition to the Act should not be approved

V.R.
20/8/98

Asst Secy
Please draft answer to this question on p. 3.
H.I
13.9.98

H.M.

The effect of the omission in the Report carried by the Commr. (please see last lines of enclosure 3) is to excuse any vendors who may be presumed ignorant of the composition of the food or drug. This emasculates the proposals of the Commee.

HS

The Municl. Executive too have their hands full to overflowing of other work.

ould enquire of the Bengal Govt.
S. 364 of the Calc. Act has been
d work & what agency is employed
detection & analysis of adulterated
s

HS
7/9/98

The proposal may be vetoed
H.T. 5.9.98

approved

The Effect of the omission in the
Report carried by the Comm
Clause sec (last line) of enclosure 3
is to secure any member who was
to have a real [illegible] of the [illegible]
of the [illegible] meeting. The consent of
[illegible] of the Comm
[illegible]

[G / 24.]
500—30-3-98.

DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings :—

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.
Again G.O., dated 189 , No.
Current No. 1719 M of 1898, dated 18th May , from the Presdt Municipal Commission Madras
" " " 189 , " , "
" " " 189 , " , "

ORDER. No 1693 M Mis / 4.10.98

The Govt of Bengal will be addressed.

(From order)

with copy of Pt's letter & 1st enclosure. Copies of enclosures 2 & 3 will have to be obtained from the Municipal Off & copy of sec 181 incd

Letter No. 1694 Munis / 4.10.98

to the Secy to the Govt of Bengal Municipal Dept.

Sir,

With reference to the accompanying copy of a letter with enclosures from the President Municipal Commission Madras forwarding a resolution of the Commissioners suggesting the introduction in the City of Madras Municipal act of a provision, similar to that con-tain

section 364 of the Calcutta
unicipal act II of 1884, to enable
ue to check the sale of
ulterated articles of food
brink or drugs, I am
rected to request that this
nt may be favoured with
ormation on the following
ints:-

the working of §364 of the
Calcutta Municipal act,

the nature of the agency
employed for the detection
analysis of adulterated
goods,

d (3) the cost of the agency
so employed.

W.T.
30 IX 8

ale
29/9/98

Despd. 6/10/98

---

given for copying ——
copied ——
examined ——
signed —— 6/10
189 .

ain G.O., No. , dated
189 .

nt No.

losures to C. No.

der of Government .. A A A A A A A

tter of Government.

atement with ditto.

apers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original.

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.