M.R.O. 1—77,006—8-6-37.

(1) Number of pages_____

(2) Date of repair_____

(3) Initials of the Referencer_____

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public works DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 2324 — 25 Press Mis.

380-82

Dated 17 - 7 1869.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 17th July 1869.

No. 380. Read the following letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, (Establishment,) to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, dated Simla, 19th June 1869, No. 971-E. :—

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to call the attention of the Government of Madras to the numerical strength of the Engineer Establishment in that Presidency.

2. In Public Works Department Resolution, No. 1,566-7-E., dated 25th November 1867, the following scale of the Engineer Establishment was sanctioned:—

31 Executive-Engineers.

30 Assistant-Engineers.

Early in 1868 five Executive-Engineers of the 3rd Grade, under covenant with the Secretary of State, were posted to the Madras Presidency, with the view of meeting the demand likely to arise from the extended prosecution of irrigation works, and they were, in the first instance, allowed to be considered as supernumeraries. Four more at the end of last year, of the same class of Engineers, were also posted to Madras, who, it appears from the last Annual List of Establishments, likewise are regarded, by the Madras Government, as supernumeraries. Two officers of Royal Engineers are also entered as supernumerary on the 2nd Grade of Assistant-Engineers. On the whole, it appears that the numbers of Executive and Assistant-Engineers actually present were—

Executive Engineers 35

Assistant-Engineers 44

This is exclusive of supernumeraries who have become so by going on furlough, and Warrant Officers who are extra. Some changes may have taken place since the 1st January; but on that date there were apparently four Executive-Engineers and fourteen Assistant-Engineers in excess of the sanctioned scale.

3. It is the desire of the Governor-General in Council that this state of things should cease, and that the actual strength of the Establishment should be brought into accord with the sanctioned scale as soon as possible. I am accordingly to request that those in excess of actual requirements may be named for transfer elsewhere, and if the sanctioned scale needs augmentation tabular statements should be submitted, with full explanations as to the necessity for the increase.

4. I am to add that the fact of Engineers being sent out by the Secretary of State to Madras is not to be regarded as a sanction to their employment, unless they are comprised within the numerical limits of the sanctioned scale.

5. I am further to bring to notice that no report, such as was called for in paragraph 7 of Public Works Department Resolution, No. 1,566-7-E., dated 25th November 1867, on the subject of the organization of the Madras Public Works Department, and the separate administration of irrigation works, has been received by the Government of India.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 17th July 1869.

No. 381. ORDER THEREON, 17th July 1869, No. 2,324.

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 38.

ORDERED that the Government of India be addressed upon the subject of this letter :—

(Here enter No. 2,325, dated 17th July 1869.)

(True Extract.)

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

FORT ST. GEORGE, 17*th July* 1869.

No. 2,325.

No. 382.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 39.

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, No. 971-E., in which, adverting to the actual strength of the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department of this Presidency, as compared with the scale sanctioned in the Resolution of the Government of India of the 25th November 1867, No. 1,566-7-E., you request that measures may be taken for bringing the establishment into accord with that scale. With this object in view, you desire that the numbers in excess of "*actual requirements*" may be named for transfer elsewhere, and, suggesting that, if an augmentation of the authorised complement of Officers be required, a tabular statement, with full explanation of the necessity for the increase, may be submitted, you remark that the report called for on the 25th November 1867, on the subject of the organization of the department and the separate administration of irrigation works, has not yet been received.

2. In reply, I am to annex a statement of the sanctioned scale of the Madras Engineer Establishment, and of the number of Officers now actually employed.

Grade.	Sanctioned scale.	Present actual strength.
Superintending Engineers, ...	8	8
Executive-Engineers, 1st Grade, ...	6	8
Do. do., 2nd ,, ...	8	8
Do. do., 3rd ,, ...	8	12
Do. do., 4th ,, ...	9	9
Assistant-Engineers, 1st Grade	10	12
Do. do., 2nd ,, ...	20	25
Do. do., 3rd ,, ...	...	12
Total ...	69	94

