[illegible] — 1,000—10-7-97.

Revenue (1898) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 270

DATED 11th May 1898.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Re: grant of dry remissions in the Chingleput District.

18 4,000—19-7-07.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Revenue (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 2777

From The Board of Rev Settl.

Order (Press)

Recorded

2. In regard to para 4 the Board is referred to G.O. $\frac{1649}{15-4-98}$ in which the Govt has directed the withdrawal of the orders issued in BP $\frac{1768}{11-3-98}$

No. 129 Press

Dated 18/3

Received 7/4

Registered 8/4

Enclosures

Spare copies.

The Board (Settl)

RS
16-4-98

Whatorder was passed on Cir No 2023?

Secy 17/4/98

G.O. $\frac{1649}{15-4-98}$ received from Madras pls vide Board's Proc No 15247 dt 22/4/98

SUBJECT.

Passing orders on the proposals from the Collr Chingleput for the grant of dry remissions in the district.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
B.P.	768	14-2-	98 165-0
"	1768	8 11-3-	98 19-3-98

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Current Number

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1898.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Recd. 7/4 } 1898. *Enclosures*

Regd. 8/4. *Spare copies*

Printed April th.

Proceedings, No. 129, 18th March 1898.

REV. DEPT. 9 APR 98

MARCH.

Dry remissions.—Passing orders on the proposals from the Collector of Chingleput for the grant of — in his district.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

READ—the following letter from D. D. MURDOCH, Esq., Acting Collector of Chingleput, to the Famine Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Saidapet, 15th March 1898, Ref. on No. 190-B & G. :—

I have the honour to reply to paragraph 4 of the B.P., No. 76, dated 14th February ultimo, which reached me on the 12th March instant (from the Collector of Nellore to whom it had, by mistake, been sent).

2. I am asked to report whether I wish to recommend any remission of assessment on dry lands, bearing in mind that the decision should not be influenced by the state of the wet crops and that, for purposes of dry remission, the "tract" may be of any size and ordinarily the unit of area is a village.

3. If such remission is granted, it should be in respect of dry lands on which paddy and varagu have been grown, these being the dry crops that have suffered severely; and the only taluks that need be considered in this connection are Ponnéri and Tiruvallúr.

Dry lands on which the paddy crop was raised with the aid of water from a Government irrigation source would be excluded from the concession if, at the jamabandi, it is found unnecessary to remit the water-rate. Such lands have, of course, been azmoished (inspected) in detail.

4. Dealing first with the Tiruvallúr taluk, the Tahsildar recommends the remission of half the dry assessment in such cases in the Varadayyapalayam firka of the Sattiavedu division and in a group of five villages in a corner of the main division of the taluk. He considers that the circumstances of the present year are not so very exceptional in the rest of the taluk as to require the grant of "dry" remissions, and I agree with him.

The Varadayyapalayam firka is the most northerly part of the taluk, with its centre near Sattiavedu where the rainfall under the North-East monsoon has been only 1·37 inches in October, 4·66 in November, 0·05 in December and *nil* in January. It can be readily understood how much the deficient rainfall in October and up to the 24th November injuriously affected the crops now in question. The rain in the end of November was beneficial, but in December there was only a single slight shower, and there was no rain at all in January. I visited the tract in January and a statement had been prepared in the early part of that month from information given by the karnams of the expected outturn of these (and other) crops. Out of 1,615 acres cultivated with varagu in that firka, 15 had already been harvested; the crop on 1,248 acres was expected to fail entirely; 178 acres were expected to yield not more than a 2-anna crop, while the crop on the remaining 174 acres was estimated at 4 and in a very few cases 8 annas. The estimate of the extent on which the crop entirely withered is excessive. The varagu crop is a very hardy one and, though there were cases of entire failure, in most cases some small outturn was got but it could not be other than a very short one except in the case of a few fields specially favoured by their situation.

