M.R.O. 1—77,006—8-6-37.

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(3) Initials of the Referencer

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Finance DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 785 Press ~~Mis.~~

38-39.

Dated 4-6- 1838.

9/10

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 38. Read the following circular from H. A. MANGLES, Esq., Officiating Comptroller-General, to all Accountants-General, dated Calcutta, 10th May 1873, No. 145:—

On several occasions sums of money have been advanced to Corporations and to individuals by Government, for special reasons and on conditions which have generally been stated in full in the orders sanctioning the advance. The following general instructions must be taken as supplementary to those special conditions. It should hardly be necessary to say that they do not apply to advances (such as Tacávi or house-building) made under Standing Rules.

2. These loans may be of several classes; they may bear no interest; or they may bear an excessive nominal rate, part being carried to credit of a Sinking Fund; they may be repaid by fixed annual instalments including interest; or the instalment of repayment may be in addition to interest; they may be repaid by periodical instalments of not less than a fixed sum; or the condition of repayment may only be the clearing of the loan in a fixed time.

3. For each loan a separate account is to be opened in the general Ledger, which will be debited with the advances, and credited with the repayments, of each month. There will also be a Subsidiary Register in the annexed form, in which each advance and each repayment will be posted in detail from the treasury account, and in which also the account of interest will be kept.

Subsidiary Register of loan of Rupees —— sanctioned for ———— in orders of G. I., F. D., No. ——— dated ————

CONDITIONS OF LOAN.

To bear interest at —— per cent., to be paid (half) yearly, (of which —— per cent. is to be credited as interest and —— per cent. carried to credit of a Sinking Fund), and to be repaid by (half-yearly instalments of Rupees —— in addition to accruing interest), *or* (within —— years).

Date.	Number of voucher.	Advance.	Repayment.	Balance after each transaction.	Product.	INTEREST.				
						Date.	Accruing		Realized and credited	
							On principal.	On arrear interest.	To XV., Interest.	To Sinking Fund.
1873.										
1st April.	Bal...	50,000	.....	50,000	1,00,000					
3rd ,,	7	5,000	.....	55,000	3,85,000					
10th ,,	...	...	20,000	35,000	1,75,000					
15th ,,	41	5,000	.....	40,000						

4. The first five columns will be filled up punctually on receipt of each month's *cash* account; the figures to pass into the sixth column in each case will be those of the fifth multiplied by the number of days during which that balance is undis-

turbed; and one day's interest at the prescribed rate on the year's *total* of that column will give the interest due for the year. If interest be due more frequently, it will be calculated in the same way, but reduced in proportion. After each calculation the amount of interest so ascertained will be carried out into the proper column, and any compound interest on former arrears will be worked out at the same time, the former arrear being also brought down in red ink and the old interest account ruled off.

5. The figures in the form suppose more frequent transactions than are likely to occur, but illustrate the meaning of the words "during which the balance is undisturbed;" if an advance, or a repayment, be made on 3rd, and the loan be not again operated on till six days have passed, the balance after the operation of the 3rd will bear interest for seven days.

6. Any sum paid into the treasury simply as a repayment of the loan will be, as above provided, credited in the column of repayment; if it be simply interest, it will appear in the last column but one; but if, with interest, it include any sum of the nature of a repayment, the cases will differ—

(*a.*) The interest may be at an excessive rate of which part may be creditable to a Sinking Fund; the part credited to XV., Interest, will appear in the last column but one, and the portion credited to the Sinking Fund in the last column.

(*b.*) The remittance may contain, in addition to interest, a sum to be applied specially to repayment; the interest portion only will be entered in the last column but one, and credited to XV., Interest, the instalment of repayment in column 4.

(*c.*) The remittance may be a fixed sum due periodically, of which part goes to interest, part to repayment; the interest must be first credited and the balance taken as a repayment.

