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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Political (or Poles) DEPARTMENT.

Cons. 24 Oct. 57

G.O. No. 1047 Press Mis.

77-78

Dated 2 — 6 — 18 57

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 77. Read the following letter from Colonel W. E. BAKER, Secretary to the Government of India; to H. FORBES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated Fort William, the 24th April 1857, No. 1961.

SIR,

Your letter No. 352 of the 23rd February last, having been laid before the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, I am directed to inform you, that the explanation it affords of the circumstances under which the Government of Madras accorded its sanction to works as emergent which cannot be brought within the interpretation of that term laid down by the Government of India, and of how it happened that such sanctions continued to be given for some short period after the instructions of the Government of India had been received at Madras, has been considered satisfactory.

2. The Governor General in Council however observes, that although the Madras Government, in deference to what are understood to be his views, has now revoked all the sanctions thus given to works that cannot be held to be emergent, as that word has been defined by the Government of India, yet that certain of these works are still considered by the Right Honorable the Governor of Madras in Council to be really of an emergent nature, and that His Lordship in Council has consequently requested that he may be informed in detail of the opinions of the Government of India, regarding each of them, so that the decisions come to may be accepted as standards for reference in all similar cases in future.

3. But before entering into the individual claims to be considered emergent which may be advanced on behalf of the several classes of works thus brought forward, I have been directed again to request the attention of the Madras Government to the main principles by which the Supreme Government desires to regulate the expenditure on all Public Works whatever, so that in the discussion of what after all are chiefly matters of detail, the primary objects aimed at shall run no risk of being lost sight of or unintentionally defeated.

4. The Budget rules impose certain restrictions on the powers of sanction of Public Works expenditure. But those restrictions far from being designed with any view to thwart or impede the provincial administrations in carrying out works of improvement, are on the contrary intended to further that end; and it is confidently believed that they are well adapted to the objects for which they have been designed. The necessity of checking all wastefull outlay and of securing the most beneficial application of the funds of the State, would, under any circumstances, be a paramount duty; but where the wants of the country are so large, and the available means to provide for those wants so limited, this duty is rendered still more binding.

5. The Budget rules are then principally framed to ensure a comprehensive view being taken of the requirements of the country as a whole; to oppose, as far as possible, the consideration of isolated designs and to enforce all projects being contemplated as parts of a combined system; to check inconsiderate and therefore wasteful expenditure by demanding deliberation, care and foresight in the sanction of all outlay; to cause all projects that are submitted for approval to be sufficiently matured; and to give a due preponderance to those designs which are in themselves most important to the country, or which, from the greater care that has been bestowed on their elaboration, are best fitted for immediate execution. That the attainment of these ends is most essential to the satisfactory management of the Public Works of the Empire is beyond dispute, while it is no less manifest that the objects at which they are aimed, would be entirely defeated by allowing any loose interpretation of the exception which is permitted to meet the case of truly emergent or extraordinary works.

6. Nor is it to be lost sight of that the available funds being limited, if the expenditure is increased in one direction it must be restricted in another; and that if greater laxity were tolerated in the sanction of exceptional works, a corresponding diminution must very soon be made in the powers given to meet ordinary cases.

7. It is quite certain that the wants of the country will, for an indefinite period, far exceed the means at the disposal of the State either as regards the provision of funds, or the supply of

the necessary means of superintendence. No work therefore should be proposed even, which is not much wanted, and which will not in point of utility be well worth its cost. But more than this the mere fact of the great usefulness of a work can never alone be a sufficient reason for bringing it forward without reference to other projected works, with the execution of some one or other of which the introduction and immediate prosecution of any new design can hardly fail to interfere. Still less if the necessity for any work has been overlooked when other projects have been brought forward, discussed and approved, can any suddenly discovered present utility be held to be a sufficient reason for setting aside or delaying the works already deliberately sanctioned, and for hurriedly undertaking that last thought of, which is likely to be comparatively immature.

8. In making these observations, the Governor General in Council does not fail to appreciate the difficulties that may at first naturally be met with in carrying out a new system of administration such as that lately introduced into this department. It will doubtless happen that until a greater degree of perfection has been given to the new organization, many really important works will continue to be overlooked, or will not be foreseen at the proper time. Habits of forethought in these matters have not hitherto been sufficiently cultivated by any of the local Governments, and every allowance should be made for present short comings. But, at the same time, His Lordship in Council must insist upon the great importance of the closest possible adherence to the main principles of the Budget, as already laid down, and must reiterate that, excepting in cases of actual emergency, sanction should only be given to works under the regular rules, and that the term emergency must be strictly interpreted to mean a sudden and unavoidable necessity.

