9/12

Financial (1897) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 1046

Dated 14-12-97

INDEXED.

15/15

9-12-97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Stating, with remarks, that the proposal to construct poly-metrical tables, showing the distances between police stations, tahsils & other civil offices, should be abandoned.

Recd 4.30 P.M. 13/12/97

T 14/12/97

G.O.						Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
no/003/98							

Madras Manual [illegible] Vol VIII & Routes in the Madras Presy [illegible] removed 17/7/97

Route book Vol III [illegible]

Financial (1897) Department.

[illegible] 17/7/97

CURRENT No. 2004

CHIEF SECRETARY -4 JUL. 1897 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

From

The Accountant General
Madras

Order

No. 1989

Dated 3 July 1897
Received 4th July 97
Registered 5th July 97
Enclosures 2
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding Board's Proceedings containing the report on the proposal to construct polymetrical tables and suggesting to compile a table showing the distances between Police, Tahsil and other civil offices which may be used as the standard both by this office and by the controlling officers.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	894	Fin	19. 12. 86
	721	"	29. 10. 86
	939	Pub	25. 9. 88 Se.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 443, 25th November 1896.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(Land Revenue).

Read—the following Government Order, No. 721, Financial, dated 29th October 1896:—

Read—the following letter from the Accountant-General, dated 9th October 1896, No. 3133:—

I have the honour to bring to your notice that under Rule 1, Article 1292 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Audit officer is expected to check the distances entered in travelling allowance bills by any means that may be available, such as polymetrical tables, route-book, &c.; but where it is not possible so to check them, the distances passed by the controlling officer may be taken as correct and his check may be considered sufficient.

The only means available in this office is the route-book published by the Quarter-master-General for the use of troops and this office checks the distances of places given therein under Madras Government Order, No. 939, Public, dated 25th September 1888.

I would enquire whether Government thinks it advisable to supplement the information given in this book by the preparation of polymetrical tables, showing the distances between police station Tehsils and other civil offices.

Order—No. 721, Financial, dated 29th October 1896.

The Accountant-General's letter will be referred to the Board of Revenue, the Inspector-General of Police, the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and the Controller of Military Accounts for favour of remarks, as to the necessity of the construction of the proposed tables, and for information as to what materials at present exist for checking distances, besides the Route-book, Railway guides, &c.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. L. HANNAY,
for Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
" Controller of Military Accounts.

Resolution—No. 443, dated 25th November 1896.

Referred to Collectors for early report.

2. With reference to the correction slip No. 124 attached to Article 1290 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations, Collectors are requested to state what means are at present adopted for scrutinizing the distances entered in the travelling allowance bills countersigned by them in cases in which the stations are not shown either in the Route-book or in Railway guides.

3. Any cases not yet brought to notice in which the Route-book has been found to give distances incorrectly, owing to opening of new roads, &c., should also be reported.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Secretary.

To all Collectors, except Madras.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

1896.

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

Printed December th.

Proceedings, No. 443, 25*th* *November* 1896.

Referring to Collectors for early report Government Order enquiring as to the necessity for the preparation of polymetrical tables to supplement the information given in the route-book for checking travelling allowance bills.

1897
Fin Dept.
No. 2
G. No. 2067

G93 — 9758 Ag

Bd. 174. 21.5.97.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

Printed June 8th.

Proceedings, No. 174, 21st May 1897.

MAY.

Forwarding to the Accountant-General Board's report on the proposal to construct polymetrical tables showing distances between police station, tahsil and other civil offices to supplement the information given in the route-book for checking travelling allowance bills.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
15 JUN 97
MADRAS

1516

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(Land Revenue).

Read—again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 443, dated 25th November 1896.

Abstract.—Referring to Collectors for early report Government Order enquiring as to the necessity for the preparation of polymetrical tables to supplement the information given in the route-book for checking travelling allowance bills.

B

[illegible]

Read—the following Government Order, No. 894, Financial, dated 19th December 1896:—

Read—again the following Government Order, Mis. No. 721, Financial, dated 29th October 1896:—

Read—the following letter from F. C. HARRISON, Esq., Officiating Accountant-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 9th October 1896, No. 3133:—

I have the honour to bring to your notice that under rule 1, Article 1292, of the Civil Service Regulations, the audit officer is expected to check the distances entered in travelling allowance bills by any means that may be available, such as polymetrical tables, route-book, &c., but where it is not possible so to check them the distances passed by the controlling officer may be taken as correct and his check may be considered sufficient.

