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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	Press / Mis.
Dated	18 .

56-57

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 341.

FROM

R. A. DALYELL, ESQ.,
Acting Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed to submit the subjoined Proceedings of this Government, in the Pension Department, granting a one-third pension to Mr. T. E. Scriven, late Uncovenanted Assistant to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, and directing that his case be submitted for the favourable consideration of the Government of India in view to a pension of one-half his salary being conferred upon him, as a special case, in consideration of the valuable services which he rendered when in the Mint Office, and of the fact that his impaired vision, which necessitated his retirement, was proximately caused by his zealous labours in that establishment. Full details are recorded in the Proceedings to which I am to invite attention.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
30th July 1869.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Actg. Secy. to Govt.

Proceedings of Government, Pension Department.

Read the following letter from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George ; dated Madras, 5th April 1869, No. 109.

Railway Department.

I have the honour to submit an application for pension from Mr. T. E. Scriven, the Uncovenanted Assistant in this office. The accompanying register will show that Mr. Scriven's service extends over a period of twenty-one and a half years, of which nineteen and a half years were spent in the Madras Mint, and two years in this office in the post now held by him.

2. It will be seen from the medical certificate that Mr. Scriven is considered to be disqualified for further service by injuries which his eyesight has sustained ; and the enclosed communications from the Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary and from the Mint Master place it beyond doubt that those injuries were caused by his zealous labours at the Mint in the service of Government, in and out of office hours, from which labours the State has derived undeniable and great advantages.

3. I understand from Mr. Scriven that his failing eyesight was the reason for his seeking two years ago for employment under Government in some capacity where his eyes were likely to be less severely tried than in the Mint ; but the relief came too late, for his eyesight has been so seriously injured as to unfit him now for further service.

4. The salary drawn by Mr. Scriven during the last five years of his service has been at the rate of Rupees 300 per mensem ; and under the rules he is entitled to receive a pension equal to one-third of that amount, or Rupees 100 per mensem. The only leave taken by him during the whole of his service amounts to ten and a half months, and was necessitated by the state of his eyesight. If this leave had not been rendered necessary, and if he had been able to hold his present post for three and a half years longer, he would have been entitled to receive a pension of Rupees 150 per mensem, being equal to half his average salary during the past five years.

5. I trust that the Government will be pleased to take into consideration the very peculiar circumstances under which Mr. Scriven has become incapacitated for further employment, in connexion with the excellent service that he has rendered in the Mint, and the exemplary

character that he has invariably borne ; and to recommend to the Government of India that he should be allowed to receive, as a special case, the rate of pension to which he would have become entitled after twenty-five years' service, viz., Rupees 150 per mensem. It gives me great pleasure to bear witness to the zeal with which Mr. Scriven has always, since I made his acquaintance, devoted to his duties, until the state of his health prevented him from serving longer.

6. In addition to the register in the prescribed form and the medical certificate with its accompanying memorandum, I have the honour to submit the following papers for the favourable consideration of Government in dealing with Mr. Scriven's case :—

Printed copy of testimonials.

Printed copy of letter, dated 9th January 1858, addressed by the Mint Master to the Mint Committee.

Printed copy of petition addressed by Mr. Scriven in May 1866 to the Mint Master, with some paragraphs added.

Copy of Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th March 1869, No. 1863.

Letter from the Mint Master, dated 31st March 1869, No. 449.

From the Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Register of an application for Superannuation Pension in behalf of Mr. T. E. Scriven, late Uncovenanted Assistant, borne on the establishment of the Consulting Engineer for Railways. } (Here enter 3rd April 1869, No. 109).

No. 470.

Report of the Examiner of Claims.

