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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public Works DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 516 Press Mis.-

370-372.

Dated 21-3- 1862

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 21st March 1862.

No. 370. Read the following letters:—

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. HORSLEY, Chief Engineer, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Chepauk, 2nd November 1861, No. 6,804.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of Government, No. 1,571, dated the 17th August 1861, and to furnish the Report called for therein, relative to the Seven Wells water-works.

Enclosures 14.
Letter from District Engineer, 14th February 1861, *No.* 270, *with two enclosures.*
20th March 1861, *No.* 495, *with one enclosure.*
10th May „ „ 164, *with do.*
8th do. „ „ 41, *with one Tabular Statement.*
17th April 1861, *No,* 1,005.
10th October 1861, *No.* 1,219.
One Statement of Receipts and Charges.
From Accountant General, dated 10th October 1861, *No.* 2,182, *with one enclosure.*

2. The District Engineer Presidency, to whom the above Proceedings of Government were communicated, intimates in his letter of the 17th September 1861, No. 1,005, that the quantity of water used by the Garrison of Fort Saint George amounts to 9,964¼ tons per mensem, and by the undermentioned Establishments outside of the Fort to 5,229½ tons.

	Tons.	Probable monthly cost. Rs.	A.	P.
Arrack Distillery	2,943·7,090	= 127	15	11
Custom House	953·9,800	= 41	7	8
Shipping	685·6,020	= 29	12	8
Bullet Factory	256·2,432	= 11	3	9
Grand Jail	196·1,491	= 8	8	11
Male and Female Schools	193·8,070	= 8	6	10
		Rupees... 227	7	9

3. The cost here shewn, *viz.*, Rupees 227-7-9 has been arrived at approximately by a rateable division of the whole expense incurred monthly at the Seven Wells in proportion to the quantity furnished to the Cisterns of the above Establishments. The quantity supplied monthly to the Cisterns in the Garrison within the Fort; *viz.*, 9,961¼ tons, as already stated, is valued at the sum of Rupees 433-5-0, which added to the cost of the supply outside the Fort makes up a sum of Rupees 660-12-9, the monthly cost of the Establishment, thus shewing the actual cost incurred in supplying the water to be only about 8½ pice per ton. This rate, however, the District Engineer states would have to be nearly doubled if 5 per cent on the value of the Seven Wells property were added to the cost of Establishment, this property being estimated by him at a lac of Rupees inclusive of Rupees 40,000, the cost of a new line of Pipes only recently laid down.

	Tons.	*Cost.*		
In the Garrison	9,961¼	433	5	0
Out of do.	5,229½	227	7	9
Tons	15,193¾ *or Rs.*	660	12	9

4. The District Engineer is, it is believed, unable to estimate separately the quantity of water used by each Public Department or Office within the Garrison distinct from that used by the Military, because the supply to the Cisterns in the Fort is conveyed by pipes to different parts of it, and consumed as required by the Troops and the several Departments of Government. It is not possible therefore, to compute the value of the supply to each unless men were employed at the Cocks to measure out the quantity issued daily, which seems hardly necessary.

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5. The items making up the sum of Rupees 660-12-9, stated to be the cost of Establishment now maintained, upon which the computation of the cost of the water was made are as follows:—

1st. Permanent Establishment maintained at the Seven Wells, monthly, Rupees 414-12-9 or annually				4,977-9-0
2nd. Regimental Establishment or additional Pecottah men, sanctioned on account of increased supplies for the Barracks, monthly.....	„	96-0-0	„	1,152-0-0
3rd. Extra Establishment for supply of water to the Military in the Town and for sale of water...	„	45-0-0	„	540-0-0
	„	555-12-9	„	6,669-9-0
4th. Temporary Picottah men for drawing from additional Wells during the present season, monthly...	„	84-0-0	„	1,008-0-0
5th. Blacksmith and Bellows-Boy, monthly.....	„	21-0-0	„	252-0-0
Total monthly Rupees...		660-12-9	„	7,929-9-0

6. The three first items of the above Establishment, making together Rupees 555-12-9, are included in the Tabular Statement applying for an increase to the salaries of Picottah men which was sanctioned by the Government of India, on the 10th October 1860. When this increase was applied for, the Government inquired (Proceedings Public Works Department, No. 21, dated 27th January 1860,) whether the water-works appertained to the Public Works Department, and whether the cost of the Establishment maintained on this account formed a charge in the Public Works Department; and in Colonel Bell's letter of the 25th February 1860, No. 10,674, it was explained that under the provisions of Section XIII of the Pay and Audit Regulations, the water-works was held to appertain to and had been charged to the Military Department of the service. It was also then explained that the Establishment was originally under the personal charge of the Commandant of Engineers, but that on the appointment of a Garrison Engineer in April 1857, it was placed under his control, and had thus come under the supervision of this Office.

Proceedings of Government, Military Department, No. 4,008, dated 9th November 1860.

7. The above correspondence was omitted to be referred to when I addressed* Government on the 31st July 1861, upon which the orders of Government now under acknowledgment were passed, but the Accountant General, with reference to these same orders, intimated† to me, that a retrenchment was ordered of the pay of the Blacksmith and Bellows-boy entertained by the District Engineer Presidency, for the months from June to September 1860, drawn on Contingent Bills passed by the Civil Auditor and charged to the head "Charges Military" in the Sub-Treasurer's Accounts. This was done on the supposition that the above charges should be defrayed from the sums realized by the sale of water to the public from the Cistern at the Monument Esplanade.

* *Letter No.* 3,347.

† *In letter, dated 10th September* 1861, *No.* 1,701.

8. I thereupon explained to the Accountant General that the Collections from the sales of water referred to were only sufficient to cover the additional charges incurred on this account, for which an extra Establishment of Rupees 45 monthly is kept up, and which is included in the sum of Rupees 555-12-9 already detailed; and I also referred him to the correspondence with

Government at the time when increases were applied for to the Seven Wells' Establishment, and pointed out that the Blacksmith and Bellows-boy were entertained for the general purposes of the water-works, which, while affording water to the public on payment, are maintained chiefly for the use of the Troops forming the Garrison of Fort Saint George, and that therefore the charge on account of the Blacksmith and Bellows-boy, as also the permanent Establishment of the water-works, should continue to be debited to the Military Department.