2. The only means available in this office is the route-book published by the Quartermaster-General for the use of troops, and this office checks the distances of places given therein under Madras Government Order, No. 939, Public, dated 25th September 1888.

3. I would inquire whether Government thinks it advisable to supplement the information given in this book by the preparation of polymetrical tables showing the distances between police station, tahsil and other civil offices.

Order—Mis. No. 721, Financial, dated 29th October 1896.

The Accountant-General's letter will be referred to the Board of Revenue, the Inspector-General of Police, the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and the Controller of Military Accounts, for favour of remarks as to the necessity of the construction of the proposed tables and for information as to what materials at present exist for checking distances besides the route-book, railway guides, &c.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. T. ARUNDEL,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
„ Inspector-General of Police.
„ Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
„ Controller of Military Accounts.

Copy

Read—also the following letter from H. O'C. CARDOZO, Esq., c.i.e., Superintendent, Madras Survey, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 11th November 1896, No. 114-G.:—

[Reference—Government Order, Mis. No. 721, Financial, dated 29th October 1896, referring, for remarks of the Superintendent of Survey, letter from the Accountant-General regarding checking of distances in travelling allowance bills by route-book, &c., and preparation of polymetrical tables.]

I have the honour to report that the distance between any two places can be taken with scale and compass from a map in a few seconds.

2. The distance of most of the important villages from their taluk head-quarters is given in Volume III of Macleane's Manual of Administration.

3. If it is considered desirable to publish polymetrical tables, I would suggest that the names of places between which distances are required should be sent to this office by officers who have to check travelling allowance bills. The distances will be taken from the best map available and the tables can then be compiled without difficulty.

Read—also the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. SAWYER, Controller of Military Accounts, Madras Command, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 1st December 1896, No. 839-G.:—

With reference to Financial Department No. 721, dated 29th October 1896, I have the honour to state that when bills on account of mileage allowance or travelling batta are received in the audit offices under my control, the distances are checked by means of railway guides and distance certificates signed either by district staff officers or by the civil authorities at stations where there are no district staff officers, these certificates being recorded for future guidance.

2. The construction of the proposed polymetrical tables would save much clerical labour and would facilitate the adjustment of claims, in the settlement of which delay now occurs for want of the necessary certificates.

Read—also the following letter from M. HAMMICK, Esq., I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 4th December 1896, No. 4790:—

With reference to Government Order, No. 721, Financial, dated 29th October I have the 1896, honour to say that at present no other means for testing the length of journeys exist than these—

(*a*) The route-book.
(*b*) Railway guides.
(*c*) Local knowledge of the audit officers.
(*d*) The distances given in Dr. Macleane's Manual, which, however, is never used, the distance there being, I believe, distances read off from the map in a straight line from place to place.

2. The question is, whether the greater accuracy which would be gained by the use of polymetrical tables would cause a saving in travelling allowances which would make it worth while to construct such tables. It would not be difficult, as far as the police are concerned, to obtain from each Superintendent a statement of the distances by the nearest route from each police station to all the neighbouring stations and to compile these statements of distances into a book which could be used to check travelling bills. Rapid journeys, however, which alone entitle an officer to draw *mileage*, are of more than 20 miles in length and it is seldom that a police officer makes such journeys from station to station, the distance between stations being, as a rule, less than 20 miles. Mileage is usually drawn only when an officer is proceeding to

the scene of a crime in a remote village, and no polymetrical table could give us much help in calculating such distances. It would, however, no doubt, be useful to have a set of tables giving the distances between all police stations, and I see no objection to Superintendents, with the help, perhaps, of the Local Fund Engineers, being directed to prepare such tables for each district. These tables might be checked by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and printed under his direction in the most convenient form possible for ready reference. Each district could then be supplied with copies of the district tables for use.

Order—No. 894, Financial, dated 19th December 1896.

The foregoing replies will be communicated to the Accountant-General, who will be requested to be so good as to consider and report as to the best course to be adopted.

2. The Board of Revenue will be requested to forward its report direct to the Accountant-General for consideration with the other replies.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. L. HANNAY,
for Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ Accountant-General.

READ—also file of Collectors' replies to Board's Proceedings, No. 443, dated 25th November 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 174, dated 21st May 1897.