3. The excess of twenty-five Officers over the sanctioned scale is made up as follows:—

	Executive-Engineers, 1st Grade.	Executive-Engineers, 3rd Grade.	Assistant-Engineers, 1st Grade.	Assistant-Engineers, 2nd Grade.	Assistant-Engineers, 3rd Grade.
Civil Engineers from England, ...	...	3	2	2	...
Supernumeraries, ...	1	1	...	...	...
Mr. Chisholm, ...	1	...	...	...	..
Young Engineer Officers.	...	...	...	3	...
Probationers from England, ...	...	...	...	...	12
	2	4	2	5	12
Total ...	...	...	...	...	25

4. Deducting from this excess the two officers who have become supernumeraries by going on furlough, and excluding from the calculation the officer* who is retained as a supernumerary under the permission accorded in the Orders of the Government of India of the 5th November 1868, No. 1,585-E., and who will, it is hoped, be shortly absorbed in the new appointment of * Consulting Architect, there remain twenty-two officers in the following grades, who are in excess of the sanctioned allotment.

* Mr. Chisholm.

† See Proceedings of Government of India of the 5th November 1868, No. 1,585-E.

	Executive-Engineers, 3rd Grade.	Assistant-Engineers, 1st Grade.	Assistant-Engineers, 2nd Grade.	Assistant-Engineers, 3rd Grade.
Civil Engineers from England, ...	3	2	2	...
Young Engineer Officers, ...	...	...	3	...
Probationers from England, ...	...	...	...	12
	3	2	5	12
Total ...	...	...	...	22

5. As there are two temporary vacancies in the grade of Assistant-Engineer, two of the young Engineer Officers may be taken as a set off against these until they are otherwise provided for and the third will be absorbed on the first vacancy. Irrespective of the twelve Probationers, there will then remain only seven Officers in excess of the sanctioned establishment, all of whom are Civil Engineers sent out from England for duty in this Presidency.

6. As respects these seven Civil Engineers, I am to invite attention to the Orders of the Government of India marginally noted, from which it will be seen that the services of these gentlemen were obtained in order to meet the requirements of the extensive development of irrigation works contemplated or initiated. As those requirements could not at once be measured with any degree of accuracy, it was decided that it would be more convenient to treat the officers in question as supernumeraries, and to absorb them hereafter in the augmented Establishments, which, the Government of India remarked, would "be made up partly by promotions from the old Establishments and partly by transfer of these newly appointed officers from the Supernumerary List."

16th April 1868, No. 604-E.
22nd January 1869, No. 151-E.

7. Having thus explained the exact footing on which the constitution of the Public Works Establishment of this Presidency now stands, His Excellency the Governor in Council thinks it necessary to draw attention to the circumstances under which the permanent strength of that Establishment was placed on a scale found to be totally inadequate for the proper supervision of the very large sums, both from Imperial and Local Funds, which are now expended by the department as compared with the outlay at the time when the reduction of establishments was made.

8. In Circular, No. 132, dated 23rd December 1862, the Government of India urged the necessity of *immediately* reducing the cost of the Madras Public Works Establishment to twelve lacs of Rupees per annum, and this Government, always anxious to meet the wishes of the Government of India, took the subject into full consideration, and having appointed a Committee to ascertain and report in what manner the prescribed saving might be effected, made such changes, under the advice of that Committee, as reduced the Establishments in 1863 to the lowest possible limits consistent with the due performance of the ordinary and routine work to which the duties of the department, owing to financial restrictions, were then almost solely confined. As soon, however, as it became necessary to employ Officers in the search for, and investigation of irrigation projects, in pursuance of the desire of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State to urge on the development of irrigation wherever practicable throughout India, it was found to be impossible to detach any number of Officers without causing the greatest inconvenience to the ordinary operations of the department. Under these circumstances a numerical increase to the Establishment was seen to be absolutely necessary, and this Government accordingly applied for the small augmentation which was sanctioned by the Government of India in their Financial Proceedings of the 17th December 1867, No. 3,109. But even with this increase, and notwithstanding the present numerical excess in the strength of the Engineer Establishment over the authorised scale, representations continue to be made to this Government of delay in the prosecution of works, and of difficulties experienced in effectively supervising the disbursement to the best advantage of the more liberal grants to this Presidency of late years.

9. The following statement shows the assignments, Imperial and Local, for Public Works during the past seven years:—

Years.	Imperial grants, as they stood at the close of each year.	Local Fund grants as they stood at the close of the year.
	RS.	RS.
1863-64, ...	64,90,182	† 8,00,000
1864-65, ...	73,41,688	8,50,833
1865-66, ...	62,72,133	7,88,926
1866-67, ...	64,44,630	9,95,738
1867-68, ...	84,47,000	18,11,203
1868-69, ...	90,38,000	28,31,859
* 1869-70, ...	95,75,000	23,84,850

* NOTE.—These are taken from the Budget.

