

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1261	Press Mis.
<u>153-54</u>		
Dated	8 th May	1869 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

188

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
8th May 1869.*

No. 153. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the
Public Works Department:—

Informing the Board of Revenue, that Govern-
ment concur in the view expressed in Proceed-
ings No. 8,429 of 1868, regarding corres-
pondence between Revenue and Public Works
Officers. (Here enter 30th April 1869, No. 1,423.)

No. 154. ORDER THEREON, 8th May 1869, No. 1,261.

Miscellaneous.

ORDERED to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. WELLESLEY,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

Exd. E. C. Shunker.

2X

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
30th April 1869.*

Read again papers recorded in G. O. No. 3,004, dated 23rd September 1868.
Read also the following papers:—

No. 755. From the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Division, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Bellary, 30th September 1868, No. 2,383.

This Office No. 3, dated 1st April 1867.
Reply No. 453, dated 10th do. "
This Office No. 288, dated 27th do. "
Reply No. 972, dated 22nd August 1868, with
copy of enclosure.
This Office No. 1,928, dated 28th August 1868.
Reply No. 1,011, dated 1st September 1868.

1. With reference to paragraph 2 of G. O. No. 3,004, of the 23rd instant, I have the honour to forward copies of correspondence as noted in the margin.

* No. 870, dated 13th February 1867.

2. I also forward an original copy of the Proceedings* of the Board of Revenue, on which the correspondence

commenced, which I request may be returned when no longer required.

Copy of a letter, No. 3, dated 1st April 1867, from the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Division, to A. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Collector of Bellary.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 6, of 15th January 1867, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, printed with the Board's Proceedings, No. 870, of 13th February 1867, and beg to state that I am well aware of the benefits derivable by improving existing Irrigation Works; but before rashly taking in hand any projects of this kind, I think we should obtain full information on the following points, and feel satisfied that the benefits to be obtained by Government and the people would more than make amends for injuries or damage inflicted on any parties. For these injuries or damages compensation might be given, but the amount thus required to be disbursed would have to be put in the balance against the benefits.

2. The following are the points to which I refer, and could, as a general rule, be best answered by your Department, and if answered favorably, the subject might then be transferred to the Public Works Department for estimate:—

1st.—Is the capacity of the tank insufficient for the amount of drainage that runs into it during a generality of years, when there has been a fair average rainfall. I do not think Government would approve of our submitting estimates for raising tank banks and calingulahs in order that the tanks should receive and hold full supplies after a heavy monsoon, as those would be considered exceptional years. The information here asked for might, I think, be furnished from your Talook records for the last ten years. If you should look upon the past ten years as bad years, take the ten years previous, and let us see how often the tank discharged over its calingulah. As, in many cases, the tank banks and calingulahs have been raised during the past ten years, we should, in those instances, have to limit the returns to the time since they were raised.

2nd.—What villages or fields would be submerged by the raising of the bank and calingulah, and whether the injury and damage inflicted by the raising, and for which compensation might be awarded, would be more than covered by the benefits to be obtained. It might be said that the villages and land might be protected from inundation by a bank; but, in that case, I would ask how they are to be drained after a heavy rainfall. I do not look upon a slight immersion of fields as being injurious, as the water is generally drawn off very quickly.

3rd.—What is the amount of injury done to tanks lower down, which, in many cases, are partly dependent for their supply to the surplus of the tanks above. The raising of a bank and calingulah would cut off a large quantity of water from passing down, and be a constant source of litigation.

3. Each case must be taken up on its own individual merits after careful investigation; and, in my opinion, no general rule can be laid down.

Correspondence between Revenue and Public Works Officers.—Order in the Public Works Department, concerning in the view of the Board of Revenue on this subject, recorded.

Nos. 153-164.

1867.

G. O. 312 Aug 1868, No. 1,261.

Dated Aug. 8th.

