

(1) Number of pages _____

(2) Date of repair _____

(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras

Public Works

DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.

731

(W)

Press

B.P. No.

Mis.

Dated

22.3

18

76.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 340.

Read the following:—

*Report to accompany Plan, Specification and Estimate of Quantities, for constructing a
Latrine for the use of Natives.*

The latrine has been designed to suit the habits of the Native population of both sexes; it admits of their using the building and washing as is most natural to them out of doors, while the most modern improvements for deodorization and cleanly removal of solid and liquid faecal matter have not been lost sight of.

No arrangements have been made in or near the building for the manufacture of poudrette; however, vats and sheds for the purpose could easily be provided in localities where poudrette is in such demand as to offer any chance of revenue therefrom.

The area covered by the building is 750 square feet; it is calculated to afford accommodation for fourteen persons at one time. The building contains—

One central sweepers' passage 35 feet $\times$ 3 feet; two sets of latrines, each containing seven compartments 3 feet $\times$ 3 feet with passages of approach 3 feet in width.

Each compartment is provided with a raised platform 10 inches in height with central trough 9 inches in width and from 6 inches to 10 inches in depth, with slight inclines, in front to admit of the free flow of urine to a drain leading to tubs placed outside to receive it, and in rear for the easy removal of the earth-covered faeces by the sweepers to the central passage.

Four earth bins, each containing 25 cubic feet, are placed so as to be accessible to the sweepers from their passage, or to persons using the latrine. Each bin to be provided with an earth-scoop to lift about 1 lb. of earth.

Two iron tubs for the reception of urine and two wooden tubs with covers for its removal are provided. The requisite tools are provided for the sweepers.

The entrances are screened, and at each end an easily accessible cistern to contain 32 gallons of water is provided, while the building, though well sheltered from rain, is thoroughly ventilated.

The mixture of asphalt and tar to be used on the floor, trenches, compartments, and all walls to a height of 3 feet all round inside, soon becomes indurated, and thus can be easily washed when necessary.

The cost of repainting all troughs and drains with this mixture once monthly is included in that named for conservancy.

In the conservancy of the latrine, earth about 1 inch in depth is placed by the sweeper on the rear incline of the trough; when used the faeces is covered with earth by the sweeper, and when necessary removed down the incline with a wooden rake into the sweepers' passage, where, if requisite, more earth is mixed with it, and the whole at certain times during the day carted away. The urine tubs are also removed when necessary by the same carts to the poudrette depôt.

As it may be useful to state the work required to be done and the establishment necessary to work these latrines successfully, the following note is appended:—

From the data obtainable on the subject published in various Proceedings of Government from time to time since 1863, 3 lbs. of dry earth is deemed sufficient for the perfect deodorization of the daily defecation of an adult which equals 5 ozs. of

solid and 10 ozs. of fluid excreta, or nearly 1 lb. To this, however, has, in the case of natives, to be added about one pint of water used for ablutionary purposes, to absorb which at least 1 or 2 lbs. more of earth are required. To supply so great a quantity of dry earth and remove the poudrette has been one of the chief difficulties in carrying out the dry earth system in latrines constructed for the use of natives; thus with the view of economizing the quantity of earth to be supplied, and reducing the mass to be removed daily, the latrine now designed is so arranged that the solid faeces alone is deodorized in situ, while the less offensive fluid excreta and water are received into receptacles conveniently placed for the purpose, and finally removed separately to the poudrette dépôt.

Allowing for waste and the perfect cleanly removal of the solid matter, the quantity of earth used in these calculations is $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per head. The earth bins to be constructed are to contain 100 cubic feet of earth, 7,000 lbs. in weight, or sufficient for say 4,600 persons. Taking the time that the latrines will be mostly used as five hours in the morning and three in the evening, and each person occupying a compartment for from ten to fifteen minutes, the number of persons the latrine of fourteen compartments is capable of accommodating daily is say 500, and the supply of earth would be sufficient for more than a week.