In its order, No. 721, Financial, dated 29th October 1896, the Government called for a report on the proposal of the Accountant-General to construct polymetrical tables showing distances between police station, tahsil and other civil offices to supplement the information given in the route book for checking the distances entered in travelling allowance bills. The points on which information was required were—

(1) whether there is any necessity for the construction of the proposed tables, and

(2) what materials exist for checking distances besides the route-book, railway guides, &c.

In paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 894, Financial, dated 19th December 1896, Government has directed that the Board's report should be forwarded direct to the Accountant-General for consideration with replies from other officers on the same subject.

2. No report has yet been received from the Collector of Tinnevelly. The replies received from the Collectors of the remaining districts show that the means at present available for testing the length of journeys entered in travelling allowance bills are:—

A. General.

(1) Route-book.
(2) Railway guides.

(3) Taluk and district survey maps which are drawn to a certain scale from which distances can be ascertained roughly with a compass.

(4) Settlement registers of villages which contain information as to the distance of each village from the taluk head-quarter station.

(5) Mile stones fixed on the roads by the Local Fund Department.
(6) Local knowledge of countersigning officers.

B. Local.

(7) *Ganjám.*—Table of distances published in the District Gazette, dated 6th January 1896.

not available already.

(8) *Gódávari.*—Authoritative table of distances in the delta issued by the Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

(9) *Nellore.*—Local Fund map showing the length of the roads and the number of the miles at which towns and important villages are situated.

(10) *Tanjore.*—Table of distances specially prepared by the Local Fund Engineer for important places.

(11) *Madura.*—List of villages comprised in the several sanitary circles with distance from the head-quarter of each circle.

(12) *South Canara.*—Dawk rates published under Standing Order No. 208 (New Edition).

3. The question is whether in addition to the above records, polymetrical tables should also be constructed. The Collectors of North Arcot (Mr. Wynne) and Cuddapah (Mr. Tate) point out that tables such as those proposed by the Accountant-General would be practically useless, as in this Presidency Revenue officers move from one village to another, and tables showing distances between "civil offices" would not show the distance of an actual march in one case out of a hundred. Mr. Tate adds that in the absence of any suspicion of general dishonesty or inaccuracy on the part of Government servants in the matter, it is unnecessary to draw up any table of distances which very likely would not be referred to by checking officials. The Collector of Salem (Mr. Sim,) reports that Divisional officers who ought to know the distances of their divisions check the bills of their Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and their establishments and the Head-quarter office checks the bills of Divisional officers, either by its own knowledge or by scrutinizing the certificates which those officers have to attach to their own bills. It is said that this check has proved sufficient hitherto and that while the possible errors are small, the amount of batta involved is so insignificant that it is hardly necessary to insist on anything more accurate. The Collector of Ganjám observes that except along metalled roads, where the distances are given either in the route-book or in the table of distances referred to in paragraph 2 *supra*, a march of over 20 miles, for which alone *mileage* is admissible, is scarcely possible, or at all events it is very rare, and would attract the attention of the countersigning officer, who is nearly always in a position to judge of the correctness of the claim.

4. The only officers who are in favour of the proposal to construct polymetrical tables are Messrs. Atkinson, H. A. Stuart and Bradley. They urge that the construction of such tables would secure a correct and uniform record for checking travelling allowance bills, but they do not state how such tables are to be compiled, or whether they should be confined to metalled roads.

5. The Board considers that there is no necessity for the compilation of polymetrical tables. The means already available for checking distances shown in travelling allowance bills appear to be sufficient. It is true that the audit officer has often no means of testing the accuracy of the figures, but the controlling officer who is required to countersign the bill can generally check the distances, and as pointed out by some Collectors, the check is only important in the case of marches of 20 miles and more. Some questions may arise in connection with marches of less than 5 miles, but it is hardly likely that a polymetrical table "showing distances between police stations and civil offices" would be of any use in such cases. It must always be impossible to record the exact distance travelled, whenever the route lies off a measured road, and even the test of the map and a pair of compasses is inaccurate. But such marches are often required, and the best officers are those who do

not always follow the beaten track. General tables of distances would, therefore, provide a very imperfect book of reference for the audit officer, and for the local officers they are not much wanted.