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4. I do not agree with you in your statement that "when a tank is breached by a sudden and a heavy flow of water," it is generally due to the escape not being adequate." This may have been the case in former days, when the calingulahs had upright stones, which the villagers used to dam up so tightly, that, when a sudden rush of water came, they were unable to clear the earth and straw, &c., away in time, and so the bank was overtopped and breached. Even then the breaching of the tank could hardly be put down to the escape not being adequate; it should rather be put down to the greed, negligence, and inattention of the villagers. Since, however, it has been the custom for some years past to remove all upright stones, and, when raising the body, to either lengthen the calingulah or heighten the bank, I do not consider that the cause of the breaching of a tank is to be attributed to the size of the escape, but may generally be put down to some act or negligence on the part of the villagers. As an instance of the former, I would call your attention to my Docket No. 3,373, dated 15th March 1867, regarding the Goodybunda tank, in the Madakseera Talook, where the villagers put earth on the top of the calingulah, by which the safety of the tank bank was endangered.

5. That part of your letter, where you say that the level of the calingulahs is generally placed at two yards or more below the level of the bund, is correct only with reference to some tanks; as, in smaller tanks, you will find that the bank is only one or one and a half yard above high water mark. In some very large tanks, such as Singanamula, Darmaverum, and Bookapatam, you will find that in parts the bank is even more than two yards above the calingulah.

6. I cannot understand your statement that this mass of earth and stone work, which does not retain water, is a waste of material. It is purposely put for the safety of the tank bank, to prevent it being washed away in stormy weather, when waves in a deep tank with a great spread of water are large, and act with great force.

7. There are two kinds of escape that may be constructed, the one short and deep, the other long and shallow. The Natives who constructed the tank preferred, in many cases, using the first kind, as being, I fancy, more economical to construct; to lengthen and raise them would, in many cases, necessitate a heavy outlay, and must be a question of estimates and advantages to be gained. We might assist an escape by having sluices in it; but then an establishment would be required to look after them, as it would seldom be wise to leave it to the care of the villagers.

(Copy of above was sent to the Board of Revenue.)

Copy of a letter No. 453, dated 10th April 1867, from A. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Division.

1. In reply to your letter of 1st April 1867, No. 3, I have the honour to inform you that instructions will be issued to procure the information as regards the overflow of tanks; the length of their feeders; the extent and value of cultivated land that would be submerged by raising the calingulahs; and the lower tanks depending on surplus water.

2. As regards the question as to whether the capacity of a tank is sufficient for the area of drainage, I think this point is one more for a professional opinion, than to be answered by Tahsildars or village officers, and if the number of overflows within a given time be ascertained, a practical opinion might be formed.

3. The object I have in view is not only to secure an additional supply of water, but to altogether abolish the system of upright stones on the crest of the calingulahs, erected doubtless for the formation of temporary dams, but which not always being cleared away before the monsoon are likely to prove injurious to the safety of the tank.

4. In support of my opinion, that the breach of unimproved tanks is due to insufficiency of escape, the examples in my recollection were the Orampaud tank in the Pullumpett Talook of Cud-dapah, which had a water spread of four square miles, besides receiving the surplus water of two upper tanks measuring five square miles, or nine square miles in all, and a feeder of twenty miles in length. The escape provided originally for such a body of water was a calingulah of twenty-

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eight yards, which, after the tank breach, was elongated to ninety yards. The repair of the tank cost 34,000 Rupees, and the loss of crops then destroyed, and those not sown next year, owing to the breach, must have been immense, as the ryots asked permission to repair the tank at their own cost, rather than lose another season. Had the calingulah been double of its original length, the tank might have been saved. The cost of the ninety yards calingulah was, if I recollect aright, Rupees 10,000, so that two-thirds, or Rupees 6,666, would have been an economical outlay in prevention of the breach. The other case which I recollect was the Budwail tank, which had the narrowest chance of a breach, as the water reached the level of the bund at least twelve feet above the level of the escape, which was too narrow to allow of the surplus water running off, even at depth of twelve feet.

5. I would propose for estimate, at present, the Anantapoor tank; when full, it waters its full Ayacut for one crop. There is no cultivated land, so far as I could see, close to its bed, and if a foot, or eighteen inches, were added to the height of the very large escapes that have been provided, I believe about two months more water might be retained, and a second crop raised. The Bookapatam tank, which, improved at a cost of Rupees 6,000, brought an additional revenue of Rupees 9,000 in each two out of five years, when it filled, is an encouragement to improvement.