Service qualifying for pension is proved for a total period of..... Y. 19 M. 5 D. 19

In the last five years of his service, the pay of the applicant's permanent post was ... Rs. 300 A. 0 P. 0

Applicant is eligible to a pension of Rupees 100 per mensem, equal to one-third of his salary during the last five years, under Clause 2, Section 6 of the Revised Pension Rules, from 1st April 1869 should Government be pleased to accept the explanation given by the Consulting Engineer for Railways in his Official Memorandum of the 26th April 1869, No. 252, herewith accompanying, with reference to the cause of the applicant's retention in Government employ up to 31st March 1869, when his medical certificate showing his incapacity for further performance of duties was dated 20th February 1869, (vide Government Notification published at pages 603 and 473, Volumes I. and II. respectively, of the Official *Gazette* for 1866).

The undersigned deems it his duty, however, to point out—1*st*, that the general practice is for every pension to be reckoned from the date of the medical certificate and not of the countersignature of the Principal Medical Officer, which may be delayed for various reasons ; 2*nd*, that the clause of the Absentee Rules of the Uncovenanted Services quoted by the Consulting Engineer for Railways in his Memorandum dated 20th April 1869, No. 252, has reference only to officers proceeding to England after their retirement. It has been expressly ruled that "Uncovenanted "servants who may remain in India after resigning the service are not allowed this indulgence, "[Government of India, 29th April 1859, No. 36, Financial. *Gazette*, page 1074, Volume I. of "1859."] Under these circumstances, Mr. Scriven's (period of) pension will commence on the 21st February 1869, and he will have to be retrenched the salary he has received up to 31st March 1869, amounting to Rupees 385-11-5.

The attention of the Government is further drawn to the statement of leave given by the Consulting Engineer for Railways in the Register of application and that given by the Controller of Public Works Accounts in his Official Memorandum, dated 23rd and 30th April 1869, Nos. 434 and 440 respectively, herewith forwarded.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
5th May 1869.

(Signed) T. TREVOR,
for *Examiner of Claims.*

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

2-e

(TESTIMONIALS.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMEMT.

Extract from a letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 18th July 1849, No. 18.

Letter from, dated 13th February 1849, No. 3, reports the construction, by the ordinary workmen of the Mint, of the Weighing Machine and Cutting Press, which are calculated to add very materially to the economy and despatch of business in the fabrication of the smaller coins. The successful completion of this work is considered to reflect great credit on the Mint Master and his subordinates, two of whom, Messrs. Maddox and Scriven, have been granted gratuities of one month's pay, viz., Rupees 140 and Rupees 30 respectively.

"1. The attention which the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of the Laminating Department of the Mint devoted in extra hours to the construction of the machinery in question, fully merited the reward which you have thought proper to bestow upon them."

No. 358.
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 7th September 1849.
Ordered to be communicated to the Mint Committee, with reference to Extract from Minutes of Consultation dated 16th January last, No. 27.

(True Extract).

(Signed) J. F. THOMAS,
Chief Secretary.

To the Mint Committee.

(True Copy).

(Signed) J. T. SMITH, Lieut. Colonel,
Mint Master.

The bearer, Mr. T. E. Scriven, has served in the Mint as Deputy Superintendent of the Laminating Department for seven years and a half, during which time he has been very regular in his attendance, praiseworthy in his conduct, and most useful in the performance of his own duties and a variety of others.

Mr. S. has attended a course of Chemical lectures at my recommendation, and been in the habit of performing easy practical operations in Chemistry under my direction. He has also been taught all the various methods of assaying silver and gold, in the former of which, by the humid processes, he is extremely skilful.

MADRAS,
19*th January* 1855.

(Signed) J. T. SMITH, Lieut. Colonel,
Mint Master.

During the period that I acted as Assay Master at the Madras Mint I became acquainted with the bearer, Mr. Scriven. I found him a zealous, intelligent, and hard-working young man. I have since then had frequent opportunities of observing his anxiety to increase his stock of knowledge, which, as a Mechanic in the higher branches, and as an Assayer, was already very considerable. He attended a course of lectures on Inorganic Chemistry very diligently, and I have no hesitation in saying that he would be found a highly useful and intelligent servant in any scientific department of the service.

MADRAS,
13*th February* 1855.

(Signed) J. E. MAYER,
Professor of Chemistry, &c.