Paddy had been grown on 2,092 acres of dry lands. The crop on 35 acres had been harvested. The extent of total failure was estimated at 1,166 acres, while 429 acres were expected to yield not more than a 2-anna crop and 462 a somewhat better crop (usually 4 annas, in very few cases 8 annas). The remarks made above regarding varagu apply to some extent to these estimates also, but—the "manavari" (rain watered) paddy crop not being so hardy as the varagu crop—the extent of practically entire failure was greater.

The five villages in the main division of the taluk to which the Tahsildar would extend the concession are Senrayanpalayam, which has suffered very severely, and a group of four "dry" villages near it, viz., Allikuli, Pilespalayam, Adusanpuram and Eberenpuram. They are in a corner in the west, jutting into a hilly tract between the Kálahasti and Karvetnagar zamindaris.

5. Coming to the Ponnéri taluk, the rainfall from October to January at each recording station was as follows :—

—	October.	November.	December.	January.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	
At Ponnéri	3·08	4·89	0·88	*Nil.*
,, Kattur	4·04	3·37	0·82	*Nil.*
,, Attipat	4·30	4·60	0·93	*Nil.*

The "manavari" paddy crop is the most important dry crop in the taluk. The Tahsildar estimates the extent on which it has been grown in the current year at 15,000 acres. Regarding this crop he reported on the 31st January last—

"It is everywhere bad. About 9,000 acres have already become complete shavi. About 1,500 may yield less than a 2-anna crop, and the rest more than 2 annas."

I am aware that the crop failed entirely in many cases, and the average crop was a very short one. About 1,000 or 1,500 acres, however, of the earlier grown crop harvested in December yielded a fair outturn.

The extent of varagu in the Ponnéri taluk is very small, only about 600 acres; but any concession that is granted in respect of "dry" paddy should be extended to varagu also.

The Deputy Collector who has spent nearly the whole of January and February in this taluk recommends the remission of half the assessment in the case of the ordinary dry lands cultivated with these crops, and of the whole assessment in the case of the "manavari" dry lands on which paddy has been grown. The latter are assessed at higher rates than the ordinary dry rates. The total extent of them in the taluk is 8,828 acres. Considering, however, that the average outturn obtained in the case of these lands may be presumed to have been higher than in the case of the ordinary dry lands, there is no sufficient reason for granting in respect of them a larger concession than may be granted in respect of other dry lands; and, moreover, the individual fields classed as "manavari" are not shown in the settlement registers and cannot be ascertained.

6. The information given above is all that I can furnish, but it may be considered sufficient to show that, so far as the dry lands cultivated with "manavari" paddy and varagu are concerned, the outturn of these crops in the tracts dealt with has been insufficient to meet the demand of the year in respect of such lands, and in my previous report I stated that I anticipated that—on the supposition that dry remissions are not granted—it would be necessary to afford some assistance in the form of postponement of collections in particular villages of the worst affected parts. To this form of assistance, however, I greatly prefer the grant of dry remissions if the Board is prepared to grant them without a more detailed inspection which cannot now be made. The average outturn of the crops under consideration in the Ponnéri taluk and the Varadayyapalayam firka of the Tiruvallúr taluk may safely be taken to have been considerably under 4 annas, and the remission may be fixed at 50 per cent. of the

assessment. There are, however, villages in these tracts in which the "dry" paddy and varagu crops are not important. The extension of the concession to these villages also for the sake of uniformity will not, indeed, involve any considerable sacrifice of revenue, but if the Board desires it the necessary inquiries in this regard will be made at the jamabandi, and such villages will be excluded from the concession.

7. The concession may be extended to the five villages in the main division of the Tiruvallúr taluk mentioned at the end of paragraph 4 *supra*, subject to personal inspection and inquiry by the Divisional-officer who is himself to do the jamabandi of that taluk.

8. The amount of revenue involved may be taken at about Rs. 15,000.

9. As the jamabandi of the Sattiavedu division is to be commenced by him to-morrow, and of the Ponnéri taluk by me on Thursday, the favour of very early orders is requested.

10. I shall submit the information called for in paragraph 7 of the Boards' Proceedings under reply in a separate report before the end of this week.

Resolution—No. 129, dated 18th March 1898.

