

M.O. No 9234

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL WORKS.
Telegraph.

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No 3041 W of 26th Oct/83

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To

No. 287T.

Dated Simla, October 9, 1883.

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No 3041 W of 26th October/83

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With order
Subdin Receipt Receipt

Utilisation of Postal agency in the operations
of the Telegraph Department.

Govt. C. B. Press, Simla.—No. 224 P. W. D.—11-10-83.—325.

No 287T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

Simla, October 9, 1883.

Utilisation of Postal agency in the operations of the Telegraph Department.

Read—

Paragraph 6 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 169-90T., dated 31st May 1881.

Letter from Director General of Telegraphs, No. 454, dated 14th July 1883.

Public Works Department letter No. 253T., dated 22nd August 1883, to the Director General of Telegraphs.

Letter from Director General of Telegraphs, No. 480T., dated 29th August 1883.

OBSERVATIONS.—In pursuance of the orders of the Government of India, the Director General of Telegraphs now submits a scheme, drawn up in consultation with the Director General of the Post Office, for utilising the agency of the Post Office in extending the operations of the Telegraph Department. The following are the main heads of this scheme, which has the cordial approval of the Government of India :—

1. To constitute every Post Office in the empire a receiving office or depôt for the receipt of "Inland" telegrams from the public, whence "Inland" telegrams will be despatched by post to the nearest telegraph station, whether such station be a Government office or an office of a licensed telegraph system.

The charge to the public for a telegram received at a Post Office to be the same as the charge for a telegram received at a Telegraph Office.

2. To train a number of Post Office officials in telegraph duties (their pay while under training and all connected expenses being borne by the Telegraph Department) for the purpose—

(a) of combining telegraph with postal work at telegraph stations where the work can be done efficiently and cheaper by using the agency of the Post Office ; and

(b) of working branch telegraph stations, off the present main routes, which it is proposed to establish in Post Offices.

3. To erect short lines of telegraph inexpensively constructed, connecting the existing telegraph system with the Post Offices in towns in the vicinity, with the object of bringing the advantages of the telegraph within the reach of people off the main routes, thus providing a large extension of its sphere of usefulness at the least possible expense to the State.

The extent of these connections must be limited by financial considerations, but it is hoped that Local Governments and Administrations will be ready to contribute towards the expense involved, when it is known that this expense under the arrangements now sanctioned will be reduced to a minimum.

4. It has also been proposed by the two Directors General that, in order to remove friction and to facilitate the combined working, the Postal Department shall make no charge for postage, registration, &c., of articles on Telegraph service, and that all telegrams sent by the Post Office shall be considered as "on the service" of the Telegraph Department, and transmitted without charge over the lines of the Telegraph Department, and of all licensed telegraph systems. This proposal is approved by the Government of India, and may be carried into effect from such date as may be arranged by the two Departments.

5. Detailed rules for the guidance of Postal telegraph receiving offices will be drawn up by the heads of the two Departments concerned, but it may be generally stated that inland telegrams tendered at such offices may be paid for either in cash or in postage labels, while in the case of branch telegraph stations established in Post Offices payment may be made in telegraph stamps also.

6. As regards the adjustment of accounts between the Postal and Telegraph Departments, the former will debit the latter with the usual discount on the sale of postage stamps used in payment for telegrams, and with the actual extra expenditure incurred in working Postal telegraph offices.

7. The Government of India is unwilling to bind either Department by the issue of further precise instructions, and confidently leaves the development of the scheme in the hands of the two Directors General, subject to their submitting from time to time such of their proposals as may require the sanction of higher authority.

The desired economical extension of the telegraph will depend largely on cautious tentative measures adopted, with the consent of both Departments, in the light of experience gained by actual working.

8. In conclusion, His Excellency the Viceroy in Council desires to express his recognition of the spirit in which the two Directors General have taken up this scheme for the development of telegraphic communication in India, and his appreciation of the liberal and ready manner in which the Director General of the Post Office has met the proposals of the Director General of Telegraphs.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Biluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.
The Director General of Telegraphs in India.
The Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

guidance and to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the *Gazette*.

Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, to the Department of Finance and Commerce and to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for information; also that copy be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs for information and



Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

To The Secy to the Govt of Madras.
P.W. Department.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

29th November 1881, No. 2976 W.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

Read the following paper :—

No. 131. Proceedings of the Government of India, Public Works Department (Civil Works—Telegraph), dated Simla, 14th November 1881, Nos. 410-442 T.

Tariff on Inland Messages.

Read the following papers :—

Resolution by the Government of India, Nos. 169-90 T., dated 31st May 1881.
Letter from the Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 442 T., " 6th June "
" " " " 447 T., " 10th "
" Government of Bombay, No. 10 T.-727, dated 6th June 1881.
" Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated 28th June 1881.
" Madras, " 22nd July "
" Government of India, to the Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 284 T., dated 12th August 1881.
" Government of India, No. 295 T., dated 17th August 1881.
" Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 495 T., dated 19th August 1881.
" " " 497 T., " 19th "
" " " 514 T., " 9th Sept. "
" Government of India, to the Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 344 T., dated 28th September 1881.
" Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 548 T., dated 26th October 1881.

OBSERVATIONS.—In the Resolution of the 31st May 1881 His Excellency the Governor-General in Council authorised the introduction of a "word" rate of two annas a word for each word in excess of the minimum charge of one rupee for six words; and indicated the future policy of the Government of India with regard to the development of the telegraph service briefly as follows :—

The Government of India is willing and anxious to forward any scheme for developing and facilitating communication by telegraph so far as this can be done without risk to the interests of the general tax-paying community, but in the interests of that community it is essential that the telegraph service should be self-supporting.

The Government of India, as opportunity arises, will consider measures for the partial amalgamation of the telegraph and postal services so as to secure economy of working.

By the same Resolution the power to authorise the Telegraph Department to erect lines and open offices was with certain necessary restrictions extended to local Governments and Administrations; and the Director-General of Telegraphs was desired to suggest further measures which might encourage the more extended use of the telegraph service by the public, without endangering the financial position of the department.

In accordance with these orders the Director-General of Telegraphs has submitted, for the approval of Government, a scheme for the revision of the tariff, which, while affording room for a very considerable further reduction in rates, will admit of a large expansion of the traffic without necessitating additional expenditure on increasing the number of wires.

The main feature of this scheme consists in the introduction of arrangements which will permit of the disposal of message traffic in order of urgency instead of, as at present, in order of presentation of message.

Under the present system messages are, with very few exceptions, transmitted in order of receipt without any reference to their comparative urgency; in the case of commercial and "State" telegrams almost the whole of the messages sent are tendered for transmission during the business hours of the day; the result being a great pressure of work for a few hours, while for the rest of the day and night the wires

are lying comparatively idle; and messages of great urgency are not infrequently delayed awaiting their turn for transmission while the wires are occupied with messages of less importance in which a delay of some hours would be of no consequence whatever.

On the other hand, messages are delivered on arrival at any hour of the day or night irrespective of their urgency; they are frequently delayed in transit owing to the cause referred to above; and the addressees are needlessly disturbed at night by the receipt of telegrams on which no action can be taken until the following day.

It is obvious that the telegraph officials cannot be the judges of the comparative urgency of messages tendered for transmission; the selection must be made by the senders themselves; and in order to admit of this being done the more readily, the Director-General of Telegraphs proposes to introduce, in addition to the ordinary class of message, two other classes, "deferred" and "urgent."

Messages marked by senders as "deferred" will be received at any time during the working hours of the Telegraph Office, but will be transmitted at the convenience of the Telegraph Department on the understanding that they shall be delivered at their destination early on the following morning. Such messages would usually be transmitted during the night, when the wires are comparatively free, and would be delivered at their destination through the Post Office with the first postal delivery, except at stations where such a procedure would entail too much delay.