7. In all cases current interest is the *first* charge on the receipts, and if either interest or fixed instalments be not paid on due date, compound interest will probably be charged to date of realization; but reference should be made on receipt of the orders sanctioning the loan, if they do not contain clear directions on that point.

8. Returns, in the Forms A and B annexed, will be submitted annually by each Accountant-General on whose books any such loans are borne, those to private persons being shown in separate sheets from those to public bodies. Nothing may be credited in the column of "Amount repaid" so long as any sum appears in the last column (of interest unpaid). Before despatch these returns should be agreed both with the Ledger and the Subsidiary Register; the entries in the former should be borne out in all respects by the latter record, and the latter will also check the interest columns of the Return A noticed in this paragraph. There will be no record of the progress of the Sinking Fund in the Subsidiary Register; the interest realized on the securities of the fund will be credited with the other cash receipts in column 5 of Form B.

9. In cases where the loan expenditure is, under special orders, to be conducted and controlled by the Department of Public Works, debits will be communicated by the Controller in his monthly Account Current, for adjustment

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Financial Department,
4th June 1873.

to debit of the particular loan out of which the expenditure is incurred by transfer credit to the Public-Works Department. The amount will be charged in the Subsidiary Register above spoken of, and will bear interest as though it had been advanced on the last day of the month in the Account Current of which it appears; notice of each charge should be sent without delay to the indebted body. The loans under the above arrangements will stand on the civil books; the calculation and adjustment of interest on them, together with their recovery, devolve on the Civil Accountant-General, and the action of the Controller is confined to an audit of the outlay incurred and to seeing that the total expenditure is not in excess of the sum granted. It will be understood that these orders on the peculiar case of works executed by the Public-Works Department from a loan made to a Corporation on the special condition that it shall be expended for a special purpose under Departmental control, in no way interfere with the procedure for ordinary cases laid down in Financial Department, No. 3902, dated 31st October 1868, under which a Municipality wishing for the help of the Department in executing ordinary works was to pay over the cost in advance.

10. The Subsidiary Register will give the Accountant-General means of seeing that both interest and instalments are repaid at due date, and in case of delay he should at once address the officer in direct communication with the debtor, or charged with the administration of the property or of the Corporation to which loan is made. He may, with advantage, before the close of the official year, warn the same person of any instalment due, or the amount of interest likely to become payable then. This precaution is not necessary in the case of loans on which the interest and repayments do not fall due at the *end* of the year, as delay in payment would be noticed before the annual accounts could be affected.

11. As the closing balance of the year cannot be brought forward in the Subsidiary Register till the closure of the accounts of the previous year, lines should be left blank for addition, and again for the bringing forward of the opening balance of the new year. Until that balance is brought forward, columns 5 and 6 cannot be filled up, but this fact in no way justifies neglect of punctuality in posting the first four, or in recovery of instalments falling due.

12. Moneys credited to a Sinking Fund should, as soon as may be convenient, be invested in Government securities unless some other investment shall be formally authorized by law; if the investment shall not be made exclusively in Government loans bearing interest at four per cent., a separate detail should be submitted, and the rate of interest noted at foot of Statement B. All charges of these investments, including commission payable to the Bank on purchase or sale or on realization of interest, must be borne by the fund.

13. Without the special authority of the Government of India no loans to any person or Corporation can either be made direct from a public treasury, or contracted with any banker under the authority of any officer of Government, save under the express sanction of law. But when advances are made under Act XXIV. of 1870 (Oudh Taluqdars' Relief Act), those only which exceed Rupees 10,000 require previous sanction of the Supreme Government, while smaller ones are to be reported by the local administration in a quarterly statement. Advances made under this

Act bear interest at five per cent. It is the duty of the Accountant-General to draw attention to any of these orders which he may believe to have been infringed.