In the letter read above, the Collector of Chingleput submits proposals for the grant of dry remissions in his district.

2. The state of the season in the district during the current fasli has been described in the papers printed with B.P., No. 76, dated 14th February 1898. The rainfall up to the end of September was above the average and the early crops fared well. From October, however, the rains have been very deficient, and there has in consequence been a very large failure of the paddy and varagu crops.

3. The paddy crop referred to is the "manavari" paddy which is grown with the aid of rain alone on extensive areas of *dry* lands in this district.

4. In regard to *wet* lands, remission will be granted for waste and shavi (withered crop) under the ordinary rules, and the remission will, as a special concession during the current year, be extended to *portions* of survey fields subject to a minimum limit of half an acre—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 1768, dated 11th March 1898.

5. In regard to *dry* lands, the Collector considers that remissions are not called for except in parts of the Tiruvallúr and Ponnéri taluks. In the former taluk, remission is recommended in the Varadayyapalayam firka which is stated to have suffered most. This tract was visited by the Collector in January, and it was expected that out of a total area of 1,600 acres grown with varagu, the crop would fail entirely on about 1,200 acres, or nearly three-fourths, and that in the remaining area the yield would not be more than 4 annas except in a very few cases. "Manavari" (dry) paddy was grown on 2,000 acres, but on more than half the area the crop was expected to wither completely and the remaining areas was expected to yield less than 4 annas. In the Ponnéri taluk, the "manavari" paddy is the chief dry crop, and, out of 15,000 acres covered by it, the crop is reported to have already failed entirely on 9,000 acres and to be likely to yield a very poor outturn on the remaining area. The extent cultivated with varagu is only 600 acres, but the Collector considers that any concession that may be granted in the case of dry paddy should be extended to varagu.

On the whole, the Collector states that the average outturn of these two crops may be taken as considerably less than 4 annas, and he recommends that 50 per cent. of the assessment on lands grown with these crops in the tracts referred to may be remitted. The total amount to be remitted is estimated at Rs. 15,000. The Collector adds that the grant of this remission will obviate the necessity for postponement of collections.

The tract is a poor one and in the previous year suffered first from long drought and then from excessive rain. The amount is small, but it may make just the difference between relief and no relief in the tract concerned.

6. The Board approves of the Collector's proposals. It is presumed that no early crop was secured on the lands on which remissions are proposed to be granted, and that the lands lie in fairly well-defined tracts and not in scattered fields.

7. The proposal made in paragraph 7 of the Collector's letter, to extend the concession to a group of five villages in the main division of the Tiruvallúr taluk subject to personal inspection and enquiry by the Divisional-officer, is also approved.

8. With reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 6 of the Collector's letter, the Board considers that if manavari paddy or varagu is not an important crop in any of the villages of the tracts in question, no remission need be granted therein.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

R. B. Sambasivan
Secretary.

To the Collector of Chingleput.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" " Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

Secy

In B.P. 1076 & 14 &
(Vide G.O. 165 & 19 Mar
the Bd. practically
accepted
concluded that the
Collector's recommend
dry remissions for
the Tumkepat District
The Collector accord
submitted proposals for dry
remissions in parts
of the Tirumalam &
Ponneri Taluks and
the Board has approved
of them.

The amount
involved is not large -
ing 15000 Rs. But in
G.O. 1649 & 15 April 98
the Govt. ruled that
the season was not so
exceptional as to justify
grant of remission
on wet lands on
portions of surveys fields.
It is doubtful therefore whether
the grant of dry remissions
can be justified.

It is to be

He had not received
the G.O. when on the B.P.
when he reported.

S.R. Ranga Rao

The Board ordered (1) remission on
portions of fields, & (2) remission
on dry lands cultivated with certain
crops. Order (1) is contrary to
G.O. 1649 / 15.4.98, & order (2) is not
in accordance with the principles
on which dry remissions are to be
given. The B.P.s must be can-
celled & the Collector told to submit
revised proposals, which will then
be considered by the full Bd.

