Revenue (1899) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 1841

DATED 19 May 99

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording Boards Proceedings circulating for the information of Officers Concerned the orders received by the Board for the guidance of Stock-Inspectors.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Revenue (1898) Dept

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1899.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Current No. 1895

Recd. 16th March 1899. *Regd.*

Enclosures

Spare copies

Printed March 8th.

Proceedings, No. 50, 9th February 1899.

9.

Order Mis.

Recorded.

(Mlle 20/3/99)

FEBRUARY.

Secy

The pamphlet contains in a convenient & somewhat enlarged form the general instructions appl in G.O.s 653 & 12-2-95 (B) & 1223 & 22-3-95 (A) detailed forms are added. The paper may be recorded?

Mlle 8/2/99

ao 17/2/99

Put up a complete file of the rules & Govt orders

Mlle 16/3

Stock Inspectors.—Circulating for the information of the officers concerned the rules as revised by the Board for the guidance of —.

will file mark opposite ~~to~~ under S each ~~rule~~ para. the authority

Bpers are put up ao 29-3-99

Recorded papers will be called for office use

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

READ—letter from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras Presidency, dated 5th August 1898, No. 657.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting for the Board's approval and printing revised rules for the guidance of Stock Inspectors and an appendix regarding their appointment, leave, &c., and requesting that the Cattle Disease Prevention Act and Glanders and Farcy Act be embodied in the rules.

RESOLUTION—No. 50, dated 9th February 1899.

The rules as revised by the Board will be printed and circulated for the information and guidance of the officers concerned.

(True Extract.)

R. B. Sriniwasa Iyengar
Secretary.

To the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.
„ all Collectors (Divisional-officers and Tahsildars).
Copy to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.
„ „ Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Ed. Md. Pahilwan.

* Held in abeyance under Rc. 4448 M 16-11-94

Note Please refer also Rc. 147 dy 14-2-88. in which the original set of rules was approved.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF STOCK INSPECTORS.

Stock Inspectors will ordinarily receive pay on the following scale :— Rc. 1374 8-11-83 C

	Per mensem Rs.
For the first 2 years of service	50
From 3 to 10 „	75
From 11 „ 20 „	100
From 21 „ 30 „	125
From 31 „ 35 „	150

Rc. 1977 12-12-81

They will also be entitled to travelling allowances under the Civil Service Regulations, subject to the proviso that they must travel for not less than 20 days in each month of the year. Rc. 147 14-2-88 * D

2. Stock Inspectors will not receive promotion at the end of their first two years' service, unless they have passed an examination in subjects to be prescribed by Government, to the satisfaction of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, and are reported by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, to merit promotion; nor will they obtain further increments unless they perform their duties to the satisfaction of the Director. Rc. 868 9-10-86 E Rc. 255 13-4-94 F

3. Stock Inspectors must devote their whole time to the duties of their appointments, and are strictly prohibited from engaging in any trade, traffic or business whatsoever; but this rule does not prevent their engaging in private practice, so long as this is without prejudice to their ordinary duties. Para 1 of Rc 255 13-4-94 & 290 22-6-96. G

Rc. 2376-4-94. 4. Stock Inspectors are under the orders and control of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, but must regard themselves as bound to obey the orders of the Collectors and the Divisional Officers of the districts in which they are serving or of the superior officers of the Agricultural Department, in so far as these orders do not clash with the Superintendent's instructions, and they must submit to such officers, on demand, any reports or other papers called for. Rc 653 16-2-95 B Rc. 1283 18-10-93 H

5. Stock Inspectors will be eligible for leave under the rules applicable to Indian Services in the Civil Service Regulations.

