Date taken out.	For what purpose.			Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department.	C. No.	Year.			

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[16]

500—12-6-99.

Financial (1899) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 893

DATED 10 - 8 - 99

INDEXED.

19/19

Printed in G.O.
785 Fin'l
11.8.00

[Despatch Abstract.]

Stating that Govt. is of opinion that the arrangement for listing samples of paper received by the Madras Stationery office must proceed on existing lines for the present.

26.

T
12-8-99

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Public	Circ.	1586/00	(Supdt. Govt. Press)			Transfd to F.D.	

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(1)

Financial (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 1519

~~S/~~ Jm how ~~[illegible]~~ papers 17

BC transfer [illegible] 17 [illegible]

Order

From The Superintendent of Stationery Ma

UNDER SECRETARY 10 APL 99 PUBLIC ETC

No. 2011

Dated 8th April 1899

Received
Registered } 10/11 . 4 . 99

Enclosures 1

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting with remarks for the information of Government a Copy of a Communication from Mr Hill Superintendent Govt Press on the subject of the arrangement to be made for testing samples of paper received by this office from the Calcutta Paper mills

19.4.99

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Mis	190	Finl	6.2.99
-	1063	-	15.11.98
-	982.3	-	25.10.98
Sec.	852.7	-	18.10.98
R	858	-	4.8.98
Ms ~~422~~	422	-	4.5.98

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

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(2)

Stationery Office,
Madras.

16 5 r

Print 178p [illegible]

Letter from the Superintendent, Government Press, to the Superintendent of Stationery, Madras, No. 1219, dated 27th March 1899 :-

I have the honour to submit my remarks upon G.O. No.190, Financial, dated 6th February 1899.

After careful consideration I consider that there are only two methods for providing for a satisfactory examination and testing of papers, glue and other articles now sent from your office for my opinion and remarks, viz.

(1) to appoint a qualified European expert as Store Examiner in the Stationery Office, and for him to undertake the examination of paper and other articles received by you with part of the duties of Storekeeper added, the salary of the Storekeeper being reduced to effect some saving owing to lesser responsibility. The salary for such expert would probably be Rs. 400+20+500;

(2) (a) the responsibility for the testing and examination of papers etc now sent from the Stationery Office, with correspondence, to continue with the Superintendent of the Government Press, as at present, but that he be relieved of the detailed work in connection with these testings etc; (b) that the present Deputy Superintendent be made Store Examiner on a monthly salary of Rs.50/; (c) that the salary of the present Storekeeper be raised from Rs.60 to Rs.70; and (d) that an assistant Storekeeper be appointed on a monthly salary of Rs.50, these charges being debited to your office. I donot think it will be advisable to compel the Mills to pay for the examination of the papers delivered.

2. The Deputy Superintendent would undertake his practical testings in his extra hours to prevent a delay with his regular duties, and the Storekeepers would attend to the other details during ordinary hours.

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3. At present there are only two experts on paper that the Stationery Office can rely on, and there will be a stoppage of testing etc in the event of a change with the Superintendents, if the present voluntary work is not substituted by a salaried officer of special abilities to perform these duties.

4. If these proposals for remuneration for the Deputy Superintendent and Storekeeper and the addition of an assistant Store Keeper are accepted and sanctioned, I consider that it will tend to reduce the present unavoidable delay in the examination and testing of papers etc to the advantage of your office and of the Paper Mill Companies.

5. I may inform you that I have arranged for receiving the bales of paper for testing in a separate godown to relieve the present inconveniences in storing and opening the bales.

6. I am decidedly of opinion that the time has arrived to put this examination of paper etc on a more satisfactory basis as suggested in (1) above especially as the present tendency is to purchase more largely of Indian Manufactures, The present system of doing the work out of office hours often causes delay in passing supplies which are urgently wanted.

7. The G.O.No.190, Financial, dated 6th February 1899, with its enclosure~~s~~ is returned herewith.

(True copy)

Frank D Bird

Assistant Superintendent,
for Superintendent.

1899
Fin Dept.
Enclos. No. 1
To
G. No. 1519

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hours, and considering
acts given on

(4)

500—6-7-98.