But, practically, take 100 cubic feet of earth, as requiring to be supplied once weekly, 64 gallons of water daily, and 500 lbs. of excreta plus 750 lbs. of earth and 600 lbs. of water, or 1,850 lbs. of solid and fluid matter will have to be removed daily to the poudrette dépôt, to an average distance of one-and-a-half miles, which would place the dépôt outside most cantonments. One cart could easily make four trips a day to this distance, and thus one cart would be sufficient to meet the requirements of two latrines at a moderate distance apart, and once at least daily might supply when returning one load of fresh earth, and keep up the supply of this material without difficulty or extra cost, while two men sweepers would be ample to attend to the latrine. The cost of this establishment would probably be as follows:—

Half cart-hire for one cart at 30 Rupees per mensem	...	...	...	Rs.
Two men sweepers at 6 Rupees each	...	...	...	15
Tar mixture for troughs, drains, sweepers, passage-tubs, &c.	...	...	...	12
	...	...	...	4
			Total	31

or about 1 Anna per head per mensem for 500 persons.

The plan has been submitted to, and has met with the approval of, the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner.

(By Order.)

(Signed) W. T. F. FAREWELL, Colonel,
Officiating Deputy Chief Engineer.

Specification to accompany Estimate for constructing a Latrine for the use of Natives.

Site.

Excavation.

been pegged out and breadth of foundations marked on ground, excavate trenches to the full depth shown on the plan, or to such depth as the locality may require.

To be composed of three parts of coarse gravel or kunker, two parts roughly broken bricks, one part sand, and one part of freshly burnt lime mixed together with sufficient water to allow of its thorough incorporation.

Concrete.

Foundations.

Bricks, best well-burnt bricks, 9 inches $\times$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches $\times$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, well shaped with square edges, ringing clear, to be used. The bricks to be well wet with water before being used, and

Brick and Mortar work.

laid in proper courses, joints broken, and bond preserved throughout, care being taken that all the vertical joints are well filled with, and each brick well embedded in, mortar. The walls and honey-comb work between pillars to be bonded with pillars.

To be composed as directed in the instructions given in Dr. Nicholson's report, published with G.O., No. 3,468, dated 10th December 1874.

Mortar.

Put log holes.

Put log holes for scaffolding, not to be placed in pillars.

Open brick or honey-comb work, as per plan, to be built full width above walls between pillars as shown in the drawing; joints to be carefully made with best mortar, and all interstices left clear.

Honey-comb work.

All arches, where stone is obtainable, to be made by insertion of a flat stone over openings in rear of latrines, or regular turned brick arches.

Arches.

Pillar caps to be, where stone is cheap and easily obtained, of stone, otherwise of timber not less than 3 inches thick covering the whole area on top of the pillars, care being taken to lay all level.

Pillar caps.

Roof.

Roof timber to be of teak:—

Central bressummer 5 inches $\times$ 8 inches.

Outer do. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times$ 7 "

Rafters 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " $\times$ 4 "

The bressummer to be laid all level, and central bressummer tied by six iron ties with collars, nuts, &c., of the dimensions given in the detail drawing, and nuts well screwed home.

Rafters to be notched at ridge and nailed together, and slightly notched at bearing points on bressummers, and securely nailed to them. Rafters to be 18 inches from centre to centre. Then nail reapers 2 inches $\times$ 1 inch 4 inches apart, and tile dry with the best well-burnt pan-tiles; finish with chunam ridge and borders 9 inches broad, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

At all entrances build in stone curbing as shown in the plan, fill floor of all passages with concrete as before specified with slope from walls to drain $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 foot; central sweepers' passage, concrete floor, to slope to centre as shown in plan; ram the whole well and finish smooth; when thoroughly dry paint the whole with a composition of coal tar and asphalte in the proportion of 1 lb. of asphalte to 5 lbs. of tar.

Flooring.

Asphalte and tar composition.

proportion of 1 lb. of asphalte to 5 lbs. of tar.

Brick and mortar work of all troughs to be very carefully laid, and slope as delineated in drawing maintained; joints laid as close as possible, ends of bricks on apex of slopes to be ground to fit close.

Troughs.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
22nd March 1876.*

Brick and mortar work of platforms to be securely laid and bonded to the trough work, the whole to be well smoothed off. Stone where obtainable at cheap rates might very properly be used for the platform surfaces.

Platforms.

Lay a V or tile drain securely bedded in mortar, sides level with floor as shown in the drawing with a fall to the centre of 3 inches in 10 feet, and to out-fall gutter pipe which is to be of iron 1 foot in length, 3 inches diameter, projecting into the bucket wells 4 inches.

Drain.

Two cisterns, each to hold 32 gallons of water, to be built of best brick and mortar in the localities and of the dimensions shown on the plan, with stone coping firmly laid and cramped at the angles with iron cramps leaded in, the side pieces to be built at least 6 inches into the screen walls; the cisterns to be plastered with best surki cement, well polished, and kept wet and protected from the sun till firmly set.

