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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public Works **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 3032 Press ~~Mis.~~
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Dated 19-12-1842.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 19th December 1372.

No. 457. Read the following letter from the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Madras, 13th August 1872, No. 2,085:—

I HAVE the honour to enclose a letter from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, for the instructions of Government. It will be seen from this that Lieutenant-Colonel Goddard's suspicions were aroused as to the working of the Lime Kilns by Captain Mead's report, on which G. O., No. 539 of 28th February 1872 was passed. As he considered that Supervisor Annathoray Putter who had been in charge for some months was to blame, I removed him to the Madranticum Taluq, but he has returned to Madras on sick certificate, and is apparently able to stop the collection of any evidence.

2. He asserts that 6¼ parahs of charcoal to a Kiln of shell was always used, this is apparently true; but then the out-turn of lime was good.

3. Since Annathoray Putter took charge of the Kilns, the quality has deteriorated. His subordinates immediately on the work say, they received only 4½ to 5 parahs, and it was unsifted inferior stuff.

4. He appears to have evaded responsibility by not signing the receipts.

5. Actual experiment shows that 4 parahs are sufficient, if the charcoal be good, to burn lime thoroughly well. Colonel Goddard calculates the loss to Government during the past fourteen months as between 8,000 and 12,000 Rupees; but we cannot prove that Annathoray Putter has benefitted by it, although there is very little moral doubt that he has, or he would not have passed the accounts as he did.

6. I would therefore support Colonel Goddard's suggestion that he be removed from the Department.

7. His leave will expire on the 31st August 1872.

From the Executive Engineer, Presidency, to the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, dated Fort St. George, 10th August 1872, No. 1,200.

1 Tamil petition.

REFERRING to paragraph 10 of G. O., No. 539, dated 28th February 1872, communicated with your Office Proceedings, No. 4,877, dated 6th March 1872, I have the honour to report that I have held an investigation with a view to trace out the cause of the high charge of lime supplied from the Government Kilns to the Public Works at Saint Thomas' Mount, which Captain Mead, R.E., Executive Engineer, Mount Range, Chingleput District, states as one reason why the Barrack Estimate exceeded the sanctioned amount, and that my enquiries have been attended with the following results:—

2. I have no doubt that the chunam was not properly burnt on account of an insufficient quantity of charcoal having been used in burning. The above G. O., paragraph 10, notes that the unslaked shell supplied by this Department to the Mount buildings at 4 Rupees for a quantity which when slaked should have turned out 12 parahs, only gave an out-turn of 9 parahs, because sufficient charcoal had not been used in burning it, and the Mount Range paid for the 9 parahs, the price due for 12. We now sell 14 parahs slaked lime for 3½ Rupees, and have had a profit besides of nearly 1,000 Rupees for July, although our issues during the month have been less than previously. Whereas formerly the Kilns just kept their head above water.

3. I have personally carefully experimented on the quantity of charcoal required for a Kiln in fair weather in the presence of Supervisor Annathoray Putter, lately in charge of the Lime Kilns, and find 4 parahs per Kiln, turns out the most perfect lime possible.

4. Lime burned as above *leaves no residue whatever* when slaked, and occupies after the process of slaking, fully double the cubic space it occupied previously.

5. This leads me now to the painful necessity of reporting to you that Supervisor Annathoray Putter has been guilty of laying before me false Accounts of the Chunam Kiln works, by means of which I roughly compute that Rupees 8,000 or 12,000 have been lost to Government during the past fourteen months and gone into the pockets of some one. But who has benefitted I cannot prove.

6. The suspicion of irregularities excited in my mind by the G. O., was further strengthened by the contents of the accompanying petition (translation appended) but in vain did I endeavour to obtain any clue to the writer for some time after I received it.

7. With a view to become fully acquainted with all connected with this subject, I removed Supervisor Annathoray from the charge of the Chunam Kilns, and placed Mr. Overseer Francis, in charge in his stead. I ascertained that the charcoal was received from the Contractors by a Conicopoly named Sabapathy Mudelly who was formerly in the service of the Charcoal Contractor (Somoo Chetty,) this enabled the Contractors to supply indiscriminately good and bad materials which were not sifted according to the terms of their Agreement before being received. The Supervisor Annathoray Putter must have been fully cognizant of what was going on, but he affected to take no notice of the matter nor did he grant receipts for the charcoal received, but depended entirely on the entries in the Conicopoly's books unsupported by any voucher whatever. The Contractors were thus left to do as they pleased.

8. You will observe that the chunam supplied to the Mount Barracks, was insufficiently burned, and that 4 parahs of charcoal, per Kiln, would burn the chunam to perfection ; but strange to say, that I find in his books signed by Supervisor Annathoray that he has uniformly (including the period during which the lime was supplied to the Mount Barracks) made entries in his books to the effect that 6¼ parahs of charcoal are supplied to burn each kiln. This is a most positive fraud. Had 6¼ parahs of charcoal been used to burn the chunam supplied to the Mount, it would have been unexceptionable chunam.

9. I called upon the Head Lime burner and Conicopoly, &c., who were at the Lime Kilns, for explanation, they one and all stated that they used 4½ or 5 parahs only, and no more for each Kiln, by order of the Supervisor.

10. Information elicited during my investigation has created a very strong suspicion in my mind that Supervisor Annathoray Putter was in some way or other connected with the Charcoal Contractors and interested in their welfare. There is a general office rumour to this effect, but I have no tangible evidence, though morally convinced of the fact. Under these circumstances I am unable to make up my mind to the belief that the Supervisor permitted the irregularities adverted to, through ignorance or carelessness; I consider him an unusually intelligent and sharp man, and with his experience in the Department, it is simply impossible to come to any other conclusion, but that he connived at the Contractor's proceedings. Accounts have been falsified, and Government have been put to loss, and, therefore, I consider that he is unfit to remain in the Department.

No. 458. From the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Madras, 24th October 1872, No. 3,178.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a memorial from Supervisor Annathoray Putter, a rejoinder to it by Lieutenant-Colonel Goddard, and a copy of his letter No. 1,601 of 21st September 1872, with a Statement shewing the out-turn of experiments made by him. All prepared with reference to Memorandum No. 226 of 22nd August 1872.

2. In consequence of remarks made by Captain Meade regarding the lime issued from the Government Kilns to the Barracks at the Mount, Colonel Goddard, on his return from leave in England, commenced an investigation into the details of the matter which he had previously accepted as correct from his predecessors in office, who all placed full reliance on the honesty of the Supervisor.

3. These experiments were interrupted by his being attacked by dengue. They were completed by Overseer Francis, and their correctness is impugned by Annathoray. Lieutenant-Colonel Goddard considers that the good out-turn may be attributed to favourable weather, but the charge against Annathoray is in no way weakened if we reject this series of experiments, though they are considerably borne out by further trials. I may, however, say, in passing, that whereas Annathoray calls the profits "unreal and imaginary" Colonel Goddard points to his actual receipt of cash.

4. The second series of experiments was, however, carried on by Colonel Goddard in person; he remained at the Kilns for hours together, and tested every step himself, and the conclusion he has come to is that "4 parahs of Charcoal will turn out the best possible lime, and that the Supervisor could not have used more than 2½ parahs, if so much."

5. In his Appendix No. 71, Annathoray asserts that Rupees 480-15-7 is the profit obtainable by the old (his) method on every 92 Kilns; as 1,400 Kilns a year are burnt on an average, he should have made a profit of Rupees 36,000 in the five years he has been in charge; but he does not shew where this large sum has gone to, nothing appears in the books, or in his Memorial. There is a discrepancy between his statement of out-turn in the abovementioned appendix, and in paragraph 22 of his memorial.

6. I would also call attention to the omission of the name of Somoo Chetty in paragraph 25; he is partner in the contract for the supply of charcoal, and common report says, he has really lent his name to the Supervisor, who was his own supplier. It is worthy of remark that whereas (previous to Annathoray's removal to Madranticum) from 1,000 to 1,400 parahs of charcoal were, according to the books, regularly supplied each month, Somoo Chetty has not been able to send more than 131 parahs in the three months between June and September, and has been heavily fined according to the terms of his contract.

7. There appears to have been a slight mistake in Memorandum No. 226, the Rupees 4 formerly paid include 8 Annas cart hire, as explained by the Supervisor in paragraph 8; Colonel Goddard merely followed the words in the Government Order, No. 539 of 28th February paragraph 10; I mention it here as the language used by Annathoray regarding this point is not only disrespectful but wholly unwarranted by the facts.