14. Local Governments sometimes ask by what equal instalments in a given number of years, or in how many years by instalments of a fixed amount, a certain loan could be recovered at a named rate of interest; if A be the amount advanced, $100\ r$ the annual rate per cent., p the amount paid each year including interest, and t the number of years, the following formula will give the answer:—

$$A\ r\ (1+r)^t = p\ (\overline{1+r}^t - 1)$$

If payments be due half-yearly, r will be halved and t doubled. The proportions in which p should be credited to the loan and to interest could be worked out by a complicated formula, but the simplest and best plan will be on each occasion to calculate the amount of interest due, and credit the surplus to the loan.

The annexed table will facilitate replies to such references; it shows the instalments by which a loan of one lakh of Rupees would be refunded by periodical instalments in a given number of years, interest being calculated at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent.

In the left-hand column under each term, interest is added, and recovery of the instalment due made, at the end of each year; in the right-hand column interest and instalment are supposed to be due half-yearly:—

Per cent.	Five years.		Ten years.		Fifteen years.		Twenty years.		Twenty-five years.		Thirty years.	
4	22,463·0	11,132·4	12,329·2	6,115·65	8,994·14	4,464·96	7,358·18	3,655·35	6,401·21	3,182·31	5,783·01	2,876·78
4½	22,779·3	11,278·9	12·637·9	6,264·19	9,311·41	4,619·94	7,687·64	3,817·69	6,743·92	3,351·84	6,139·15	3,053·53
5	23,097·6	11,425·7	12,950·3	6,414·69	9,634·21	4,777·76	8,024·25	3,983·62	7,093·23	3,525·6	6,505·15	3,235·33

15. Rules for accounting for advances made under Act XXIV. of 1871 (Local Public-Works Loan Act) have been published in the *Gazette of India* of 27th April 1872 and 1st March 1873, and have the force of law. The loans will be made from the Provincial balance, and any for a sum less than Rupees 50,000 will not require the previous sanction of the Government of India. The orders sanctioning the loan will record its conditions precisely, and from these orders the heading of the Subsidiary Register can be filled up. Interest is payable half-yearly, and (though the rules are silent on this point) will probably be charged from date of advance, and be subject to a charge of compound interest if not paid on due date. The annual statement required by paragraph 12 of the rules should be in Form A annexed hereto until some other is prescribed by Government; a repayment due but not made should be shown in *red* ink in column of "Amount repaid," but it will not of course affect the balance, and a foot-note should be appended explaining that items shown in red, though due, are not yet realized.

P. S.—Circular No. 115 is embodied herein, and, therefore, may be marked as cancelled.

STATEMENT of Special Loans to M

—	Amount of Loans sanctioned.	Rate of Interest.	Date of Orders authorizing the Loans.	Balance last y
	RS. A. P.		1869-70.	RS.
Calcutta Municipality (for water-supply).	52,00,000 0 0	4*a*	Finl. Dept., Govt. of India, 28th Feb. 1867, No. 1171.	42,00,000
Kurrachee Municipality (for water-supply).	6,30,000 0 0	4*a*	Finl. Dept., Govt. of India, 25th March 1869, No. 1519.	.....
Madras Local Funds (for completion of East Coast Canals, at least Rs. 5,000 to be repaid half-yearly).	2,00,000 0 0	5	Finl. Dept., Govt. of India, 5th July 1869, No. 1753.	.....
Madras Municipality (for water-supply).	12,80,000 0 0	4*a*	Finl. Dept., Govt. of India, 27th Feb. 1869, No. 1219, and 8th July 1869, No. 1862.	.....
Back Bay Reclamation Company ...	....	8	.....	6,19,28
Bombay Municipality (for Vehar Water Works).	....	4	Bombay Acts XIII. of 1863 and II. of 1865, and Bombay Government Resolution, No. 1389, dated 27th July 1865.	37,91,17
Bombay Municipality (for Elphinstone Circle Debt).	....	*Nil.*	Bombay Government	1,22,72
Ootacamund Municipality	20,000 0 0	5	Madras Govt. Order of 11th August 1869, No. 1112, Public Dept.	.....
			Total ...	.....