6. From the replies received from the Collectors of the marginally-noted districts with reference to paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, No. 443, dated 25th November 1896, it appears that the route-book requires correction in several cases. The Collectors' reports will be forwarded to the Quarter master-General for the favour of the necessary action with reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 939, Public, dated 25th September 1888, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 915, dated 29th October 1888.

Ganjám.
Vizagapatam.
Kistna.
Kurnool.
Chingleput.
South Arcot.
Madura.
Nilgiris.
South Canara.
Malabar.

7

C

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Secretary.

(True Copy.)

Ag. Second Assistant.

To the Accountant-General, with copy of Board's Proceedings, No. 443, dated 25th November 1896.
,, all Collectors.
Copy to the Quartermaster-General with Collector's reports and with copy of Board's Proceedings, No. 443, dated 25th November 1896.

Exd. A. F. Eccleston.

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CURRENT No. 2004

Gazetted Audit DEPARTMENT.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Accountant-General's Office,
3rd July 1897.

No. 1989

From
F. C. Harrison Esqre.
Offg. ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To
THE Chief Secretary to Government
Financial Department.

SIR,

B

With reference to Government Order No. 894 Financial dated the 19th of December/96, I have the honour to forward the proceedings of the Board of Revenue No. 174 Land Revenue dated 21st May 1897 containing the Boards report on the proposal to construct polymetrical tables.

The question of the compilation of polymetrical tables arose out of the rule in Article 1292 (1) Civil Service Regulations under which the Audit Officer is expected to check the distances entered in the travelling allowance bills. I find that this check as exercised by this office is very imperfect. The route book which is the only means by which this is now done has been compiled in a way which can hardly facilitate reference. In the first place there is no exhaustive index. The one in it contains the names of the most important places and the distances from these as centres to other minor places. The distances between the minor places cannot be exactly determined and where it can be, it is by going through the detailed routes in the body of the book — a process productive of much waste of time.

It would therefore be advisable in my opinion to compile a table showing the distances between police, tahsil and other Civil Offices which may be used as the standard both by this office and by the controlling officers. In its preparation any existing material, whether the route book, Public Works Department or Local Fund Department tables or Mackane's Manual can be utilized. For distances between villages and out of the way places not shown in these tables, the countersignature of the controlling officer will be accepted as sufficient as provided in Article 1292(1) Civil Service Regulations. In other cases the account office cannot, I think, divest itself of the duty of checking distances because the controlling officers are expected to check them.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servant,

J. Marrison
Offg: Accountant General.

[G./25]
1,000—14-12-96.

C 1/12/7
R 6/12/97

Financial DEPARTMENT

C. No. 2001.

~~H. E. THE GOVERNOR.~~
THE HON'BLE ~~MR.~~ Sir Henry BLISS, K.C.I.E.
~~THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.~~
The Hon'ble Mr Grose C.I.E.

SUBJECT.

Proposal to construct polymetrical tables for checking travelling allowance bills.

FOR ORDERS.

Rev
d.o. } Depts for counter-initials

G.O. No. 721 Finl. d 29 Octr/96. D

Under rule 1 Art. 1292 of the Civil Service Regulations ~~the~~ an Audit Officer is expected to check the distances entered in travelling allowance bills by any means that may be available, such as polymetrical tables, route books &c; but where it is not possible so to check them the distances passed by the Controlling Officer may be taken as correct and his check may be considered sufficient. In October last the Accountant General reported, with reference to this rule, that the only means available in his office was the route book published by the

Quarter Master-General for the use of troops and that his office checked the distances of places given therein under G.O. No. 939 Pub. d/ 25th Septr. 1888. He enquired whether Govt. thought it advisable to supplement the information given in this book by the preparation of polymetrical tables showing the distances between police stations, tahsils and other civil offices. The Acctt. General's letter was referred for the remarks of the Board of Revenue, the Inspr. Genl. of Police, the Supdt. Revenue Survey and the Controller of Military Accounts, as to the necessity for the construction of the proposed tables and for information as to ~~the necessity~~ what materials at present exist for checking distances, besides the route-book, railway guides &c.—

2 - The replies from these authorities are printed in

Board's

C

G.O. No. 721 Fin., d/ 29/10/96. D

E

Board's Pros. No. 174 d/ 21st May/97 forming enclosure 1 to C. No. 2004 read above. The Supdt. Rev. Survey reports that the distance ~~from~~ between any two places can be taken with scale and compass from a map in a few seconds; that the distance of most of the important villages from their taluk head-quarters is given in Vol. III of Maclean's Manual of Administration; but that if it is considered desirable to publish polymetrical tables he would suggest that the names of places between which ~~it is~~ distances are required should be sent to his office by officers who have to check travelling allowance bills; that the distances would then be taken from the best map available and the tables compiled without difficulty.