"Gross Misrepresentation."

Memorial from P. Annathoray Puther, Supervisor, Public Works Department:—

Affording explanations to the allegations made regarding the excess use of Charcoal in feeding the Government Chunam Kiln. (Here enter dated 14th October 1872.)

From the Executive Engineer, Presidency, to the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, dated 21st September 1872, No. 1,601.

ADVERTING to paragraph 3 of Memorandum No. 226, dated 22nd August 1872, from the Chief Engineer, Department Public Works, calling upon me for a further report on the subject of out-turn of unslaked lime from a Kiln of the size alluded to in my previous communication, I have

the honour to report that I have personally carefully experimented with the Kilns for the last three weeks with the following results, viz. :—.

—	Ordinary Charcoal used in each Kiln.	Out-turn of unslaked Lime.	Out-turn of slaked Lime.	Remarks.
1872.		Parahs.	Parahs.	
28th August one Kiln drawn, (No. 1.)	Charged with 4 parahs charcoal and 20 of shells.	40	87½	More than double the quantity.
31st August one Kiln drawn, (No. 2.)	Charged with 3¾ parahs of charcoal and 20 of shells.	48	80½	.....
6th September one Kiln drawn, (No. 3.)	Charged with 2½ parahs of charcoal and 20 of shells.	36	62	More than 1½ parah for each of unslaked lime *i. e.*, more than 6 to 9, the proportion obtained by Captain Mead, R. E., at the Mount and quoted in G. O. No. 539, dated 28th February 1872, paragraph 10.
13th September one Kiln drawn, (No. 4.)	Charged with 6¼ parahs of charcoal and 20 of shells.	44	95	More than 2⅛ for each parah of unslaked lime.
14th September one Kiln drawn, (No. 5.)	Charged with 5 parahs of charcoal and 20 of shells.	41½	91	More than 2⅛ for each parah of unslaked lime. This experiment underwent a process of sifting with rattan sieve, and the refuse did not amount to 1½ per cent. The weather, moreover, was disagreeable for experimenting. From this it would appear that no gain results from using more than 5 parahs charcoal.
17th September one Kiln drawn, (No. 6.)	Charged with 4 parahs of charcoal and 20 of shells.	40	76	There was a good deal of rain for three successive days. The slaked lime was sifted and the refuse did not amount to more than 2½ per cent. on the whole. The shells and charcoal were wet when the Kiln was charged.
18th September one Kiln drawn, (No. 7.)	Charged with 3 parahs of charcoal and 20 of shells.	38	66½	This chunam was also sifted, half-burnt shells to the extent of 2½ parahs on the whole were left. There was a great deal of rain when the Kiln was charged. The shells and charcoal were wet. More than 6 to 9 the proportion obtained by Captain Mead, R. E., Executive Engineer—*Vide* G. O., No. 539, dated 28th February 1872.

—	Ordinary Charcoal used in each Kiln.	Out-turn of unslaked lime	Out-turn of slaked lime.	Remarks.
1872.		Parahs.	Parahs.	
18th September another Kiln was drawn, (No. 8.)	Charged with 2½ parahs of charcoal and 20 of shells.	36	57½	This also was sifted and the refuse was 3 parahs on the whole. The weather was very unfavourable and damp. More than 6 to 9 the proportion obtained by Captain Mead, R. E.,—*Vide* G. O, No. 539, dated 28th February 1872.

2. Each of the abovementioned Kilns was charged in my presence, the shells and charcoal were also measured on each occasion previous to charging the Kiln, and the lime drawn and slaked and sifted in my presence. The result of these further experiments only confirms my convictions that 4 parahs of charcoal will turn out the best lime possible, and that Supervisor Annathoray Putter could not have used more than 2½ parahs of charcoal for the results he achieved, if so much indeed, when the weather was dry.

3. Captain Mead R. E., remarks that the lime supplied to the Mount Barracks only gave an out-turn of 9 parahs instead of 12. *i. e.*, 6 parahs of unslaked lime gave an out-turn of 9 parahs whereas it should have given 12. This result is not quite so favourable as that obtained by me with only 2½ parahs of charcoal—*Vide* experiment Nos. 3 and 8.

4. From a rough calculation I estimate that at the uniform rate at which the Supervisor has been charging, viz., 6¼ parahs of charcoal, he overcharged the Government 3¾ parahs of charcoal for each Kiln, and as about 1,400 Kilns on an average are burnt in a year, the total loss amounts to Rupees 8,695-5-0 for twelve months.

Kilns	1,400		
Parahs overcharged per kiln	3¾		
	4,200		
	700		
	350		
(Charcoal) Parahs overcharged in one year ..	5,250		
	Rs.	A.	P.
	1	10	6
Total loss in one year in charcoal ...	8,695	5	0

5. On the receipt of the Chief Engineer's Memorandum, under reply, I supplied the Supervisor with copies of my two letters Nos. 1,200 and 1,284, dated 16th and 19th August 1872, respectively, together with Statements showing the receipts and issues of charcoal to enable him to reply to the Chief Engineer's queries; but up to this time (almost a month having elapsed) I have not received his reply.

6. I beg to bring to notice that during my experiments and investigation the Conicopoly on the Lime Kilns was tampered with, and that his Charcoal Account book was taken away surreptitiously, but on my threatening to institute legal proceedings against him, the book was recovered after three days. The Supervisor I believe was the cause of this, and several other annoyances which I experienced during my experiments.

7. It is worthy of remark that the Contractors who according to the Supervisor's books were in the habit of supplying from 1,000 to 1,400 parahs of charcoal monthly, have not been able to supply more than 131 parahs since 17th June up to date (three months). The Conicopoly Sabapathy Mudelly was the Contractor's own servant, and he received the charcoal on behalf of Government; the receipts and issues were entirely in his hands in Annathoray's time.

8. Another very remarkable circumstance which arrests attention is that Lime Kilns which did not yield any profit at all during Supervisor Annathoray's administration, are now giving us a clear profit of upwards of 1,000 Rupees monthly, after paying for the charcoal, shells, labour and other contingencies. From this it appears that my estimate in paragraph 4 is below the mark a great deal, as the loss from practical experience amounts to Rupees 12,000 per annum at the lowest.

9. The foregoing monthly profit of Rupees 1,000 is derived from the expenditure of Capital amounting to Rupees 1,556, being at the rate of 64 per cent. Under Supervisor Annathoray Putter's administration the monthly expenditure was about Rupees 3,267, and allowing 64 per cent. for profit (provided he sold his chunam at the rates now prevailing) he should have shown a profit amounting to Rupees 2,090 monthly, whereas he showed none whatever. Moreover, as previously reported, he sold his chunam at a higher price than we do. His price was 12 parahs for Rupees 4, and we now sell 14 parahs for a pagoda.

10. I propose now to revise the data and effect a considerable reduction in estimates for the Range.

11. During the course of my investigations, evidence has been elicited which leaves no moral doubt whatever on my mind that Supervisor Annathoray was virtually Contractor for many Contract works in this Range. A subordinate in the Fort you will recollect has been by you dismissed for an act which implied an interest in Contracts in which Supervisor Annathoray was associated with him and was, leader, in fact, I refer to Taluq Writer Moonoosawmy Moodelly, dismissed in your Order No. 2,286, dated 24th August 1872.

From the Executive Engineer, Presidency, to the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, dated Fort St. George, 18th October 1872, No. 1,820

With reference to the Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 226, dated 22nd August 1872, and in continuation of my letter No. 1,601, dated 21st September 1872, with tabulated results of experiments at the Lime Kilns, I have the honour to forward explanation from Supervisor Annathoray Putter regarding the excess of charcoal used by him in the Government Lime Kilns.

1 Memorial with Appendices, Receipts or Vouchers for July 1872.

2. The explanation is given in the form of a Memorial which was received by me only on the evening of the 14th Instant.

3. Let it be borne in mind while considering the subject, that Government have just asked two questions eliminated from my Report No. 1,200, dated 10th August 1872.

1*stly*. Why *at the Mount* only 3 parahs of chunam were forthcoming at a cost of Rupees? and, 2*ndly*, why Supervisor Annathoray was in the habit of using 6½ parahs charcoal to burn the same quantity of lime that is now effectually burnt with 4 parahs?

4. The Supervisor in the very docket of his Memorial avoids the *Mount* question, and throughout his whole Memorial, instead of keeping to the point wanders over irrelevant matter in disposing of the letter from which Government eliminated the two questions.

5. I beg to draw your attention to the disrespectful tone employed by the Supervisor in some of his remarks as regards myself.