† This is entered as an approximate amount, as the actual allotment cannot be ascertained.

10. It will be seen from the above that the Imperial grant for the current official year exceeds that of 1863-64, when the department was reorganized, by Rupees 30,84,818, and that of 1867-68, when the last increase was sanctioned, by Rupees 11,28,000. These increases are owing chiefly to the large grants made in late years for buildings for the accommodation of troops, and to the special allotments for irrigation works of all classes which Her Majesty's Government desire to have urged forward with the utmost possible rapidity. In the year in which the department was reconstituted the aggregate allotment for Military and Agricultural Works was only Rupees 23,80,604, while the amount provided in the current year's Budget under those heads is Rupees 44,35,000, showing a difference under these two heads only in favour of the latter year of Rupees 20,54,396. Turning to the allotments from Local Funds it will be observed that the sum available for expenditure from that source by Public Works Officers has increased from about Rupees 8,00,000 in 1863-64 to Rupees 18,11,203 in 1867-68 and Rupees 23,84,850 in 1869-70.

11. It thus appears that the gross amount at the disposal of this Government for expenditure through the agency of the Public Works Department on public improvements of all kinds, and including the cost of that agency, has increased from Rupees 72,90,182 in 1863-64 to 119,59,850 in the current year. The cost of the establishment in the former year was Rupees 14,49,420, or 19·75 per cent. on the amount available for expenditure, while in the current year, even with the large number of additional officers which the Government of India have noticed on the list, the cost is Rupees 20,95,070, or only 17·50 per cent. on the estimated outlay of the year. I am therefore to point out that the augmentation of the establishment, even if all its members were sufficiently experienced to be effective, is not more than is commensurate with the increase of the allotments for expenditure under its control, and is relatively to that expenditure less costly than in former years.

12. In order to meet actual pressing requirements, and to cope with the growing work of the department, it is essential that the Public Works Establishment of this Presidency should be still largely increased. Indeed, the Government of India, foreseeing the necessity for an augmentation of the Executive Establishment, directed that the Civil Engineers sent out from England for duty in Madras should be retained as supernumeraries till the "requirements of the extension of the operations of the department, especially on irrigation works," could be ascertained with sufficient accuracy.

13. The question of the organization of the department and the separate administration of irrigation works has for some time past engaged the serious attention of His Excellency in Council. As the Government of India are doubtless aware, a mixed Committee was appointed in January last to take into consideration the entire subject. The labours of that Committee are now nearly closed, and the Government hope soon to be in possession of a full and comprehensive report, containing the results of the Committee's inquiries, and the conclusions at which it has arrived. On the receipt of that report, the whole matter will be carefully considered by this Government with special reference to the Orders of the 25th November 1867 already quoted, and a scale of establishment will be submitted which, while assimilating as far as possible, the organization of the Madras Public Works Department with that of corresponding branches of the public service in the Provinces and Administrations more immediately under the Government of India, will allow of the absorption of all supernumeraries.

14. With regard to the twelve gentlemen who have been sent out by the Secretary of State as Probationary Assistant-Engineers, and who are borne on the roll as Probationary third-class Assistant-Engineers, I am desired to point out that as these young men have had no Indian experience, and are totally unacquainted with any of the languages of the country, they are necessarily for some time after their arrival capable of affording little or no aid to the department, and have to be placed where they may learn their duties under experienced Engineers, and where they can be given time and opportunity to acquire the lingual and practical knowledge which is essential to render them efficient Executive Officers. Bearing in mind how uncertain and how insufficient is the number of qualified Royal Engineer Officers that is now likely to be available for employment in India, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that, for the future, this Government must look chiefly to a supply of young men partially trained as Civil Engineers in England to recruit the ranks of the Public Works Department, and His Excellency in Council is therefore satisfied that, to admit of the department being maintained in an effective condition, it is absolutely necessary that, exclusive of the regular Permanent Establishment, a number of young men should be held in training, and be borne on the list as Probationary Assistant-Engineers of the third Grade, just as those lately sent out by the Secretary of State now are.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to Government.