Copy of a letter No. 288, dated 27th April 1867, from the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Division, to A. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Collector of Bellary.

1. With reference to paragraph 2 of your letter No. 453, of the 10th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the question, as to the capacity of a tank for the amount of drainage into it, can be approximately ascertained by knowing if the calingulah discharges, in years of average rainfall, the depth that passed over, and for what period it was discharging.

2. As regards paragraph 3, I beg to observe that the removal of the upright stones from the calingulahs has been going on for some years, and the bodies of the calingulahs of most of the tanks, from which the upright stones were removed, have been raised; this you might have observed at the Madakseera tank.

3. As regards the Anantapoor tank, I beg to say that having made enquiries, I find that the village of Ooparlappully would be submerged if the calingulahs were raised.

Copy of a letter No. 972, dated 22nd August 1868, from H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Division.

1. I beg to enclose for your information, and for such remarks as you may wish to offer, translation of an Urzee from the Tahsildar of Hindupoor, in reply to an order issued from this office in December 1866, by which you will perceive that although the Tahsildar was directed by the Collector to submit his report on the capacity of the tanks in his talook to irrigate the Ayacut under them, after consulting with the Officers of your Department, the Range Officer declined to give him any information on the subject. This is an example of how important public measures are delayed by the Officers of your Department neglecting to comply with the requisitions of the Revenue Officers. It is owing to the former holding aloof from, and disputing the authority of, the latter that a want of confidence in the Public Works Department is engendered; I may be wrong, but I think that the orders of Government will bear me out in the idea that your Department is the executive arm of the administration in each district, and that as such its officers are bound to comply with all requisitions made by the Collector and his subordinates on matters of a professional nature, such as were involved in this particular case.

Copy of a Translation of an Urzee, dated 8th August 1868, from the Tahsildar of Hindupoor Talook, to H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., Collector of Bellary.

1. Having received a Hookoom, No. 26, dated 1st December 1866, issued by the Collector, Mr. Wedderburn, requiring me to report, on consultation with the Officers of the Department of

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Public Works, what tanks will cultivate the whole Ayacut under them by the supply they receive from the rain, I addressed the Supervisor in charge of the Pennacondah Range on the subject in my Urzees Nos. 1 and 16, dated 12th October 1867 and 9th March 1868, respectively.

He told me personally that he questioned the Sub-Collector about it, but that he replied that he had never given any such instructions.

I again wrote to him that the Collector had issued such orders, and have received a reply thereto, No. 800, dated 10th March 1868, wherein he has stated that he had made a report of the same to the Superintending Engineer, but that he had sent a docket that it would take many days, even if the talooks were inspected at the rate of one person a talook, with a view to the opinion of the kind being formed. If you order me to furnish the report without holding any consultation with the Engineer Department, I shall make a report about the same, both on personal inspection, and on enquiry of the village authorities.

Copy of a letter No. 1,928, dated 28th August 1868, from the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Division, to H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., Collector of Bellary.

1. In reply to your letter No. 972, of the 22nd instant, I have the honour to inform you that, in October last, I heard from the Supervisor in charge of the Pennacondah Range, who forwarded a copy of the Yadast No. 51, of the 12th October 1867, from the Tahsildar of Hindupoor, about this very subject; and, in reply, I directed him to inform the Tahsildar that this department could not spare time to take the quantities out accurately, and that the Tahsildar ought to be able, with the aid of the villagers, to supply approximately the information required. If your predecessor had written to me on the subject, I would have informed him that this Department could not spare the time for making surveys and taking levels of all the tanks, without which the information required could not have been furnished accurately. I consider that all requisitions on matters of a professional nature of the kind under reference should be made by you through me, and that Tahsildars should not have the power to waste the time of the members of the Public Works Department by frivolous and troublesome applications, which would take months before the information could be supplied. Other Tahsildars have not, as far as I can learn, troubled the Range Officers on this matter, and so I do not see why the Tahsildar of Hindupoor should want this Department to do his work for him.