Water Cisterns.

Bucket Wells.

Build in brick and mortar, as per plan; paint with mixture of asphalte and tar, cover with wood, and build ledge to exclude rain. Supply two iron buckets each to contain 6 gallons, with handles to allow of insertion of bamboo for removal, as per standard plan circulated with G.O., No. 1,014, dated 20th April 1874.

Buckets.



Painting with Composition.

White-wash.

Color-wash.

Tools.

wooden rake scrapers with blades 7 inches x 5 inches x 1 inch, and handles 4 feet long.

2 Baskets.
1 Broom.

Gravel.

Remove all rubbish.

Build in brick and mortar, as per plan; paint with mixture of asphalte and tar, cover with wood, and build ledge to exclude rain.

Supply two wooden iron-looped tubs with covers, iron loop handles, as per drawing, to contain 18 gallons for the removal of urine to the poudrette dépôt; paint with tar; supply two barshoes.

Three feet up, all walls inside, all compartments, division walls, earth bins, platforms, troughs, drain, &c., to be painted over with the asphalte and tar mixture with two coats.

All walls and screens inside, above the tar paint, all honey-comb work to have two coats of best lime-wash; the lime to be used hot and slaked on the spot.

All walls and screens outside to be color-washed by mixing colored earth with lime wash composed as above.

The following tools to be supplied:—four iron earth scoops to lift 1 lb. of earth, two wooden rake scrapers with blades 7 inches x 5 inches x 1 inch, and handles 4 feet long.

The spaces between the main and screen walls of the building to be sloped away for easy drainage, gravelled and rammed.

(By Order.)

(Signed) W. T. F. FAREWELL, Colonel,
Officiating Deputy Chief Engineer.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
22nd March 1876.*

Abstract Estimate for constructing a Latrine of 14 Seats at

Quantities.	Particulars.	Rate.	Per.	Amount.	Total.
54½	Cubic yards, excavating foundations and filling in	Rs. A. P.	C. yd.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
17½	Do. concrete in chunam for floor and foundations	...	...	...	...
2,334	Cubic feet, brick in chunam	...	C. foot.	...	...
418	Square feet, honey-comb brick work in chunam.	...	Sq. "	...	...
1,006	Do. roofing with nails, pantiles, chunam borders, &c.	...	Sq. "	...	...
87	Cubic feet, teakwood wrought and put up for bressummer and rafters	...	C. foot.	...	...
2,100	Running feet, teak reapers, 2" x 4"	...	R. "	...	...
116	lbs. of iron wrought	...	lb.	...	...
2,572	Square feet, tarring composed of 1 lb. of asphalte to 5 lbs. tar	...	Sq. foot	...	...
10	Square yards, of gravelling well rammed	...	Sq. yd.	...	...
974	Square feet, white-washing inside and color-washing outside	...	Sq. foot	...	...
119	Do. surki plaster two coats to cisterns	...	...	...	...
18	Running feet, stone slabs 9" x 7"	...	R. foot.	...	...
24	Do., do. 18" x 3"	...	"	...	...
21	Do., do. 9" x 3"	...	"	...	...
4	Iron cramps set in lead, &c.	...	Each.	...	...
2	" buckets for urinary cisterns	...	"	...	...
2	Wooden buckets, large ..	...	"	...	...
2	Trap doors, including handle and zinc flashing.	...	"	...	...
2	Iron gutter pipes 1' long and 3" diameter.	...	"	...	...
2	Rake scrapes with blades 7" x 5" x 1"	...	"	...	...
4	Iron earth scoops	...	"	...	...
2	Baskets	...	"	...	...
1	Broom	...	"	...	...
Superintendence and Sundries at 5 per cent.		...	...	...	...
Total Estimate ...		...	...	...	...

No. 340-A.

ORDER THEREON, 22nd March 1876, No. 731.

MILITARY WORKS, No. 11-A.

An improved modification of the design for a latrine for the use of Natives circulated with G.O., No. 1,887, of the 8th of August 1872, has together with a specification and report been prepared under the direction of the Chief Engineer, and approved by the Sanitary Commissioner. His Grace the Governor in Council approves of the design, and directs its circulation and future adoption as a standard plan for latrines for Natives in the Madras Presidency.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. W. WALKER, Major-General, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To District Engineers.

To the Consulting Architect.

" Judicial Department.