(*a*).—Two per cent. additional ap

Several loans are struck out, as sample

SINKING Funds for redem

—	BALANCE.		RECEIPTS.	
	Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.	Ca
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.
Calcutta Municipality (for water-supply)..	54,800 0 0	895 2 4	84,000 0 0	96,47
Madras Municipality (for water-supply) ...	....	... ...	500 0 0	50

A.

unicipalities, &c., during 1869-70.

from ear.		Amount advanced.		Total.		Amount repaid.		Balance.		Amount of Interest received or credited to Revenue.		Balance of Interest unpaid.	
A.	P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
0	0	9,50,000	0 0	51,50,000	0 0	.....	... ...	51,50,000	0 0	1,82,621	14 8		
...	...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...		
...	...	35,154	10 11	35,154	10 11	10,000	0 0	25,154	10 11	968	0 1		
...	...	50,000	0 0	50,000	0 0	.....	... ...	50,000	0 0	1,000	0 0		
8	3	.....	... ...	6,19,283	8 3	6,19,283	8 3	.....	... ...	1,14,225	14 7		
0	4	.....	... ...	37,91,175	0 4	11,248	0 0	37,79,927	0 4	1,51,591	13 4		
0	0	.....	... ...	1,22,724	0 0	92,800	0 0	29,924	0 0	.....	... ...		
...	...	11,006	12 8	11,006	12 8	.....	... ...	11,006	12 8	.....	... ...		
...	...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...

propriated to form a Sinking Fund.
entries only are required for guidance.

B.

tion of Loan during 1869-70.

sh.		TOTAL.				PAYMENTS.				BALANCE.			
		Government Securities.		Cash.		Government Securities.		Cash.		Government Securities.		Cash.	
A.	P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
		1869-70.											
1	3 1	1,38,800	0 0	97,366	5 5	...	... ...	97,276	3 3	1,38,800	0 0	90	2 2
0	0 0	500	0 0	500	0 0	...	... ...	479	4 11	500	0 0	20	11 1

Govt. of {1873} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Dated June, 4th.

Read.

G. O., 4th June 1873, No. 785.

JUNE.
Nos. 38-39.

Recording circular by the Comptroller-General of Accounts relating to the accounts to be kept for special loans given by Government to individuals or Corporations.

951

ACCOUNTS OF SPECIAL LOANS TO PRIVATE PERSONS OR CORPORATIONS.

Comptroller General's Office,
Calcutta, 10th May 1873.

CIRCULAR No. 145.

FROM

THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL,

TO

ALL ACCOUNTANTS GENERAL.

SIR,

ON several occasions sums of money have been advanced to corporations and to individuals by Government, for special reasons and on conditions which have generally been stated in full in the orders sanctioning the advance. The following general instructions must be taken as supplementary to those special conditions: it should hardly be necessary to say that they do not apply to advances (such as Tacávi or house building) made under standing rules.

2. These loans may be of several classes; they may bear no interest; or they may bear an excessive nominal rate, part being carried to credit of a sinking fund; they may be repaid by fixed annual instalments including interest; or the instalment of repayment may be in addition to interest; they may be repaid by periodical instalments of not less than a fixed sum; or the condition of repayment may only be the clearing of the loan in a fixed time.

3. For each loan a separate account is to be opened in the general ledger, which will be debited with the advances, and credited with the repayments, of each month. There will also be a subsidiary register in the annexed form, in which each advance, and each repayment, will be posted in detail from the treasury account, and in which also the account of interest will be kept.

Subsidiary register of loan of Rs.———sanctioned for———
in orders of G. I. F. D. No.———dated———

CONDITIONS OF LOAN.

To bear interest at——per cent., to be paid (half) yearly, (of which——per cent. is to be credited as interest and——per cent. carried to credit of a sinking fund), and to be repaid by (half-yearly instalments of Rs.——in addition to accruing interest), *or* (within——years).