* This Office No. 3, of 1st April 1867.
Reply, No. 453, of 10th do. "
This Office No. 288, of 27th do. "

2. I would beg to draw your attention to the correspondence as per margin.*

Copy of a docket No. 1,011, dated 1st September 1868, from H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Division.

Your letter No. 1,928, dated 28th August 1868.

With reference to the above, observes that the Tahsildar of Hindupoor merely obeyed the orders of the Collector, in asking the opinion of the Range Officer, and that when the difficulty of furnishing the information was brought to his notice by the latter, it was competent to him to submit the matter for the further consideration of the Collector. The present Collector considers that Tahsildars are quite justified in calling upon Range Officers for their opinion on professional matters connected with the reports required from them by the Collector.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) A. S. MOBERLY, Major, R. E.,
Superintending Engineer, 3rd Division.

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Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th November 1868,
No. 8,429:—

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 12th October 1868, No. 7,309.
Read also the following letter from H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Paramadavanhully, 20th October 1868, No. 258.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Proceedings of Government, * under date the 23rd ultimo, communicated with the Board's foot-note of the

12th instant, and, as permitted, beg to offer a few remarks on the letter of the Superintending Engineer, which forms the subject of the Proceedings under reply.

2. Major Moberly is slightly (of course unintentionally) inaccurate in his statement of the case. In paragraph 2 of his letter, he says that "the then Collector of Bellary without giving me any intimation of the same, issued a Circular "to his Tahsildars directing them to report, in consultation with the Public Works Range Officers, on the capacity of all the tanks in their talooks, to irrigate the whole of the Ayacut under them."

3. I beg to enclose a translation of the Circular referred to, from which the Board will observe that the Tahsildars were directed by Mr. Wedderburn to report from their own knowledge, on the capacity of, not all but the important tanks in their talooks to irrigate the nominal ayacut, and in, consultation with the Officers of the Public Works Department to report whether it would be possible to improve such tanks as were found deficient.

4. It will be seen that the information required at the hands of the Public Works Department was of the very simplest nature; it did not necessitate, as Major Moberly going on wrong premises supposes, either a survey or the taking of levels. Had the Supervisor ridden round the talook with the Tahsildar he could have told almost at a glance whether any of the tanks were susceptible of improvement or not, and I cannot agree with Major Moberly (*vide* paragraph 6 of his letter to Government) that the matter was of "such grave importance" as to render a reference to him necessary.

5. I now come to the question as to whether Tahsildars are competent or not to call upon Range Officers for their professional opinion in matters connected with their duty either on the requisition of the Collector, as in this instance, or *proprio motu* if circumstances require it. If not, besides the obstruction to the despatch of business which would thus be offered, I fail to see how the "full and cordial intercourse between the members of the two departments of all grades," to which Major Moberly refers in paragraph 6, can possibly have an existence. I regret to say that more than one instance has come to my notice in this district proving to me that it does not exist between the Tahsildars and Supervisors in charge of Ranges, nor can it be expected to do so unless the latter are made to understand distinctly that they are bound to co-operate with the local revenue officers who are held responsible for the welfare of their respective charges, which cannot be efficiently administered so long as the officers of the Public Works Department are permitted

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to set their requisitions at defiance. The authority of the administrative officer of the talook must be supported, and the executive taught to respect it. If, as Major Moberly proposes, every requisition for the assistance of the Department over which he presides is to be submitted through him, his subordinates are in a position to ignore all authority but his; and if this is allowed, I cannot but think that the interests of the public will suffer. My idea is—it may possibly be a mistaken one—that the officers of the Public Works Department stand in the same relation to the Collector that the officers of the Police do to the Magistrate; they are, in fact, the executive arm placed at the disposal of the administrative power, and this relative position of the two Departments does not seem to have been apprehended by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation when submitting Major Moberly's letter for the consideration of Government.

Circular to Tahsildars.