9. I am further desired to point out, in reference to the foregoing remarks, that up to the present time, the Public Works administration of most of the other Provinces of India has been carried on, without experiencing the necessity for stretching the exceptional rule regarding emergent works beyond the limit which the Government of India intended, when that rule was laid down; and it is hoped that the Government of Madras, also, will henceforth be able to restrain the demands for the exceptional sanction of works, without suffering any real detriment or even inconvenience.

10. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council next directs me to express his concurrence in the observations of the Madras Government regarding the propriety of excluding all repairs from the list of emergent sanctions.

11. With reference to supplemental sanctions, they too should be kept distinct from sanctions given to emergent works; nor should they be classed with those works authorized within the limits of the lac fund. The Government of Madras is authorized to give its sanction to supplemental estimates, within the limits laid down in the rules of the 1st August 1856, and under the general restrictions which apply to those classes of works the outlay on which was directed to be provided for by the crore.

12. I now proceed to reply in detail to the special cases referred to in your letter under consideration. And, first, will be taken those cases of doubtful emergency before objected to by the Government of India, regarding which explanations are offered in your letter under reply.

13. The first of these is Clive's Battery so far as the works in this case arose from the necessity for restoring the Battery, which had been partially dismantled in order to form the Railway Terminus, they have somewhat of the character of repairs. But the "alterations and improvements" which were new works might, for any thing that is said to the contrary, have been as well thought of before, and entered in the last Budget. And assuming the work to be as important as the Right Honorable the Governor of Madras in Council believes it to be, the fact that it was omitted from the Budget, is a clear proof of want of forethought and deliberate arrangement in the Officers of the Department of Public Works, whose duty it certainly was to have determined how this Battery should be replaced or remodelled before it was allowed to be dismantled. It is to correct all such systematic proceedings that the annual Budget is specially designed.

14. As this work is partly in the nature of a repair, and as it has no doubt already been carried out, it may be charged against the general revenues, and not against the lac fund.

15. The next case is, that of the Madras Privies. The Governor General in Council is still of opinion that this is distinctly a municipal work, which ought to be charged against municipal funds. If the money cannot now be recovered from the municipality, there is of course no help for it; but in this event it should be held to be a charge against the share of the crore allotted to the Madras Presidency.

16. But supposing these buildings to have been rightly undertaken by the Government, and to have been as urgently necessary as is stated, and that means existed for undertaking them without interfering with other arrangements, they should certainly have been thought of before and entered in the last Budget.

17. The last of these cases is, that of the metalling for the first time of the Seegoor Ghaut road leading to Ootacamund. In its character it is analogous to the preceding case. All that is urged is, that the work was one that would be very convenient to travellers of a certain class. This no doubt is an excellent reason for the Government taking it into consideration on a general review, and in connexion with all other contemplated new roads or improvements of old roads, and for inserting it in the Budget if, after such consideration, it was determined that no other work had a better claim for the money and the superintendence that it would require. But it is no reason for suddenly determining to do that which could have been little more necessary now than it has been for many years past, and no reason for suddenly diverting money and means of supervision from other sanctioned works, without the opportunity of judging whether the same money might not have been better spent, and the same means of supervision more usefully applied elsewhere.

18. The Government of India however need not appeal to general principles alone in support of the objections it raised against this particular work, since a confirmation of the justice of its views has been furnished by the Madras Government itself, when on the 30th January last, they directed the sanction to be cancelled in full. Neither is the Governor General in Council surprised at this result, for that it has now been ascertained that the whole sum first sanctioned "will not be required, as parts of the road are now proposed to be altered," would appear to be the natural consequence of a hurried and immature project.

19. In connexion with this matter, I am directed to point out; that the 6th paragraph of your letter No. 352 of the 23rd February, now under reply, in which the necessity for this sanction is still maintained, must have been written inadvertantly and in forgetfulness of the 6th paragraph of the Resolution No. 233 of the 20th January preceding, by which that sanction had been set aside nearly a month before.