G.O. No. 893, Fin dated 15th Aug '99
Rd – Re testing paper

Print

16 P

15 P.

Stationery Office,
Madras, 8 April 1899.

No. 2011

From

Herbert Bradley Esquire, I.C.S.,
Ag. SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY,
MADRAS,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Financial Department,
Fort Saint George.

SIR,

A

With reference to G.O.No.190 of the 6th February 1899, I have the honour to submit for the information of Government copy of a communication from Mr Hill, Superintendent, Government Press, No.1219, dated 27th March, on the subject of the arrangements to be made for testing samples of paper received by this office from the Calcutta Paper Mills.

2. In regard to Mr Hill's first suggestion that a qualified European expert should be attached to this office as Store Examiner, I would submit that there is not sufficient work of the nature for a full time officer and the expenditure involved in itself prohibits further consideration of this suggestion. It is obviously advisable that the testing of paper should be carried out under the orders of the Superintendent of the Government Press who is the officer who has to use the paper. There would be no guarantee that paper passed by a Store Examiner attached to this office would be accepted by the Superintendent of the Government Press.

3. Taking it therefore for granted that the testing must continue to be done as at present it remains to be considered what arrangements should be made at the Government Press. The duty involves a certain amount of extra work to the officer

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(who

(5)

who does it and I think that the proposed allowance of Rs.50/- a month would be a reasonable compensation for it and that the amount would be a fair charge against stationery. But I am not prepared to say that an increase to the pay of the Press Storekeeper and the services of an Assistant Storekeeper are necessary. I should have thought that a lascar on Rs.7/- or Rs.8/- would have afforded all the assistance that the officer would require. The testing work does not go on all the year round and is heavy only at times. This might to some extent be avoided by spreading the orders more evenly throughout the year.

4. In regard to Mr. Hill's para 5, I would suggest that ability to test paper should be one of the qualifications for appointment as Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of the Press. I believe the tests are easily learnt and the additional practical knowledge of paper should be possessed by any person who has had sufficient experience of printing to qualify him for either appointment.

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

Herbert Bradley

Ag. Superintendent of Stationery.

No 1831

(6)

No 1294
5.5.99.

Note for the Ag: Superintendent Government Press.

K/ noted Re 5/5/99

P

XII

With reference to Mr. Hill's letter No. 1219 dated 27th March 18 to the Superintendent of Stationery will you please let me know, for the Chief Secretary's information, the amount of work falling on the Press in consequence of the testing of Stationery stores. Information is required on the subject generally, in order to form an idea of what exactly happens in this connection.

(Sd) C. M. Schmidt
Chief Asstt to Chief Secretary
5.5.99.

Print this as part of the [illegible]

Do

(11)

hours, and considering the high
... ets given on

(C V)

No. 1831.

Curl
13 MAY. 1899

2 X

Note for Chief Assistan
Chief Secretaria

Ref File b...
Curl
13.5.99

C.A.
Files attached
G.B.S.
15/5/99.

Put this on back of the letter — Curl

In reply to your note No.
dated 5th May 1899 requiring
information on the subject of
work of testing of Stationery
I submit the following detaile
but I trust not too prolix, summ
of our procedure.

2. The samples received by
Superintendent of Stationery wi
the tenders for the annual supply
of paper, glue, country boards
and ink are forwarded to
press for examination and
opinion as to their quality
compared with each other and
with previous supplies before
the tenders are accepted and
contracts made. The number of
such samples of paper alone
this year was 118.

3. The system of examination
is that of normal standards, first
introduced in the German State
paper testing department (of
which I acquired some knowledge
during my connection with H. M.
Stationery Office, Westminster,
and from attendance at a
technical class taught by the
present Asst. Examiner of paper
of that office). The samples are
first classified according to size
weight and description; and
these particulars are checked