On rejoining the Range I found things not to my satisfaction. Supervisor Annathoray had acquired supreme influence in the Range and among the Contractors, and I was morally convinced that he was using this influence to his own advantage; I verbally brought this fact to the notice of the Superintending Engineer and to the notice of the Secretary to Government, and recommended that the Supervisor should be removed to another district. Both these officers were of opinion that the removal should not take place without a palpable cause.

Paragraph 3.

6. The Appendix No. 1, I personally laid before you and communicated personally with you on the subject of its contents. The result was that you removed Supervisor Annathoray Putter to Madranticum Taluq, and you and I were both content to let the matter end there. I told Supervisor Annathoray that he should consider himself fortunate that I had not reported him officially, as his dismissal would most likely have followed, but had simply requested you to remove him from the Range and to let the matter go no further. Supervisor Annathoray, however, was not content to be quiet, and to the astonishment of both of us he appeared in Madras on sick certificate, with a view, as we both concluded, to interfere with Contractors. I found it impossible to get on satisfactorily as long as Supervisor Annathoray was in Madras, and was enabled to carry

on his collusion, I had better say partnership, with the Contractors. I therefore determined to take steps to keep him out of Madras, at all events, and took up G. O., No. 539, dated 28th February 1872, which apparently had been lost sight of, and wrote my report to you, which you forwarded to Government.

7. The allegation is not mine, I was called upon to substantiate it in G. O., No. 539, dated 28th February 1872, communicated with Colonel Wilkieson's No. 1,200, dated 6th March 1872. I have most effectually done so in my Report No. 1,200, dated 10th August 1872. The fact that only a part of the lime was supplied from the Government Kilns does not invalidate the allegation. Captain Mead, R. E. does not attribute the excess wholly, but only in part, to the bad shell, and my experiments most fully bear out his assumption. This paragraph of the Memorial amounts to nothing whatever. His quotation about 2½ lakhs does not hold good, because up to the date of complaint only Rupees 1,43,292 had been expended, but this does not effect the point at issue in the least, it simply distracts and wearies the attention—*Vide* paragraph 14 of the above G. O.

This paragraph of the Memorial concludes with a most disrespectful insinuation about "*my own* arrangements."

8. I certainly admit that I acted most unadvisedly, and the Supervisor has most satisfactorily convicted me, but that has nothing whatever to do with the point at issue, viz., the short out-turn of slaked lime from burnt shells *at the Mount, and only at the Mount, in the G. O.* No complaint is made by Captain Mead that there was a "short supplies of issue" (Supervisor Annathoray's expression). There are more than bare allegations. There are Captain Mead's experiments, and mine, most carefully personally conducted from beginning to end, and there is nothing except a mass of superfluous verbiage on the part of the Supervisor.

Paragraph 6.

9. Is a mass of verbiage wholly contradicted by my experiments.

Paragraph 7.

10. "*Gross misrepresentation*" is the charge brought against me here. I simply quoted the order of Government and the difference between 3½ Rupees and 4 Rupees, is now explained, it reads not show how the kilns now produce a profit of 1000 Rupees per mensem, and 10 for t[illegible] now. It does not explain how 6½ parahs came to be entered in the books when not more he atte[illegible] or 3 could possibly have been used, or how the shells produced a short out-turn *at the* gre[illegible]isrepresentation" a fitting expression for the Supervisor to make use of. *Vide* my Report No. 1,601, dated 21st September 1872. I don't think the terms pen[illegible]

Paragraph 8.

Paragraph 9.

11. If Government are not satisfied with the results of that experiment, I would refer them to the further experiments reported in my letter No. 1,601, dated 21st September 1872. A disrespectful reference is made to "Lieutenant-Colonel Goddard's *man*" and "*prompter*." The reason I did not more scrupulously attend the experiments is accounted for by the Supervisor, as he admits that I was suffering from "dengue."

Paragraph 10.

12. The Supervisor's suggestions in the opening part of this paragraph had been most fully carried out in the experiments tabulated in my letter, No. 1,601, dated 21st September 1872.

13. The Supervisor's theories about the contents of the upper and lower portions of the charge, it is immaterial now to discuss, as my later experiments which, however, are confirmatory of the first experiment were all made with whole Kilns. A mass of verbiage is introduced to distract and weary the attention. I may here remark that my experiments must have been carried out at a time, when the "*climatic contingencies*" adverted to in the paragraph under review were most unfavourable to my experiments; for with 6½ parahs of charcoal, I only turned out 44 parahs of burnt shells, whereas Supervisor Annathoray states "that 50 parahs is the normal out-turn, provided 6½ parahs of charcoal be used for their cremation," and, therefore, my computation of profits must be under the mark. This must be borne in mind when reading my paragraph 27.

Paragraph 12.

14. No where do I state that "*the absence of residue*" is the object of the animadversions of Government. Government want to know the cause of short out-turn *at the Mount*, the reason for using 6¼ parahs of charcoal instead of 4, and I want to know why there was no profit? This is a very ingenious, but disingenuous method of leading us away from the two questions put by Government.

All the men at the Kilns, including clerks and labourers, state that more than 5 parahs were never used, and furthermore, the Assistant Conicopoly stated in my presence and that of two office servants that he was directed by Annathoray to enter 6¼ parahs of charcoal as having been issued for each Kiln, while only 5 were to be really employed. This surely is positive evidence in substantiation of my charge fully borne out by Captain Mead's experiments and mine.

15. It does not at all follow that because the Railway, the Municipal and other Departments, did not complain, therefore their chunam was good. Carelessness or collusion or reference to some other cause may have accounted for excess. This counter-statement of mine is just as probable as his hypothesis. Possibly Supervisor Annathoray may have learnt a lesson when Captain Mead complained at the Mount, and taken care to send better chunam, but after all, where is the profit of 64 per cent. we now derive from the kiln?

Paragraph 13.

16. Requires no remark. Captain Mead's experiment and mine refute the assertion.

17. I quite admit that this is a very sensible paragraph, but it is not stated that when I took half-yearly stock, half-yearly at the Kilns, I found stock never to exhibit any profit, but sometimes a little loss.

Now if the Kilns had been honestly worked, I should have found stock or cash to the amount of from 6,000 to 12,000 Rupees (*Vide* my letter No. 1,200, dated 10th August,) as the profit on the working of the Kilns. Who then made away with the profits? I now for the first time have had my eyes opened in a general way by the anonymous petition, and in a specific and tangible manner by Captain Mead's report, and have accordingly done my bounden duty by charging Supervisor Annathoray with fraudulence, and submitting the case to Government.

Paragraph 15.

18. This shows that I had great confidence in Supervisor Annathoray. The experiment was not instituted in a thorough manner, in fact I myself have *no recollection* of the experiment chart, but am willing to give him the benefit of the doubt. I never made experiments such as are now done, at all events, and I blush to say that I knew very little about the practical working of the Kilns. If a certain quantity of charcoal is actually used and a larger quantity charged for, the Accounts must be false.

Paragraph 16.

19. Immaterial, Supervisor Annathoray knew all about every thing in the Office and out of it, and, moreover, he was the chief hand in the preparation of the Contract Agreement in my time, in proof of which, I beg to inform you that he has obtained from some one in your Office, copy of my letter No. 1,601, dated 21st September 1872, quoted in paragraph 22 of his Memorial. The Office copy of this letter has always been under lock and key, and the original never was in the Office.

Paragraphs 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22.

20. There is much to say but it is not to the point, Government want to know why *at the Mount* only 9 parahs of lime were delivered for 4 Rupees (let us say 3½ Rupees) whereas 14 are now turned out, and why Supervisor Annathoray used 6¼ parahs of charcoal, whereas only 4 are now used, and I want to know where the profits went, which by his own figures he proves were realized?—*Vide* his Appendix No. 7, C. and his paragraph 27. Nothing else is called for. It will be superfluous to make any further remarks. The assertions are refuted by my tabulated experiments. In fact you will observe throughout that he is not dealing directly with the Government questions, but has got a hold of my letter, from which Government eliminated the two questions which they considered should be replied to. He is endeavouring to distract attention from these two points and to wander at large over irrelevant matter.

21. By his own admission in the second and third lines of paragraph 10 of the Memorial, the experiments instituted by Captains Hunter and Edgcome, R.E., would result in false conclusions; moreover, these officers did not apparently see the Kiln charged, nor were the charcoal and shell previously measured in their presence. One experiment thoroughly carried out is a labourious operation and occupies from 7 to 10 hours, and entails a great deal of exposure. The result of these experiments had been surreptitiously obtained from your Office, but all that he says does not go to prove that 6¼ parahs of charcoal were used in burning the lime supplied to the Mount, nor does it account for the absence of any profit.