Exd. F. R. Pantleman.

original

Govt. of (1869) Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT

OF INDIA.

Dated July, 17th.

Read. Rec.

2324

G. O., 17th July 1869, No. 2,325.

JULY.

No. 382

Establishment.—The Government of India informed of the exact footing on which the constitution of the Public Works Establishment of the Madras Presidency now stands, as also of the measures necessary to be adopted for the future.

It is requested that the reply to this letter be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the P. W. Department.

No. 471.E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Establishment

From

The Secy to the Govt of Madras

Public Works Department

Dated 19th June 1869

Sir

I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to call the attention of the Government of Madras to the numerical strength of the Engineer Establishment in that Presidency.

2 In Public Works Department Resolution No 1366 E. dated 25th November 1867, the following scale of the Engineer Establishment was sanctioned:-

31 Executive Engineers

30 Assistant Engineers

Early in 1868, five Executive Engineers of the 3d grade, under Covenant with the Secretary of State, were posted to the Madras Presidency, with

with the view of meeting the demand likely to arise from the extended prosecution of Irrigation Works, and they were in the first instance allowed to be considered as supernumeraries. Four more at the end of last year, of the same Class of Engineers were also posted to Madras as who appears from the last Annual List of Establishments likewise are regarded by the Madras Government as supernumeraries. Two Officers of Royal Engineers are also entered as supernumerary on the 2nd grade of Assistant Engineers. On the whole it appears that the number of Executive and Assistant Engineers actually present were:

Executive Engineers 35
Assistant Engineers 44

This is exclusive of supernumeraries who have become so by going on furlough and Warrant Officers who are extra. Some changes may have taken place since the 1st January, but on that date there were apparently 4 Executive Engineers and 14 Assistant Engineers in excess of the sanctioned scale.

42

3 It is the desire of the Governor General in Council that this state of things should cease, and that the actual strength of the Establishment should be brought into accord with the sanctioned scale as soon as possible. I am accordingly to request that those in excess of actual requirements may be named for transfer elsewhere, and if the sanctioned scale needs augmentation Tabular statements should be submitted, with full explanations as to the necessity for the increase.

4 I am to add that the fact of Engineers being sent out by the Secretary of State to Madras is not to be regarded as a sanction to their employment unless they are comprised within the numerical limits of the sanctioned scale.

5 I am further to bring to notice that no report such as was called for in para: 7 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 1566-7E dated 25th Nov.

November 1867. on the subject of the
organization of the Madras Public
Works Department, and the separate
administration of Irrigation Works,
has been received by the Govern-
ment of India

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obed.t Servt
R Maitland Coll.r &
Off.g Secy to the Govt of Mad.s

Pol. Dept.
No. 2324

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 17th July 1869
Received 20th ditto

From the Pol. Secy to the
Govt. of India. (Here entered 19th June 1869)

Ordered that the
Government of India
be addressed upon the
subject of this letter
No. 232 dated 9th
July 1869 and that
the Right Honorable
the Governor in Council
acknowledge the
receipt of the letter of
the 19th ultimo, No. 971 E.
which, adverting
to the actual strength
of the Engr Establishment
of the Pn. Presidy of the

Pol. Dept.
From Govt. of India
No. 2325.

The Govt of India.

dy 19 June 69.
Rd 1st July "
No. 971 E.

Granting
certain instructions
with regard to the
strength of the Engineer
Establishment of the
Madras Presidency.

No. 2324 & 2325 - 17th July 69.

No. 380
9th July 1869.

Providence 20 [illegible]

[illegible] with the Scale
of Establishment in the Re
solution of the [illegible] of
[illegible] of the 25 Nov/67

No 1566. 7 [illegible]

Sir I [illegible] that measures
may be taken for
bringing the Establish
ment into accord
with that scale. With
this object in view, you
desire that the numbers
in each of each
Regiments may be
named for transfer
elsewhere [illegible] suggesting
that of an augmentation
of

of the authorized com
plement of Officers
be required, a Tabular
Statement, with full
explanation of the
necessity for the in
crease, [illegible] the sub
mitted [illegible] remark
that the report called
for in the 25th Nov/67
on the subject of the
organization of the Depts
and the separate ad
ministration of Supp
lies, which has not
yet been received [illegible]
2d [illegible] am to
request a statement
of the [illegible] scale
of the Quartermr Engr &c
of the Medical Dept Co
Establishment: and of