Date.	No. of voucher.	Advance.	Repayment.	Balance after each transaction.	Product.	INTEREST				
						Date.	ACCRUING		REALISED AND CREDITED	
							On principal.	On arrear interest.	To XV, Interest.	To Sinking Fund.
1873.										
1st April	Bal.	50,000	..	50,000	1,00,000					
3rd ,,	7	5,000	..	55,000	3,85,000					
10th ,,	..	..	20,000	35,000	1,75,000					
15th ,,	41	5,000	..	40,000						

4. The first five columns will be filled up punctually on receipt of each month's *cash* account: the figures to pass into the sixth column in each case will be those of the fifth multiplied by the number of days during which that balance is undisturbed; and one day's interest at the prescribed rate on the year's *total*

of that column will give the interest due for the year: if interest be due more frequently, it will be calculated in the same way, but reduced in proportion. After each calculation the amount of interest so ascertained will be carried out into the proper column, and any compound interest on former arrears will be worked out at the same time, the former arrear being also brought down in red ink and the old interest account ruled off.

5. The figures in the form suppose more frequent transactions than are likely to occur, but illustrate the meaning of the words "during which the balance is undisturbed;" if an advance, or a repayment, be made on 3rd, and the loan be not again operated on till six days have passed, the balance after the operation of the 3rd will bear interest for seven days.

6. Any sum paid into the treasury simply as a repayment of the loan, will be, as above provided, credited in the column of repayment; if it be simply interest, it will appear in the last column but one; but if, with interest, it include any sum of the nature of a repayment, the cases will differ.

(*a.*) The interest may be at an excessive rate of which part may be creditable to a sinking fund: the part credited to XV, Interest, will appear in the last column but one, and the portion credited to the sinking fund in the last column.

(*b.*) The remittance may contain, in addition to interest, a sum to be applied specially to repayment: the interest portion only will be entered in the last column but one, and credited to XV, Interest, the instalment of repayment in column 4.

(*c.*) The remittance may be a fixed sum due periodically, of which part goes to interest, part to repayment: the interest must be first credited and the balance taken as a repayment.

7. In all cases current interest is the *first* charge on the receipts, and if either interest or fixed instalments be not paid on due date, compound interest will probably be charged to date of realization; but reference should be made on receipt of the orders sanctioning the loan, if they do not contain clear directions on that point.

8. Returns, in the forms A and B annexed, will be submitted annually by each Accountant General on whose books any such loans are borne, those to private persons being shown in separate sheets from those to public bodies. Nothing may be credited in the column of "amount repaid" so long as any sum appears in the last column (of interest unpaid). Before despatch these returns should be agreed both with the ledger and the subsidiary register: the entries in the former should be borne out in all respects by the latter record, and the latter will also check the interest columns of the return A noticed in this paragraph. There will be no record of the progress of the sinking fund in the subsidiary register; the interest realized on the securities of the fund will be credited with the other cash receipts in column 5 of form B.

9. In cases where the loan expenditure is, under special orders, to be conducted and controlled by the Department Public Works, debits will be communicated by the Controller in his monthly Account Current, for adjust-

ment to debit of the particular loan out of which the expenditure is incurred, by transfer credit to the Public Works Department. The amount will be charged in the subsidiary register above spoken of, and will bear interest as though it had been advanced on the last day of the month in the Account Current of which it appears; notice of each charge should be sent without delay to the indebted body. The loans under the above arrangements will stand on the civil books; the calculation and adjustment of interest on them, together with their recovery, devolve on the Civil Accountant General, and the action of the Controller is confined to an audit of the outlay incurred and to seeing that the total expenditure is not in excess of the sum granted. It will be understood that these orders on the peculiar case of works executed by the Public Works Department from a loan made to a corporation on the special condition that it shall be expended for a special purpose under departmental control, in no way interfere with the procedure for ordinary cases laid down in Financial Department No. 3902, dated 31st October 1868, under which a municipality wishing for the help of the department in executing ordinary works was to pay over the cost in advance.