20. It remains for me to convey to you the decision of the Government of India in relation to the six selected works.

No. 1 is for partly embanking a river which has never been embanked before. Taken apart from the irrigation works, the Governor General in Council can recognize no special emergency in such a case as this. As matters now stand, however, a danger is alleged to exist of ruin from floods to cultivation recently extended by means of the use of the irrigation works. To avoid all possible risk of such an occurrence, the prosecution of this work may be continued; but His Lordship in Council would express his disapproval of the want of foresight which has been evinced in neglecting to make a provision for such a contingency. If, as is now stated, any flood a little higher than ordinary will inundate the country, ruin the crops, and destroy the confidence of the people in the works which have cost so much, it was surely a thing to have been thought of before the irrigation works came into operation, and ought not to have been deferred till the last moment. The emergency of such a case will not be denied, but it is an emergency that should never have arisen.

21. No. 2 is for a new road to act as a feeder to the Railway.

22. No. 3 is for Travellers' sheds on old roads where there were never such sheds before.

23. These works, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, are not emergent. Without entering into the question of their positive utility, which has nothing to do with the question of their emergency, (and these remarks, I am to observe apply equally to the river embankments apart from the irrigation works) they are certainly no more required at the present

time than they were at the time of framing the Budget of 1856-57, and no peculiar loss will be caused by not treating them exceptionally. On the other hand, these works could not be carried into execution without stopping, pro tanto, other works which have been or should have been considered, not in an isolated way, but comparatively with all others proposed, and selected from among all these works as the most important or the most suitable for execution.

24. No. 4, is for an addition to two sanctioned bridges to provide an adequate waterway. This is clearly emergent. The necessity is here positive, and if not immediately provided for, the entire destruction of the work that has already been executed may ensue. There should be no difficulty in distinguishing such real grounds for the title of emergency, from the claims that may be set up for the immediate commencement of some new work of utility on the score of the injury that would arise from what, after all would be a mere postponement of expected profit or convenience.

25. But here again as in No. 1 case, though the plea of emergency is now indisputable, it would never have arisen if it had not been for improvidence and want of care in the original design. It will certainly be one of the immediate consequences of a strict interpretation of the Budget rules, to enforce that deliberation in the preparation of all projects which will afford the best security against such want of care, and it may be safely added, that every laxity in the sanction of projects as emergent, will as certainly foster those very evils which we should most strive to eradicate.

26. No. 5 is for the erection of punishment sheds at stations occupied by European Troops. As the construction of these buildings was directed by the Government of India under the orders of the Home Government, as the instructions regarding then were not issued early enough to admit of their being entered in the last Budget, and as His Excellency the Commander in Chief at Madras considered that they should not be delayed, the emergency in their case is admitted.

27. No. 6 is for re-building with certain alterations, a sanctioned work injured while in progress. The necessity for the alterations became for the first time apparent in the course of the execution of this work, and it is probable that further positive loss will arise from delay. This work is in the nature of a restoration or repair of an existing work, and, under the circumstances explained, seems to be emergent and to fall within the scope of the exceptional rule.

No. 78. ORDER THEREON, No. 1047; dated 2nd June 1857.

Ordered to be communicated to the Chief Engineer, together with the paper noted in the margin for his information. Colonel Faber's attention is called to the observations made by the Government of India in regard to the sense in which the term "Emergent" is to be understood and he will accordingly confine himself in his future recommendations of emergent estimates to cases of absolute emergency only.

To Secretary Government of India, dated 23rd February 1857, No. 352.

(Signed) H. FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

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No. 1961.

From

Colonel W. E. Baker,
Secretary to the Government of India.

To

H. Forbes Esqre
Acting Secretary to the Government of
Fort St. George.

Dated the 24th April 1857.

Public Works Deptt
Public

Sir,

Your letter No. 352 of the 23d February last, having been laid before the Right Honble the Governor General in Council, I am directed to inform you, that the explanation it affords of the circumstances under which the Government of Madras accorded its sanction to works as emergent which cannot be brought within the interpretation of that term laid down by the Government of India;-and of how it happened that such sanctions continued to be given for some short period after the instructions of the Government of India had been received at Madras, has been considered satisfactory.-

2. The Governor General in Council however observes, that although the Madras Government, in deference to what are understood to be his

views

views, has now revoked all the sanctions thus given to works that cannot be held to be emergent, as that word has been defined by the Government of India, yet that certain of these works are still considered by the Right Honble the Governor of Madras in Council to be really of an emergent nature, and that His Lordship in Council has consequently requested that he may be informed in detail of the opinions of the Government of India regarding each of them, so that the decisions come to may be accepted as standards for reference in all similar cases in future.