	Canonical scale.	Equivalent actual strength.
[illegible]	8	8
[illegible]	6	8
[illegible]	8	8
[illegible]	8	12
[illegible]	9	9
[illegible]	10	12
[illegible]	20	25
[illegible]	—	12
Total	69	94

The excess of twenty five Officers over the canonical scale is made up as follows:

[illegible]

Lt. with Engr. from England	—	3	2
Supernumerary	1	—	1
Mr Nicholson	1	—	3
Young Engr Officer	—	—	3
Probationers from [illegible]	—	—	12
[illegible]	2	6	20
Total			25

Deducting from this the excess of the two Officers who have become supernumerary under the [illegible] Establishment as follows:

[illegible]

Deducting from this the excess of the two Officers who have become supernumerary under the

permanent accordance
with the orders of the
Govt of India of the
5th June 58 No 1855
and will, if never
hereafter, be liable to
be called in the new
establishment of Corps
Artillery there remain
22 Officers in the following Table
Staff who are in excess
of the Regimental allotment

	Effective	Non Effective	Total
England	3	2	5
Probationers			
England	3		3
Total	6	2	8

* See Rule of Govt of India of the 5th June 58 No 1855.

One of the three junior
Engr Officers will almost
immediately be ab-
sorbed, and, as there
are two Probationers va-
cancies in the Establish-
ment of Engr Officers
there will then remain
two vacancies to be
filled up, as there
are always three Probationers
of the Corps
there will then remain
only seven Officers in
excess of the sanctioned
Establishment all
of whom are
required for duty in
England

16th April 1868. No 604 & 29th Sept 1869 — 1516 Project, from which it

to treat the Officers of
with Justice & Moderation
in proportion to their Services
& Sufferings and to
reward them as shall be
found just & reasonable
in the gradual Establishment
of the Presidency of Fort William
the Post of India &c:
marked mild but
steady Conduct
from the
old Establishments, and
Caution for the future
the Evils
Officers from the exer-
cising of
Having

Hearing the Orders of the Court of Directors
& Resolution of the Gov.
Establishment of the
Presidency of Fort William
His Excellency the Governor
recommended that the
necessary to draw attention
to the Instructions
under which the Govern-
ment of the Establishment
placed on a Scale found
to be totally inadequate
for the proper Expenses
of the very large Revenue
both from unexpected Acqui-
sitions & other Sources
Establishment more extended by the
Depth of Rank compared with

with the outlay at
the time when the
Establishments of Britannia
and Hermione were reduced
by Sir Provo Wallis's Circular No. 132
of 23d Dec. 1862 the
Board of Admiralty signified
their readiness to in
crease the
Establishments
the Crews of the Madras
Dockyard Ships to
12 Days Pay per Man
per Month and the Lords
always anxious to meet
the wishes of the Govt
of India took the Subject
into full consideration
and having appointed
a Committee to ascertain
and report in what

manner the proposed increase
of pay might be effected
made such changes
under the advice of that
Committee, as considered
the Establishments of the Ships
equal to possible demands
consistent with the due
performance of the ordinary
duties and routine
work to which the Ships
of the Department, owing
to climatical reasons
were then almost solely
confined. At the same
however it was found necessary
necessary to withdraw
Officers from the ordinary
for and diversify duties
of ships which

in pursuance of the desire of the Govt. of India and of the Secretary of State to urge on the development of irrigation wherever practicable throughout India it was found to be impossible to detach any number of Officers without causing the greatest inconvenience to the ordinary operations of the Depart[ment]. Under these circumstances a numerical increase to the Establishment was seen to be absolutely necessary and this Govt. accordingly applied for the small augmentation which was

sanctioned by the Govt. of India in their Financial(?) Resolution of the 17th Decr. 1867 No. 3109 - Bengal(?)

even with this increase and notwithstanding the present numerical excess in the strength of the Engineer Establishment over the authorized scale, representations continue from time to time to be made to this Govt. of delay in the prosecution of works and of difficulties experienced in effectively supervising the disbursement(?) to the best

advantage of the
said liberal grants
to the Presidency of
late years.

The following
statement shows the as-
signments, Imperial
and Local, for Public Works
during the last seven years.