The Controller of Mily. Acctts. states that in the audit offices under his control the distances are checked by means of railway guides and distance certificates signed either by district staff officers or by the civil authorities at stations where there are no district staff offices, these certificates being recorded for future guidance. The Controller is of opinion that the construction of the proposed polymetrical tables would save much clerical labour and would facilitate the adjustment of claims in the settlement of which delay now occurs for want of the necessary certificates.

The I.G. of Police reports that no other means for testing the length of journeys exist than the route-book, railway guides, local knowledge of audit offices and the distances given in Dr. Macleane's Manual, which* however, he says, is never used, the distances there being those read off from the map in a straight line from place to place. The Inspr. Genl. thinks that the question depends on whether the greater accuracy which would be gained by the use of polymetrical tables

* These distances were supplied it is understood by the Survey Office but the arrangement of Dr. Macleane's Manual, Vol III, is so complicated that there would be no saving of time in using it
Cwd

would cause a saving in travelling allowances which would make it worth while to construct such tables, ~~This~~ it may be remarked, is not the consideration on which the Accountant Genl. & the Controller recommend the construction of the proposed tables. The very imperfect check at present exercised, the saving of ~~much~~ clerical labour and the facility with which claims would be adjusted, in the settlement of which delay now occurs, are the main reasons advanced by the account offices. The Inspr. General of Police states, however, that it would not be difficult, as far as the police are concerned, to obtain from each Supdt. a statement of the distances by the nearest route from each police station to all the neighbouring stations and to compile these statements of distances into a book which could be used to check travelling bills; but rapid journeys, he states, which alone entitle an officer to draw mileage, are of more than 20 miles in length and it is seldom that a police officer makes such journeys from station to station the distance between stations being as a rule less than 20 miles, ~~that~~ Mileage is, he points out, usually drawn only when an officer is proceeding to the scene of a crime in a remote village, and no polymetrical table could give much help in calculating such distances. The Inspr. Genl. however admits that it would be useful to have a set of tables giving the distances between all police stations and he sees no objection to Supdts with the help of Local Fund Engineers being directed to prepare such tables for each district, these tables being checked by the Supdt, Rev. Survey, and printed under his direction in the most convenient form possible for ready reference.

The Board of Revenue after consulting Collectors comes to the conclusion that there is no necessity for the compilation of polymetrical tables,

the

the means already available for checking distances shown in travelling allowance bills appearing to it to be sufficient. The Board remarks that though the audit officer has often no means of testing the accuracy of the figures, the controlling officer who is required to countersign the bill can generally check the distances, the check being only important in the case of marches of 20 miles and more; that some questions may arise in connection with marches of less than 5 miles, but that it is hardly likely that a polymetrical table showing distances between police stations and civil offices would be of any use in such cases; that it must always be impossible to record the exact distance travelled whenever the route lies off a measured road, and that even the test of the map and a pair of compasses is inaccurate; that such marches are often required and that the best officers are those who do not always follow the beaten track. The Board therefore considers that general tables of distances would provide a very imperfect book of reference for the audit officer, while for the local officers they are not much wanted.

3. The Accountant General, who was, with reference to the foregoing replies, requested to consider and report as to the best course to be adopted, states that the check as exercised by his office is very imperfect as the route-book which is the only means by which this is now done has been compiled in a way which can hardly facilitate reference; that in the first place there is no exhaustive index; that the ~~as~~ index in ~~it~~ the route book contains the names of the most important places and the distances from these as centres to other minor places; that the distances between the minor places cannot be exactly determined, and where it can be, it is by going

through

G.O. No. 894 Jul., d. 19th Decr. 96.

B

C No. 2006.