9. I should now explain that the employment of the Blacksmith and Bellows-boy was not, as is supposed by Government, in contravention of their orders in the Military Department, No. 1,887, dated the 21st May 1860, reducing the Establishment kept up for the Office of Commandant of Engineers. It so happened that the Blacksmith and Bellows-boy who were before borne on the Establishment of the Commandant of Engineers were chiefly employed on the Seven Wells' water-works; but that Officer in stating what portion of the Establishment drawn for by him could be dispensed with or reduced, lost sight of the circumstance that the Seven Wells would still require the services of the Blacksmith and Bellows-boy—though he did not, because the Seven Wells had then been transferred from his charge to that of the Garrison Engineer. It will also be observed that the application made for an increased Establishment for the Seven Wells was prior to the revision of the Establishment of the Commandant of Engineers under which the Blacksmith and Bellows-boys were thrown out of employ and lost to the Seven Wells. It therefore became necessary to charge for these men in Contingent Bills until their permanent employment was sanctioned. The above explanation will, I trust, satisfy Government that there was really no contravention of their orders, and that the course adopted was the only one practicable under the circumstances—the Blacksmith and Bellows-boy being in their respective vocations as necessary to the efficient working of the wells as the Pecottah men themselves

Paragraph 2 of the Pro. of 17th August 1861.

10. In respect to the extra Picottah men engaged during the present season, I beg, in answer to the inquiry made in paragraph 3 of Proceedings of Government, dated the 17th August 1861, to state that provision for this extra charge was made in the Supplemental Budget furnished by me to the Accountant General on the 3rd September 1861. In it was also included the Pay of the permanent sanctioned Establishment, as this Office was informed that it was paid by the Sub-Treasurer on Bills passed by the Civil Auditor, and that the latter authority would not continue to pass the same for payment without provision being made in the annual Budget to meet the charge.

11. In addressing the Accountant General on the subject of the Blacksmith and Bellows-boy, as already stated, I requested information as to the Department to which the charges on account of the Seven Wells had been debited from the year 1855-56, and it appears from his reply that the cost of this Establishment was always considered to be purely of a Military nature, and, that the Bills for the same, though passed by the Civil Auditor and paid by the Sub-Treasurer up to May 1860, were debited in his Accounts to the head "Charges Military;" but that since June 1860, these Bills were paid by the Paymaster, Presidency, by whom also it is stated the portion of the extra Establishment of Picottah men kept up for the supply of additional water to the Regiment in the Fort was always paid in a separate Abstract.

12. The Accountant General has further intimated that provision for this Establishment has been made by the Controller of Military Finance in his Budget to the amount of Rupees 6,669, which is the sum sanctioned by the Government of India. This amount includes, however, the extra Establishment of Rupees 45 per month, or Rupees 540 per annum, maintained on account of the supply of water from the Cistern at the Monument Esplanade on payment to the public, and which Establishment is paid from the collections thus realized, and not upon a passed Abstract. But no provision is made in the Military Budget for the temporary Picottah men sanctioned, in the Proceedings of Government of the 17th August 1861, No. 1571, nor for the Blacksmith and Bellows-boy above referred to. I have, therefore, addressed the Controller of Military Finance in order to additional provision being made on this account, as suggested by the Accountant General.

Letter No. 6317, dated 23rd October 1861.

13. With reference to the remark by Government that the charge for the extra Picottah men should be discontinued as soon as practicable, I have to state that the District Engineer reports that the few inches of rain that fell during the months of August and September, have made no perceptible increase in the amount of water in the Wells, and that he does not think the extra Picottah men can be dispensed with before the month of December, and even this will depend in some measure upon the quantity of rain that may fall during the North-East monsoon.

14. I thought it proper to inquire of Colonel Hitchins, whether the above Report on the condition of the Seven Well's water-works was written by him after personal inspection, and if not, that he should inspect them at an early date and report again on the subject; but that Officer has intimated that his Report was submitted after repeated inspections, and I have therefore to request the confirmation of Government to the sanction granted for the extra Picottah men, who will, as far as we can see at present, have to be kept up to the 31st December 1861, and perhaps longer. The District Engineer has also brought to notice that these men have not received their salaries, though already sanctioned in the above order. This is perhaps owing to no provision being made for the same in the Military Budget. The Civil Paymaster to whom the Proceedings of Government of the 17th August 1861 sanctioning the Establishment was communicated, did not, I conclude, feel himself justified in passing the charge because applicable to the Military Department; but as already stated, the Controller of Military Finance will be requested to take over into his Budget the amount provided in the Public Works Budget on this account, and to pass the Bills for the same.

District Engineer's letter, No. 1219, dated 10th October 1861.

District Engineer's letter, No. 1177, dated 7th October 1861.

15. In respect to the Blacksmith and Bellows-boy employed, I beg to state that it does not appear to me that work of the description to be done by these men can be given out on Contract; for the kind of work to be done requires the attendance of Artificers of this description on the spot, *i. e.*, within the compound of the Seven Wells, as there is constantly something or other requiring to be done to the Picottahs. If the work were to be contracted for, it would cost Government quite as much and perhaps more in the shape of Contingent Bills—as the Artificers must work on the spot and be always ready when wanted, so that, in fact, it would come to much the same thing in the end.

16. For the above reason it is not possible to get the work done by the Mint Master's Establishment, unless he can afford to detach a Blacksmith and Bellows-boy exclusively for the purpose, which I conclude is not the case. Supposing he were able to do so, the charge for the same would have to be made by the Mint against the water-works in Contingent Bills, and provision to meet such charge would have to be made in the Military Budget; but such a course would be in contravention of recent orders of Government, wherein it has been ruled that all contingent charges in any Department of Government should be incurred and defrayed by that Department. This was done to obviate the difficulties experienced in carrying out the general Budget system, when supplies are made by the Military to the Civil Department, and vice versâ; and the same difficulty will be experienced if the Mint Master is to incur a periodical charge on account of the Seven Wells water-works, to be adjusted through the Public Works Department against the Military. The Government will have perceived that there has been already no little difficulty experienced in the payment of a portion of the Establishment maintained at the seven Wells, as well as in the ultimate adjustment of the charge to the proper Department, owing to the circumstances of an Establishment maintained for the service of the Military Department being under the control of the Civil (Public Works) Department.

Proceedings of Government, 18th April 1861, *No.* 878.