6. All applications for leave should be addressed to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. In cases where sick leave is applied for, he will arrange for the Inspector being examined by the District Medical officer. If the period of leave applied for does not exceed one month, the Superintendent may grant the leave, communicating a copy of his orders to the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for his information. Applications for leave for longer periods, as well as for the extension of leave to more than one month at a time, should be submitted by the Superintendent to the Director for orders. Rc. 852 13-7-88 J Rc 756-A 24-8-93 K

Casual leave may be granted by the Superintendent. @ vide ref 6 para 10

7. The chief object of the Civil Veterinary Department is the prevention of cattle disease. Inspectors should therefore keep themselves Rc. 756 24-8-93 para 8 K

well informed as to the causes predisposing to disease and the most effective way of removing, or at least modifying them. For the present, however, the principal duty of the Stock Inspectors is to collect information for the Bacteriological Survey in the districts selected, from time to time, by the Director of Agriculture. To this end—

(1) Stock Inspectors should ascertain the localities most liable to outbreaks of diseases of an epizootic or serious nature, inspect them, and endeavour to find out the causes of such outbreaks and record the results of their investigations in each village in the form given in Appendix A.

(2) They should note the localities liable to outbreaks of epizootics and the direction in which they spread, and mark out the same on rough sketch-maps according to the instructions given below and submit the same as soon as the inspection of any tract specified by the Superintendent is completed.

In these maps—(*a*) several diseases may be represented by lines of different colours, *e.g.*, rinderpest should be represented by red, anthrax by black, malignant sore-throat by blue, foot and mouth disease by yellow, and other diseases, if any, by other colours.

(*b*) If a disease be of a malignant type, the lines representing the disease should be drawn close together; if otherwise, wide apart.

(3) With the map a consolidated report should be submitted containing specific details of the names of the various diseases affecting live-stock within the area reported on, together with their scientific equivalents; of the *ante* and *post-mortem* appearances observed in animals attacked by each disease; of the treatment, if any, adopted by the ryots to prevent or cure the disease; of the drugs used, with their scientific names and of the results obtained, together with such remarks as Inspectors may deem useful.

8. On receipt of a report of cattle disease existing in their circle, Stock Inspectors should proceed forthwith to the affected villages, and investigate the history of the outbreak and submit a report in the form given in Appendix B.

9. During their tours, they should collect any other information deserving notice, *e.g.*, whether the occurrence of disease is confined to certain localities, notable outbreaks in past years, &c.

10. Inspectors should, in each village which they visit, examine the register of cattle mortality maintained, and see that it is kept in the prescribed form with accuracy and neatness, and also check it, as far as possible, by house-to-house enquiry and note the results in their diaries.

11. They should instruct village officers as to the proper method of recording mortality from disease and how to distinguish anthrax from charbon symptomatique, and rinderpest from diarrhœa and dysentery. In cases of difficulty in diagnosing the nature of any disease, they should submit a special report to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and collect specimens of diseased tissues and send them to the Superintendent for microscopical or other examination. A list of the principal diseases is given in Appendix C.

12. Stock Inspectors should, in the course of their tours, take every opportunity to advise cattle-owners as to the prevention and treatment of epizootic and other diseases of common occurrence, but actual work in treating sick cattle and endeavouring to prevent the spread of cattle epizootics should be limited to cases where their co-operation is voluntarily invited by the people themselves.

13. Stock Inspectors must frequently inspect the villages and their surroundings in order to ascertain whether due attention to sanitation is observed. Any suggestions that appear necessary should be made to the Collector or the Divisional officer, through the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. The recommendation of sanitary measures is part of the duty of a Stock Inspector, because a judicious adoption of such measures is likely to preserve the health of the cattle. Stock Inspectors should use every endeavour to enlist the interest and co-operation of the ryots and owners of cattle in their work and should take such opportunities as the inspection of villages, cattle-sheds, and stands may afford them, of suggesting such sanitary measures and improvements as may seem to be possible. The assistance of the taluk and village officers can generally be relied on and can always be secured by reference to the Collector.

14. Stock Inspectors should, in every locality they visit, collect full information regarding the breeding or source of supply of the tilling and milch cattle thereof. They should also ascertain and inspect localities where breeding is carried on, or which are favourable to breeding horses, cattle and sheep; and should collect and submit information as to the several breeds of cattle and sheep existing in their circles and their rearing and management, according to the instructions given below:—

(*a*) Name of breed or variety.
(*b*) General description of the breed.
(*c*) Average measurements (in Form D).
The measurements should be taken from six typical animals of ordinary size, of bulls, cows and bullocks, respectively.
(*d*) Any special customs as regards breeding, feeding, &c.
(*e*) Whether the breed be useful for draught or dairy purposes.
(*f*) Any other information.