Messages marked by the senders as "urgent" will have priority over all ordinary messages, and will be delivered immediately on arrival by special messenger.

Messages marked by the senders as "ordinary" will be dealt with in order of receipt as under the present system, but will yield priority to all "urgent" messages.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council believes that the introduction of the "deferred" message system as sketched out above will prove a very great convenience to the public in improving the service for transmission of really urgent messages, and it will enable a large reduction in average cost of telegraphing to be made, owing to the facilities it would give for utilising the wires for a greater proportion of the twenty-four hours than is possible under the present system.

For "deferred" messages, which may be expected to comprise the great bulk of communications relating to such subjects as mercantile transactions effected, evening résumés of operations between corresponding firms, orders issued too late for execution the same day, modifications of orders already sent by post, and to most of the telegrams on domestic concerns, a very considerable reduction of cost will be possible; for ordinary messages the number of words to be allowed can be slightly increased with safety; but for "urgent" messages it will be necessary to somewhat increase the cost, as the privilege of priority and delivery by special messenger which is accorded to such messages will, while adding considerably to their value to the sender, entail additional cost on the State. It is also necessary to make the rates for "urgent" messages sufficiently high to restrict such messages to really important communications, as otherwise the value of the priority obtained would be largely reduced.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that the telegraph rules be revised on this basis, and has approved of the following tariff:—

The address to be transmitted free in all cases as at present.

Local messages, that is, messages tendered for transmission in ordinary course within a radius of six miles from a central telegraph office.

Four annas for each group of eight words or less.

Deferred messages, that is, messages tendered for transmission at the convenience of the Telegraph Department, but delivered at destination early on the following morning.

Minimum charge eight annas for eight words or less, with one anna for each additional word in excess of eight.

Ordinary messages, that is, messages tendered for transmission and delivery in ordinary course.

Minimum charge one rupee for eight words or less, with two annas for each additional word in excess of eight.

Urgent messages, that is, messages tendered for immediate transmission, and delivery with priority over all "ordinary" messages.

Minimum charge two rupees for eight words or less, with four annas for each additional word in excess of eight.

Press messages to be subject to the same rates as above, but four times the number of words are allowed for each rate.

The revised rules and tariff published with this Resolution will come into force on the 1st January 1882.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to direct that, with a view to reduce expenditure and to prevent the State business from unduly interfering with private message traffic, all *State* telegraph messages shall be sent as "deferred" unless specially marked as "urgent" by the sender, and that no *State* message shall be despatched as an "ordinary" message.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of this Resolution and enclosures be communicated

To the Department of Finance and Commerce.
To the Foreign, Home, Military, and Legislative Departments.
Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident at Mysore (through Foreign Department).
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana, and Beluchistan.
The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector-General of Military Works.
The Director-General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow.

to the departments of the Government of India and to the local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance, with reference to the concluding paragraph.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director-General of Telegraphs for information and guidance.

Also, that the Resolution and enclosures be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be communicated to the Chambers of Commerce in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, and Karachi.

(Signed) G. F. L. MARSHALL, Major, R.E.,
for Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, P.W.D.

No. 132. ORDER THEREON, 29th November 1881, No. 2976 W.

COMMUNICATED to officers and departments of the Madras Government for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. H. SANKEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Consulting Engineer for Railways.
To Superintending Engineers.
To the Consulting Architect to Government.
" General Superintendent, Public Works Stores and Workshops.
" Examiner of Public Works Accounts.
" Examiner of Railway Accounts.
" Public, &c., Departments.
" Revenue Department.
" Military "

Exd. E. C. Shunker.

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BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of (1881) Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

THE CHIEF ENGINEER
FOR IRRIGATION,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated November, 29th.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 29th November 1881, No. 2976 W.

NOVEMBER.

Nos. 131-132.

Tariff on Inland Messages.—Resolution of the Government of India regarding —, communicated to the officers of the Public Works Department.