33

hours, and considering the
Value of the contracts given on
power

they are not always correctly
ked by the tenderers - a 25 lb
er being put in for a 30 lb &c;
are then tested for absolute
ngth as shown by the breaking,
ght and stretch as recorded
the Hartig-Reusch machine.
nsure accuracy at least
strips have to be tested -
rom each direction of the paper,
d the results are registered
diagramatic form; the
pendicular ordinate representing
strength and the horizontal
stretch. These have to be
asured off and recorded
tabular form for the purposes
comparison. All these operations
e to be done by me personally
the machine is a delicate piece
mechanism and the slightest
ain in cutting, a twist in fixing,
jerk wh[e]n applying the power
movement during measurement
y cause a large error in the
sult. The next test of resistence
riction is even more dependent
the person who does it, as
has to watch for the appearance
holes and breaks in the paper.
comparative amount of the
ing, whether 'hard' or 'soft', is
t tested by comparing the
dency of the sample to absorb
sture and by chemical tests;
which the nature of the sizing
ther animal, resin or starch

3 P.

is ascertained by boiling fragment
in test tubes and applying chemica
reagents such as tannic acid to
indicate the presence of animal
size by a white flaky sediment; &c
This is of some importance as
animal or "tub" sized paper
is double the price of resin or
"engine" sized and so much of our
printing paper is used for scriptory
purposes which makes efficient
sizing desirable. The better class
papers are then tested for -
mineral adulterations or "loading"
The sample is dried and weighed
torn to pieces and subjected to fire
till nothing but pure ash is left.
This is weighed and the percentage
of ash to original fibre is
calculated. This indicates the
amount of loading in the paper.
The probable permanency of the paper
is also tested by boiling and
ascertaining whether any free acids
which may act detrimentally on
the fibres have been left in it;
and the rapidity with which it is
discoloured, etc. Some samples are
further tested for the presence of
mechanical wood and different
fibres by means of chemicals, but
the usual microscopic tests for
ascertaining the composition of
the pulp are not carried out to
any extent, as a microscope is
not available in the press
and my own instrument is

2M

not of sufficiently high power to give good results. The thickness or 'bulk' of the paper compared with its weight is now ascertained with a micrometer. The effect of dampening on the sample is then seen, and all the samples are compared for color, finish and regularity of manufacture. Special papers have other tests applied to them also, to ascertain their fitness for the purpose intended e.g. the absorptive power of the blottings is tested in three different ways. All the results are tabulated and compared and a report containing ~ recommendations based on these tests is submitted to the Superintendent of Stationery. He sometimes asks for special information which calls for further tests. Taken singly these are small items but in the aggregate when so many as 118 samples have a dozen or more tests applied to each, the operations take some time. This year's annual tenders occupied me practically from 6 to 9.30 a.m. every day from the 8th January till the 13th February. It will be obvious that, in an establishment like the Press with its continued rush to get work out to time so it is impossible for me to do any of this work during office

value of the contracts given
on the results and of the power
rejecting valuable supplies, i
would be unwise to entrust
any of this work to a subordin
drawing a comparatively low
salary, even if he were traine
to do the work.

4. The necessity of such detail may
doubted, but considering that as muc
as Rs. 3,81,300 was spent last year
and the presence of a combination
by which the mills all tender at
the same price it is only by
endeavouring to get the very best
quality of paper that Government
can hope to obtain value for money.

5. This is the work which we have been doing since 1890 and two years ago we pointed out how frequently the deliveries were below the quality of tendered sample, and that our work of testing to ensure that the best paper was accepted was useless if no steps were taken by the Stationery Office to see that the supplies were equal to the sample. Since then the Superintendent of Stationery has from time to time sent sample bales of All supplies for report whether they can be accepted. During the last official year, bales representing 12522 reams of paper were sent to the Press for

is purpose. As the principal fault the lack of uniformity of colour, e sample bales have all to be pened by the Storekeeper, and xamined, sometimes sheet by sheet, e sheets of the different shades eing picked out for comparison. ne or more of the tests detailed above have to be applied by ne, should the appearance of the paper indicate that there is a falling off from the sample in any respect, and a report is then sent to the Superintendent of Stationery. The paper is stored apart from the press supply and the different consignments separate from one another; it is also kept in a suspense account in our store books pending his orders. If the paper is not required for use in the Press or is rejected, it has to be repacked and returned to the Stationery Office. This throws additional work on the press store dept, and there is also the correspondence connected with this work.