For each breed, as specified by the Superintendent, the Stock Inspector should submit a separate report in Form E. The report should, where necessary, be accompanied by a rough sketch map coloured in sepia for each breed showing, as far as possible, its distribution. Any locality in which the breed is common should be coloured in dark sepia, localities in which it occurs, but is not common, in light sepia.

15. Stock Inspectors working in the pony-breeding districts should check and report the results of mares covered in the prescribed form (Appendix F), and also attend to the Government stallions, when required by the officers in charge.

16. Stock Inspectors should also attend the cattle fairs and markets for cattle held in their circles, and after each such visit, submit a report in duplicate in the form (Appendix G) to the Collector; one copy to be filed in his office and one copy for transmission to the Superintendent.

Gr. 653 12.2.95 B

17. Stock Inspectors should also inspect the cattle pounds and submit a report on the condition thereof to the Divisional officer, whenever any remarks seem necessary.

18. It is also their duty to gather information regarding cattle poisoning, whether criminal or accidental, and as to the nature of the poisons used, the treatment and results.

— do —

19. Stock Inspectors must, on the 10th, 20th and last day of each month, submit diaries of their work together with a programme of work to be done during the ensuing period to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, submitting at the same time an abstract of the diary to the Collector of the district in which they are working, for his information.

20. Stock Inspectors should report to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, the date of their arrival at, or departure from, head-quarters, whenever they join or depart from a circle on first appointment, transfer or leave.

21. Stock Inspectors must always keep the Divisional officer of the division and the Tahsildar of the taluk in which they may be working acquainted with their movements, and invariably on arrival at the permanent or temporary head-quarters of either officer, make report thereof in person immediately.

Disappeared in Gr. 147 14.2.88. D

22. On the removal of a Stock Inspector from one circle to another or to other duty, or on his resignation, removal or retirement from the service, he is to deliver over all the stores, books, records, &c., with correct lists thereof, to the person succeeding to such charge, taking his receipt for the same; a copy of the receipt being transmitted by the relieving officer to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. It is to be clearly understood that when articles in the charge of a Stock Inspector, being the property of Government, are lost, broken, or stolen, he is to report the matter at once to the Superintendent with full details of the occurrence, and unless the loss, breakage, or theft took place under circumstances beyond his control (which should be fully explained), he will have to make good the articles.

23. The duties of the Reserve Inspector are—

Gr 1223 dy 22-3-95. A

(1) To attend important cattle fairs.

(2) To investigate outbreaks of diseases of a serious nature reported from districts other than those selected for the time being for Bacteriological survey.

(3) To assist the Chingleput Inspector in the inspection of Ponnéri and Tiruvallúr taluks, and to relieve any Inspector during his temporary absence.

(4) To assist in the microscopical examination of specimens received from time to time from Stock Inspectors.

APPENDIX A.

Report for the Bacteriological Survey.

1	Name of Village, Taluk and District.				
2	What are the physical characters of the tract?				
3	What contagious diseases are known to the people? Give the vernacular names and their equivalents.	ENGLISH.		VERNACULAR.	
4	Special enquiries are to be made with regard to contagious and any other disease which causes loss of cattle. State in this form when was the last outbreak of any of these diseases, and, roughly, how many animals died? Also approximately, how often such outbreaks occur and during what seasons? Information regarding recent outbreaks of Rinderpest, &c., and the estimated losses should invariably be noted especially those which occurred during the last three years.	Disease.	Date of last outbreak.	Number died.	During what months these diseases occurred.
		1. Rinderpest ... 2. Epizootic aphtha. 3. Black-quarter .. 4. Malignant sore-throat. 5. Anthrax ... 6. Pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa. 7. Tuberculosis ... 8. Fluke disease ... 9. Glanders ... 10. 11. 12. &c., &c.			
5	Are Black-quarter and Malignant sore-throat common? If so, what class of animals, old or young, buffaloes or cattle, are affected?				

CAMP _____ *Stock Inspector.*

Date of visit _____

APPENDIX B.