17. Government have also called for a statement shewing in full detail the receipts and charges of the Seven Wells. The cost of the sanctioned Establishment, as well as particulars of the supplies of water made to public Departments, &c., have already been detailed by me. It remains only to report upon the collections realized by the sale of water to the public at the

Monument Esplanade. An account of the collections in question was called for from the Distric Engineer in Proceedings of this Office of the 12th March 1861, on receipt from him of an application for the permanent employment of the Blacksmith and Bellows-boy; and such an account with the District Engineer's letter which accompanied it, dated the 20th March 1861, formed one of the enclosures in my letter of the 31st July 1861, No. 3347. This account which is for the calendar year 1860, is now re-submitted, together with the District Engineer's letter, from which it will be seen* as already stated that the monthly receipts are less than the amount paid for the extra Establishment maintained, and that the excess payments in the year 1860 were met from the balance at credit out of previous year's receipts. A Statement shewing the last Report on one side and the Receipts on the other is forwarded as required.

Part 3 of letter to Government, 31st July 1861.

18. The propositions made by the Assistant District Engineer in charge, referred to in my letter of the 31st July 1861, for increasing the collections by charging the shipping and the Abkarry Department for value of supplies to them, are reported upon by the District Engineer in paragraphs 10 and 11 of the District Engineer's letter of the 17th September 1861, now forwarded. It appears that two chatties of water are supplied daily to each Military man living out of the Fort, without any charge; and that for the same quantity of water supplied to the public daily, 8 Annas per month is charged. This quantity is estimated by the District Engineer to be about a ton of water per mensem; and for this, though the actual money cost to Government, as shewn in paragraph 2, is less than an Anna, (8½ pie) and including interest on capital, less than 1½ Anna a ton, a charge of 8 Annas is made to the public.

From Assistant District Engineer in charge Presidency District, dated 8th May 1861, *No.* 41.

19. It would be unfair therefore to the public to require them to pay more than they now do; in fact, strictly speaking, the charge should be reduced considerably, but this cannot be done unless other means are adopted to increase the collections. The means proposed by the Assistant District Engineer, who was in charge, were mentioned in my letter of the 31st July 1861, No. 3347. The District Engineer in his present letter strongly recommends the same. I would now suggest that supplies of water to parties or Establishments unconnected with the Government should be required to pay only the actual cost, with a small addition to cover interest and depreciation; and this I would fix at 2 Annas per ton, or boat-load, and not 8 Annas as recommended by Lieutenant-Colonel Hitchins.

Dated 17th September 1861, *No.* 1005.

20. With reference to the observations of Government in the 5th paragraph of their Order under reply, I would remark that the object in view was to ascertain in what manner the extra, charge for the Seven Wells water-works might be met; and as the Arrack Distillery, as is shewn in the 1st paragraph of this letter, gets by far the largest supply of water of any Department of Government outside the Fort, it was thought that it might very properly be charged with a share of the expense, instead of making the Military Department bear the whole charge. If Government think that all the Departments outside the Fort should be charged in proportion to the supply of water received by each severally, this can be done, and such payments can be credited to the Military Department in abatement of the charge for Establishments. This should also be done in the case of receipts from private parties drawing water from the Cistern at the Monument Esplanade.

21. In submitting the above remarks for the consideration and orders of Government I beg, in conclusion, to transmit the Tabular Statement for the pay of the Blacksmith and Bellows-boy, which, if sanctioned, under the circumstances already stated can be met from the provision made by the Controller of Military Finance in his Budget, which includes the sum of Rupees 45 monthly, or Rupees 540 annually for the Establishment maintained for the supply of water to the public, which is not at present drawn upon a passed Bill.

Read again Proceedings in the Military Department, dated 15th February 1862, No. 396, and recorded in Proceedings Public Works Department, dated 19th February 1862, No. 268.

Declining to rescind order withdrawing the Military Guard from the Cistern on the North Esplanade, and sanctioning an establishment of Lascars at 50 Rupees a month instead.

No. 371. Read also the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel J. CARPENDALF, Acting Deputy Chief Engineer, Central Circle, to Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. HORSLEY, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Fort Saint George, Chepauk, 28th February 1862, No. 11,012.

SIR,

With reference to Order of Government No. 268, 19th instant, on the subject of a Guard for the water Cistern on the Esplanade, I have the honor to submit a letter from the Commissioner of Police shewing that a Guard of one Naigue and four Peons, to be relieved twice a week, can be furnished at a cost of Rupees 444 per annum; but that as five extra men must be raised for the purpose there will be an additional outlay at first of Rupees 100-2, for their Dress and Equipment. This Guard will cost less than the Lascar one which I proposed, and being relieved twice a week will, I consider, be efficient.

Enclosure 2.

1 *Letter from the Commissioner of Police, No. 789, dated 25th February 1862, with one Statement.*

No. 372. ORDER THEREON, 21st March 1862, No. 516.

1. From the foregoing report of the Chief Engineer, the Government learn that the establishments kept up at the Seven Wells, for working those reservoirs and supplying water to the Military and other Departments and the public in general, consist of the following items aggregating Rupees 660-12-9 per mensem, or Rupees 7,929-9-0 per annum, *i. e.* supposing the temporary Picottah Men to be maintained throughout the year. Including however, difference between the bazar rates and the compensation rates for rice supplied to the Picottah men, and contingencies, it is observed that the total cost may be set down at Rupees 8,829-9-0 per annum.

	Nature of charge.	Per mensem.	Per mensem.	Total per annum.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.	Permanent establishment	414 12 9		
II.	Regimental do.	96 0 0		
III.	Extra Picottah Men for supplying cistern in Monument Esplanade	45 0 0		
			555 12 9	
IV.	Blacksmith...	17 8 0		
	Bellows Boy	3 8 0		
		21 0 0		
V.	Temporary Picottah Men for hot season ...	84 0 0		
			105 0 0	
			660 12 9	7,929 0 0
VI.	Difference between bazar and compensation rates for rice for Picottah Men as provided for in Supplemental Budget...			396 0 0
VII.	Contingencies at 12 Rupees per mensem			504 0 0
			Total...	8,829 9 0

2. From paragraph 6 of the Chief Engineer's letter, it is observed that the first three items, aggregating Rupees 555-12-9, have been sanctioned by the Government of India;* so that provision has to be made for the remaining two items of the Seven Wells establishment, viz., the Blacksmith and Bellows Boy,† and the temporary Picottah Men‡ for the hot season.

* Resolution Government of India, Financial Department, 10th October 1860, No. 10,605.
Vide Proceedings of this Government (Military Department), 9th November 1860, No. 4,608.
† Rupees 21.
‡ Do. 84.