6. The necessity for such examination is shown by the fact that about 1489 reams valued at Rs. 5930 were rejected during the last official year as being not equal to accepted sample, and 2080 reams of inferior quality paper were also

rejected but were accepted for use on common work after the mills (tacitly acknowledging the inferiority) had offered them at reduced rates, the actual saving during the year on this account alone of which I am aware being over Rs. 1500. Of course full rates would have been paid but for our examination.

7. The Agents of the paper mills also call at the Press from time to time to ask for explanations as to the causes of rejection &c, and sometimes to contest our decision, and even to impugn our motives, but hitherto they have had to give way to the strong logic of ocular demonstration, and though we are not obliged to give the required information and do not always do so. I consider that it is to our common benefit to meet, but when the visit occupies an hour or so — say on a gazette day — the advantage is dearly purchased.

8. The samples of glue, printing ink and country boards received for the annual tenders and the supplies as delivered are also examined by us in a suitable manner for the Stationery Office.

9. It will be seen from the above that there is not sufficient work to fully occupy the time of the Store Examiner suggested in para 2 (1) of letter No. 1219 dated 27th March 1899 while there is too much to add to the duties of one who is already working under pressure. If the proposal for a full time Store Examiner is considered undesirable on the score of expense, I would, with some diffidence, suggest a third alternative viz. that the work be done by the Assistant Superintendent of Stationery. For this purpose it would be necessary to ensure a permanent occupant of the post by removing it from the graded list of Deputy Collectors, and to appoint the proposed expert to the post on a vacancy, or take steps to train the present holder to the work, (at least two months in England and a week at Calcutta would be necessary). The only objection there appears to be to this proposal is whether the Asst. Superintendent of Stationery has any time available, but it is possible that when the annual indents are finished he may not be unduly pressed; at anyrate I believe that the hours of work at the Stationery Office are not

XII in C No 1579

6 P.

so long as those at the Press. The advantages of this arrangement are obvious: the work naturally belongs to the Stationery Office; there will be no extra ~ expenditure involved; the inter departmental correspondence between the press and the Stationery Office will be avoided, and references can be disposed of without delay; separate registers and accommodation for storage at the Press will be dispensed with; the cost of cooly hire to and from the Press will be reduced; the expense and trouble of repacking decreased; the paper most urgently required will be passed first, and the work generally expedited.

10. The Mill Agents often require the paper to be submitted to a third party as arbitrator. This has to be refused now but if the examination is done by Stationery Office Officials the Superintendent, Govt. Press could act as arbitrator in case of a serious dispute.

Ag. Superintendent.

Govt. Press,
Madras, 12.5.99.

37

(16)

7 P.

Print

N. No [illegible]

G.O. No. 190 Finl. d 6 Feby/99.

38

Finl. Dep

C. No. 1579. In the Supp of Stationery [illegible]

Note

Attention is drawn to letter No. 933 Finl., d 25th Octr. 1898. It will be seen that owing to the inconvenience attending the present system ~~arrangement~~ by which samples of paper and supplies received from the Calcutta Mills are tested at the Govt. Press and for the reasons therein set forth inquiries were made of the Govt. of Bengal whether an arrangement could not be made under which the Store Examiner at Calcutta would undertake the examination of paper in reams before baling for a consideration of about Rs 50 per mensem. In reply the Govt. of Bengal forwarded copies of correspondence with the Indian Paper Makers' Association the Supdt. of Stationery and

Board of Revenue, and ted that in the circum-tances therein explained an angement of the nature ntemplated by this Govt as not feasible.

Upon this the Supdt. of Stationery was requested to state what measures he would now propose for the examination of papers supplied to the Madras Stationery office by the Calcutta Paper Mills. With the comment read above the Supdt of Stationery submits a copy of a letter from the Supdt., Govt. Press, on the subject and offers his own suggestions thereon. One of the suggestions made by Mr. Hill is to appoint a qualified European expert as Store Examiner in the Stationery Office on Rs 400-20-500. The Supdt. of Stationery however states that there is not sufficient work of the nature