Report of outbreak of Epizootics in the *Taluk of* *District.*

Names of villages affected.	Date of		Description of animals affected.	Number of deaths since the date of the outbreak up to date of visit.	Number of affected animals on the date of visit.
	Outbreak.	Visit.			
1.					
2. Name of the disease, Vernacular and common. If not diagnosed, its symptoms.					
3. *Post-mortem* appearances.					
4. Whether sporadic, epizootic or enzootic.					
5. How introduced and the direction of its spread.					
6. Causes, climatic and other influences, favouring its origin and spread. Any further particulars deserving notice (as whether mild or virulent, the death-rate, at what intervals the disease has recurred, &c.).					
7. Treatment adopted by the ryots, drugs used, and its results.					
8. Whether and to what extent the ryots voluntarily invited the co-operation of the Stock Inspector to prevent the spread of disease, and what action was taken in consequence, if any. Treatment, remedial and preventive, advised and its results.					
9. Remarks.					

APPENDIX C.

* Statutes with Co. 756
24.8.93

List of Animal Diseases occurring in India.

The following provisional list of animal diseases believed to occur in India has been drawn up in the office of the Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department. The term 'diseases' includes ailments and the results of accidents, &c., requiring medical treatment. A list of surgical operations is appended:—

NON-ORDINARY DISEASES—(*i.e., not ordinarily amenable to treatment*).

Rabies.	Pleuro-pneumonia.
Surra.	Goat pox.
Charbon.	Sheep pox.
Charbon symptomatique.	Rinderpest of severe type.
Glanders and farcy.	Tetanus.
Tuberculosis.	Contagious pneumonia in horse.

ORDINARY DISEASES—(*i.e., ordinarily amenable to treatment*).

A—CONTAGIOUS.

Foot and mouth.	Actinomycosis.
Cow pox.	Strangles.
Horse pox.	Influenza.
Stomatitis pust. cont.	Contagious foot rot.
Scabies, varieties.	Grease.

B—NON-CONTAGIOUS.

(a) *Affecting Bones.*

Rickets.	Osteoporosis.
Exostosis phalangeal.	Exostosis metacarpal.
Ostitis and periostitis.	Exostosis tarsal.
Caries.	Navicularthritis.
Necrosis.	Sessamoiditis.

(b) *Affecting Alimentary System.*

Aphtha.	Stomach staggers.
Stomatitis.	Fardel bound.
Glossitis.	Inflammation of fourth stomach.
Parotitis.	Constipation.
Ptyalism and salivation.	Diarrhœa.
Acute pharyngeal catarrh.	Dysentery.
Inflammation of œsophagus.	Gastro-enteritis.
Stricture of œsophagus.	Intestinal obstruction.
Spasm of œsophagus.	Rupture of intestine.
Choking.	Enteritis.
Vomition.	Peritonitis.
Indigestion.	Ascites.
Colic.	Hydatids (peritonæum).
Gastritis.	Intussusception.
Rupture of stomach.	Volvulus.
Ulceration of stomach.	Ulceration.
Dilatation of stomach.	Calculi.
Hoven.	Strangulation.
Impaction of rumen.	Hœmatemesis.
Foreign bodies in reticulum.	Hernia.
Cancer of stomach.	Rupture of rectum.

APPENDIX C—*cont.*

List of Animal Diseases occurring in India—cont.

(c) *Affecting Liver.*

Congestion of liver.	Cancer.
Hepatitis.	Melanotic deposits.
Perihepatitis.	Lymphoid tumours.
Sclerosis of liver.	Jaundice.
Fatty degeneration of liver.	Abscess of the liver.
Hydatids of liver.	Gall stones.

(d) *Affecting Spleen.*

Lymphadenoma.	Enlargement of spleen.

Morbid growths.

(e) *Affecting Respiratory System.*

Cough.	Asthma.
Grunting.	Broken wind.
Whistling.	Pleurisy.
Roaring.	Hydrothorax.
Catarrh.	Emphyma.
Laryngitis.	Emphysema.
Bronchitis.	Broncho-pneumonia.
Congestion of lungs.	Hydatids of lung.
Pneumonia.	Hæmoptysis.
Pleuro-pneumonia.	