3. But before entering into the individual claims to be considered emergent, which may be advanced on behalf of the several classes of works thus brought forward, I have been directed again to request the attention of the Madras Government to the main principles by which the Supreme Government desires to regulate the expenditure on all Public Works whatever, is that in the discussion of what is after all are chiefly matters of detail the primary objects aimed at, shall run no risk of being lost sight of or unintentionally defeated.

4. The Budget rules impose certain restrictions on the powers of sanction of Public Works expenditure. But those restrictions far from being

being designed with any view to thwart or impede the provincial administrations in carrying out works of improvement, are on the contrary intended to further that end; and it is confidently believed that they are well adapted to the objects for which they have been designed. The necessity of checking all wasteful outlay and of securing the most beneficial application of the funds of the State, would, under any circumstances, be a paramount duty; but where the wants of the country are so large, and the available means to provide for those wants so limited, this duty is rendered still more binding.

5. The Budget rules are then principally framed to ensure a comprehensive view being taken of the requirements of the country as a whole; to oppose, as far as possible, the consideration of isolated designs and to enforce all projects being contemplated as parts of a combined system; to check inconsiderate and therefore wasteful expenditure by demanding deliberation, care and foresight in the sanction of all outlay; to cause all projects that are submitted for approval to be sufficiently matured; and to give a due preponderance to those designs which are in themselves most important to the country, or which, from the

the greater care that has been bestowed on their elaboration, are best fitted for immediate execution. That the attainment of these ends is most essential to the satisfactory management of the Public Works of the Empire is beyond dispute, while it is unless manifest that the objects at which they are aimed, would be entirely defeated by allowing any loose interpretation of the exception which is permitted to meet the case of truly emergent or extraordinary works.

6. Nor is it to be lost sight of that the available funds being limited if the expenditure is increased in one direction it must be restricted in another; and that if greater laxity were tolerated in the execution of exceptional Works a corresponding diminution must very soon be made in the powers given to meet ordinary cases.

7. It is quite certain that the wants of the country will, for an indefinite period, far exceed the means at the disposal of the State either as regards the permission of funds, or the supply of the necessary means of superintendence. To work therefore should be proposed even, which is not much wanted, and which will not in point of utility be well worth its cost. But more than this, the

the mere fact of the great usefulness of a work can never alone be a sufficient reason for bringing it forward without reference to other projected works, with the execution of some one or other of which the introduction and immediate prosecution of any new design can hardly fail to interfere. Still less if the necessity for any work has been overlooked when other projects have been brought forward, discussed and approved, can any suddenly discovered present utility be held to be a sufficient reason for setting aside or delaying the works already deliberately sanctioned, and for so hurriedly undertaking that last thought of, which is likely to be comparatively immature.

8. In making these observations the Governor General in Council does not fail to appreciate the difficulties that may at first naturally be met with in carrying out a new system of administration such as that lately introduced into this Department. It will doubtless happen that until a greater degree of perfection has been given to the new organization, many really important works will continue to be overlooked, or will not be foreseen at the proper times. Habits of forethought in these matters have not hitherto been sufficiently cultivated by any of the Local Governments,

and

and every allowance should be made for present short-comings.— But, at the same time, His Lordship in Council must insist upon the great importance of the closest possible adherence to the main principles of the Budget, as already laid down, and must reiterate that, excepting in cases of actual emergency, sanction should only be given to works under the regular rules, and that the term emergency must be strictly interpreted to mean a sudden and unavoidable necessity.—

9. I am further desired to point out, in reference to the foregoing remarks, that up to the present time the Public Works administration of most of the other provinces of India has been carried on, without experiencing the necessity for stretching the exceptional rule regarding emergent works beyond the limit which the Government of India intended when that rule was laid down; and it is hoped that the Government of Madras, also, will henceforth be able to restrain the demands for the exceptional sanction of works, without suffering any real detriment or even inconvenience.—