25TH MAY 1882, No. 1303 W., PUBLIC WORKS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

No. 128-A.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Civil Works (Telegraph), dated Simla, 2nd May 1882, Nos. 203—35 T.:—

Read—the following:—

Indian Telegraph Act, I of 1876.

Resolution No. 707—12 R., dated 24th June 1868.

„ (Foreign Department) No. 194, dated 13th March 1869.

„ Public Works Department, No. 125—28, dated 7th March 1871.

„ „ „ „ No. 144—50 T., dated 12th March 1874.

„ „ „ „ No. 169—90 T., dated 31st May 1881.

„ „ „ „ No. 58—103 A. T., dated 26th July 1881.

Letter No. 240 T., dated the 16th July 1881, from the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Director-General of Telegraphs.

Letter No. 553 T., dated the 2nd November 1881, from the Director-General of Telegraphs, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

Resolution, Public Works Department, No. 410—42 T., dated 14th November 1881.

Resolution—

In the Resolution of the 14th of November 1881 it was stated that “the Government of India is willing and anxious to forward any scheme for developing and facilitating communication by telegraph, so far as this can be done without risk to the interests of the general tax-paying community; but in the interests of that community, it is essential that the telegraph service should be self-supporting.”

2. In accordance with this Resolution, the attention of the Government of India has been drawn—

I—to the relation which the Railway Telegraphs should bear to the Imperial Telegraph System, in so far as they may be permitted to be the carriers of public messages; and

II—to the economy that must result in the combination of the maintenance of the Government and Railway Telegraphs whenever practicable.

3. The State Railway Telegraph Rules of 1874 were designed—

Primarily.—To make the Railway Telegraph lines subsidiary and auxiliary to the Government Trunk System; and as such, they were allowed to retain certain shares of the receipts, varying in proportion to the distances messages were carried.

Secondarily.—To provide for the construction and maintenance, by the Government Telegraph Department, of all telegraph lines and apparatus which might be required by the State Railways.

4. The experience of working these rules for over seven years has shown that, however justly they were designed, on the principle of the division of receipts varying in proportion to work, such differential division has in practice caused an amount of account-keeping not justified by the sums involved.

5. The Director-General of Telegraphs has represented that the shares of receipts in favor of railways under the above rules are out of all proportion to the work done.

and has urged, therefore, that, in future, all telegrams should be regarded as appertaining to the Telegraph Department, on the principle in force in England, by which Railway Telegraphs act only as agents for the Government system, and receive merely a fixed commission for carrying each message.

6. The Governor-General in Council, however, whilst admitting the force of the Director-General's arguments and the equity of his proposals, is nevertheless desirous, in the interests of the senders of telegrams, that railways should be encouraged to carry public telegraphic messages to as great an extent as is compatible with the proper use of their telegraphs for the primary purpose of railway traffic; and has therefore decided, after duly considering the present revenue of the Government Telegraph Department, to waive the claims of the latter to a share of the receipts, in the anticipation that any loss thereof will be more than compensated for by the effect of the additional facilities thus given to the public.

7. With this object, and also to simplify account-keeping, to ensure uniformity of procedure, and to develop telegraphic communication, it is resolved—

I—to extend to canal telegraphs also the privilege of carrying telegraphic messages for the general public;

II—that in future every railway or canal, or other duly licensed telegraph office, at which a message may be tendered for despatch, shall retain the value of the message it sends, excepting such amounts as have to be again disbursed under the rules, for instance, for reply paid, post registered messages, &c.;

III—that there shall be but one public telegraph message system throughout India, applicable to railway, canal or any other telegraphic system licensed to carry messages for the public; and

IV—to provide for economical maintenance, the principle enunciated in Resolution, Public Works Department, Nos. 125—28 T., of the 4th March 1871, that the maintenance of Government and Railway Telegraphs, should be combined and vested in the Telegraph Department whenever practicable, is re-affirmed, and is now extended to canal telegraphs.