(f) *Affecting Heart and Circulatory Apparatus.*

Pericarditis, traumatic and idiopathic.	Thrombosis.
Carditis.	Atheroma.
Valvular disease.	Phlebitis.
Endocarditis.	Varicose veins.
Hypertrophy and atrophy.	Hyperæmia.
Rupture.	Anæmia.
Aneurism.	Dropsy.
Embolism.	Degenerations.

(g) *Affecting Nervous System.*

Hemiplegia.	Embolism.
Paraplegia.	Apoplexy.
Coma.	Inflammation spinal cord.
Staggers.	Tumours.
Epilepsy.	Chorea.
Meningitis.	Enzootic paraplegia.
Cerebritis.	Hydatids.
Softening of brain.	Kamri.
Tumours on brain.	Shivering.
Cancer.	Stringhalt.
Melanosis.	Hæmorrhage.
Glioma.	Concussion.
Fibroma.	Neuritis.
Parasitic growths.	Megrims.

&c., &c., &c.

APPENDIX C—*cont.*

List of Animal Diseases occurring in India—cont.

(h) *Affecting Eye.*

Conjunctivitis.	Worm in eye.
Ophthalmia.	Rupture of eye.
Amaurosis.	Foreign bodies in eye.
Glaucoma.	Cancer.
Staphyloma.	Opacity of cornea.
Cataract.	Tumours, &c.

(i) *Affecting Skin.*

Eczema.	Pityriasis.
Erythema.	Maggots.
Urticaria.	Ringworm.
Warts.	Tumours.
Ecthyma.	Lupus.
Scabies.	Erysipelas.

Ulcers, &c.

(j) *Parasitical.*

Fluke in sheep and cattle.	Spiroptera megastoma.
Intestinal worms.	Sclerostomiasis.
Bronchial filaria of cattle and sheep.	Pediculi.
Filaria papillosa.	Acari.
Œstrus, equi and ovis.	Verminous aneurisms.
	Other parasites.

(k) *Affecting Generative Apparatus.*

Vaginitis.	Dystokia, &c.
Metritis.	Mammitis.
Retention of fœtal membranes.	Leucorrhœa.
Injuries.	Chapped teats.
Inversion of uterus.	Abortion.
Rupture of vagina.	Orchitis.
Rupture of uterus.	Hydrocele.
Parturient fever.	Phymosis.
Parturient apoplexy.	Paraphymosis.
Parturition.	

(l) *Fevers.*

Bilious fever.	Typhoid fever.
Rheumatic fever.	Typhus fever.
Catarrhal fever.	Scarlatina,
Malarial fever.	&c., &c.

APPENDIX C—*cont.*

List of Animal Diseases occurring in India—cont.

(m) *Affecting Urinary System.*

Congestion of kidneys.	Strangury.
Nephritis.	Rupture of bladder.
Hydatids.	Incontinence of urine.
Cystitis.	Stricture of urethra.
Uretiritis.	Gonorrhœa.
Renal calculi.	Maladie de coit.
Cystic calculi.	Uræmia.
Urethral calculi.	Albuminuria.
Diabetes.	Abscess of kidney.

(n) *Affecting Locomotory Apparatus, &c.*

Sprains, muscular.	Punctured foot.
Sprains, ligamentous.	Capped elbow.
Sprains, tendinous.	Capped hock.
Contusions, various.	Thoroughpin.
Dislocations, various.	Curb.
Anchylosis.	False quarter.
Carpitis.	Side bones.
Diseases of the joints.	Footrot (in sheep).
Coronitis.	Foul in the foot.
Villitis.	Deformed feet.
Laminitis.	Wounds, punctured.
Bruised sole.	Wounds, incised.
Corn.	Wounds, lacerated.
Thrush.	Wounds, contused.
Quittor.	Wounds, poisoned.
Sandcrack.	Abscesses, various.
Navicularthritis.	Cysts, various.
Canker.	Windgalls.