I consider that this would be enough and of considerable use.

through the detailed routes in the body of the book, a process productive of much waste of time. The Acctt General is therefore of opinion that it would be advisable to compile a table showing the distances between police, tahsil deputy Tahsil and other civil offices which may be used as the standard both by his office and by ~~the~~ controlling officers. He considers that in its preparation any existing material may be utilized. ~~It is submitted that the suggestion of the Inspr. Genl. of Police that Superintendents be directed to prepare such tables for each district with the help of Local Fund Engineers, these tables being checked and printed in the most convenient form by the Supdt., Revenue Survey, may be adopted.~~ The Accountant General states that for distances between villages and out of the way places not shown in these tables the countersignature of the controlling officer will be accepted as sufficient as provided in Art. 1292(1) C.S. Regns. In other cases the account office cannot, he thinks, "divest itself of the duty of checking distances because the controlling officers are expected to check them."

4. It will thus be seen that though the Supdt, Rev. Survey, the Inspr. Genl. of Police and the Board of Revenue are not in favour of the preparation of the proposed polymetrical tables, the Inspr. Genl. of Police admits their usefulness, while the two account officers, the Controller & the Actt. Genl., consider them very necessary. ~~Their preparation may, as submitted above, be undertaken as proposed by the I.G. of Police~~.

The I.G. is not altogether against the plan
Cm S

5. It is submitted that in a matter like this the opinions of the Account officers, who actually experience the difficulties in checking T. A bills, should prevail. The Tables might, as suggested by the I.G. of

H.S.
17/7/97

B

Police be prepared ~~up~~ in the first instance by Supdts of Police in communication with Local Fund Engineers and then forwarded to the Supdt, Madras Survey, for completion and compilation; the Supdt. consulting both the Acct Genl and the Controller of Mily Accounts before finally ~~deciding~~ issuing the tables

Cm S.
24.7.97.

Please see my remarks on the margin of the note for orders. The A.G.'s proposal is I consider a good one and I submit that the Officers to prepare the tables should be Collectors in communication with their subordinates, the Supts of Police & the L. F. Engineers. It would not be difficult to add to what the A.G. suggests the measured distances between public bungalows and between the usual camping grounds or even villages along all the main roads of every district

24/7/97

Polymetrical tables will ~~necessitate~~ do much injustice to officers travelling in a district if mechanically applied as they will be in the A. G's Office for the distance between two places as the crow flies may be much less than that by the shortest practicable route. I know many places in Tanjore where it is so. Cltr. c/ very easily [illegible] aid of the Lt. [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ prepare such statements as the C.I. suggests but the labour of compiling and cross referencing them should not be imposed on the Collrs. That work can be well done in the A. G's office.

[illegible]

27.7.97.

I am inclined to agree with Mr Stokes

S.J.

Recd 26/11/97

The compilation of these tables will no doubt give the A.G. a nominal check wh. will satisfy his official scruples. The result however will be a lot more official correspondence because the actual distance travelled along path or road will not necessarily correspond with the distance in the tables. To compile the tables will involve a very great amount of labour throughout the Presy with no commensurate advantage. If the A.G. came up with chapter & verse of errors detected, he wd have a better case. I think the proposal should be negatived.

AA 30.11.97

So do I.
JG
4/12/97

RA
1/12/97

Financial Dept

C. No. 2004

[printed on page 2 of Bd's Pros No. ~~443~~ 174 of ~~25.11.96~~ 21.5.92]

Read again G.O. No 721 Finl of 29.10.96

- Pros of the Bd. of Rev (L.R) No. 443 of 25.11.96

— again G.O. No. 894 Finl: of 19.12.96.

[printed on p. 4 of Bd's pros No. 174 of 21.5.92]

- Pros of the Bd. of Rev (L.R) No. 174 of 21.5 92

(a) - Letter from the Acct Genl No. 1989 of 3.7.92

CS

Order No. 1046 of 14 Dec 97
Finl

The Govt. considers that the compilation of polymetrical tables would involve a large amount of labour with no commensurate advantage and that the proposal to construct them should therefore be abandoned.

(From Order)

Cwd 8.12.97.

AA 8.12.97

Special Order

Done [illegible] 18/12/97.

Acct Genl (all above 9)
Board of Rev (L.R) - (as above)
Supdt Rev Survey (as above)
I.G. Police (as above)
Controller of Mily Accts (as above)

with copy of Bd's Pros. No. 174. of 21.5 92.

[illegible] letter copy [illegible]

Despd 16/12/97

When given for copying 9/12
When copied 11/12
When examined 11/12
When signed
1897.

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
189 , DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

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