C.S. 5/4/98.
A. 26/4/98

at tracts in which
ry remissions have
been proposed are
ore in which Manavari
kaddy has been grown.
Once 8 fall dry crops
this is probably the one
most likely to suffer
from want of rain.
And this fact would seem
to show that the applic
in growing it must
expect reduction on the
fixed Assessment
probability
of either
partial or complete
failure & must rely
occasional
on two good crops
paying them for failures.
Thus the even the total
failure of Manavari kaddy
crops does not, it is
admitted, necessarily
imply the grant need
for remission of assess
ment.

Mlle
23/4/98

Hon. I doint think a sufficient
case for dry remissions is made out
recommended is small & the
is better - it is worth trial
interfering now

R. 29/4/98.

D.
6 500—25-5-97.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

is not but only part of the
help that was given
is due in a
for all crops
remissions. However, I leave
out paras 4 & 5 for the present

Read 129 Press
18-3-98
No 2700 11-5-98

W/P G. O (Press).

Special cir
just on a
failure the
tract

The collectors in purchase
for dry remissions are based
the failure of the
kaddy crop and they are therefore
not in accordance
with the principles on which
dry remissions should be
granted. The Board is
requested to cancel its pro
and direct the Collector to
submit revised proposals
for consideration by the
full Board.

In regard to para 4 the
Board is referred to G.O
1649
15-4-98 in which the Govt
has directed the withdrawal
of the orders issued in the
1768
11-3-98

Mlle
19.V.98

Mlle
27/4/98

Mlle
19.V.98

Mr Bd (Setts)

RS
27-4-98

28/4/98

Issue as now
revised
9.5.98

5/5

Secy
19/5/98

Government {1898} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd.
Regd. } 1898.

Enclosures
Spare copies

G.O., No. 270, 11th May 1898.

MAY.

Dry Remissions.

Requesting the Board of Revenue to cancel its orders on the proposals submitted by the Collector of Chingleput for the grant of — in his district, and directing the Collector to submit revised proposals for consideration by the full Board.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), No. 129, dated 18th March 1898 :—

Read—the following letter from D. D. MURDOCH, Esq., Acting Collector of Chingleput, to the Famine Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Saidapet, 15th March 1898, Ref. on No. 190-B & G. :—

I have the honour to reply to paragraph 4 of the B.P., No. 76, dated 14th February ultimo, which reached me on the 12th March instant (from the Collector of Nellore to whom it had, by mistake, been sent).

2. I am asked to report whether I wish to recommend any remission of assessment on dry lands, bearing in mind that the decision should not be influenced by the state of the wet crops and that, for purposes of dry remission, the "tract" may be of any size and ordinarily the unit of area is a village.

3. If such remission is granted, it should be in respect of dry lands on which paddy and varagu have been grown, these being the dry crops that have suffered severely; and the only taluks that need be considered in this connection are Ponnéri and Tiruvallúr.

Dry lands on which the paddy crop was raised with the aid of water from a Government irrigation source would be excluded from the concession if, at the jamabandi, it is found unnecessary to remit the water-rate. Such lands have, of course, been azmoished (inspected) in detail.

4. Dealing first with the Tiruvallúr taluk, the Tahsildar recommends the remission of half the dry assessment in such cases in the Varadayyapalayam firka of the Sattiavedu division and in a group of five villages in a corner of the main division of the taluk. He considers that the circumstances of the present year are not so very exceptional in the rest of the taluk as to require the grant of "dry" remissions, and I agree with him.

The Varadayyapalayam firka is the most northerly part of the taluk, with its centre near Sattiavedu where the rainfall under the North-East monsoon has been only 1·37 inches in October, 4·66 in November, 0·05 in December and *nil* in January. It can be readily understood how much the deficient rainfall in October and up to the 24th November injuriously affected the crops now in question. The rain in the end of November was beneficial, but in December there was only a single slight shower, and there was no rain at all in January. I visited the tract in January and a statement had been prepared in the early part of that month from information given by the karnams of the expected outturn of these (and other) crops. Out of 1,615 acres cultivated with varagu in that firka, 15 had already been harvested; the crop on 1,248 acres was expected to fail entirely; 178 acres were expected to yield not more than a 2-anna crop, while the crop on the remaining 174 acres was estimated at 4 and in a very few cases 8 annas. The estimate of the extent on which the crop entirely withered is excessive. The varagu crop is a very hardy one and, though there were cases of entire failure, in most cases some small outturn was got but it could not be other than a very short one except in the case of a few fields specially favoured by their situation.