8. The accompanying sets of rules, viz.:—

I—General Rules relating to the conduct of all Electric Telegraphs licensed under the Telegraph Act to transmit “Paid messages” for the public.

II—Rules relating to the provision and maintenance of Electric Telegraphs, for the use of railways and canals,

are therefore published, and are to come into force on the 1st of January 1883.

I.

General Rules for the conduct of all Electric Telegraphs licensed under the Telegraph Act to transmit “Paid messages” for the public.*

The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Act I of 1876, entitled an Act to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India, to prescribe the following Rules for the conduct of all Electric Telegraphs, other than those appertaining to the Government Telegraph Department, established or maintained within British India by any Company or person licensed under the above Act to transmit “Paid messages” for the public:—

1. The licensed telegraph authorities shall allow all officers, inspectors, artificers, workmen and others employed by Government Telegraph officers allowed on the Government Telegraph Department, railway premises.

in the construction or repair of the lines of telegraph within their boundaries, to enter on their premises, and shall give such persons all reasonable facilities for travelling and for transporting material along the lines.

* N.B.—For the purposes of these rules, telephones and their apparatus are at present not included in the term “Electric Telegraphs.”

2. The instruments in the licensed offices shall be of a pattern approved by the Government Telegraph Department.

3. The Government Telegraph Department may, at its own expense, connect any of its own offices by wire with any licensed Telegraph Office, and the licensed authorities shall afford every necessary facility for establishing and maintaining the connection, and for the interchange of messages thereby.

4. The signalling staff of each licensed Telegraph Office shall be wholly and exclusively controlled and paid by the licensed authorities, but shall be amenable to the penal clauses of the Telegraph Act, No. I of 1876, in the same manner as if they were employes of the Government Telegraph Department.

5. The system adopted in the Government Telegraph Department, in respect of instruments, forms connected with public messages, receipt, transmission and check of messages, alphabet and code signals, shall be adopted and strictly followed by every licensed Telegraph Office, so far as the Government Telegraph Department may require.

6. Inland messages, not relating to the business of the licensed authorities, shall, with due regard, in the case of Railways, to the necessities of their traffic, be received at any licensed Telegraph Office when open, under the following conditions:—

(a.)—They shall be transmitted to their destination by the quickest route, whether that be by Government or licensed Telegraph wires; and shall be received, charged for, despatched and delivered without undue delay, under the General Rules and Rates for Inland Telegrams, sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council from time to time.

(b.)—The fees paid for all inland messages shall be retained by the Administration receiving them, except in the cases of deposits for “Prepaid Replies,” “Postage,” “Registration,” and “Express charges,” the amounts of which will be credited in account by the Government Telegraph Check Office to the Paying Office, and debited to the Receiving Office.

(c.)—The Telegraph Offices of any intermediate or terminal Railway, Canal or other Administration will be bound to forward or deliver messages passing on to its wires free of charge, except what may be due to it under (b).

7. Foreign messages may be accepted by licensed Telegraph Offices specially authorised to receive them, and must be received, charged for and despatched under the Rules and Rates for Foreign Telegrams, sanctioned by the International Telegraph Convention and in force for the time being. For the transmission of foreign messages, except in the case of those for Ceylon and Upper Burmah, licensed Telegraph Offices will be credited, in account by the Government Telegraph Check Office, with the sum of two annas a word, and debited with the full charge of the message. In the case of messages for Ceylon and Upper Burmah, the licensed Telegraph Office share will be half an anna per word.

8. Inland or foreign messages tendered for transmission at a licensed Telegraph Office may be paid for either in cash or by affixing Government telegraph stamps, at the option of the sender:—

Payments by cash or stamps optional.

(a.)—Messages received at a licensed Telegraph Office by post from a place where there is no Telegraph Office may be paid for by postage stamps.

(b.)—Whenever telegraph or postage stamps may be used for the payment of messages, the Office receiving them will be credited in account by the Government Telegraph Check Office.