(o) *Miscellaneous.*

Rheumatism.	Scrofula.
Hæmo-albuminuria.	Anasarca.
Anæmia.	Azoturia.
Influenza.	Bursati.
Purpura hæmorrhagica.	Pyæmia.
Cancer.	Septicæmia.
Poisoning.	Lymphangitis.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Castration.	Tracheotomy.
Reduction of hernia.	Paracentesis thoracis.
Lithotomy.	Operations on fractures.
Lithotrity.	Operations for sandcrack.
Removal of tumours.	Operations for quittor.
Removal of horns.	Operations for corn.
Neurotomy.	Passing catheter.
Tenotomy.	Passing probang.
Cautery.	Rumenotomy.
Setoning.	Puncture of rumen.
Rowelling.	Œsophagotomy,
Operation on wounds.	&c., &c.

APPENDIX D.

*Measurements of Cattle of the*_____*breed.*

1	Sex.						
2	Age.						
3	Height at shoulder.						
4	Height at croup.						
5	Height at elbow.						
6	Length.						
7	Length of horn.						
8	Length of ear.						
9	Length of face.						
10	Breadth of forehead.						
11	Girth at chest.						
12	Girth at abdomen.						
13	Girth of forearm.						
14	Girth of shank.						
15	Length of neck.						
16	Length of shank.						
17	Colour of skin.						
18	Colour of hair.						
19	Remarks.						

CAMP _____
*Dated*_____

Stock Inspector,
_____*Circle.*

APPENDIX E.

Report by Stock Inspector of the ( ) Circle, Taluk, District.
as to Stock Breeding in the

1	Is the locality suitable for— (a) Cattle breeding ? (b) Sheep breeding ? (c) Horse or pony breeding ?	
2	What breeds exist at present ? *	
3	Describe each fully ?	
4	How are the animals fed ?	
5	Is the grazing good ?	
6	Describe general management ?	
7	To what uses are the animals put ?	
8	If for plough or draught, at what age are the animals put to work ?	
9	If for milking, what is the average yield of milk per diem ?	
10	What is the value of cattle ?	
11	How is the age determined ?	
12	Remarks.	

* In describing breeds separate reports should be made for cattle and for sheep.

CAMP_____
TALUK_____
*Dated*_____

Stock Inspector,
_____ *Circle.*

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the results of the inspection during the month of 18 *of Mares covered by Government Stallions during* 18 .

Number of stallion by which covered.	Certificate numbers of mares found.						Total number of mares inspected.
	In foal.	With foal at foot.		Empty.	Aborted.	Sold.	Dead.
		COLT	FILLY				

CAMP _____
Dated _____

Stock Inspector.

APPENDIX G.

Report on the Cattle Fair / Weekly Market *held in the Village of* _____
Taluk _____ *District, in the month of* _____ 189 .

		No. of days.	From	To
1	Duration of fair.			
2	Number and description and breeds of cattle brought for sale—Measurements required to be given in form in Appendix D.			
3	From what districts received.			
4	State of the Market.			
5	Weather.			
6	Sanitary arrangements.			
7	Water-supply and its quality, whether sufficient.			
8	Supply of fodder, whether sufficient, cases of starvation, if any.			
9	Any outbreak of epizootics or diseases of a serious nature ; number of attacks, deaths, treatment, curative or preventive, adopted or advised.			
10	If Act II of 1866 was enforced, number of prosecutions conducted, with their results, viz., the number and names of persons convicted and punishment awarded in a separate appendix. From what date to what date the Act was enforced.			
11	Suggestions, if any, for the future conduct of the fair or market.			
12	Remarks.			

Camp _____

Dated _____ *Stock Inspector.*

1899
REVENUE DEPT.
Encl. No. 1
Con. No. 1895.

Read B.P. No. 50 dy 9-2-99. Re: Rules for the guidance of Stock Inspectors. (C No. 595/99).

"Secy

"The pamphlet contains in a convenient and somewhat expanded form the general instructions appd in Govt. 653 dy 12-2-95 and 1223 dy 22-3-95. Detailed forms are added. The paper may be recorded ?"

Intd. N.E.M
8.4.99.

"Will the office mark off with each para the authority"

Intd. C.S.R.
24.4.99.

To Under Secretary.

The references have accordingly been marked and the paper is resubmitted.

a.a
6.5.99.

Secy

Govt Mig 1846 dtd 19 May 1899

Recorded

When given for copying ____
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When signed ____

READ AGAIN G.O., No. DATED
189

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	..	..	..	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.										
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.										
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.										

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