3. It is explained that the Blacksmith and Bellows Boy originally formed part of the establishment of the Commandant of Engineers, under whom indeed the Seven Wells were formerly worked. On the creation of the office of Garrison Engineer in subordination to the head of the Public Works Department, the Seven Wells were placed under the charge of the Garrison Engineer, and so passed from under the control of the Military Department to that of the Civil under the Chief Engineer. When application was sometime before that made for an increased establishment for the Seven Wells, the Blacksmith and Bellows Boy were not included in it, because these servants then belonged to the establishment of the Commandant of Engineers; and when this latter Officer subsequently reported on a reduction of his own establishment, he lost sight of the fact that the services of the Blacksmith and Bellows Boy, who were doing duty at the Seven Wells, would still be needed there, and accordingly included them in his measure of reduction: thus they came to be unprovided for in either establishment. The consequence of this was, that the salaries of these men were after that date charged for in contingent Bills. When the Chief Engineer became aware of this fact, he applied to have the Blacksmith and the Bellows Boy brought on the permanent establishment; but the Government, observing that their services had been ordered to be dispensed with, wished it to be explained how these servants came to be retained in contravention of their orders.* It is in answer to this call, that the present explanation (as noted above) has been afforded. In respect to the necessity of maintaining the Blacksmith and Bellows Boy, it is urged that there is constantly something to be done to the picottahs, viz., (as stated in the Chief Engineer's former† letter), repairing levers, buckets, &c., putting up bolts and clamps, making and fitting axles and axle boxes, &c.; that this is a description of work that cannot well be given out on contract, as it requires the continual presence of the Artificers on the spot, *i. e.*, within the compound of the Seven Wells, while were this course adopted it would cost just as much, if not more; that for the same reason it could not be done at the Mint, and if done on the spot by the Artificers furnished by that establishment, it would be open to the objection of the Mint Master incurring a periodical charge on account of the Seven Wells, and having it adjusted through the Public Works Department.

* Proceedings Military Department, 21st May 1861, No. 1,887.

† 31st July 1861, No. 3,347, paragraph 3.

4. As there has been already a good deal of confusion in adjusting the charges of the Seven Wells establishment, the Government agree that it will be preferable to have the work of the Blacksmith and Bellows Boy performed independently of any other establishment; and adverting to the strong reasons given for requiring the constant presence of these workmen on the spot, they resolve to forward the usual Tabular Statement to the Government of India, with their recommendation that the Blacksmith and Bellows Boy may be brought on the permanent strength of the Seven Wells establishment. Pending the sanction of the Government of India, the charges hitherto incurred on account of these servants will be passed and charged, as proposed by the Chief Engineer in paragraph 21, against the provision made by the Controller Military Finance in his Budget for the Seven Wells establishment.

5. As to the extra Picottah men for the hot season, the Government understand from paragraph 12 of the Chief Engineer's letter, that arrangements have been made with the Controller of Military Finance to provide for these men also, in addition to the provision already made in his Budget for the Seven Wells establishment up to the sanctioned extent of 6,669 Rupees a year. To obviate any future inconvenience and difficulty, funds should also be entered for the extra Picottah men for the whole year on the distinct understanding, however, that the provision is to be availed of only during those months when the services of the men may be absolutely needed to supplement the regular establishment. Whatever portion of the provision may be undrawn will thus be a saving to the Government.

6. From paragraph 14 it is understood that, although the charges incurred on account of the extra Picottah men were sanctioned by Government in paragraph 3 of their Proceedings of the 17th August, the Civil Paymaster had not passed the salaries of the men, because, as concluded by the Chief Engineer, he did not feel himself justified in passing a charge applicable to the

Military Department; but from the remaining portion of the same paragraph, the Government observe that no further orders are required, as adverting to the circumstance of the Controller Military Finance making provision for the extra Picottah men in his Budget, arrangements have been made with that authority to pass the Bills charging for these men.

7. The Water Cistern in the North Esplanade has been hitherto protected by a Military guard of one Naigue and three Privates, but as the Military Department recently* decided that this is not a legitimate duty of the Local Military Force, the Acting Deputy Chief Engineer of the Central Circle,† finding it impracticable to provide otherwise for the protection of the Cistern, out of an establishment consisting of but Conicopolies and Cock-turners, and Picottah men, proposed a guard of eight Lascars at a monthly expense of 50 Rupees;‡ but at the same time begged that the order withdrawing the small Military guard might be rescinded, as he believed it would be difficult with a guard of the nature proposed, to prevent collusion for the private sale of the water to unauthorized parties. From the second of the papers recorded above, however, it was observed that the Government in the Military Department were unable to rescind their order withdrawing the Military guard, and that they therefore authorized the entertainment of the proposed establishment of Lascars at 50 Rupees a month, if arrangements could not be made to have a Police guard. The Deputy Chief Engineer, Central Circle, having hereupon been required to communicate with the Commissioner of Police, and ascertain whether a guard could not be furnished from the local Police force in substitution of the Military party heretofore supplied, Colonel Carpendale reports in the third paper recorded above, that the Commissioner of Police will be able to supply a guard of one Naigue and four Police Peons, relieved twice in the week, by a corresponding addition to the Police force at an extra monthly cost of 37§ Rupees, or 444 Rupees per annum, besides an outlay at first of Rupees 100-2-0 for dress and equipment. As the expense of a Police guard is thus much less than that of the Lascar establishment proposed by Colonel Carpendale, while by the constant relief of the party the object of preventing collusive sale of water to unauthorized parties will be better attained, the Governor in Council resolves to include the cost of the proposed Police guard (37 Rupees a month) in the Tabular Statement about to be submitted to the Government of India, and authorizes the disbursement of the sum of Rupees 100-2-0 (required for the equipment of the Peons) from such funds as may be available in the Military Budget for such purposes. The substitution of a Police guard will, it is observed, raise the cost of the permanent establishment of the Seven Wells from Rupees 555-12-9 to Rupees 613-12-9 or Rupees 58 in excess per mensem. Under the authority conveyed in the Military Proceedings of the 15th February 1862, No. 596, for the entertainment of a substitute guard, and pending the sanction of the Government of India to the Tabular Statement, the Commissioner of Police will be requested to take charge of the Cistern at once, employing the additional force proposed by him for the purpose.

* Military Proceedings, 20th December 1861, No. 4,712.