Paragraph 23.

22. Supervisor Annathoray asserts that he has proved his case. He has proved nothing. He has multiplied words, but no more, and confirmed the reliability of the results arrived at by me in my experiments.

23. No, the man whom I enquired of was not the Conicopoly, but the Assistant Conicopoly, and it does not at all follow that his testimony is worthless, because Supervisor Annathoray says so, I esteem his testimony to be as good as Supervisor Annathoray's. The lime burner is just the man who would know all about it. If he did not know, it is because the stratagem reported to, and apparent from the Supervisor's paragraph under review, kept him in ignorance. The charcoal should have been carried out of the shed in baskets to the Kiln and there measured by the burner as is now done, but it would never have done to allow the burner into the secret, as he would have had to be feed to keep him quiet.

Paragraph 24.

24. Supervisor Annathoray took very good care to remove all the old Kiln people when I began to make enquiries, and also exercised sinister influence in the Office. On one occasion the Chunam Kiln books were abducted, and it was only by a piece of good fortune they were recovered. During their absence, he, I imagine, copied out some of the Extracts made in his Memorial, and says that they are made from originals in his possession—*Vide* Appendix No. 4. If the originals are in his possession, then he is guilty of sequestering Office records. He might readily have had access to any thing and every thing had he applied to me, but he did not do so for the Chunam Kiln books. Words are multiplied in this paragraph to distract and weary the attention.

Paragraph 25.

25. I did make a mistake here, and accepted an excessive tender. It was at the recommendation of Supervisor Annathoray, however, and from this it would appear that he had some interest in charcoal. Again one Veerasawmy Naidu, Contractor, is referred to. The contract is not with Veerasawmy Naidu only but with Somoo Chetty also. They are one firm. Somoo Chetty's name is designedly omitted in this Memorial, as we shall have to mention his name when speaking of collusion or partnership on the part of Annathoray with Contractors, Here an evident interest is apparent. The remainder of this paragraph is irrelevant to the question put by Government. The subject of paragraph 25 does not meet either of the two questions put by Government.

Paragraph 26.

26. This has nothing whatever to say to the Mount Range complaint. Chunam is now about to be sold at (six) parahs per rupee.

Paragraph 27.

27. Without entering into details of computation, let us accept Supervisor Annathoray's assertion, in his Appendix No. 7 C. wherein he states that there should be a profit of say Rupees 480-15-7 more or less per month. Where then have the profits gone for the past five years, during which he states in paragraph 10 of his Memorial that he was in charge of the Kilns? He has deceived himself in his computation, however, because he enters a garce at 48 Rupees in the books and in this statement he computes a garce at 32 Rupees. His remarks about "*my man Overseer Francis*" are very disrespectful.

Then again I deny the correctness of his assertions with regard to the out-turn. I beg to append vouchers in support of the amount of Rupees 964-14-6, quoted in his Appendix No. 7 A. which shows that the profits are neither unreal, or imaginary, but hard cash. The "climatic contingencies, &c," referred to by Supervisor Annathoray in paragraph 10 of his Memorial must have been unfavourable, when I made my experiments, and favourable when Mr. Francis burnt his lime—*Vide* also paragraph 12.

Paragraph 28. 28. The shortcomings of Mr. Reynolds, Overseer Winfred, and myself do not palliate or refute the charges preferred against Supervisor Annathoray. This paragraph does not reply to either of the two questions put by Government, nor does it account for the non-production of the profits admittedly realized by him in his paragraph 27.

Paragraph 29. 29. Supervisor Annathoray knows more about this than I or Mr. Francis. He never had any information on this subject from my Office, with my cognizance, as he never called for it. The vouchers in proof of the correctness of my Accounts are enclosed.

Paragraph 30. 30. Government have only asked Supervisor Annathoray two questions, viz., why only 9 parahs were forthcoming at 4 Rupees *at the Mount* (say 3½ Rupees) whereas 14 parahs are now delivered for 3½ Rupees, and why he was in the habit of using 6¼ parahs of charcoal to burn the same quantity of lime that is effectually burnt with 4 parahs ?

31. Amidst a mass of irrelevant verbiage, he has endeavoured to distract and weary the attention, but has not come straight to the point in replying to either of the foregoing questions, and worst of all he admits on his own computation that he should have shown a monthly profit of Rupees 480-15-7 whereas the profits have always been *nil*, and sometimes a loss was incurred.

32. He refers to unexceptionable characters supplied by various officers, but has omitted to furnish copies of very good characters supplied by me, leaving one to conclude that I had a bad opinion of him in days gone by. I to-day applied to the Acting Manager of your Office, in your absence for a copy of Annathoray's characters, to remove any such impression, but I applied in vain, so that here we have an instance of Annathoray's influence. He could get what I cannot. I beg to state that once Colonel Bean, R. E., when Superintending Engineer, accused Annathoray of overcharging for bricks not actually received at the Lunatic Asylum, and falsifying the Station books, and had it not been for the defence, I offered, he would have fared but badly, I had a most excellent opinion of him.

33. In the matter of complicity with Contractors, I shall address you in a separate communication.

34. My letter No. 1,601, dated 21st September 1872, supplies the results of the further experiments called for by Government.

35. I have now to bring to notice another matter which escaped my attention when submitting my first report on the Chunam Kilns. This is that though the contract for the purchase of raw shells at a very favourable rate, viz., Rupees 32 a garce, has been in force from July 1871. The Supervisor, however, has made no purchase of raw shells, but confined himself only to the purchase of charcoal. It is clearly not to the interests of Government to allow the time when the raw shells may be purchased at a very favourable rate to pass away without laying in a stock, but he has allowed almost a whole year to elapse without effecting any purchases. The object of the Supervisor was apparently to spend all the money that was available for the Chunam Kilns on charcoal, by the purchase of which he evidently profited.

36. In conclusion, I may state that my conviction that Supervisor Annathoray Putter has been defrauding Government, has not been shaken by any thing which has transpired since my first report on the subject. If we exonerate him from having had dishonest intentions, then we must

per force hold him guilty of gross and culpable carelessness such as to unfit him to continue in the position he now occupies.

No. 450. ORDER THEREON, 19th December 1872, No. 3,032.

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 36.

IN the course of an investigation into the cause of increase of rates for work at St. Thomas' Mount, recorded in G. O., No. 539 of 28th February, it was elicited that only 9 parahs of lime were obtained for Rupees 3½ (excluding carriage) instead of 12 parahs as was anticipated; the Government Lime Kilns at Madras being the source of supply.

2. It is ascertained that for the same sum 14 parahs of chunam have been habitually supplied for many months past, and it is further established that such out-turn is attained by the use of only 4 parahs of charcoal in burning a Kiln containing an average quantity of 40 parahs of shell; while 6¼ parahs of charcoal have been for years charged for. Supervisor Annathoray Putter is indicated as the person answerable for this state of things, being aware of the loss ensuing to Government from the same, and persumably implicated with the Contractor in making illegal profits.

3. It is rejoined by Annathoray Putter and admitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Goddard that the quantity of charcoal now objected to was the same as that long used under the administration of that officer; but whereas the latter admits that the quantity was excessive, and regrets his ignorance and inattention to details, through which the excess remained so long unchecked, the former persists in ignoring the possibility of any saving being effected, and treats with insolence the statements of his Superior Officer based on actual results.

4. Lieutenant-Colonel Goddard has proved the sufficiency of 4 parahs of charcoal to burn a Kiln of shells to advantage; also that no advantage whatever under any circumstances, is obtained by increasing the charge beyond 5 parahs, and that the short out-turn complained of at the Mount is such as would be due to the use of the insufficient quantity of from 2½ to 3 parahs. The inference being that some such insufficient charge, and not the excessive charge of 6¼ parahs acknowledged to have been used by the Supervisor, was actually used. It is moreover shown that the Lime Kilns are now worked to a profit estimated in round numbers at Rupees 1,000 a month, and admitted incidentally by the Supervisor that they ought to yield a profit of Rupees 480 a month. Whereas under his management, they either yielded no profit, or were worked at a loss.

5. Under all these circumstances His Excellency the Governor in Council can arrive at no other conclusion but that Supervisor Annathoray Putter is unworthy of further employment in the Government service, from which he is accordingly dismissed.