Extract from Colonel F. C. COTTON'S *Report to Government, dated Ootacamund, 2nd February* 1859.

"I have only now to name the office which is well conditioned, punctual, and prompt as other departments of the Mint. It is headed by one who has a right, from his antecedents, to be there. Mr. Scriven was frequently employed by Colonel Smith in trying all his valuable experiments ; is a very good theoretical Chemist, and excellent manipulator. He has a knowledge, more or less, of all the processes that are gone through in the Mint, and, in consequence, understands all the questions that arise in the office, which one who had only learnt the duties of a writer or accountant could not. The pay of the office requires a revision like that of all the rest of the establishment, for there are old servants in it most inadequately remunerated."

nothing, while Mr. Scriven, who commenced his service in one of the working rooms and has taken an interest in all that has been done for the last ten and a half years, has a knowledge of the Mint work in all its branches. He has not only turned his own good intelligence to account in acquiring this knowledge in the ordinary course of business, but having been employed by Colonel Smith in his experimental working, has had excellent opportunities of studying the various operations and their results.

4. The qualifications for which Mr. Shaw selected Mr. Scriven as his Manager were a knowledge of Chemistry and the chloride process of assaying silver. The former must be less required of the Manager of the Assay Office than of the head of the Mint Office, because it may be supposed that both the Assay Master and his Deputy will in general be accomplished Chemists. In the present case, the Deputy Assay Master, who is now holding the office of Assay Master, is remarkable for his acquirements in that branch of his profession. And, with regard to any mode of assaying silver, I need hardly say that, when once taught, it is so purely mechanical, that any one who gives his attention to it may attain the skill required in a few weeks or days. The operations authorized are not allowed to be deviated from, and incessant practice must ensure skill in manipulation.

5. I have said that a knowledge of the working of the Mint should be possessed by the Manager of the office. This is highly advisable in every executive office ; but especially so in the Mint, where, from there being no Assistant or Deputy, a newly-appointed Mint Master must for some time be dependent upon the information afforded him by his Manager, and I would here observe that I consider it very necessary that it should be established as a principle in the Mint that the Managership should be held by one who had begun his service in the working department. There is in the Mint, as elsewhere, a feeling that the office is the highest department, and that those who are engaged in the work are in an inferior position. This is the result of our setting a false value upon labour, and giving more for good writing than for skill in the most difficult trades. I am anxious to see this corrected, and I am certain that it is essential to the success of a Mint that everything should be done to raise the position of the Artificer class. With this view I have established a school in the Mint, in order that the Artificers may not be behind the office-people in their book knowledge ; and I should be acting in direct opposition to my principle if I did not urge on this occasion the appointment of one who has been in the working department, and, at the same time, fitted himself for the management of the establishment.

6. I need not remind your Committee that the pay of the Head Accountant of the Mint is 250 Rupees a month, while that of the Assay Office is 200. If Mr. Scriven is removed to the latter, he will be a loser of 50 Rupees a month in consequence of his higher acquirements.

7. Under these circumstances, I trust that your Committee will allow me to appoint Mr. Scriven to the head of my office, in which case I will make such temporary arrangements for his instructing the Assay Department in the chloride process as shall give Government all the advantage anticipated when he was sent to Calcutta.

[*Copy of a petition addressed to* Lieutenant Colonel C. V. WILKIESON, *in May* 1866.]

To

Lieutenant Colonel C. V. WILKIESON, R. E.,

Acting Mint Master.

SIR,

With much respect I beg to bring to your notice that, although the work in this office, from many causes, has increased of late nearly four-fold, the rates of salary which are paid to the several members placed under my supervision have continued the same for years. The employès of every other branch of the Mint Department have had additions made to their salaries from time to time, but the employès in the office have not shared in the same good fortune.

2. You are so thoroughly acquainted with the peculiar and intricate nature of the account transactions of the department, that I feel assured the claims for promotion of the members employed in the office will receive from you the most favourable consideration.