In submitting a report on the famine works in his division, the Sub-Collector has intimated that owing to insufficiency of water in the tanks for irrigating the whole Ayacut under them, neither the whole Ayacut is cultivated nor full crop raised on such lands as are usually cultivated; the Tahsildars are, therefore, hereby directed to report on the capacity of the principal or important tanks in their talooks to irrigate the Ayacut under them. If the tanks in all the talooks are of the above description, it will become necessary to specify the actual irrigable extent under each tank according to its capacity. By this being insured, any kind of wet crop could be well grown, such extent of land as could not be sufficiently irrigated can be sown with dry crops by paying the highest dry rate of the village, and they are further directed to report, in consultation with the Department of Public Works, whether or not it is practicable to improve the capacity of the tanks which now hold an insufficient supply of water.

N. B.—This portion of the order alone refers to the P. W. D.
(Initialed) H. E. S.

(Signed) A. WEDDERBURN,
Collector.

1st December 1866.

(True Translation.)

(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
Collector.

THE Board are of opinion that a great deal more has been made of this case than it merits, and that there was really nothing in it deserving a reference to the Government.

2. It appears that, in 1866, the late Collector issued a Circular to his Tahsildars, requiring them "to report on the capacity of the principal or important tanks in their talooks to irrigate the Ayacut under them," * * * and, further, "to report, in consultation with the Department of Public Works, whether or not it is practicable to improve the capacity of the tanks which now hold an insufficient supply of water."

3. The order seems to the Board perfectly unobjectionable. The Tahsildars were told to consult their professional colleagues, as was both right and necessary, but the latter were left free to co-operate or not, as they saw fit.

4. The Superintending Engineer complains of this Circular having been issued without any "intimation" to him. It was probably printed in the "Gazette," but,

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the Board think, that as an act of courtesy a copy of it should have been sent to the Superintending Engineer; but if by "intimation" Major Moberly means to imply that his sanction or concurrence was necessary to warrant the Collector in issuing the Circular, he is, the Board think, clearly wrong, for the only order it contained was to the Revenue not the Public Works Subordinates.

5. It appears from Major Moberly's letter, that the Tahsildar of Hindupoor, acting on this Circular, wrote to the Supervisor of the Range, Mr. Watkins, "requesting him to nominate some one to accompany him (the Tahsildar) through the talook, to calculate the capacity of each tank." The Tahsildar's letter is not forwarded, but Major Moberly's words above quoted may be taken as showing that there was nothing improper or discourteous in the communication itself, and especially no "assumption of authority" over the Supervisor, or his subordinates. This being inferred, the Board fail to see any thing in the matter worthy of notice. The Tahsildar certainly went beyond the letter of his instructions, and evidently did not fully appreciate the magnitude of his request, as may be gathered from his intimation that he was going round the talook himself with the subordinate whom he asked the Supervisor to depute. He would hardly have proposed this had he been aware that the accomplishment of his desire "would have required the services of a Special Establishment for a lengthened period."

6. The Supervisor might, the Board think, have at once replied that he had not the means of meeting the Tahsildar's wishes. He, however, preferred the safer course of referring to the Superintending Engineer, by whose instructions he replied ultimately to that effect.

7. Major Moberly goes on to state that the present Collector, Mr. Sullivan, complained of the Supervisor's not complying with the Tahsildar's request, and gave it as his opinion that Officers of the Public Works Department are bound to comply with all requisitions from himself and his subordinates on matters of a professional nature. Major Moberly explained why he could not afford the aid desired, and maintained that "all requisitions on matters of a professional nature" should be made through him, and that he "did not think that Tahsildars should have power to waste the time of the officers of the Department by troublesome applications." Mr. Sullivan, however, retains his opinion, and Major Moberly addresses the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in order "that some limit should be drawn, and that in matters of such grave importance, as the one under reference, the requisition should be obliged to be made through him."

8. The correspondence between Major Moberly and Mr. Sullivan is not before the Board, but it is not alleged that Mr. Sullivan issued any orders to the Department of Public Works, or disputed the Superintending Engineer's control over his establishment. He believed that the Supervisor might and should have given the aid the Tahsildar required, and therefore adopted the right course in complaining to the Supervisor's superior, the Superintending Engineer. It is doubtful from paragraph 4 of Major Moberly's letter whether Mr. Sullivan knew that the Supervisor's reply had, in fact, been dictated by Major Moberly, but this does not much matter, as of course he would have been at liberty to endeavour to convince the Superintending Engineer by further argument.