† Letter dated 24th January 1862, No. 9,788.

‡

	Rs.
2 Lascars at 7 Rupees	14
6 Do. at 6 ,, ...	36
Total..	50

§

	Rs.
1 Naigue	9
4 Peons at 7 Rupees	28
Per mensem...	37
	12
Per annum ..	444

8. It only remains now to consider the question as to the principle upon which the water supplied from the Seven Wells should be charged for. It has been the practice hitherto to charge the public 8 Annas a month for an ordinary pot of water throughout the month; and from the Statement of Receipts and Charges now submitted, the average collections would appear to be about 36½ Rupees a month,‖ from this source, while the cost of supply is far greater. The Shipping however, have hitherto been supplied free of charge, and as in a former Order¶ of Government it had been ruled that the fees should be augmented if found inadequate to cover the expense of supplying the water, Lieutenant Tulloch (when in charge of the office of Presidency District Engineer) proposed, in lieu of raising the price of water supplied to private

‖ Receipts from January to December 1860, 438÷12=36-8-4.

¶ 3rd April 1858, No. 53.—Vide Chief Engineer's letter 31st July 1861, No. 3,247, paragraph 3.

individuals, to assess those who were paying nothing for their supplies of water; and he accordingly suggested the propriety of charging the Shipping 8 Annas for a boat load of water, and the Arrack Distillery the same rates paid by private individuals. Eight Annas was fixed upon for a boat load, as each boat load consisted of 30 pots, equivalent to 1 ton of water, for which the public was charged 8 Annas a month at thirty pots a month. In support of the proposition to charge the Shipping, it was reported that the Superintendent of Marine concurred in the arrangement. In paragraph 4 of their Proceedings of the 17th August, Government thought the proposal to be fair, but remarked that the exact rate should be regulated by the cost incurred in supplying the water.

9. In paragraphs 2 and 3 and 18 to 20 of his present letter, the Chief Engineer discusses this question. The Seven Wells establishment is a Military necessity; and the water supplied from the reservoirs is principally consumed by the Garrison of Fort Saint George. The consumption by the Military is estimated at about 9,964½ tons per mensem, and 5,229½ tons per mensem by certain Civil establishments and the Shipping, as shown in paragraph 2 of the Chief Engineer's letter. Taking the cost of the sanctioned establishment, Blacksmith and Bellows Boy, and extra Picottah men (Rupees 660-12-9 per mensem), and applying it to the quantity of water issued, with the addition of 5 per cent. on the value of the Seven Wells property (1½ lac), the Chief Engineer arrives at about 1½ Anna per ton as the cost to Government of the water supplied. He therefore thinks it unfair to charge the public 8 Annas for what it costs the Government only 1½ Anna per ton to supply; but as to reduce the charge to the public without increasing the sources of collection, would only make the present deficiency still greater, the Chief Engineer proposes to charge the Shipping, Arrack Distillery, and other public Departments, for the water consumed by them at the actual cost, with a small addition to cover interest and depreciation, or 2 Annas a ton, or boat load.

10. The Government approve the proposed charge of 2 Annas instead of 8 for every ton of water supplied to private individuals and to the Shipping, and direct that the approved rate be brought into operation from the 1st May next. As to charging the Arrack Distillery and other Public Departments, the Government think it is nothing but fair that when the cost of the Seven Wells establishment is charged to the Military Department, that that Department should obtain credits for the water supplied by it to all others as a set off against the cost of the establishments kept up. Under this arrangement, it will not be necessary for the Arrack Distillery and other Departments to pay actual money for the water supplied to them, but they will be debited for the quantity of water received by each at the approved rate of 2 Annas a ton, and the Military Department will receive a corresponding credit in the public accounts. The money collected from private individuals and the Shipping will be paid into the Madras Bank on behalf of Government, and entered in the public accounts to the credit of the Military Department.

11. Under this arrangement, the funds for the Seven Wells will be supplied wholly by the Military Department; and if the present arrangement for supervising the working of the establishment is to be continued as the most convenient, the necessary funds will be made over from the Military Budget, and placed at the disposal of the Presidency District Engineer.

(Signed) W. H. HORSLEY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—*Statement of Increase to Establishment in this Department recommended for the sanction of the Government of India.*

No.	Date.	Office to which the proposition refers.	Year.	Charges. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Nature of charge.	Present scale.	Rs. A. P.	Proposed scale.	Rs. A. P.	Proposition. Permanent. Increase per month.	Rs. A. P.	Decrease per month.	Rs. A. P.	Temporary. Increase per month.	Rs. A. P.	Period.	Decrease per month.	Rs. A. P.	Period.	Casual or Extraordinary.	Grounds of Proposition.	Local Government's recommendation.	Orders of the Government of India. Home Department. Remarks.	Financial Department. Remarks.	Orders.	Extract from Home Department of Government of India.
		Her Majesty's Water Works.						1 Superintendent.	50 0 0	1 Superintendent...	50 0 0												1. The Seven Well's Establishment is a Military charge, being kept up for working those reservoirs and supplying water to the Garrison of Fort St. George. The present scale of Rupees 555-12-9 was sanctioned by the Government of India in their Financial Resolution, 10th October 1860, No. 10,605. The Blacksmith and Bellows boy, who are now applied for, originally formed part of the establishment of the Commandant of Engineers under whom indeed the Seven Wells were formerly worked. On the creation of the Office of Garrison Engineer in subordination to the Head of the Public Works Department, the Seven Wells were placed under the charge of the Garrison Engineer, and so passed from under the control of the Military Department to that of the Civil under the Chief Engineer. When application was some time before that made for an increased establishment for the Seven Wells, the Blacksmith and Bellows boy were not included in it, because these servants then belonged to the establishment of the Commandant of Engineers; and when this latter Officer subsequently reported on a reduction of his own establishment, he lost sight of the fact that the services of the Blacksmith and Bellows boy, who were doing duty at the Seven Wells, would still be needed there, and accordingly included them in his measure of reduction: thus they came to be unprovided for in either establishment. The consequence of this was, that the salaries of these men were after that date charged for in Contingent Bills. When the Chief Engineer became aware of this fact he applied to have the Blacksmith and the Bellows boy brought on the permanent establishment; but the Government, observing that their services had been ordered to be dispensed with, wished it to be explained how these servants came to be retained in contravention of their orders. It is in answer to this call, that the above explanation has been afforded. In respect to the necessity of maintaining the Blacksmith and Bellows Boy, it is urged that there is constantly something to be done to the Picottahs, viz., repairing levers,	Favorable.				
								1 Head Conicopoly.	21 0 0	1 Head Conicopoly.	21 0 0																	
								1 Deputy do. ...	14 8 0	1 Deputy do. ...	14 8 0																	
								2 Peons at 7 Rs. each...	14 0 0	1 Blacksmith... ...	17 8 0	17 8 0																
								20 Picottah men at 9½ Rs. each... ...	190 0 0	1 Bellows Boy... ...	3 8 0	3 8 0																
								8 Do. at 8 Rs. each.	64 0 0	2 Peons at 7 Rs. each.....	14 0 0																
								8 Cock turners at 6 Rs. each.....	48 0 0	20 Picottah men at 9½ Rs. each.....	190 0 0																
								2 Do. at 4-14-1½ each	9 12 9	8 Do. at 8 Rs. each.	64 0 0																
								1 Toty.....	3 8 0	8 Cock-turners at 6 Rs. each.....	48 0 0																
								Extra Establishment.		2 Do. at 4-14-1½ Rs. each...	9 12 9																
										Toty...	3 8 0																
								1 Writer	15 0 0	*Extra Establishment*																	
								1 Cock-turner.....	6 0 0	1 Writer...	15 0 0																
								3 Picottah men at 8 Rs. each.....	24 0 0	1 Cock-turner... ...	6 0 0																
										3 Picottah men at 8 Rs. each...	24 0 0																
								Regimental Establishment.		*Regimental Establishment.*																	
								12 Picottah men at 8 Rs. each.....	96 0 0	12 Picottah men at 8 Rs. each.....	96 0 0																
								Total.....	555 12 9		576 12 9	21 0 0															
										Police guard proposed in lieu of Military guard withdrawn.																	
										1 Naigue...	9 0 0	9 0 0															
										4 Peons at 7 Rs. each.....	28 0 0	28 0 0															
										Total	613 12 9	58 0 0															