Paddy had been grown on 2,092 acres of dry lands. The crop on 35 acres had been harvested. The extent of total failure was estimated at 1,166 acres, while 429 acres were expected to yield not more than a 2-anna crop and 462 a somewhat better crop (usually 4 annas, in very few cases 8 annas). The remarks made above regarding varagu apply to some extent to these estimates also, but—the "manavari" (rain watered) paddy crop not being so hardy as the varagu crop—the extent of practically entire failure was greater.

The five villages in the main division of the taluk to which the Tahsildar would extend the concession are Senrayanpalayam, which has suffered very severely, and a group of four "dry" villages near it, viz., Allikuli, Pilespalayam, Adusanpuram and Eberenpuram. They are in a corner in the west, jutting into a hilly tract between the Kálahasti and Karvetnagar zamindaris.

5. Coming to the Ponnéri taluk, the rainfall from October to January at each recording station was as follows :—

—	October.	November.	December.	January.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	
At Ponnéri	3·08	4·89	0·88	*Nil.*
„ Kattur	4·04	3·37	0·82	*Nil.*
„ Attiput	4·30	4·60	0·93	*Nil.*

The "manavari" paddy crop is the most important dry crop in the taluk. The Tahsildar estimates the extent on which it has been grown in the current year at 15,000 acres. Regarding this crop he reported on the 31st January last—

"It is everywhere bad. About 9,000 acres have already become complete shavi. About 1,500 may yield less than a 2-anna crop, and the rest more than 2 annas."

I am aware that the crop failed entirely in many cases, and the average crop was a very short one. About 1,000 or 1,500 acres, however, of the earlier grown crop harvested in December yielded a fair outturn.

The extent of varagu in the Ponnéri taluk is very small, only about 600 acres; but any concession that is granted in respect of "dry" paddy should be extended to varagu also.

The Deputy Collector who has spent nearly the whole of January and February in this taluk recommends the remission of half the assessment in the case of the ordinary dry lands cultivated with these crops, and of the whole assessment in the case of the "manavari" dry lands on which paddy has been grown. The latter are assessed at higher rates than the ordinary dry rates. The total extent of them in the taluk is 8,828 acres. Considering, however, that the average outturn obtained in the case of these lands may be presumed to have been higher than in the case of the ordinary dry lands, there is no sufficient reason for granting in respect of them a larger concession than may be granted in respect of other dry lands; and, moreover, the individual fields classed as "manavari" are not shown in the settlement registers and cannot be ascertained.

6. The information given above is all that I can furnish, but it may be considered sufficient to show that, so far as the dry lands cultivated with "manavari" paddy and varagu are concerned, the outturn of these crops in the tracts dealt with has been insufficient to meet the demand of the year in respect of such lands, and in my previous report I stated that I anticipated that—on the supposition that dry remissions are not granted—it would be necessary to afford some assistance in the form of postponement of collections in particular villages of the worst affected parts. To this form of assistance, however, I greatly prefer the grant of dry remissions if the Board is prepared to grant them without a more detailed inspection which cannot now be made. The average outturn of the crops under consideration in the Ponnéri taluk and the Varadayyapalayam firka of the Tiruvallúr taluk may safely be taken to have been considerably under 4 annas, and the remission may be fixed at 50 per cent. of the

assessment. There are, however, villages in these tracts in which the "dry" paddy and varagu crops are not important. The extension of the concession to these villages also for the sake of uniformity will not, indeed, involve any considerable sacrifice of revenue, but if the Board desires it the necessary inquiries in this regard will be made at the jamabandi, and such villages will be excluded from the concession.