" Revenue "

" Military "

" Sanitary Commissioner

Exd. E. C. Skunker.

Spare Copies

4

Report to accompany plan,
specification and
estimate of quantities,
for constructing
a latrine for the
use of natives.

The latrine
has been designed
to suit the habits
of the native popu-
lation of both
sexes; it admits
of their using the
building ^{and washing} as is most
natural to them
out of doors, and
~~wash in situ~~, while
the most modern
improvements for
disinfection and
cleanly removal
of solid and liquid
fecal matter have
not been lost sight
of.

to

2/
The sweepers from
their passage, or
to persons using
the latrine. Each
bin to be provided
with an earth scoop
to lift about one
pound of earth.

Two iron tubs
for the reception
of urine and two
wooden tubs with
covers for its re-
moval are provided.
The requisite tools
are provided for
the sweepers.

The entrances
are all screened
and at each end
an easily accessible
cistern to contain
32 gallons of water
is provided, while
the building, though
well sheltered from
rain, is thoroughly
ventilated.

The

2
The mixture
of asphalt and
tar to be used on
the floor, trenches,
compartments and
all walls to a height
of 3 feet all round
inside, soon becomes
indurated, and
thus can be easily
washed when necessary.

The cost of
re-painting all
troughs and drains
with this mixture
once monthly is
included in that
named for con-
servancy.

In the con-
servancy of the
latrine, earth about
an inch in depth
is placed by the
sweeper on the rear
incline of the trough,
when used the
floor is covered
with

with earth by the
sweeper, and when
necessary removed
down the incline
with a wooden
rake into the sweepers'
passage, where,
if requisite, more
earth is mixed
with it, and the
whole at certain
times during the
day carted away.
The urine tubes
are also removed
when necessary
by the same carts
to the pondrette
depôt.

As it may
be useful to state
the work required
to be done, and
the establishment
necessary to work
these latrines suc-
cessfully, the fol-
lowing note is
appended.

4
appended:—

From the data
obtainable on the
subject published
in various Pro-
ceedings of Govern-
ment from time to time
since 1868, 3 lbs of dry earth
is deemed sufficient
for the perfect
desodorization of
the daily defecation
of an adult which
equals 5 oz. of solid
and 10 oz. of fluid
excreta or nearly
1 lb. To this, however,
has, in the case of
natives, to be added
about one pint
of water used for
ablutionary purposes
to absorb which at
least one or two
pounds more of
earth are required.
To supply so great
a quantity of
dry

dry earth and re-
move the pondrette
has been one of
the chief difficulties
in carrying out
the dry earth system
in latrines con-
structed for the
use of natives; thus
with the view of
redistributing the
quantity of earth
to be supplied, and
reducing the mass
to be removed
daily, the latrine
now designed is
so arranged
that the solid ~~feces~~
alone is deposited
in situ, while the
bes ^{offensive} ~~mainly~~ fluid
secretions and water
are received into
receptacles con-
veniently placed
for the purpose, and
finally removed
separately.

3/
separately to the
pondrette depot.
Allowing for
waste and the perfect
cleanly removal
of the solid matter,
the quantity of earth
used in these cal-
culations is one
pound and a half
per head. The earth
bins to be con-
structed are to con-
tain 100 cubic feet
of earth, 7000 lbs
in weight, or suf-
ficient for say
4,600 persons.
Taking the time
that the latrines
will be in use
as 5 hours in the
morning and 3
in the evening, and
each person oc-
cupying a com-
partment for
from ten to fifteen
minutes,

minutes, the number
of persons the latrine
of 14 compartments
is capable of ac-
commodating daily
is say 500, and
the supply of earth
would be sufficient
for more than a
week.

But, practically,
take 100 cubic feet
of earth as requiring
to be supplied once
weekly, 64 gallons
of water daily,
and 500 lbs. of
excreta plus 750
lbs. of earth and
600 lbs. of water,
or 1850 lbs. of solid
and fluid matter
will have to be re-
moved daily to the
poudrette dépôt,
to an average dis-
tance of one and
a half miles, which
would

6
would place the
dépôt outside most
cantonments. One
cart could easily
make four trips
a day to this dis-
tance, and thus one
cart would be
sufficient to meet
the requirements
of two latrines
at a moderate dis-
tance apart, and
once at least daily
might supply when
returning our load
of fresh earth,
and keep up the
supply of this material
without difficulty
or extra cost, while
two men sweepers
would be ample
to attend to the
latrines. The cost
of this establish-
ment would pro-
bably be as fol-
lows.