for

G. O. No. 190 Fil.
D 6 Feby/99.

8

G. O. No. 1063 Fil.
D 15 Nov/98.

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for a full time officer and that the expenditure involved in itself prohibits further consideration of this suggestion. He considers it moreover obvious advisable that the testing of paper should be carried out under the orders of the Supdt. Govt Press, who is the officer who has to use the paper, as there can be no guarantee that paper passed by a Store Examiner attached to the Stationery Office would be accepted by the Supdt., Govt Press. The main objection appears to be the cost involved. The Mill owners, ~~who~~ were given notice by the Supdt. in October last when calling for tenders, that the charges for the examination of paper which would have to be rateably borne by the successful tenderers would probably amount to Rs 600 for the year, but they are not likely to accept charges aggregating between

Rs 4800 to Rs 6000 per annum.

3. The other suggestion, which is less costly, is practically to continue present arrangements, but to substitute a paid agency for voluntary work. Mr Hill proposes that the present Deputy Supdt. be made Store Examiner on a monthly salary of Rs 50; that the salary of the present Storekeeper be raised from Rs 60 to Rs 70, and that an Assistant Storekeeper be appointed on a monthly salary of Rs 30. The Supdt. of Stationery is however not prepared to say that an increase to the pay of the Press Storekeeper and the services of an Assistant Storekeeper are necessary. He supports the recommendation for ~~and the [illegible]~~ an allowance of Rs 50 to the Deputy Supdt and thinks that it would be a reasonable compensation for the extra work involved. In

addition

9 P.

Vide para: 12 of Note in G.O. No. 858 Fnl., of 4th Augt /98.

40

addition a lascar on Rs 7 or 8 the Supdt of Stationery thinks, would affor all the assistance the Dy Supr of the Govt Press would requ since the testing work does n go on all the year round an is heavy only at times; while this might be avoided by spread the orders more evenly throughout the year.

4. Both the Supdt, Govt Press, and the Supdt of Stationery consider that the charges should be debited to Stationery, and the former does not consider it advisable to compel the Mills to pay for the examination of the papers delivered. It is perhaps a question of doubtful expediency to charge the Mills under present circumstances with the cost of the examination of the papers. If however tenderers of black ink powder and blue black ink are made to pay testing fees there is no reason why the Calcutta Mill Owners should

be

be exempted from the payment 3 of a similar charge. As stated above, the Supdt has already notified to the tenderers for the supply of country-made paper that charges for the examination of paper probably amounting to Rs 600 must be borne rateably by the successful tenderers. This will cover the allowance of Rs 50 proposed to be given to the Dy Supdt, Govt Press. The pay of the lascar at Rs 7 or 8 would ~~amount~~ raise the charge by Rs 84 or Rs 96 per annum, so that the total charge would be about Rs 700 in round numbers. This may be considered a moderate contribution where lakhs are involved. If then it is decided to charge the Mills with the cost of the examination of the papers supplied no additional provision in the budget or reappropriation of

funds

E

B

funds will be necessary as the contribution levied can be taken in reduction of charges.

5. If on the other hand it be decided that Govt shall bear the charge, funds will have to be found as there is no provision in the budget. As however the sanction of the Govt of India will in any case be necessary to the grant of the allowance proposed to the Deputy Supdt, Govt Press, under art. 283-4 (3) a of the Civil Account Code, the question of funds may be considered later in the year when savings from which reappropriation could be made, can be more readily ascertained.

6. In connection with his proposals Mr Hill remarks that at present there are only two experts on paper that the Stationery office can rely on and that there will be a stoppage of testing ~~etc~~

in e

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in the event of a change in the Superintendents if for the present voluntary work is not substituted work by a salaried officer of special abilities to perform these duties. With reference to this, the Supdt. of Stationery suggests that ability to test papers should be one of the qualifications for appointment as Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of the Press. He believes the tests are easily learnt and that the additional practical knowledge of paper should be possessed by any person who has had sufficient experience of printing to qualify him for either appointment.

27/4/99

For the C.S.