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9. It appears to the Board to have been unnecessary for Major Moberly to take the initiative in complaining to higher authority. The Collector was the party who felt aggrieved, and Major Moberly should, in the Board's opinion, have left him to take the step of appealing to Government, if he saw fit to do so.

10. In laying Major Moberly's appeal before Government, Colonel Anderson does not, as far as the Board can gather, suggest any definite remedy.

11. He illustrates the question by a hypothetical case. He states that "it is an every-day occurrence for the Superintending Engineer to require particulars of the revenue under a tank, and for the Range Officers to obtain them from the Tahsildars." This seems to have been all that the Collector intended. Colonel Anderson proceeds that if the information sought were "out of the common run," and could not be furnished without a great deal of extra labour, the Superintending Engineer should, and he feels "sure that every Superintending Engineer in the Presidency would," after explanation, request the Collector to issue a Circular to his Tahsildars, and if this course were not pursued, Colonel Anderson feels "very certain" that the Collector would at once charge him with exceeding his authority. It is not necessary for the Board to follow Colonel Anderson in his hypothetical illustration, but its aptness is not obvious, for Mr. Sullivan does not appear to have questioned Major Moberly's authority to issue any instructions he pleased to his own subordinates nor to have himself issued orders to them. But the fallacy that underlies the illustration is that the matter in question was one of such importance, whereas in fact all that occurred was that the Collector told his Tahsildars "to consult the Department of Public Works," and one Tahsildar stupidly or ignorantly, but in good faith and courteously, requested the Supervisor "to nominate some one to accompany him through the Talook."

12. The Board are of opinion that there ought to be no limit imposed on the freedom of intercommunication between the Executive Engineers and Revenue Officers, it being always understood that while they may courteously request information, assistance, or advice from each other, without let or hindrance, neither can demand it authoritatively from the other, or issue orders or instructions to the other. If the Tahsildar has any complaint to make against Range Officer, or the Range Officer against the Tahsildar, it should be made to the Collector in the former and to the Superintending Engineer in the latter case; and if these officers cannot settle the matter to their mutual satisfaction, the dissatisfied officer can appeal to the head of his Department. It is impossible to lay down any rule or prescribe any limit in cases of this nature. Major Moberly wishes in one part of his letter that all professional references should be made through him, in another part that "troublesome applications" should be prevented, and finally that references of "grave importance" should be made through him; but he does not state who is to determine when applications are troublesome or by whom their importance is to be gauged.

13. It is unnecessary to discuss here Mr. Sullivan's views as to the position which the Public Works Department ought to occupy relatively to the Revenue Department. The relative position of the two Departments is perfectly well under-

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stood, and calls for no orders from Government. Want of co-operation between the Subordinates of Departments is best counteracted, not by rules nor orders of Government, but by cordial and manifest harmony between the superior officers.

TRANSFERRED to the Public Works Department.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
19th December 1868.

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 756. ORDER THEREON, 30th April 1869, No. 1,423.

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 85.

The Government entirely concur with the view the Board of Revenue have expressed in paragraphs 12 and 13 of their Proceedings of the 30th November 1868, No. 8,429, on the subject to which these papers refer.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

" Revenue Department.

" Superintending Engineer, 3rd Division, with one enclosure.

Edw. S. P. August 1869.

Revenue Dept.
No. 1432

Genl. of 1869 20 30ms.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Ac. Ac. &c.

Dated April, 30th.

Recd. 1. May

End

G. O. 30th April 1899, No. 1,423.

APRIL

No. 755-750

Correspondence between Revenue and Public Works Officers.—The Board of Revenue informed that Government concur in the view expressed in Proceedings No. 8,429 of 1868, regarding correspondence between Revenue and Public Works Officers.

14 1868 8 May

With Order

RECORDED