- Louis:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ Cart hire for
one cart at
30 Rs per incense } Rs 15-

2. green sweepers
Rs each } " 12

Tar mixture for
trenches, drains,
sewer-passage " &
trunks, &c. ———

Total Rs: 31

of about one anna
per head per mensem.

for 500 persons.

x rules here

By order Wasson McDonald
Offg. Deputy Chief Engineer

* The Place has been sub-
mitted to, and has been
sent to the approval of
the Offg. Secretary, Com-
missioner.

Report

Specification to accompany
estimate for con-
structing a latrine
for the use of
natives.

Site.

The site to be cleared of all grass, bushes, roots &c, and after centre lines of the walls have been pegged out, and breadth of foundations marked on ground, excavate trenches to the full depth shown on the plan, or to such depth as the locality may require.

Excavation.

Concrete.

To be com-
-posed of 3 parts
of coarse gravel
or knicks, 2 parts
roughly

roughly broken
bricks, one part
sand, and one part
of freshly burnt
lime mixed together
with sufficient water
to allow of its
thorough incorporation.

Lay one layer
of concrete, 6"
thick, ram well,
and level all
round.

Bricks, best Brick & mortar work
well burnt bricks,
9" x 4 1/2" x 2 1/4", well
shaped with square
edges, ringing
clear, to be used.
The bricks to be
well wet with water
before being used,
and laid in pro-
per courses, joints
broken, and bond
preserved throughout,
care being taken
that all the vertical
joints

Foundations

Mortar

joints are well
filled with, and
each brick well
embedded in mortar.
The walls and honey-
comb work between
pillars to be bonded
with pillars.

To be com-
pared as directed
in the instructions
given in Dr. Nichols
report published
with G.O. No. 3460,
dated 10th December 1877.

Put log holes.

Put log holes
for scaffolding.
not to be placed
in pillars.

Honey comb work.

Open brick
or honey comb
work, as per plan,
to be built full
width above walls
between pillars as
shown in the drawing,
joints to be carefully
made with best
mortar.

mortar, and all
interstices left clear.

All arches,
where stone is ob-
tainable, to be
made by insertion
of a flat stone
over openings in
rear of latrines,
or regular turned
brick arches.

Pillar caps to
be, where stone is
cheap and easily
obtained, of stone,
otherwise of timber
not less than 3" thick
covering the whole
area on top of the
pillars, care being
taken to lay all
level.

Roof timber to
be of teak.

Central bressumer 5" x 8"

Outer — @ — 4 1/2" x 7"

Rafters — 2 1/2" x 4"

The bressumer
to

Arches.

Pillar caps.

Roof.

to be laid all level,
and central bressum-
er, tied by six
iron ties with collars,
into 1/2 of the dimension
given in the detail
drawing, and into
wall screwed home.

Rafters to be
notched at ridge
and nailed together,
and slightly notched
at bearing points
on bressumers, and
securely nailed to
them. Rafters to be
eighteen inches from
centre to centre.
Then nail keepers
two inches + one
inch four inches
apart, and tile
dry with the best
well burnt pan
tiles; finish with
chunam ridge
and borders 9" broad
2 1/4 feet apart.

At all entrances
build in stone curb-
ing as shown in
the plan, fill floor
of all passages
with concrete as
before specified
with slope from walls
to drain $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 1 foot.
Central sweepers'
passage, concrete
floor - to slope to
centre as shown
in plan; run the
whole well and
finish smooth;
when thoroughly
dry paint the whole
with a composition
of tar and asphalt
in the proportion
of one pound of
asphalt to five
pounds of tar.

Brick and
mortar work of
all troughs to
be very carefully
laid

Flooring

Asphalt & Tar
Composition -

Troughs -

Platforms.

Drain -

16
laid and slope as
delineated in draw-
ing maintained;
joints laid as close
as possible, ends
of bricks on a piece
of slopes to be ground
to fit close.

Brick and
mortar work of
platforms to be
securely laid and
bonded to the trough
work, the whole
to be well smoothed
off. Stone where
obtainable at cheap
rates might very
properly be used
for the platform
surfaces.

Lay a V or tile
drain securely bedded
in mortar, sides
level with floor as
shown in the drawing
with a fall to the
centre of 3" in ten
feet

feet, and to outfall gutter pipe which is to be of iron one foot in length, 3" diameter, projecting into the bucket wells four inches.