10. The subsidiary register will give the Accountant General means of seeing that both interest and instalments are repaid at due date, and in case of delay he should at once address the officer in direct communication with the debtor, or charged with the administration of the property or of the corporation to which loan is made. He may with advantage, before the close of the official year, warn the same person of any instalment due, or the amount of interest likely to become payable then. This precaution is not necessary in the case of loans on which the interest and repayments do not fall due at the *end* of the year, as delay in payment would be noticed before the annual accounts could be affected.

11. As the closing balance of the year cannot be brought forward in the subsidiary register till the closure of the accounts of the previous year, lines should be left blank for addition, and again for the bringing forward of the opening balance of the new year: until that balance is brought forward, columns 5 and 6 cannot be filled up, but this fact in no way justifies neglect of punctuality in posting the first four, or in recovery of instalments falling due.

12. Monies credited to a sinking fund should, as soon as may be convenient, be invested in Government securities unless some other investment shall be formally authorized by law; if the investment shall not be made exclusively in Government loans bearing interest at 4 per cent., a separate detail should be submitted, and the rate of interest noted at foot of statement B. All charges of these investments, including commission payable to the Bank on purchase or sale or on realisation of interest, must be borne by the fund.

13. Without the special authority of the Government of India no loans to any person or corporation can either be made direct from a public treasury, or contracted with any banker under the authority of any officer of Government, save under the express sanction of law. But when advances are made under Act XXIV of 1870 (Oudh Taluqdars' Relief Act), those only which

exceed Rs. 10,000 require previous sanction of the Supreme Government, while smaller ones are to be reported by the local administration in a quarterly statement: advances made under this Act bear interest at 5 per cent. It is the duty of the Accountant General to draw attention to any of these orders which he may believe to have been infringed.

14. Local Governments sometimes ask by what equal instalments in a given number of years, or in how many years by instalments of a fixed amount, a certain loan could be recovered at a named rate of interest; if A be the amount advanced, 100 r the annual rate per cent., p the amount paid each year including interest, and t the number of years, the following formula will give the answer:—

$$A\,r\,(1+r)^t = p\,\overline{(1+r)^t - 1}$$

If payments be due half-yearly, r will be halved and t doubled. The proportions in which p should be credited to the loan and to interest could be worked out by a complicated formula, but the simplest and best plan will be on each occasion to calculate the amount of interest due, and credit the surplus to the loan.

The annexed table will facilitate replies to such references; it shows the instalments by which a loan of one lac of rupees would be refunded by periodical instalments in a given number of years, interest being calculated at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent.

In the left hand column under each term, interest is added, and recovery of the instalment due made, at the end of each year; in the right hand column interest and instalment are supposed to be due half-yearly.

Per cent.	Five years.		Ten years.		Fifteen years.		Twenty years.		Twenty-five years.		Thirty years.	
4	22,463·0	11,132·4	12,329·2	6,115·65	8,994·14	4,464·96	7,358·18	3,655·55	6,401·21	3,182·31	5,783·01	2,876·78
4½	22,779·3	11,278·9	12,637·9	6,264·19	9,311·41	4,619·94	7,687·64	3,817·69	6,743·92	3,351·84	6,139·15	3,053·53
5	23,097·6	11,425·7	12,950·3	6,414·69	9,634·21	4,777·76	8,024·25	3,983·62	7,095·23	3,525·8	6,505·15	3,235·33

15. Rules for accounting for advances made under Act XXIV of 1871 (Local Public Works Loan Act) have been published in the *Gazette of India* of 27th April 1872 and 1st March 1873, and have the force of law. The loans will be made from the Provincial balance, and any for a sum less than Rs. 50,000 will not require the previous sanction of the Government of India. The orders sanctioning the loan will record its conditions precisely, and from these orders the heading of the subsidiary register can be filled up. Interest is payable half-yearly, and (though the rules are silent on this point) will probably be charged from date of advance, and be subject to a charge of compound interest if not paid on due date. The annual statement required by pararagph XII of the rules should be in form A annexed hereto until some other is prescribed by Government; a repayment due but not made should be shown in *red* ink in column of "Amount repaid," but it will not of course affect the balance, and a foot note should be appended explaining that items shown in red, though due, are not yet realised.