We

Report of the Chief Engineer

Ibid

buckets, &c., putting up bolts and clamps, making and fitting axles and axle boxes, &c., that this is a description of work that cannot well be given out on contract, as it requires the continual presence of the Artificers on the spot, *i. e.*, within the compound of the Seven Wells, while it would cost just as much, if not more, were this course adopted; that for the same reason it could not be done at the Mint, and if done on the spot by the Artificers furnished by that establishment it would be open to the objection of the Mint Master incurring a periodical charge on account of the Seven Wells, and having it adjusted through the Public Works Department. For these reasons, this Government concur in the propriety of bringing the Blacksmith and Bellows boy on the permanent establishment of the Seven Wells at an additional cost of 21 Rupees a month.

2. The water Cistern in the North Esplanade has been hitherto protected by a Military guard of one Naigue and three Privates, but as the Military Department after twice considering the subject, have decided that this is not a legitimate duty of the Local Military Force, the Acting Deputy Chief Engineer of the Central Circle, finding it impracticable to provide otherwise for the protection of the Cistern, out of an establishment consisting of but Conicopolies and Cock-turners, and Picottahmen, proposed a guard of eight Lascars at a monthly expense of 50 Rupees; but on consulting the Commissioner of Police, it has been ascertained that a Police guard of one Naigue and four Peons can be supplied by a corresponding addition to the Local Police force, at an extra cost of 37 Rupees a month, or 444 Rupees per annum, besides an outlay of Rupees 100-2-0 at first, for dress and equipment. As the expense of a Police guard is thus cheaper than the proposed Lascars' establishment, while by the constant relief of the party, the object of preventing the collusive sale of water to unauthorized parties will be better attained, the Governor in Council has resolved to include the cost of the Police guard in this Tabular Statement, and to beg that the same may be sanctioned by the Government of India. The cost of the permanent establishment of the Seven Wells will thus be raised from Rupees 555-12-9 to Rupees 613-12-9, or Rupees 58 in excess per mensem.

3. The Seven Wells supply water to the public and certain Civil establishments in addition to the Garrison of Fort St. George. These will be charged at the rate of two Annas a ton of water, and the money collected from private individuals, and the debits against the Civil establishments supplied with water, will be a set off in favor of the Military Department against the cost of working the Wells.

(Signed) W. H. HORSLEY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

No 516.
Public Works Dept.
13

No
Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 21st March 1862.
Read the following letter.

from the Chief Engineer.
Reports upon several
positions relating to the
blishment of the Seven
's Water Works, and the
tions made and expected
made by the supply of water.

(Store enter 2d Nov. 1861
No 6804)

Read again Pro-
ceedings in the Military
Department dated 15th Feby
1862 No 596 and recorded in
Proceedings Pub Works Dept
dated 19th February 1862 No 268.

Declining to rescind order
withdrawing the Military guard
from the Cistern on the North Es-
planade & sanctioning an Estbt of
Lascars at 50 Rs a month instead.

Read also the follow-
ing letter.

From the Dy Chief Engr & C.
Submits letter from Comr of Police
reporting the practicability of supply-
ing a Police guard for the above
water cistern at a monthly cost of 37 Rs

(Here enter 28th February 1862
No 1101?)

From the foregoing
report of the Chief Engineer,

the Government learn that the establishments kept up at the seven wells for working these reservoirs and supplying water to the Military and other Departments and the public in general, consist of the following items aggregating Rupees 660-12-9 per mensem or Rupees 7,929-9-0 per annum, i.e. Supposing the temporary Establishment to be maintained throughout the year. According, however, to existing rates and the conservation rates for water supplied to the Bazar people and the contingencies, it is observed that the total cost may be

be set down at Rupees
15
7,929-9-9-0 per annum

Nature of Charge.	Per Mensem Rs. a. p.	Per Mensem Rs. a. p.	Total per annum Rs. a. p.
I. Permanent Establishment	555-12-9		
II. Regimental Do.	96-0-0		
III. Extra Establishment for supplying Castern end Monument Esplanade	45-0-0		
		555-12-9	
IV. Blacksmith 17-8-0			
Bellowsboy 3-8-0	21-0-0		
V. Temporary Establishment for hot season	81-0-0		
		105-0-0	
			6,662-9 7,929-9-9
VI. Difference between Bazar and conservation rates for rice for Establishments as provided for in supplemental Budget			396-0-0
VII. Contingencies at 12 Rupees per mensem			504-0-0
Total Rupees			8829-9-9

2. From para 6 of the Chief Engineer's letter, it is observed that the first

of three items aggregating
Rupees 355-12 9, have
been sanctioned by the
Government of India
* that provision have
to be made for the re-
maining two items of
the Seven Wells Establish-
ment, viz the Blacksmith
and Bellows boy, and the
supernumerary Bhisties ✠ men for
the hot season.