6. Lieutenant-Colonel Goddard will take care that the rates of work at the Mount and elsewhere have the full benefit of the reform which he has at last effected; and that no undue profits are realized from the Lime Kilns to afford further temptation to subordinates. All Proceedings connected with the case will

be circulated to District Engineers and Range Officers, for their instruction, and to afford practical information on the subject of working Lime Kilns.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. W. WALKER, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the District Engineers.
To Major Kennedy.
To the Controller of Public Works Accounts.

Exd. G. A. Turton.

13

TESTIMONIALS.

A

Rolls of the Sub-Overseer emyloyed under the Presidency District Engineer, who are considered as deserving of promotion on the grounds of merits and superior qualifications.

Rank.	Name.	Period of Service.	Date of appointment to the D. P. W.	Nature of Employment previous to appointment to D. P. W.	Conduct and qualifications.	Grounds of recommendation.
Sub-Overseer 1st Class.	Annathoray.	7 months.	24th June 1862.	Passed at the Civil Engineering College.	Steady and willing always borne a good character and possesses all the requisite qualifications for the grade of an Assistant Overseer.	Having passed the Civil Engineering College as an Assistant Overseer and having performed his duties (although short period of 7 months) in a Subordinate position in such a manner as to leave no doubt in my mind as to his fitness for the post of Assistant Overseer.

(Signed) H. W. HITCHINS, Col. R. E.,
District Engineer, Presidency

18th December 1862.

B

Statement shewing the Sub-Overseers attached to the Presidency Executive Engineer Department who are recommended for re-employment as Assistant Overseer agreeably to Official Memo. No. 70, dated 20th May 1863, of the Secretary to Government, Department of Public Works.

Names	Rank & date when first entertained on the permanent strength of the Department.	Rank on the 31st March 1863 and date of appointment.	Grounds of recommendation.	If certificate of qualification is held for what grade.
P. Annathoray.	Sub-Overseer 1st C. 3rd G. 24th June 1862.	Sub-Overseer 1st C. 3rd G 24th June 1862.	Having passed out of the Civil Engineering College as an Assistant Overseer and having performed his duties (for a period of one year) in a Subordinate position in such a manner as to have no doubt in my mind as to his fitness for the post of Assistant Overseer.	Asstt. Overseer.

Presy. Ex. Engr's. Office;
Madras, 27th May 1863

(Signed) H. TULLOCH, Capt. R. E.,
Acty. Executive Engineer, Presidency.

C

This is to cersify that P. Annathory joined the Presidency District Engineer's Office as a Sub-Overseer in June 1862, although he had passed out of the College as an Assistant Overseer, and during the time he was employed in my District, he gave great satisfaction from the steady, upright manner in which he performed his duties.

(Signed.) H. W. HITCHINS Lt. Col. R. E,
Late Presidency District Engineer.

Madras, 12th March 1864.

D

P Anathoray has served in my range as a Taluq Overseer since July 1863, he was previously in the Department as a sub-overseer.

He has given me great satisfaction, being intelligent, honest and hardworking, and a fair surveyor and draftsman.

(Signed.) JOHN PENNYCUICK.

Name P. Annathori Putter age when first entertained 22 years.

Establishment.	Date.	Appointment.	Salary.	Period of service in each appointment. Y.	M.	D.	Remarks regarding punishments Severe and formal reprimands and the special commendations or marks of approbation.
							A most energetic intelligent and workmanlike Subordinate and has proved himself very useful during the time he has been attached to this Range. (Sd.) P. MONTGOMERIE, Capt. R. E., *Ex. Engineer No. 1 Range Tanjore.* 6th April 1870.

Ex. Engineer's Office,
No. 1 Range Tonjore,
6th April 1870.

(Signed) P. MONTGOMERIE, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer.

F

An Extract from Captain Oakes' letter to the Secretary to Government D. P. W.

"I cannot certify that Annatoray Putten is fit for the charge of a range, because I have not had an opportunity of trying him on the duties which such a charge involves. During the 10 months he has been in the 6th Division, he has been employed on buildings and has shown that he is thoroughly at home in Superintending their construction. Understands all details connected with buildings and may with safety be placed in charge of the construction of large buildings and if work of this nature can be found for him he is well worth the pay of a Supervisor.

G

Extract from Statement shewing the strength and distribution of the Officers and Subordinates employed in the Presidency Range for the quarter ending 31st December 1870.

Name.	Designation.	On what duty employed.	Name of Head Quarters.	If recommended the ground of recommendation for promotion.	Remarks.
P. Annathoray Putter.	Supervisor 2nd grade.	In charge of Locock's Garden and other works.	Fort Saint George.	An excellent workman, clever and hardworking.	Promoted to Supervisor on 7th July 1869.

January 1871.

(Signed) J. N. HUNTER, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Annathory
Supervisor 2nd Gr

APPENDIX

No. 1.

To

COLONEL J. GODDARD, R. E.
Executive Engineer Presidency.

SIR,

In obedience to your orders in my order book dated the 26th Instant I beg to give the following explanation to the several queries therein entered.

1st. Supervisor Annathoray is requested to explain whether the charcoal in stock at the chunam Kilns was ever sifted in accordance with the terms of the Agreement entered into with contractors or whether it was habitually received as tendered for acceptance ?

I beg to inform that the charcoal in Store at the Government chunam Kilns have always been received after examining the bags or carts that contained charcoal to be of the quality or almost equal to that placed as sample in the Range Office. It was never in practice to accept any charcoal that the contractors tendered. I am not aware that the charcoal is to undergo a process of sieving except to see that it be of the approved pattern and it had not been the case so far back from the establishment of the Kiln by government.

2nd. The charcoal tendered by the contractors on the 20th Instant was mere powder and unfit for burning Lime and it seems probable that this was the quality of the article the contractors have been in the habit of supplying.

2. As I have given over charge of the Kiln to Mr. Francis on the 17th instant I am not in a position to describe the nature and quality of charcoal tendered by the contractors on that date.

3rd. The supervisor will explain how it happens that $6\frac{1}{4}$ parahs of charcoal are alleged to have been issued tor consumption of one charge of a single Kiln whereas it is now established by experiments that 5 or $5\frac{1}{4}$ parahs of the charcoal now supplied is sufficient for one charge of a single Kiln.

I beg to state that $6\frac{1}{4}$ parahs have been through actual experience fixed as necessary to burn a Kiln of a single charge long before my ever taking charge of the Kilns. This practice has been carried out up to the date of my transfer to Tanjore. During my absence a European Pensioner who was in charge of the Kilns under your Supervision used the same quantity of charcoal and subsequent to the removal of the European pensioner, Accountant Sabaputhy Moodelly was placed by you in charge of the Kilns till my return to Madras from Tanjore, who also was using the same $6\frac{1}{4}$ parahs to burn a Kiln of a single charge. You may be convinced of the above fact by referring to the books as well as to the Accountant himself. True enough that $5\frac{1}{4}$, 5, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ parahs of charcoal also can be used and the shells will be burnt by such small quantities, but the quality and quantity of the shells so burnt will never be equal in any way to the shells burnt with $6\frac{1}{4}$ parahs of charcoal. I therefore humbly beg and solicit that you will be pleased, as a piece of justice to try an experiment in person by charging 3 different Kilns with $4\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{4}$, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ parahs of charcoal and see the results by slaking and measuring the *full quantity* of each Kiln separately. As slaking 2 and 3 parahs only from each Kiln will not give a fair result, I earnestly beg you will be good enough to carry out my humble suggestions in company with me and the individual who gave information that $5\frac{1}{4}$ parahs are sufficient.

4th. The Supervisor will explain why he has allowed the inferior charcoal now in use to be supplied instead of charcoal like the sealed pattern deposited in the Range Office and known as "Mount and Root charcoal." There has been a loss to Government first in the acceptance of an inferior article for which the full value of the good article like the sealed pattern was paid and secondly in the consumption of an excessive quantity. It is roughly calculated that the loss in money on the 1st account reaches Rupees 8,000-0-0 and on the 2nd Rupees 4,000-0-0 for 14 months. The Supervisor has allowed the contractors and conicopillay to defraud Government to a large extent.

5th. The Executive Engineer can scarcely imagine that a man of the Supervisor's quickness and intelligence was unaware of the irregularities being carried on and he is inclined to the opinion, that there is truth in the statements made in the petition lately received in reference to the Chunam Kiln and that some one or more in the Department are in league with the contractors.

6th. Again the Supervisor will explain why he has employed a friend of the contractors as an agent at the Kiln to receive charcoal on behalf of Government knowing full well (it is believed) that this agent was a Sub-contractor or a member of the firm holding the contract.