The less expensive arrangement suggested by the Supdt. of Stationery – viz. an allowance of Rs 50 pr. m.

to the Dy. Supdt. of the Press and the employment of an additional lascar on Rs 8 per mensem may, it is submitted, be given a trial. The ~~[illegible]~~ expediency of recovering the cost of testing from the Mills seems to be doubtful, since there will be no ~~actual~~ real set off. The Mills will include the cost of tendering when making up their tenders & Govt. will gain nothing by the transaction. India's sanction will be necessary to the grant of an allowance to the Dy. Supdt. The debit of this allowance need not affect the present question, since whether it goes to the Stationery Office or to the Press, it will be Provincial. In ordinary course, the debit would be to the same head as that to which the Dy Supdt's salary is taken. The

being done in the Press
Mr Bradley does not seem

proposal to insist on the ability to test paper as a qualification in future for the posts of ~~Asst~~ Supdt ~~&~~ Dy Supdt of the Press appears to be a good one & may, it is thought, be accepted with the concurrence of Public

It is absolutely necessary now, as pointed out in the Currents, that a systematic testing of papers should be instituted, ~~&~~ if local purchases are to continue.

C.W.B.
2.4.99

To. Public.

There appears to be no objection so far as Public is concerned to the proposed rule regarding the extra qualifications required of future Supdts & Assist. Supdts of the Press – but it would perhaps be more satisfactory to await Dr. Hill's return from privilege leave, so that he may be consulted on the matter.

A.W.
3/5/99

For the C.S.

To Financial Please see draft below which embodies Public's suggestions.

C.W.B.

[illegible]

T

V2P.

For the C.S.

As directed by the C.S, a note has been obtained from the Ag. Supdt: of the Govt. Press describing the testing now done. Mr. Fisher suggests, & his reasons appear to be sound, that the work of testing should be done by the Asst. Supdt of Stationery. This proposal involves other questions – viz the removal of this post from the list of Dy. Collrs, or the training of the present & future incumbents in testing work. If the C.S. considers that this proposal is ~~[illegible]~~ feasible, it would be well to look up the history of the appt. of Asst. Supdt of Stationery. A note can well be put up on this point, if it is considered desirable to pursue this aspect of the question further

C.W.B.
16/5/99

Rev. Dept. u.o.
No 1308 d/ 17.5.99

17.5.

Papers called for from [illegible]
As instructed by [illegible]
19/5

knowledge of the work being done in the Press Mr Bradley does not seem

12 (27)

Secy

It is not very clear upon what point the remarks of this Dept are required. (I have removed a voluminous note by the F.D. of 27-7-99 of great research dealing with the appt of Asst Supt of Stamps & Stationery from a date some 50 years ago!)

The question at issue may be stated as follows:-

At present the testing of the paper supplied by firms in India to the Supt of Stationery is done at the Govt Press by the Deputy Supt of the G. Press.

This gives extra work to the Press officials & causes delay & inconvenience when parcels are rejected for they have to be returned to the suppliers & fresh parcels obtained.

For the latter of these 2 reason Bengal officials were asked to undertake the work of testing the paper supplied by the Calcutta mills. They refused.

The Supt G. Press then suggested either the appt of a ~~addl~~ fulltime Examiner on Rs 400-500 or an extra allowance of Rs 50 pm to the Dy Supt G Press with ~~assistance~~ an Asst Storekeeper on Rs 30 pm to help him. The Supt of Stationery negatived the former suggestion as too expensive & supported the latter substituting a lascar on Rs 7 or 8 for an Asst Storekeeper.

The ~~former~~ present Dy Supt and ag Supt of the G. Press was asked in Fin to describe what the work of testing consisted in. In replying Mr Fisher

Letter 933 Fin d 25-x-98 flag D

Mr Atkinson's letter d 12 July 98 C

Letter flagged D

G.O. 190 d 6-2-99 J

Letter flagged XII

Letter d 8 April 99 next to XII

Flag X

(28) 13

Longnote flagged T.

13

took the opportunity to say that the work tho' insufficient for a full time officer was too much for him (but) to do in addition to his other duties & suggested that the Asst Supt of Stationery should do it.

Apparently this is what Fin wants this Dept's remarks upon.

It seems obvious here I submit that "what is sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose" i.e. if the work cannot be done by the Dy Supt of the G. Press in addition to his own duties neither can it be done by the Asst Supt of Stamps & Stationery.