3. I avail myself of this opportunity to submit for your kind and favourable consideration a statement of my own services,

4-e

4. In June 1847 I was admitted as a workman in the Laminating Department, and within a few months was promoted to the office of Deputy Superintendent of the Department. I took every opportunity to aid in completing the machinery designed to aid in reducing expenditure. I devoted my best energies to carry out the system of accounts framed by Colonel Smith with a view not only to prevent the daily peculations, but to establish an effectual check over the daily excess of weight in silver. I mention this, because for years every effort to ascertain the cause of loss proved fruitless. A Committee of experienced Mint Officers had come to the conclusion that there could be no excess by manipulation, and when the new system of accounts to ascertain this was proposed, it was considered to be impracticable, as it entailed the weighing of the silver over and over, which even now, with improved balances, is found to be most tedious.

5. Besides my duties in the Laminating Department, I was engaged in the prosecution of a series of assays and experiments, by which Colonel Smith established his views upon the practical results of coinage operations.

6. The manufacture of sulphuric acid, which formerly took months to produce in a fit state to be drawn from the chamber, is now done within a fortnight or three weeks ; but in doing so I had to begin work, in order to avoid encroaching on my regular duties, before 5 o'clock in the morning every day until the experiment succeeded. I received no extra remuneration.

Administration Report, June 1859.—"A beneficial change "has been effected in the mode of manufacture.****** "By the former process, a great portion of the sulphur "remained unburnt, and was necessarily thrown away. "By the latter, combustion is so complete as to ensure "every particle of sulphur being thoroughly consumed, "and the last supply of acid (about 2000 lbs.) was wholly "manufactured from the refuse of previous operations. "The acid is, at the same time, obtained in a much "purer state, and at a much lower cost."

7. In 1857, in compliance with the wishes of Colonel Bell and Dr. Shaw, I proceeded to Calcutta to make myself acquainted with the method of assaying practised there, viz., the "chloride process." On my return to Madras the entire apparatus received for assaying was set up, and the hands for working were instructed by me before operations could be commenced.

8. When the price of copper began to rise, I showed Colonel Bell the possibility of melting the scissel and manufacturing the coin from it. I obtained his permission to make an experiment, and succeeded in producing ingots in a malleable form. Under Colonel Cotton this process was fully introduced.

9. The necessity for adopting this process arose from the difficulty experienced in obtaining a sale for the scissel without considerable loss to Government. I found that the bids at auction were so low as to leave no profit. I stopped the sale of scissel at once, and the whole stock of copper scissel within a short time was fused and converted into coin.

10. A very large order for waistplates for the Army was undertaken in the Mint in 1858. After a large sum of money was spent it was found that the plates could not be made for anything near the estimated rate, nor within a reasonable period of time. I, therefore, begged Colonel Cotton to allow me to have the work done in a fashion different from those that had been tried, and succeeded in producing the plates not only within a very short time but at a very small cost. Colonel Cotton was quite satisfied with the success which had attended my efforts.

Acting Mint Master's Report, February 1859.—"The price "at which the waistplate could be made by private "manufacturers was 1 Rupee a set, which the Mint "undertook at less than half of that.***It was no "slight object thus to save the Government 31,000 "Rupees."

11. At the request of Colonel Orr, and under his instructions, I undertook the construction of the Mint buildings, (additions and improvements,) which up to that time was carried out by a native contractor. The planning and estimating of these works also now devolve on me. To execute the works with despatch and economy, I have oftentimes to be up early and travel to some distance out of Madras to collect material for building. No allowance is given to me for carriage hire.

12. The annealing of copper pieces for coinage was done formerly in copper tubes or cylinders ; this was a very expensive way of doing the work. I obtained permission from Colonel Orr and tried iron cylinders, and found that it was a very good and cheap substitute for copper.