4. From the explanation given in paras 1 and 3 you will see that no inferior charcoal was ever allowed to be supplied by the contractors except to that of the approved pattern consequently there could not have been any loss to government, and that no excessive quantity of charcoal was used for burning Kilns, so therefore I cannot make out how you have calculated Rupees 8,000-0-0 as loss for taking in inferior quality of material and Rupees 4,000-0-0, as loss for using excessive quantity when the value of the charcoal supplied by the contractors up to date amounts to Rupees 12,800 odd. Under the above circumstances it will be found that the contractors and conicopillay were not allowed to defraud the Government to any extent.

Under the explanations above given you will see that no irregularities of any sort were allowed by me. As to the alleged truth the petition contains with reference to the Chunam Kiln I earnestly beg that you will give full consideration to the petition and make enquiries and punish the deserving.

I know full well that the conicopoly was a Goomastah first under supplier Moothoosawmy Moodelly and afterwards under supplier Somoochetty. At last he was unemployed and this man was taken into the Chunam Kiln long before the present contractors for charcoal were accepted but as to his being supposed as a Sub-contractor or a member of the Firm of Charcoal contractors I have not known him so or had ground to suspect him from the circumstances I know of.

In conclusion I beg most respectfully to request that you will be pleased to enquire into the matter more deeply and thus put an end to unfounded reports ending to injure both my character and future prospects.

(Signed) P. ANNATHORAY,
Supervisor D. P. W.

Madras, 29ht *June* 1872.

19

No. 2.

No. 1,200.

From

LIEUT. COL. G. GODDARD, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

To

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
4th Division.

SIR,

Adverting to para 10 of G. O. No. 539, dated 28th February 1872, communicated with your Office Proceedings No. 4877, dated 6th March 1872, I have the honor to report that I have held an investigation with a view to trace out the cause of the high charge of Lime supplied from the Government Kilns to the Public Works at Saint Thomas' Mount, which Captain Mead, R. E., Executive Engineer, Mount Range, Chingleput District, states as one reason why the Barrack Estimate exceeded the sanctioned amount and that my enquiries have been attended with the following results.

2. I have no doubt that the chunam was not properly burnt on account of an insufficient quantity of charcoal having been used in burning, the above G. O. Para 10 notes that the unslaked shell supplied by this Department to the Mount buildings at 4 Rupees for a quantity which when slaked should have turned out 12 parahs, only gave an out-turn of 9 parahs, because sufficient charcoal had not been used in burning it and the Mount Range paid for the 9 parahs the price due for 12. We now sell 14 parahs slaked lime for $3\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees, and have had a profit besides of nearly Rupees 1,000* although our issues during the month have been less than previously. Whereas formerly the Kilns just kept their head above water.

* For July.

3. I have personally carefully experimented on the quantity of charcoal required for a Kiln in fair weather in the presence of Supervisor Annathoray Putter, lately in charge of the lime Kilns and find 4 parahs per Kiln turns out the most perfect lime possible.

4. Lime burned as above leaves *no residue whatever* when slaked, and occupies after the process of slaking fully double the cubic space it occupied previously.

5. This leads me now to the painful necessity of reporting to you that Supervisor Annathoray Putter has been guilty of laying before me false accounts of the Chunam Kiln Works, by means of which I roughly compute that Rupees 8,000 or 12,000 have been lost to Government during the past 14 months and gone into the pockets of some one. But who has benefited I cannot prove.

6. The suspicion of irrigularities excited in my mind by the G. O. was further strengthened by the contents of the accompanying petition (translation appended) but in vain did I endeavour to obtain any clue to the writer for sometime after I received it.

7. With a view to become fully acquainted with all connected with this subject I removed Supervisor Annathoray from the charge of the chunam Kilns, and placed Mr. Overseer Francis in charge in his stead. I ascertained that the charcoal was received from the contractors by a Conicopoly named Sabapathy Modelly who was formerly in the service of the charcoal contractor (Somoo Chetty) this enabled the contractor to supply indiscriminately good and bad materials which were not sifted according to the terms of their agreement before being received. The Supervisor Annathoray Putter must have been fully cognizant of what was going on but he affected to take no notice of the matter, nor did he grant receipts for charcoal received but depended entirely on the entries in the Canicopoly's books unsupported by any voucher whatever. The contractors were thus left to do as they pleased.

8. You will observe that the chunam supplied to the Mount Barracks was insufficiently burned and that 4 parahs of charcoal per Kiln would burn the chunam to perfection but strange to say that I find in his books signed by Supervisor Annathoray that he has uniformly (including the period during which the lime was supplied to the Mount Barracks) made entries in his books to the effect that $6\frac{1}{4}$ parahs of charcoal are supplied, to burn each Kiln. This is a most positive fraudulence. Had $6\frac{1}{4}$ parahs of charcoal been used to burn the chunam supplied to the Mount, it would have been unexceptionable chunam.

9. I called upon the Head Lime burner and conicopolay &c., who were at the Lime Kilns for explanation, they one and all stated that they used 4½ or 5 parahs only, and no more for each Kiln.

10. Information elicited during my investigation, has created a very strong suspicion in my mind that Supervisor Annathoray Putter was in some way or other connected with the charcoal contractors and interested in their welfare. There is a general office rumour to this effect, but I have no tangible evidence tho' morally convinced of the fact. Under these circumstances I am unable to make up my mind to the belief that the Supervisor permitted the irregularities adverted to through ignorance or carelessness, I consider him an unusually intelligent and sharp man and with his experience in the Department it is simply impossible to come to any other conclusion, but that he connived at the contractors proceedings, accounts have been falsified and Government have been put to loss, and therefore I consider that he is unfit to remain in the Department.

I have the honor to be &c.,

(Signed.) J. GODDARD, Lt. Col. R. E.
Executive Engr. Presy.

Fort St. George, 10th August 1872.

(True Copy.)
J. GODDARD, Lt. Col. R. E.
Executive Engr. Presy.

No. 3.

No. 1284, Dated 19th August 1872.

To

The Superintending Engineer 4th Division.

Sir,

Adverting to para 3 of my letter No. 1200 dated 10th August 1872, regarding the experiments made by me for ascertaining the quantity of charcoal required for burning a Lime Kiln, I have the honor to state that the charcoal used by me was "Ordinary charcoal" taken from the stock which was left in store by supervisor Annathory Putter.

2. The charcoal had of course been supplied by the present contractors, and I beg distinctly to state that I used the charcoal as I found it and did not sift it. It ought to have been sifted before being received in store.

3. I regret that I omitted to mention this fact before. As my letter at present stands, it may lead to erroneous suppositions which I am anxious to avoid.

4. I have every reason to believe that 3 to 3½ parahs of charcoal in fair weather would be ample, I am now making experiments and will report to you the results in due course.

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

(Signed) J. GODDARD Lieut. Col. R. E.
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

(True Copy)

(Signed) J. GODDARD, Lieut. Col. R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency

No. 4.

Extract from Inspection Report of S. T. WINFRED, Taluq Overseer, for the months of October and November 1869.

Month and Date.		Name of Place.	Name of Works.	Remarks.
October 1869.	15	Moolakotalum.	Government Chunam Kilns.	"As it is my duty, I cannot but bring to the knowledge of Captain the irregularity going on there. The irregularity prevails in two respects viz., 1st in buying shells, and 2ndly in getting them burnt in Kilns." "First in buying shells and charcoal Mr. Reynolds takes the entire responsibility on himself and I have only to sign blindly my name at the end of the month. Lately he has received four boats of shells. Out of these boats he has measured only the shells from one of them and received the others on an average quantity. He has only received a small quantity of charcoal from the contractor without my knowledge and I believe without measurement." "Secondly, in getting the shells burnt, into each Kiln there are thrown to the amount of 20 parahs. If proper care be taken to get them well-burnt, it is very difficult to get the same quantity of burnt shells : but as Mr. Reynolds has threatened them with dismissal, they are in the habit of throwing in 2 or more parahs into each Kiln than the allotted quantity, and produce an equal quantity of burnt shell. This will cause a deficiency in the original stock. In order to clear this suspicion, if Captain permits me I could be present there one evening when they mix charcoal and shell and throw into the Kiln, and to examine who burnt, whether the same quantity of burnt shell obtained or not." "15-10-69." Captain J. Goddard's Remarks on the above. "We can settle all this to-morrow morning I hope when Annathoray and Mr. Reynolds are to be there. You will also attend. Be there a little before 7 A. M. Do you understand ?" (Signed.) "J. G."
November.	15			"Shells are now almost daily received. In this week burnt shells could be supplied to the Southern Range; from the next week, we could also supply the Municipal Department. I receive shells and charcoal always in my presence. Daily from each Kiln I stop off a parah or two so that there may be a saving in the end of the month. When Mr. Reynolds left charge of the Kilns, there ought to be in the stock 4765 parahs, but in the beginning of this month, there ought to be in the stock 3784, parahs ; therefore evidently there is a large gain. Proceeding at this rate, I am almost confident, that the loss of 4,700 parahs will be made good before the month of March." Captain J. Goddard's remarks on the above. "Very good. I am very well satisfied with this statement about the Kiln. We shall warn all people when we can give them chunam, but not before." (Signed.) "J. G."