Please also ~~[illegible]~~ see Mr Bradley's letter d 8 April last next to page flagged XII, as to the advantage of the work being done in the Press. Mr Bradley does not seem

14 (29)

to think that the extra work thrown on the Press people is so very great.

If thought necessary Mr Bradley may be asked to read & comment on Mr Fishers report.

WLe
31/vii/98

To Fin. wo
Mr Bradley's paras 2 & 3, of 8th April, as endorsed

H.T.
1.8.99

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
1 AUG. 1899
OOTACAMUND

One is of opinion the work can not be done by the Asst. Supt. of Stamps & Stationery. There must be a great deal of examn. to be done at Calcutta for Bengal Burma Madras N.W.P. & other Provinces. Why shd. not India be asked to appoint a common Examr. for them all & so save money.

PA

× No 630 mis (Fy H)
25-1-99

(30)

Financial Department

Note.

With reference to the Chief Secretary's query as to why India should not be asked to appoint a common Paper Examiner for Bengal, Burma, Madras, N.W. Provinces and other Provinces and so save money, reference is solicited to letter No. 933 Financial, dated 25th October 1898 to the Bengal Government and its reply× thereto. The Govt. of Bengal was addressed with a view of ascertaining whether an arrangement could not be made under which the Store Examiner at Calcutta would undertake the examination of papers required by the Madras Staty Office in reams before baling, for a consideration of about Rs. 50 *per mensem*. That Govt. replied that an arrangement of the nature contemplated was not feasible. From what transpired at the meeting of the Indian Paper Makers' Association held at Calcutta on the 5th December 1898, it would appear that the following difficulties would arise in regard to the examination at Calcutta of paper intended ~~at~~ for Madras.

(i) All paper for Madras is baled in hydraulic pressed bales at the different mills, which are situated at distances varying from 10 to 120 miles from Calcutta, and sent down ready for shipment. For an effective examination it would be necessary for every shipment to be sent down to the Stationery Office, Calcutta for chosing certain bales at random for examination. The paper so opened for examination would have to be sent back to the mills to be rebaled.

(ii) The delay thus involved might prove of great inconvenience to the Madras Stationery Office; Even now with great difficulty the paper is ~~sent~~ supplied ~~down in good time~~ punctually.

(iii) The only other course ~~open~~ ~~was~~ would be for the Store Examiner to visit the mills and see the paper before it was baled. This course would involve great difficulties. The Examiner would have to wait at the mills to see the paper baled, marked and despatched, and his whole time would be taken up with the Madras work alone.

~~5.~~ (iv) Owing to the ~~already heavy~~ baling and shipping charges incurred ~~in~~ on Madras consignments, which ~~is~~ are already heavy, the mills could not afford to pay for such examination.

If, however, a common Examiner were appointed for all local govts, (who, it ~~might~~ may be observed, deal more or less with the same mills,) he could visit perhaps the Mills at stated periods and carry out his examination there. ~~Several~~ Most, if not all, of the difficulties noted above would then disappear, if this plan were practicable #

CWS
8/8/99

The matter does not seem ripe at present
Better work on on the existing lines.

9/8/99

[G/24.]
1,000—25-3-99.

Soon

Financial DEPARTMENT.

(1) Read again G.O. No. 932/3 d/ 25.x.98 (P).
(2) ——— G.O. No. 190 d/ 6.2.99. (P).

(3) C. No. 1519 From the Supdt of Staty, No. 2011, dated 8.4 1899.

" .... " " ...., " ...., " .... 189 .
" .... " " ...., " ...., " .... 189 .
" .... " " ...., " ...., " .... 189 .

Recd

Order. No 893 d/ 10.8.99
Mis.

The Govt is of opinion that the arrangement for testing samples of paper received by the Madras Stationery Office must proceed on existing lines for the present

CWS
9.8.99

10/8/99

Supdt of Staty (1+2: P. 3 = a)
Supdt of Govt Press (1+2: P 3 = a).

Fair'd 12/8/99
Despd
12-8-99

hen given for copying
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hen examined
hen signed
} 189

Read again G.O., No. , dated
189 .

Current No.

Enclosures to C. 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.

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.

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