Years	Imperial grants as they stood at the close of each year.	Local Fund grants as they stood at the close of the year
1863/64	64,90,182.	*8,00,000
1864/65	73,41,688	8,50,833
1865/66	62,72,133.	7,88,926
1866/67	64,44,630.	9,95,738.
1867/68	84,47,000	18,11,203
1868/69.	90,38,000	28,31,859
1869/70.	95,75,000	23,84,850

× Note. These are taken from the Budget
& this is entered as an approximate

It will be seen
appeal of this from the above that
the Imperial grant for
the Current Official
year exceeded that of
1863/64, when the Deficit
was recommended by
Rs. 30,84,818 and that
in 1867/68, while the last
three years have
chiefly to the large
grants made for
railroads for buildings
for the Legislative Works
& for all classes which
of the Presidency &

[illegible] desire to have
urged forward with
the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] the
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
the aggregate allotment
for Public Works
Agricultural Works
accordingly Rs. 23,80,604
while the
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] in the Civil
Public Budget under
three heads, viz. Rs.
44,35,000, showing [illegible]
under these five heads, the
difference in favor of
the latter

Turning to the allotments for Local Funds it will be observed that the sum available for expenditure from that source by Public Works Officers has increased from Rs. 8,50,833 in 1864/65 to Rs. 18,11,203 in 1867/68 and Rs. 23,84,850 in 1869/70.

In order to meet actual pressing requirements, and to cope with the growing work of the Department, it is essential that the Public Establishment of the Presidency should be still largely increased.

It thus appears that the sums annually at the disposal of the Government for expenditure through the agency of the Public Works Dept. on public improvements of all kinds, and including the cost of that agency, has increased from 72,90,182 in 1863/64 to 119,59,850 in the current year. The cost of the establishment in the former year was Rs. 14,29,220 or 19.75 per cent on the amount available for expenditure, while

Inside of the Works of Arabia, from pre-existing the necessity for an augmentation of the Executive Establishment directed that the Engineer-in-Chief should be retained as supernumerary till the requirements of the execution of the operations of the Department, especially on Irrigation Works" — could be ascertained with sufficient accuracy.

The question of the organization of the Department

with the large number of additional Officers which the Govt. of India have noticed in the last, the cost is Rs. 20,95,070 or only 17.00 per cent on the estimated outlay of the year. I am therefore to point out that the augmentation of the Establishment, even if all its members were sufficiently experienced to be effective, is not more than is commensurate with the increase of the allotments for expenditure under its control

and the personal qualification of Irrigation Works has for some time past engaged the serious attention of the Executive Officers of the Govt. of India and Boards of Revenue. A Committee was appointed in January last to take into consideration the entire subject. The labors of that Committee are now nearly closed, and the Govt. hope soon to be in possession of a full and comprehensive report containing the results of the Committee

requires, and all the
establishments which
may have arrived. On
the receipt of that report,
the whole matter will be
carefully considered by
this Board with a view
to the orders of
the 25 hours already
noted, and a scale of
Establishment will be
established which while
assimilating as far as
possible the organization
of the Madras Pay Dept
with that of corresponding
branches of the Public
Services in the Provinces
and Administrations
more immediately under
the Govt of India, will

allowances of the above kinds of
all supernumeraries
With regard
to the two Gentlemen
who have been sent out
by the Secy of State as
Probationers to the
and who are borne on the
roll as Probationary Assts
3d Class, Acts to Govt
are desired to state
that the Gentlemen
have had no Indian
experience, and are
totally unacquainted
with any of the languages
of the Country they
necessarily for some
time after their arrival
incapable of affording
little or no aid to the

Depts, to enable them to be
placed where they may
learn their duties under
experienced Officers,
and when there can
be given the necessary
to qualify them
as practical knowledge
which is essential to
render them efficient
Executive Officers. Brig:
Inspr. would know un-
certain and how in
efficient is the number
of qualified Royal Engrs
Officers that will be now
likely to be available
for employment in India.
His Excellency the Governor
in Council is of opinion
that for the future

this

75

Govt must look chiefly
to a supply of young men
partially trained as
Civil Engrs in England
to recruit the ranks
of the P.W. Depts, and His
Excellency in Council is
therefore satisfied that,
to admit of the Depts
being in a state
is absolutely necessary
that, exclusive of the
regular permanent Es-
tablishment, a numb
of young men should be
held in training and
be borne on the list a
Probationary Asstt Engrs
of the 3d Grade just as
those lately sent out b

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