7. ... It is explained
that the Blacksmith and
bellows boy originally formed
parts of the establishment
of the Commandant of
Engineers, under whom
indeed the seven wells
were formerly worked.
On the creation of the
Office of Garrison Engineer
it was subordinated to the
head of the Public Works
Department

* Blacksmith Rs 18-12 per mensem
Bellows Boy Rs 7 per mensem
Total Rs 25-12 per mensem

* Rs 21.

✠ " 84

Department, the Seven
Wells were placed under
the charge of the Garrison
Engineer, and so passed
from under the control
of the Military Depart-
ment to that of the
Civil under the Chief
Engineer. A few appli-
cations were sometimes
before made for
an increased establish-
ment for the Seven Wells
The Blacksmith and
Bellows boy were not
included in it, because
these servants then be-
longed to the establish-
ment of the Commun-
dant of Engineers, and
when this latter Officer
subsequently reported
on a Reduction of his
own establishments he
lost

lost sight of the fact that the
services of the Blacksmith
and Bellows boy, who were
doing duty at the Seven
Wells, would still be needed
there, and accordingly in-
cluded them in his mem-
orial of reduction: that
they cannot be dispensed
with for either estab-
lishment. The conse-
quence of this error
that the salaries of
these men were after that
date charged for in con-
tingent bills. When
the Chief Engineer be-
came aware of this
fact, he applied to have
the Blacksmith and the
Bellows boy brought on
the permanent establish-
ment; but the Govern-
ment, observing that
this

Mill's Dept, Shillong 30th Jan 1887.

1st July 61 to 31st Dec 86
Area 3.

their services had been
ordered to be dispensed
with, wished it to be
explained how these
servants came to be
retained in contraven-
tion of their orders.
Sir — in answer to
this call, that the pre-
-sent explanation (as
noted above) has been
afforded. In respect
to the necessity of main-
-taining the Blacksmith
and Bellows boy it is
urged that there is
constantly something
to be done to the pinelattice
viz: (as stated in the
Chief Engineers former
letter) repairing levers,
brackets &c, putting up
bolts and clamps, making
and fitting axles and

19

axles

myself beyond doubt; that there is a discrepancy which must be rectified before well
any contract can be given out or contracts can be signed for the continued services of the workmen on the Sites, i.e. within the compound of the Seven Wells, which course adopted would first and foremost ensure a ~~saving in the keeping of working bullocks~~ steady supply of water for the Sanitary Station if could not be done at the Civil Station & if done on the spot by the artizans furnished by that Establishment would be open to the objection of the Civil Station Authorities incurring a heavy periodical charge on account of the Seven Wells, and having it adjusted that the Public Works Dept.

11. As there has been already a good deal

of confusion in adjusting the charges of the Seven Wells Establishment, the Government agreed that it will be preferable to have the work of the Blacksmith and Bellows boy performed independently of any other Establishment; and adverting to the strong Reasons given for requiring the constant presence of these workmen on the spot, they resolve to forward the usual Tabular Statement to the Government of India, with their recommendation that the Blacksmith

Blacksmiths and Bellows
boy may be brought on
the permanent strength
of the Seven Wells
Establishment. Pending
the sanction of the Govt
of India, the charges
hitherto incurred on
account of these servants
will be passed and charged,
as proposed by the Chief
Engineer in para 21,
against the provision
made by the Controller
Military Finance,
in his Budget for the
Seven Wells Establish-
-ments.

5. As to the extra
establishment for the hot
season, the Govt under-
-stand from para 12 of
the

the Chief Engineer's letter, 1/3
that arrangements
have been made with
the Controller of Military
Finance to provide for
these men also, in
addition to the provision
already made in his
Budget for the Seven
Wells Establishments
viz to the sanctioned
extent of 6,669 Rupees
a year. To obviate any
future inconvenience
and difficulty, funds
should also be entered
for the extra pickatanes
for the whole year on
the distinct under-
-standing, however,
that the provision is
to be availed of only
during

during those months when
the services of the men
may be absolutely needed
to supplement the regular
establishment. What-
ever portion of the
provision may be un-
drawn will then be
a saving to the Govt.

6. From para 14
it is understood that
all the charges incurred
on account of the extra
Picolahmen were sanc-
tioned by Government
in para 3 of their Pro-
ceedings of the 17th August,
the Civil Paymaster had
not passed the salaries
of the men, because, as
concluded by the Chief
Engineer, he did not
feel

feel himself justified
in passing a charge
applicable to the Mily
Department, but
from the remaining
portion of the same
para, the Govt observe
that no further orders
are required, as adverting
to the circumstance
of the Controller
Military Finances
making provision
for the extra Picolah-
men in his budget,
arrangements have
been made with that
authority to pass the
bills charging for
these men.

7 The water
cisterns in the North
Esplanade

Esplanade has been hitherto protected by a Military Guard of one Naique & Three privates, but as the Military Deptt recently [x] decided that this is not a legitimate duty of the Local Military Force, the acting Deputy Chief Engineer of the Central circle, [a] finding it impracticable to provide otherwise for the protection of the Cistern, out of an establishment consisting of but Conicopolies and cooktumers, and picotahmen, proposed a guard of eight Lascars at a monthly expense of 50 Rupees; but at the same time begged

[x] Military Pro: 20 Dec/62, No 4712.

[a] Letter dated 24 Jan 2/62, No 9788.

	Rs.
* 2 Lascars at 7 Rs	14
6 — do — at 6 Rs	36
	Rs 50

begged that the order withdrawing the small Military guard might be rescinded, as he believed it would be difficult with a guard of the nature proposed, to prevent collusion for the private sale of the water to unauthorized parties. From the second of the papers recorded above, however, it was observed that the Govt in the Military Deptt were unwilling to rescind their order withdrawing the Military Guard, and that they therefore authorized the entertainment of the proposed establishment of Lascars at 50 Rupees a month, if arrangements could not be made to have a police guard. The Deputy Chief

Chief Engineer, Central Circle, having however been required to communicate with the Commissioner of Police and ascertain whether a guard could not be furnished from the local Police force in substitution of the military party heretofore supplied, Colonel Carfindale reports in the third paper recorded above, that the Commissioner of Police will be able to supply a Guard of one Naigue and four police peons, relieved twice in the week, by a corresponding addition to the Police force at an extra monthly cost of 37[x] Rupees, or 444 Rupees per annum, besides amount pay at first of Rs 100-2- for dress and equipment.