Mint Master's letter, No. 114, *dated* 26*th August* 1862.—"It has been found that whereas an iron tube, on the "average, anneals 2309 lbs. weight of blanks, one of "copper was worn out after annealing 1158 lbs. Both "metals are liable to rapid destruction by the high "temperature of the annealing furnaces; but contrary, "I must say, to my expectations, iron is found to stand "it better than copper, while it is many times cheaper."

13. With Colonel Carpendale's permission I have paid much attention to the Die Department, with a view to improve the manufacture of the dies and seals, and to reduce expenditure.

The sizes of the dies now are considerably smaller, and are made from the large stock of rejected dies of former years; and after this is exhausted, the annual consumption of valuable steel will be about one-fourth of what it has been hitherto. The process of finishing the dies has been simplified, and the dies themselves were longer in the presses, reducing thereby the labour of setting them. The seals also are finished with great facility, and every order can now be executed within proper time.

14. The amount of copper and other articles sold by me at public auctions are shown in the margin. The commission which would have been paid if sold otherwise has been saved to Government. In these sales I have always been very anxious to avoid risking Government property, and have endeavoured to realize the highest prices, and, by a careful study of the state of the market, have defeated the combination of native bidders.

Years.	Rs.	A.	P.
1856-57	18,478	13	3
1857-58	93,117	0	0
1858 to 61	3,90,720	3	10
1861 to 63	1,72,479	6	3
1860-61	2,56,193	9	4
1863-64	2,30,800	13	8
1864-65	11,61,789	14	4
At 5 per cent.	58,089	0	0

15. The changes and improvements made by me in the construction of the salt-weighing machines have been the means of preventing the rejection of the machines that have already been made at a cost of about 15,000 Rupees. The improved machines are now in use, and are considered invaluable. The decision of Government that salt should be received and issued by weight and not by measure, is now fully accomplished.

Collector of Nellore, to Revenue Board, April 1864.—"I "regret it should be my duty to make this report; but "as the machines now work, our weighing into store is "simply *salt at discretion*, and, it is scarce necessary to "add, sales are the same."
Similar reports from other salt stations.
Mint Master's letter to Revenue Board, No. 96, *July* 1864.—"I am sanguine that a further improvement, suggested "by Mr. T. E. Scriven, of the Mint, will make these "machines capable of exhibiting perfectly accurate "weighments."
From Collector of Nellore to Revenue Board, November 1865.—"I should recommend that the new machinery be "introduced into all the stations as early as practi-"cable."
Revenue Board, No. 491, *January* 1865.—"The Board con-"sider the results satisfactory."

16. The dies for impressing stamps on paper have been turned out by me, and, by the additions which I have made to the engine-turning lathe, it is complete for describing the most difficult patterns. The bi-coloured stamps can now be made equal to any that can be obtained from England, and renders imitation impossible. The arrangements for impressing the stamps in two colours in a cheap, easy, and expeditious manner, devised by me, has met with your entire satisfaction.

I shall not trouble you with any further details of services I have rendered to the State. I may add, however, that there are still many improvements which can be made in the working of the Mint, which I hope, with your sanction and support, to accomplish. These improvements will reduce a large amount of current expenses, and I sincerely trust that the Government will take into consideration all that I have done, and place me on the same footing, both as regards salary and position, as the Assistants in other departments.

(Signed) T. E. SCRIVEN.

Colonel Wilkieson in reply stated that as he was "acting," the petition would have more weight if submitted to Government through the Mint Master.

After this I was permitted to improve the assorting machines and make them capable of turning out above a lakh of pieces in a day in ordinary time. These machines could hardly do 50,000 pieces a day.

Also a small hand-press for impressing bi-coloured stamps on private documents was made by me.

I shall not mention any more; but it was, and still is, my anxious desire to perfect the bi-coloured stamping presses, and to make a salt-weighing machine better adapted than those in use at present, *i e.*, quite portable, and the working parts to be out of the way of the salt, which helps in a very short time to destroy them.

The stamp and salt revenue are important, and it is needful that the machinery in use should be the best that can be made. If ordered by Government, I shall, with the permission of the Consulting Engineer for Railways and the Mint Master, devote a portion of my time in the morning before office hours to perfect the apparatus required.