9. Drafts and copies of any messages, not on the business of the licensed authorities, received at, or transmitted from, any of their Offices, shall be forwarded post-paid to the Government Telegraph Check Office if demanded, under instructions which shall be issued by the Director-General of Telegraphs in India.

10. Complaints respecting messages and applications for refunds should be addressed to the Government Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

11. To admit of the investigation of complaints, the licensed authorities are to provide for the preservation of all message drafts for a period of six months, at the expiration of which term, unless previously demanded under Rule 9, they must be transmitted, post-paid, to the Government Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta. They may, however, be sent to the Check Office immediately after audit of the accounts of the Telegraph Office concerned.

12. Messages on the service of the Government Telegraph Department shall be transmitted without charge to or from all licensed Telegraph Offices.

13. Private and State messages shall, as a rule, be sent as directed in the Rules and Rates for Inland Telegrams; but a State message marked "clear the line" or "precedence" shall take precedence of all other messages. Provided that if sent by any Railway Telegraph Office, its transmission shall be consistent with the safe working of the railway traffic.

14. The Director-General of Telegraphs in India, or any officer deputed by him, may at any time inspect any licensed Telegraph Office, or messages sent from, or received at, any of them; and the licensed authorities shall give all facilities for such inspections; and shall submit for inspection any books or accounts connected with the working of their telegraphs, or any originals or copies of messages sent or received, which the Director-General or such officer may require.

II.

Rules relating to the provision and maintenance of Electric Telegraphs for the use of Railways and Canals.

1. These rules are applicable to all railways and canals which are the property of the Government of India, and to such other railway, canal or telegraphic systems as the Governor-General in Council may order to be governed by them.

2. The construction, maintenance and repair of the lines shall be vested in the Government Telegraph Department, the officers of which shall be permitted to erect and maintain posts and wires, and other appurtenances of a telegraph, within the railway or canal, fences or other boundaries, to such an extent as, under the orders of the Director-General of Telegraphs, may be required.

3. The Government Telegraph Department will supply to the authorities of each railway or canal, for their exclusive use, as many wires as the Government of India may consider necessary for the proper working of the system, at a fair rent, to be fixed from time to time by the Governor-General in Council.

4. The technical supervision of Railway or Canal Telegraph Offices, the supply, regulation and repair of apparatus, shall be undertaken by the Government Telegraph Department on payment of an annual sum to be fixed from time to time by the Governor-General in Council.

5. Each railway or canal shall work the wires rented to it, so far as they may be used for its own traffic or train signalling purposes, subject to the general control of the Government of India.

Order—

Ordered that copy of this Resolution and enclosures be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India and the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, for information and guidance.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director-General of Telegraphs for information and guidance.

Also, that the Resolution and enclosures be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be communicated to the Chambers of Commerce in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, and Karachi.

(By Order.)

(Signed) W. S. TREVOR, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 128-B.

From the Government of India, dated 19th May 1882.

No. 128-C.

ORDER—dated 25th May 1882, No. 1303 W., Public Works.

Communicated to Officers and Departments of the Madras Government with reference to Proceedings of Government, No. 2976 W., dated 29th November 1881.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. H. SANKEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Consulting Engineer for Railways.
To Superintending Engineers.
To the Consulting Architect to Government.
" General Superintendent, Public Works Stores.
" Examiner of Public Works Accounts.
" Examiner of Railway Accounts.
" Public, &c., Departments.
" Revenue Department.
" Military Department.

Exd. A. F. Goodall.
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BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of (1882) Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.

40 30 41 7m
Dated May, 25th.

26 10 83

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 25th May 1882, No. 1303 W.

MAY.

Nos. 128-A-128-C.

Electric Telegraphs.

Conduct of — licensed under the Telegraph
Act to transmit "Paid messages" for the
public.—General Rules laid down by the
Government of India for the —, communi-
cated to Officers and Departments of the
Madras Government.

ayl. Budget Supp

20th

18/7/06