10 The Right Honble the Governor General in Council next directs me to express his concurrence in the observations of the Madras Government regarding the propriety of excluding all repairs from

from the lists of emergent sanctions.—

11. With reference to supplemental sanctions, they too should be kept distinct from sanctions given to emergent works; nor should they be classed with those works authorized within the limits of the Lakh-fund.— The Government of Madras is authorized to give its sanction to supplemental estimates, within the limits laid down in the Rules of the 1st August 1856, and under the general restrictions which apply to those classes of works the outlay on which was directed to be provided for by the Grove.—

12. I now proceed to reply in detail to the special cases referred to in your letter under consideration. And, first, will be taken those cases of doubtful emergency before objected to by the Government of India, or regarding which explanations are offered in your letter under reply.—

13 The first of these is, Clive's Battery— So far as the works in this case arose from the necessity for restoring the Battery, which had been partially dismantled in order to form the Railway Terminus, they have somewhat of the character of Repairs. But the "alterations and improvements" which were new works might, for any thing that is said to the contrary, have been as well thought of before, and entered

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in the last Budget. And assuming the work to be as important as the Right Honble the Governor of Madras in Council believes it to be, the fact that it was omitted from the Budget, is a clear proof of want of forethought and deliberate arrangement in the officers of the Department of Public Works, whose duty it certainly was to have determined how this Battery should be replaced or remodelled before it was allowed to be dismantled. It is to correct all such systematic proceedings that the annual Budget is specially designed.

14. As this work is partly in the nature of a Repair, and as it has no doubt already been carried out, it may be charged against the general revenues, and not against the Park fund.

15. The next case is that of the Madras Privies. The Governor General in Council is still of opinion that this is distinctly a municipal work, which ought to be charged against municipal funds. If the money cannot now be recovered from the municipality, there is of course no help for it, but in this event it should be held to be a charge against the share of the Crore allotted to the Madras Presidency.

16. But supposing these buildings to have been rightly undertaken by the Government,

and

and to have been as urgently necessary as is stated, and that means existed for undertaking them without interfering with other arrangements they should certainly have been thought of before and entered in the last Budget.

17. The last of these cases is that of the metalling for the first time of the Segoor Ghat road leading to Potacammund. In its character it is analogous to the preceding case. All that is urged is that the work was one that would be very convenient to travellers of a certain class. This no doubt is an excellent reason for the Government taking it into consideration on a general review, and in connexion with all other contemplated new Roads or improvements of old Roads, and for inserting it in the Budget if, after such consideration, it was determined that no other work had a better claim for the money and the superintendence that it would require. But it is no reason for suddenly determining to do that which could have been little more necessary now than it has been for many years past, and no reason for suddenly diverting money and means of supervision from other sanctioned works, or without the opportunity of judging whether the same money might not have been better spent, and the same means of supervision

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more usefully applied elsewhere.—

18. The Government of India however need not appeal to general principles alone in support of the objections it raised against this particular work, since a confirmation of the justice of its views has been furnished by the Madras Government itself, when on the 30th. January last, they directed the sanction to be cancelled in full. Neither is the Governor General in Council surprised at this result, for that it has now been ascertained that the whole sum first sanctioned will not be required, as parts of the road are now proposed to be altered," would appear to be the natural consequence of a hurried and immature Project.—

19. In connexion with this matter, I am directed to point out, that the 6th paragraph of your letter No. 352 of the 23d. February, now under reply, in which the necessity for this sanction is still maintained, must have been written inadvertently and in forgetfulness of the 6th. paragraph of the Resolution No. 233 of the 20th. January preceding, by which that sanction had been set aside nearly a month before.

20. It remains for me to convey to you the decision of the Government of India in relation to the six selected works.—

No. 1

No. 1 is for partly embanking a river which has never been embanked before. Taken apart from the irrigation works, the Governor General in Council can recognize no special emergency in such a case as this.— As matters now stand, however, a danger is alleged to exist of ruin from floods to cultivation recently extended by means of the use of the irrigation works. To avoid all possible risk of such an occurrence the prosecution of this work may be continued, but His Lordship in Council would express his disapproval of the want of foresight which has been evinced in neglecting to make a provision for such a contingency.— If, as is now stated, any flood a little higher than ordinary will inundate the country, ruin the crops, and destroy the confidence of the people in the works which have cost so much, it was surely a thing to have been thought of before the irrigation works came into operation, and ought not to have been deferred till the last moment. The emergency of such a case will not be deemed, that it is an emergency that should never have arisen.