5-e

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th March 1869, No. 1863.

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 1st February 1869, No. 650.

Read also the following letter from Colonel J. CARPENDALE, R. E., Mint Master.

Suggests, in reference to the Board's inquiry, that a donation of Rupees 1500 be made to Mr. Scriven as a substantial mark of approval of his work in designing a machine for the bi-coloured stamping, and a remuneration that he is in the highest degree deserving of. } (Here enter 11th February 1869, No. 393).

The Board resolve to recommend Government to award an honorarium of Rupees 1500 to Mr. Scriven, in acknowledgment of the industry and ability he has expended in improving the stamping machinery used at the Mint and in the office of the Superintendent of Stamps.

2. Both the old and the new bi-colour stamping machines were invented by Mr. Scriven. The former cost Rupees 300, and was worked at an expense of Rupees 37 a month. It was capable of giving 3000 impressions a day. The latter cost Rupees 348, is worked at an expense of Rupees 81, and turns out 18,000 impressions a day, or as many as would be produced by six of the old presses worked at a cost of Rupees 222.

3. It is in consequence of this invention that the Mint Master has been enabled to meet the large demands for bi-colour stamps which have lately been made, and is prepared to supply them in considerably larger quantities, if necessary, without increasing his establishment. The work is at present heavy, because bi-colour stamps are being substituted for those previously in use. When a complete substitution is effected, the establishment will, no doubt, be reduced.

(A true Copy and Extract).

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Sub-Secretary.

From Colonel J. CARPENDALE, Mint Master, Madras, to Major J. H. M. SHAW STEWART, Consulting Engineer for Railways; dated Madras, 31st March 1869, No. 449.

In reply to your demi-official communication of the 24th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I have no doubt the premature injury which Mr. Scriven's eyesight has sustained, and which I learn is the cause of his being about to be pensioned, is in a great measure owing to his work in the Mint in turning punches for steel dies for stamps, dies for stamps for the Mysore Government, and, lastly, engine-turned dies for bi-coloured stamps, and all of which may be called gratuitous work, as it was chiefly performed in the early morning hours, before Mr. Scriven's office hours as Manager commenced.

From Colonel J. CARPENDALE, Mint Master, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Coonoor, 18th June 1869, No. 141.

I have the honour to acknowledge the Official Memorandum from the Under Secretary, dated 12th instant, forwarding for report a petition from Mr. T. E. Scriven, formerly Head Accountant of the Mint Office, to Colonel C. V. Wilkieson when Acting Mint Master, and to state, for the information of Government, that I believe Mr. Scriven's statements of his services to be substantially correct.

2. The points especially deserving notice, and which come within my own knowledge, are—

1*st.*—That there was a great saving in expenditure by using iron instead of copper tubes in annealing copper pieces for coins.

2*nd.*—That by selling scrap copper and all unserviceable articles periodically by auction at the Mint gate under Mr. Scriven's superintendence, although he incurred no responsibility as all articles had to be paid for before they were removed, there was a considerable saving to Government in the commission that would otherwise have been paid to an auctioneer, as is done in Calcutta.

3*rd.*—Mr. Scriven suggested some valuable improvements in the salt-weighing machines, regarding which there had been great complaints, whereby they were made capable of exhibiting perfectly accurate weighments.

4*th.*—Mr. Scriven's services in connexion with the Stamp Department have been very valuable, both with respect to the coloured die stamp and lately-introduced bi-coloured stamps, the machinery for which, including the dies, were invented and perfected by him, and constructed under his immediate supervision.

6-e

Order, 14th July 1869, No. 210.

Mr. T. E. Scriven, late Uncovenanted Assistant on the establishment of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, appears, from the foregoing register, to have served for pension (periods amounting to one year, one month, and thirteen days, and nine months and five days, passed respectively in acting appointments and on leave, being calculated) nineteen years and nineteen days up to the 30th February 1869, on which date it was certified that he was unfit for further duty from impaired eyesight.