(True copies from originals in possession of the Memorialist.)

P. Dr. 5184/72.

No. 5.

Loss to Government in burning Lime at the Government Kilns.

		No of Kilns burnt in 1870-71.
April	1870	111
May	„	122
June	„	126
July	„	130
August	„	116
September	„	114
October	„	107
November	„	95
December	„	136
January	1871	78
February	„	76
March	„	59
	¼	1270
		317½
		1587½

Kilns burnt in 1870/71 at 1¼ Parah excess charged at Rs. 2 - 2 - 5 per parah.

Rupees .. 3414-12-5 Loss to Government in 1870/71 in burning Lime..

		No of Kilns burnt in 1871-72.
April	1871/72	39
May		99
June		132
July		90½
August		93
September		85
October		76
November		53
December	1871	131
January	1872	140
February		143
March		127
April		65
May		58
June	17 days	54
	¼	1385
		346
Total Parahs...		1731
Rupees...		2866
Deficit in Stock		859
Rupees...		3725

At 1¼ Parah per Kiln.

Loss at 1-10-6.

Approximate Loss to Government in 14 months since April 1871 in burning lime in excess of the actual quantity consumed.

(Signed) J. GODDARD, Lieut. Col. R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Receipts and Issues of Charcoal at the Government Kilns at Moolakotalum.

	Receipts.		Issued.	
	Charcoal in 1871-72.	Charcoal in 1872-73.	Charcoal in 1871-72.	Charcoal in 1872-73.
Old Stock	1251	...		
April	...	766	243¾	406¼
May	541	1226¼	618¾	362½
June	896¼	..	825	...
July	1436⅝	...	565⅝	...
August	696½	...	581¼	...
September	488¼	...	531¼	...
October	616¾	...	475	...
November	...	...	331¼	...
December	290	...	818¾	...
January	560½	...	875	...
February	452¾	...	893¾	...
March	830¼	...	793¾	...
	8059⅞	1992¼	7553⅛	768¾
	1992¼		768¾	
	10052⅛		8321⅞	
Issued	8322		...	
Balance on hand	1730		...	

In 14 Months 10,052 Parahs of Charcoal were received.

Parahs.
½)10,052. Mixed charcoal.
Assuming as 5,026. Sifted charcoal.

1	10	6
5013	0	0
2506	8	0
626	10	0
156	8	6
Total Rs... 8302	10	6

Approximate Loss to Government in receiving mixed charcoal.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) J. GODDARD, Lieut. Col. R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

23

No. 6.

Statement shewing the out-turn of Lime in July 1872.

	Parahs	Rate.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
Burnt Lime issued to Government Works and Contractors	4969	× 0 8 0		2484 8 0	
Charcoal issued to Kilns	392	1 10 6	649 4 0		
Shells do. do. Garce 23 1/16		32 0 0	738 0 0		
Establishment			132 5 6		
				1519 9 6	
Net Profit...				964 14 6	Say Rs. 1000. (Sd.) J. G.

No. 1745.

Copy forwarded to Supervisor Annathoray Putter with reference to his letter dated 8th October 1872.

Ex. Engineer's Office,
Fort Saint George
8th October 1872.

(Signed) J. GODDARD Lieut. Col. R. E.
Executive Engineer Presidency.

× a clerical error
The correct cum^t is 4982.
bill vouchers appended. J.G.

P. Dr. 5181/72.

No. 7.

A Comparative Statement shewing that the adoption of Old method in the feeding of Kilns is more advantageous than the adoption of New method

		Rate.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
A					
Raw shells used to 92 Kilns.	23-$\frac{1}{8}$ garce.	32 0 0	738 0 0		
Charcoal used for burning do.	392 Paras	1 10 6	649 4 8		
Establishment	.....	... ...	132 5 6		
				1519 9 6	
Out-turn of Chunam as per statement shewing the out-turn for July 1872 at 54 parahs per kiln	4959 Paras.	0 8 0		2484 8 0	
Net profit ..	.....	... ...	... ...	964 14 6	The unreal or imginary profit as shewn by Overseer Francis and reported upon to Government. as per appendix No VI
B					
Raw shells used to 92 kilns.	23-$\frac{1}{8}$ garce.	32 0 0	738 0 0		
Charcoal issued to do.	392 Paras.	1 10 6	649 4 0		
Establishment...	.....	... ...	132 5 6		
				1519 9 6	
Out-turn according to the result of Personal Experiment made by Lt Col. Goddard	3824 Paras.	0 8 0		1912 0 0	
Net profit...	.....	... ...	... ...	392 6 6	Profit obtainable by the adoption of the New method of feeding suggested by Col. Goddard.
C					
Raw shells issued to 92 kilns.	23-$\frac{1}{8}$ garce	32 0 0	738 0 0		
Charcoal issued for do at 6$\frac{1}{2}$ parahs per kiln.	576$\frac{9}{8}$ Paras.	1 10 6	954 14 0		
Establishment...	.....	... ...	132 5 6		
				1825 4 5	
Out turn at 50 paras per kiln.	Paras 4612$\frac{1}{2}$.	0 8 0		2306 4 0	
Net profit... ...		... ...		480 15 7	Profit obtainable by the adoption of the Old method hitherto observed by Memorialist and his predecessors.
Profit by adoption of New method...		.....		392 6 6	
Difference between Profits obtainable by Old and New methods		...		88 9 1	The excess profit derivable by the adoption of Old method which therefore is profitable.

* a clerical error -
The amount is 4982. vide Memo appended.

Madras the 4th October 1873.

To

Lieut. Col. F. Goddard, R.E.
Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly

Sir

With reference to your memo No 1343 dated 24th August 1872, forwarding Estimate No 220 dated 23rd idem, of the Estimate amount required to the erection of Kilns, Government, P.W. which I submit for your guidance will have the goodness to forward to that functionary in due course, as your earliest convenience.

I am to remain
Sir
Your Most Obedt. Servant
Superintending Engineer

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, FORT SAINT GEORGE.

THE HUMBLE MEMORIAL OF SUPERVISOR P. ANNATHORAY PUTHER, LATELY IN CHARGE OF THE GOVERNMENT CHUNAM KILNS AT MOOLAKOTHALUM AT MADRAS.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your Memorialist has recieved from Lieut. Colonel J. Goddard, R. E. ExecutiveEngineer Presidency, the Memorandum of the Chief Engineer, Department of Public Works, No. 226. dated 22nd August 1872, directing the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, pending further investigation, to call upon Memorialist to account for the short out-turn of chunam from unslaked lime, supplied by Memorialist, when in charge of Government Lime Kilns at Madras, 9 parahs only forthcoming at a cost of 4 Rupees, whereas 14 parahs can now be delivered at a charge of only Rs. 3-8-0, and also to account for the fact that Memorialist's books, while he was in charge of the Lime Kilns at Madras, shew that he was in the habit of using 6¼ parahs of charcoal to burn the same quantity of lime that is now effectually burnt with 4 parahs.

2. That your Memorialist must apologise for the delay which has occured in the submissison of the present Memorial which has been owing to circumstances over which he could exercise no control. In the first place, your Memorialist was struck down with an attack of Dengue which prostrated him for two weeks, and second, your Memorialist had to collect the necessary data for basing his explanation of the circumstances which have been most grossly distorted and misrepresented to Government, and he trusts that indulgent consideration will be accorded to him in consequence of these circumstances.

3. That Lieut. Col. Goddard having been pleased, previous to the Memorandum of the Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, quoted above, to address a letter, to the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, on the subject alluded to, your Memorialist solicits permission to refer in the first instance to that letter before proceeding to afford the information required, more especially as that letter was not submitted to Government with the explanation which Memorialist afforded Lieut. Col. Goddard relative to certain matters in respect of which questions had been put to Memorialist by that officer, copy of these questions and the replies thereto, is hereto annexed.