P.S.—Circular No. 115 is embodied herein and therefore may be marked as cancelled.

I have, &c.,

H. A. MANGLES,

Officiating Comptroller General.

A.

Statement of Special Loans to Municipalities, &c., during 1869-70.

Amount of Loans sanctioned.	Rate of Interest.	Date of Orders authorizing the Loans.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced.	Total.	Amount repaid.	Balance.	Amount of Interest received or credited to Revenue.	Balance of Interest unpaid.
		1869-70.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rs. A. P.									
52,00,000 0 0	4	Finl. Dept., Govt. of India, 28th Feb. 1867, No 1171 ...	42,00,000 0 0	9,50,000 0 0	51,50,000 0 0	.....	51,50,000 0 0	1,82,621 14 8	
6,30,000 0 0	4	Finl. Dept., Govt. of India, 25th March 1869, No. 1519	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2,00,000 0 0	5	Finl. Dept., Govt. of India, 5th July 1869, No. 1753 ...	.....	35,154 10 11	35,154 10 11	10,000 0 0	25,154 10 11	968 0 1	
12,80,000 0 0	4	Finl. Dept., Govt. of India, 27th Feb. 1869, No. 1219, and 8th July 1869, No. 1862.	.....	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	.....	50,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	
.....	8	.....	6,19,283 8 3	.....	6,19,283 8 3	6,19,283 8 3	.....	1,14,225 14 7	
.....	4	Bombay Acts XIII of 1863 and II of 1865, and Bombay Govt. Resolution No. 1389, dated 27th July 1865.	37,91,175 0 4	.....	37,91,175 0 4	11,243 0 0	37,79,927 0 4	1,51,591 13 4	
.....	Nil	Bombay Govt.	... 1,22,724 0 0	.....	1,22,724 0 0	92,800 0 0	29,924 0 0	.....	
20,000 0 0	5	Madras Govt. Order of 11th August 1869, No. 1112, Public Dept.	.....	11,006 12 8	11,006 12 8	.....	11,006 12 8	.....	
...		TOTAL ...							

(a) 2 per cent. additional appropriated to form a Sinking Fund.

Several loans are struck out, as sample entries only are required for guidance.

B.

Sinking Funds for redemption of Loan during 1869-70.

Receipts.				Payments.				Balance.			
	Total.			Total.							
Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.	Cash.			Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.	Cash.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		1869-70.									
84,000 0 0	96,471 3 1	1,38,800 0 0	97,963 5 5	.....	97,276 3 9			1,38,800 0 0	896 2 4	90 2 2	
500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	479 4 11			500 0 0	.....	20 11 1	

O. S. G. P.—No. 69 C. G.—

No 194

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, for information.

Comptroller Genl's Office,
The 17th May 1873.

J. Mitchell
Offg Dy Comptroller Genl.

Comp
Mell.

1873
Financial Department.
From
The Comptroller General.
Dated 15th & Recd 26th
May 1873.
No 194.
Encl:

Copy of Letter
dated 9th January
to Finance Secretary
to Madras Govt
& Enclosures -
Retained in Secret
Records.

(With one spare copy)

Recorded 4th June 1873.
Rev 785

C. 27/5 Aug

Govt. of {1873} Madras.

Financial

Dated June 4
Recd. Encl.

G. O. 4 June, 1873, No. 785.

Nos. 38. 39.

cording circular by the
mptroller Genl. of Accts.
lating to the Accts. to
kept for Special loans
ven by Govt. to individu
ls or Corporations