7. The concession may be extended to the five villages in the main division of the Tiruvallúr taluk mentioned at the end of paragraph 4 *supra*, subject to personal inspection and inquiry by the Divisional-officer who is himself to do the jamabandi of that taluk.

8. The amount of revenue involved may be taken at about Rs. 15,000.

9. As the jamabandi of the Sattiavedu division is to be commenced by him to-morrow, and of the Ponnéri taluk by me on Thursday, the favour of very early orders is requested.

10. I shall submit the information called for in paragraph 7 of the Boards' Proceedings under reply in a separate report before the end of this week.

Resolution—No. 129, dated 18th March 1898.

In the letter read above, the Collector of Chingleput submits proposals for the grant of dry remissions in his district.

2. The state of the season in the district during the current fasli has been described in the papers printed with B.P., No. 76, dated 14th February 1898. The rainfall up to the end of September was above the average and the early crops fared well. From October, however, the rains have been very deficient, and there has in consequence been a very large failure of the paddy and varagu crops.

3. The paddy crop referred to is the "manavari" paddy which is grown with the aid of rain alone on extensive areas of *dry* lands in this district.

4. In regard to *wet* lands, remission will be granted for waste and shavi (withered crop) under the ordinary rules, and the remission will, as a special concession during the current year, be extended to *portions* of survey fields subject to a minimum limit of half an acre—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 1768, dated 11th March 1898.

5. In regard to *dry* lands, the Collector considers that remissions are not called for except in parts of the Tiruvallúr and Ponnéri taluks. In the former taluk, remission is recommended in the Varadayyapalayam firka which is stated to have suffered most. This tract was visited by the Collector in January, and it was expected that out of a total area of 1,600 acres grown with varagu, the crop would fail entirely on about 1,200 acres, or nearly three-fourths, and that in the remaining area the yield would not be more than 4 annas except in a very few cases. "Manavari" (dry) paddy was grown on 2,000 acres, but on more than half the area the crop was expected to wither completely and the remaining areas was expected to yield less than 4 annas. In the Ponnéri taluk, the "manavari" paddy is the chief dry crop, and, out of 15,000 acres covered by it, the crop is reported to have already failed entirely on 9,000 acres and to be likely to yield a very poor outturn on the remaining area. The extent cultivated with varagu is only 600 acres, but the Collector considers that any concession that may be granted in the case of dry paddy should be extended to varagu.

On the whole, the Collector states that the average outturn of these two crops may be taken as considerably less than 4 annas, and he recommends that 50 per cent. of the assessment on lands grown with these crops in the tracts referred to may be remitted. The total amount to be remitted is estimated at Rs. 15,000. The Collector adds that the grant of this remission will obviate the necessity for postponement of collections.

The tract is a poor one and in the previous year suffered first from long drought and then from excessive rain. The amount is small, but it may make just the difference between relief and no relief in the tract concerned.

6. The Board approves of the Collector's proposals. It is presumed that no early crop was secured on the lands on which remissions are proposed to be granted, and that the lands lie in fairly well-defined tracts and not in scattered fields.

7. The proposal made in paragraph 7 of the Collector's letter, to extend the concession to a group of five villages in the main division of the Tiruvallúr taluk subject to personal inspection and enquiry by the Divisional-officer, is also approved.

8. With reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 6 of the Collector's letter, the Board considers that if manavari paddy or varagu is not an important crop in any of the villages of the tracts in question, no remission need be granted therein.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Chingleput.
Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" " Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

Order—No. 270, Revenue, dated 11th May 1898.

Miscellaneous.

The Collector's proposals for dry remissions are based on the failure of special crops and not on a general failure throughout a tract and they are therefore not in accordance with the principles on which dry remissions should be granted. The Board is requested to cancel its Proceedings and direct the Collector to submit revised proposals for consideration by the full Board.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).

Exd Md. Pahilvan.

50 Copies.

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

Number of Copies required { Order complete. / Letter only. / Order complete with Letter.

Dated Again G.O., No. 189 .

Dated

Current No.

Enclosures to C. No.

Order of Government

Letter of Government.

Statement thereto.

Papers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original.

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.