	Rs
[x] 1 Naigue	9
4 Peons at 7 Rs	28
Per mensem Rs	37
	12
Per annum Rs	444.

As the expense of a police guard is much less than that of the Cavalry establishment proposed by Col Carfindale, while by the constant relief of the party the object of preventing collusive sale of water to unauthorized parties will be better attained, the Governor in Council wishes to include the cost of the proposed police guard (37 Rs a month) in the Tabular Statement about to be submitted to the Govt of India, and authorizes the disbursement of the sum of Rs 100-2- required for the equipment of the peons from such funds as may be available in the Military Budget for such purposes. The substitution of a Police guard will, it is observed, raise the cost of the permanent establishment of the Seven Wells from Rs 555

to

to Rs 613-12-9 or Rs 58 in excess per mensem. Under the 8 Honble Presidency now to consider the question as to the principle upon which the water supplied from the Seven wells should be charged for. It has been the practice hitherto to charge the public 8 annas a month for an ordinary pot of water through each the month; and from the Statements of Receipts and charges now submitted, the average collections would appear to be about 36½ Rupees* a month from this source, while the cost of supply is far greater. The shipping however, have hitherto been supplied free of charge, and as in a former order of Government it had been ruled that the fees should be augmented if found inadequate to cover the expense of supplying the water, Lieutenant Tulloch (when in charge of the Office of Presidency District Engineer) proposed, in lieu of raising the price of water supplied

authority conveyed in the Military Proceedings of the 15th February 1862 No 59/61 for the entertainment of a Subsidiary Guard, and finding the sanction of the Govt of India to the additional Establishment, the Govt of Bombay will be requested to take charge of the System at once supplying this additional force proposed by him for the purpose.—

* Receipts from Jany to December 1860 - 438 ÷ 12 = 36.8.4

* P. Abstract 58; No 08, vide Chief Engr letter 31 July 61, No 247, para 3.

supplied to private individuals, to assess those who were paying nothing for their supplies of water; and he accordingly suggested the propriety of charging the Shipping 8 annas for a boatload of water, and the Artillery the same rate paid by private individuals. 8 annas was fixed upon for a boat load, as each boat-load consisted of 30 pots, equivalents to 1 ton of water, for which the public were charged 8 annas a month. ^ota 30 pots a month. In support of the proposition to charge the shipping, it was reported that the Superintendent of Marine

Marine concurred in the arrangement. In paras 4 of their Proceedings of the 17th August, Govt thought the proposal to be fair, but remarked that the exact rate should be requested by the contractor in supplying the water.

9. In paras 2 and 3 and 18 to 20 of his present letter, the Chief Engineer discusses this question. The Lower Wells Establishment is a Military necessity, and the water supplied from the reservoir is principally consumed by the Garrison of Fort St George. The consumption by the military is estimated at about 9,964 1/4 to [illegible] per

per measure, ~~is calculated~~ ~~by the Military~~ and 5,229 1/2 tons per measure by certain Civil Establishments and the Shipping, as shown in para 2 of the Chief Engineer's letter. Taking the cost of the Steam Vessel & Establishment, Blacksmith & Bellows, Extra pictahmen, Vessels, at Rs 660-12-9 per measure, and applying it to the quantity of water issued, with the addition of 5 per cent on the value of the Lower Wells Property (1 1/2 Lacs), the Chief Engineer arrives at about 1 1/2 annas per ton as the cost & Port of the water supplied. Govt therefore think it unfair to charge the [illegible]

public & Annas for which
it costs the Govt only 1½ Annas
per Ton to supply; but as
to reduce the charges to
the public without in-
-creasing the sources of
Collection, would only make
the present deficiency
still greater, the Chief
Engineer proposes to
charge the Shipping,
Smack & Artillery,
and other public Depts,
for the water consumed
by them at the actual
cost, with a small addi-
-tion to cover interest
and depreciation, or 2
Annas a Ton, or Boat
Load.

10 The Govt of
-ment the proposed
charge of 2 Annas in-
-stead of Flight Head for every Ton of
water

water supplied to private
individuals and to the
Shipping, and direct
that the approved Rate
be brought into operation
from the 1st May
next. As to charging
the Smack & Artillery
and other Public Depts,
the Govt think it is
nothing but fair that
either the cost of the
seven Wells Establish-
-ment is charged to
the Military Dept,
that that Dept should
obtain credits for the
water supplied by it
to all others as a set off
against the cost of the
Establishment kept
up. Under this arrange-
-ment, it will not be
necessary for the Smack
Artillery

Distillery and other
Departments to pay
collected money for the
weeks supplied to them,
such they will be debited
for the quantity of
water received by each
at the agreed rate
of 2 Pence a ton, and
the Military Dept
will receive a correspond-
ing credit in the
Public Accounts. The mon

collected from private individuals
and the Shipping will be paid
into the Bank & Bankers Books of Govt
into the ~~general treasury~~ Public
entered, in the accounts to the
credit of the Military Dept.

1. Under this
arrangement, the Supp
for the Seven Weeks will
be supplied wholly by
the Military Dept, and
if the present arrange-
ment for superintending
the working of the Esta
blishments is to be con-
tinued on the most
convenient, & the necessary

funds

funds will be made
over from the Military
Chest, and placed
at the disposal of
the Superintending Distillery
Engineer.

13 Copies
To
The Chief Engineer with 16 Encls. Dup. No. 22 No 2
5 Military Dept
1 Controller Military Accounts
3 Accountant-General
3 Civil Paymaster
1 Ch. Chief Engineer C. C.
1 Revenue Department
1 Judicial Department

11-12-05

Seven Wells Estate No.

Public Works 1862 Dept.

Rec: of Govt for March

Cf. No. 516

Rec: of the Natural Govt

Of [illegible]

From the Secretary to the Govt. of India dy
dy May 62 - Cf. No. 1862 in Sec:

Chief Engineer with
reference to claim to the Bed
of the Sweet Water Canal
Vide Cf. No. [illegible] and
[illegible]

No. 370 abstr.

Cf. No. 813