21. No. 2 is for a new Road to act as a feeder to the Railway.—

22. No. 3 is for travellers' sheds on old roads

roads where there were never such sheds before.

23. These works, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, are not emergent. Without entering into the question of their positive utility, which has nothing to do with the question of their emergency, (and these remarks I am to observe, apply equally to the river embankments apart from the irrigation works) they are certainly no more required at the present time than they were at the time of framing the Budget of 1856/57, and no peculiar loss will be caused by not treating them exceptionally. On the other hand, these works could not be carried into execution without stopping, pro tanto, other works on which have been or should have been considered, not in an isolated way, but comparatively with all others proposed, and selected from among all these works as the most important or the most suitable for execution.—

24. No. 4 is for an addition to two sanctioned Bridges to provide an adequate waterway.— This is clearly emergent.— The necessity is here positive, and if not immediately provided for, the entire destruction of the work that has already been executed may ensue.— There should be no difficulty in

in distinguishing such real grounds for the title of emergency, from the claims that may be set up for the immediate commencement of some new work of utility on the score of the injury that would arise from what, after all, would be a mere postponement of a expected profit or convenience.—

25. But here again as in No. 1 case, though the plea of emergency is now indispitable, it would never have arisen if it had not been for improvidence and want of care in the original design.— It will certainly be one of the immediate consequences of a strict interpretation of the Budget rules, to enforce that deliberation in the preparation of all projects which will afford the best security against such want of care, and it may be safely added that every laxity in the sanction of projects as emergent, will as certainly foster those very evils which we should most strive to eradicate.—

26. No. 5 is for the erection of punishment sheds at Stations occupied by European Troops. As the construction of these buildings was directed by the Government of India under the orders of the Home Government,

as

as the instructions regarding them were not issued early enough to admit of their being entered in the last Budget, and as His Excellency the Commander in Chief at Madras considered that they should not be delayed the emergency in their case is admitted.-

27. N.6 is for rebuilding with certain alterations, a sanctioned work injured while in progress.- The necessity for the alterations became for the first time apparent in the course of the execution of this work, and it is probable that further positive loss will arise from delay.- This work is in the nature of a restoration or repair of an existing work, and, under the circumstances explained, seems to be emergent and to fall within the scope of the exceptional rule.-

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most Obed.t Servant

Lt.t Col.l Galliè Colonel
Secretary to the Govt of Cudia

Fort William
the 24. April 1837

Encl.

N° 1047

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation

Under date the May, 1857.

Read the following

Letter from the Secretary to the

Government of India

/ Home ter 24th April 1857 N° 61 /

Ordered to be com-

municated to the Chief

Engineer together with the

paper noted in the margin

for his information. Colonel

Faber's attention is called

to the observations made by

the Government of India

in regard to the sense in

which the term "Emergent"

is to be understood and he

will accordingly confine

himself in his future re-

commendations of Emergent

Estimates

To Secy Govt of India

dy 25 Feby 1857 N° 352.

H

G

W.

O.

Pub. Works Dept.
Gen: 2? June.
N° 1050

From the Secretary to the
Government of India
Dated 24th February 1857
Received 7th May

No 61

Public Works Dept. 2nd Read.

Requesting the attention of the Court to the main principles therein laid down which it is requested may guide the Authorities in regulating the Expenditure on all Public Works of Extraordinary nature, individual claims to the consideration subsequent.

1857.

26th May 24

Sr. Comm. 24 February 1857 N° 61
" " 2 September 1857 29-30

stimates ~~only~~ to cases of
habitual & unprovoked

[illegible]

[illegible]

I Copies to the Chr of Engrs
with a Copy of the
letter referred to
Encl No 3?

C 24: 2 by 57 N: 57
6: 42-43.
2: Sept. 58 — 29-30

Public Works 1857 Dept.
Covs: 2d June.

No: 1047.

Extract Mins of Cons.
Dy 2d June 1857.

From the Offg Secy to the
Govt of India Dept
Dy No 2533 in fors

Calling the attention of
Colonel Faber to the observa=
=tions made by the Govt of
India in regard to the sense
in which the term Emergent
is to be understood and re=
=questing him to confine
himself in his future recom=
=mendations of emergent
estimates to cases of absolute
emergency only.

No 77+78.

C26: 1 by 57