Two cisterns, each to hold 32 gallons of water, to be built of best brick and mortar in the localities and of the dimensions shown on the plan, with stone coping firmly laid and cramped at the angles with iron cramps leaded in, the side pieces to be built at least 6" into the screen walls; the cisterns to be plastered with best white cement, well polished, and kept wet and protected from

Water Cisterns.

Bucket Wells.

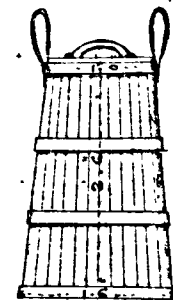
from the sun till firmly set.

Build in brick and mortar, as per plan; paint with mixture of asphalt and tar, cover with wood, and build ledge to exclude rain.

Buckets.

Supply two iron buckets each to contain 6 gallons, with handles to allow of insertion of bamboo for removal, as per standard plan circulated with G. O. No 1014, dated 20th April 1874.

Supply two wooden iron-hooped tubs with covers, iron loop handles, as per drawing, to contain 18 gallons for the removal of



Specifications

Abstract Estimate for constructing a Lahore of 111 seats
at _____ 10

Quantities	Particulars	Unit	Per	Amount	Total
14,3	Chis work excavating foundations and filling in. _____	}	Cy		
14,3	Chis work concrete in chunams for floor and foundations. _____	}	Cy		
2334	Chis job Brick in chunam _____		Cy		
418	Soave job. Stone work high work in chunam. _____		Sq ft		
1036	Chis work. Paving with nails, sand, and chunam borders 8" _____	}	Sq ft		
87	Chis job. Plastering walls and plaster for Kitchens and Kitchens. _____	}	Cy		
2100	Running feet. Plank Scaffolding 2" x 3/4" _____		ft		
116	lbs of Iron Wrought. _____		lb		
2,552	Soave job. Tarring, composed of 1 lb of asphaltum to the bar. _____	}	Sq ft		
13	Soave yards of graveling with rammed. _____		Cy		
0,71	Soave job. White washing inside and color washing outside. _____	}	Sq ft		
119	Chis work. Plaster 2 coats in Kitchens. _____		Cy		
18	Running feet. Iron slabs 9" x 7" _____		ft		
24	Chis work. Plaster 18" x 3" _____		Cy		
21	Chis work. Plaster 9" x 3" _____		Cy		
4	Iron Cramps set in back 8" _____		each		
2	Iron buckets for Urinals. _____		Cy		
2	Wooden Chis. large. _____		Cy		
2	Trap doors including handle & zinc flashing. _____		Cy		
2	Iron gutter pipes 1 foot long 3" diameter. _____		Cy		
2	Rake scrapers with blades 7" x 5" x 1" _____		Cy		
4	Iron carts scoops. _____		Cy		
2	Baskets. _____		Cy		
1	Brum. _____		Cy		

Superintendence and Sundries at 5 per cent. _____
Total Estimate Rs. _____

No 22 March 16 PM 340

Cr 4-3-76

Papers put up -
 24 April 1866. No 1274
 9 Aug 1872 - 1887 with
 the standard plan therein
 referred to -

No 22 March 76 B1 340

No 731 Public Works Department
 Proceedings of the 22 March 1876
 Madras Government
 Building Works. No - March 1876.

An improved modification of the design for a latrine for the use of Natives circulated with G.O. No 1887 of the 8th August 1872 has together with a specification and report been prepared under the direction of the Chief Engineer. ~~and Secretary to Government~~ ~~Public Works Department~~
 Mr Grace the Engineer in Council approves of the design and its circulation and future adoption as a standard plan for latrines for Natives in the Madras Presidency -

Sanitary Commission Desd on the 24th April 2 Plans
 13/5/76
 Lt. Engr. W. - 13.5
 Com. Architect - 3.5
 Ind. Dept - 50
 Rev. Dept - 15
 Mil. Dept - 15
 Desd 26/4/76 17

Govt. 1876 Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.

To

*Standard plan sent to
Letter dated 24/1/76
27/1/76
Medical Engineers.*

Date

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G. O. 11th March 1876, No.

731

No. 340

*Encl. 340
27-1-76*

*Standard plan for latrines
for Natives in the Madras
Presidency — The plan
for a latrine for the use of
Natives, circulated with G.O.
No. 1887 of 24th Aug 72, as pre-
pared under the direction
of the Chief Hyg. approved,
& directed to be circulated
for future adoption as the*

340 — 340ck