2. He was retained in the service, being on sick leave on half pay or Rupees 150, till the 31st March 1869; but it is explained that the countersignature of the Deputy Inspector General was awaited, and was not obtained till the 16th March last; and that, from press of work and the occurrence of the Easter holidays, the papers lay over till the 31st March.

3. About two years before his retirement, Mr. Scriven was compelled, by failing vision, to seek employment less trying to his eyes than his duties in the Mint, on which establishment his service up to that time had been passed; and he was appointed Assistant in the Office of the Consulting Engineer for Railways. For nearly ten years Mr. Scriven had been at the head of the Mint Office as Acting and confirmed Head Accountant and Manager; and the premature injury to his eyesight, which now compels his retirement, is stated by the Mint Master (whose view is supported by the medical certificate) to have been in great measure caused by gratuitous work performed out of office hours in turning punches, dies for stamps, and engine-turned dies for bi-coloured stamps.

4. While in the Mint, Mr. Scriven rendered most valuable services, which resulted in considerable savings to the State. They are detailed in his above-recorded petition to Colonel Wilkieson, late Acting Mint Master, and in his testimonials; and the substantial correctness of his statement is testified by Colonel Carpendale, the present Mint Master, who dwells in particular on his suggestion that iron instead of copper should be used for annealing copper coins; on the savings effected by him in selling unserviceable articles by auction; on the valuable improvements he effected in the salt-weighing machines, and on his services in the Stamp Department. For his invention and construction of improved machines for striking the bi-coloured stamps recently introduced, an honorarium of Rupees 1500 was awarded him by Government on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue.

5. Considering that the impaired vision which necessitates Mr. Scriven's retirement is due to his zealous work in the Mint and the consequent over-taxing of his already weak eyesight, and having regard to his special and valuable services in that establishment and his exemplary character, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that his case is eminently one for special treatment, and resolves accordingly to submit, for the favourable consideration of the Government of India, the recommendation of the Consulting Engineer that, as a special case, half-pension or Rupees 150 per mensem be granted to Mr. Scriven from his retirement. Pending the receipt of the orders of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to Mr. T. E. Scriven, with effect from the 20th February 1869, the pension of Rupees 100 per mensem, being one-third of his salary for the past five years, to which his service entitles him under Clause 2, Section 6 of the Revised Rules.

(True Extract).

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Actg. Under Secy. to Govt.

Exd. A. S Rodgers.

disp. 4/8

Financial Department.

No. 341.

To

The Secretary to the Government
of India.

Fin. Department.

Sir,

I am directed to submit the subjoined Proceedings of this Government in the Pension Department, granting a one third pension to Mr. T. E. Scriven, late Uncovenanted Assistant to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, and directing that his case be submitted for the favorable Consideration of the Government of India in view to a pension of one half his salary being conferred upon him as a special case.

1869.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

From The Acting Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George,

To The Secretary to the Govt. of India, Financial Department.

Dated 30th July 1869.

Read.

No. 341.
Enclosure.

JULY.

Nos. 56-57.

Transmitting Proceedings of this Government granting a one-third pension to Mr. T. E. Scriven, late Uncovenanted Assistant to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, and directing that his case be submitted for the favourable consideration of the Government of India in view to a pension of one-half his salary being conferred upon him as a special case.

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labours in that Estab-
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details are recorded
in the Proceedings to
which I am to invite
attention.

Fort St. George
30 Jan 1864

186 . Departmene.

No.

To

The Secretary to the

Government of

Department

Dated 186 .

1869.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

From

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort Saint George.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Financial Department.

Dated July. 30. 1869.
Recd.

No. 341.
Enclosure.

56. 57.

to a pension of one half his Salary being conferred upon him as a special case.

Transmitting Proc. of this Govt granting a one third pension to Mr. J.E. Scriven, late Uncovenanted Assistant to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, & directing that his case be submitted for the favorable consideration of the Govt. of India in view

Recd. 12 July.
24/7