Vide Appendix marked I.

That in the letter* alluded to dated 10th August 1872, No. 1200, Lieut. Col. Goddard states ;—

*Copy enclosed marked II.

A. That the high charge of lime from the Government Kilns to the Public Works in Saint Thomas' Mount was, as Captain Meade, Executive Engineer, Mount Range, Chingleput District alleges, one reason why the Barrack Estimate exceeded the sanctioned amount.

B. That the chunam supplied to the Public Works at Saint Thomas' Mount, was not properly burnt on account of a sufficient quantity of charcoal not having been used.

C. That para. 10 of G. O. No. 539, dated 28th Februry 1872, notes that the unslaked shell supplied to the Mount Buildings at Rs. 4 for a quantity, which when slaked should have turned out 12 parahs, only gave an out-turn of 9 parahs ; because sufficient charcoal had not been used in burning it, and that the Mount Range paid for the 9 parahs the price due for 12.

D. That he personally, carefully experimented in Memorialist's presence on the quantity of charcoal required for a Kiln in fair weather and found that 4 parahs per Kiln turn out the most perfect lime possible; that lime burnt with 4 parahs leave no residue whatever when slaked, and results in fully double the cubic space occupied by it previously.

E. That this leads Lieut. Col. Goddard to report that Memorialist has been guilty of laying before him false accounts of the Chunam Kiln Works, by means of which he roughly computes that Rs. 8,000 or Rs. 12,000 had been lost to Government during the last 14 months, and that he has been strengthened in his suspicions of irregularities by a Petition, the writer of which he has in vain endeavoured to obtain any clue to.

F. That in order to become fully acquainted with the subject he removed Memorialist from, and placed Mr. Overseer Francis in charge of the Kilns ; that by so doing he ascertained that the charcoal was received from the Contractor by a Conicopillay named Sabapathy Moodelly who was formerly in the service of that Contractor Somoo Chetty, that thus the Contractor was enabled to supply indiscriminately, good and bad materials, which were not sifted, according to the terms of agreement : that Memorialist did not grant receipt for the charcoal received and depended entirely on the entries of the Conicopillay's books unsupported by any voucher whatsoever.

G. That the entries in Memorialist's books to the effect that 6¼ parahs of charcoal are supplied to burn a Kiln charge is " a most positive fraudulence" and that on enquiry of the Head lime burner, Conicopillay &c. they one and all stated that they used 4½ or 5 parahs only, and no more for each Kiln.

H. That there is a general office rumour to the effect that Memorialist was in some way or other connected with the charcoal Contractors, and interested in their welfare ; but that he had no tangible evidence, though morally convinced of the fact : that he is unable to make up his mind to the belief that Memorialist permitted the irregularities through ignornace or carelessness ; that it is simply impossible to come to any other conclusion than that he connived at the Contactors' proceedings ; that the accounts have been falsified and Government have been put to loss.

4. That your Memorialist will now address himself to refute the statements made in Lieut. Col.Goddard's letter to the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, and to afford the information called for in the Chief Engineer's Memo. cited above.

5. With regard to the allegation made by Lieut. Col. Goddard in Statement marked **A**, your Memorialist submits that for a Building such as the Artillery Barracks in the Mount Range, estimated to cost in all about 2½ lacs of Rupees, the cost of chunam would be at least about 30,000 Rs. Of this only 6,000 Rs. worth or ⅕th was supplied from the Government Kilns, the remaining ⅘ths were apparently procured from the market or elsewhere, so that it is not possible that the Barrack Works exceeded the sanctioned amount, bacause of the high charge of lime, supplied from the Government Kilns. The excess of cost of these Barracks over the sanctioned amount, is due to other causes as is apparent from para 15 of G. O. No. 539 dated 20th Feby. 1872, in which the range officer is censured for irregularities, which have been the real cause of such excess of expenditure. Lieut. Col. Goddard was therefore wholly unjustified in making the statement alluded to above. Your Memorialist cannot find any reasonable grounds for supposing that the Burnt Shells supplied to the Mount Range by the Government Kilns did yield a short out-turn unless indeed it be owing to Lieut. Col. Goddard's own arrangements, as will be presently shewn.

6. In the Inspection Report of Overseer Winfred who was in charge of the Moolakothalum Government Chunam Kilns in November 1869, Memorialist finds the following passage. " I " stop off a parah or two, so that there may be a saving in the end of the month. When " Mr. Reynolds left charge of the Kilns, there ought to be in the stock 4765 parahs, but in the " begining of this month there ought to be in the stock 3784 parahs, therefore evidently there " is a large gain. Proceeding at this rate I am almost confident that the loss of 4.700 parahs will " be made good before the month of March." Under this entry Lieutenant Colonel Goddard has written the following words ; " Very good, I am very well satisfied with this statement about the Kiln" that is to say, Lieut Col. Goddard was satisfied with the falsification of accounts which must have occasioned short issue of supplies to the Mount Range from which alone has arisen the cry of short out-turn. Your Memorialist submits that, there is nothing beyond bare allegations to shew that there has been a short out-turn in the supply to the Mount of burnt shells from the Government Kilns, or that there was any excess of cost at all, and in the

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absence of specific information on this point, and proof to shew that the whole of the Government Kiln Chunam was applied for the Barrack Works, for which it was originally supplied, without having been replaced by chunam purchased in the local market, it is impossible for any person to prefer the charge Lieut. Col. Goddard has made against Memorialist when in charge of the Government Kilns.

7. That with regard to the allegation made by Lieut Col. Goddard in statement **B** your Memorialist submits that that Officer does not adduce any grounds in support thereof. There is nothing to shew that the lime supplied had not sufficiently been burnt. Short out-turn is not always owing to insufficient burning ; it is owing to the mode of slaking, and to the mode of measuring. Unskilful slaking will always cause short out-turn of Chunam. Thus for instance, if excess of water be used, the out-turn will be smaller than the normal quantity, and this is very frequently the case when new hands are put to this kind of work. On the other hand, only those people who are attached to Kilns understand the correct method of measuring Chunam while there is a peculiar knack which, if interested parties are allowed to adopt, can be used either way for the benefit of the supplier or receiver. Thus when filling the parah an undue degree of pressure will be used and thus the receiver will obtain a larger quantity than the supplier bargained to give. On the other hand a covetous seller will so manage as to dexterously fill the parah with the smallest quantity possible, thrown in as loosely as possible. There is therefore nothing to prove that either of these two causes, viz. bad slaking and bad measurement have not operated in producing the short out-turn complained against, or that the burnt shells from the Government Kilns were fairly treated. Your Memorialist submits that the grave irregularities which were practiced at the Mount Range afford reasonable ground for supposing that the Government Kiln burnt shells were not fairly treated.

8. That in the allegation contained in Statement **C**, Lieut Col. Goddard anticipates one of the points on which the Chief Engineer requires information. With reference to this matter Memorialist begs to state that unslaked burnt shell was supplied by Memorialist to the Mount Range at Rs. 3½ and not Rs. 4 as stated by Lieut. Col. Goddard, and the Chief Engineer's Memorandum. By the Books of the Presidency Range Office it will be observed that the former and not the latter amount was charged and billed for, and it is a peice of gross misrepresentation when it is stated that the higher charge of 4 Rs. was made by the Government Kiln Department for the lime supplied to the Mount Range ; the excess of 8 annas your Memorialist believes is the cart hire paid by the Mount Range, with which the Government Kiln Department has nothing to do. Your Memorialist will furtheron advert to the charge of short out-turn, and will now proceed to the next charge made by Lieut. Col. Goddard.

9. With reference to the allegation made in statement **D**, by Lieut. Col. Goddard, your Memorialist submits that that officer is not correct in stating that he " *personally carefully experimented on the quantity of charcoal required for a Kiln in fair weather in the presence of Memorialist.*" That on the 2nd July 1872, Memorialist was present with Lieut. Col. Goddard and Overseer Francis at the Chunam Kilns, when a Kiln was charged and 5¼ parahs of charcoal were used to burn the raw shells, and it was agreed that the shells should be slaked on the 3rd ; but other business requiring Lieut. Col. Goddard's attendance elsewhere he agreed to the slaking being done the next day, viz., the 4th, and in Memorialist's presence at the Kilns ; this however was not done, and Lieut. Col. Goddard's man, Overseer, S. Francis took a portion of the burnt shells, and unauthorizedly, although the said Kiln was a subject of special experiment, slaked the same ; but finding that the result did not meet his requirements, for he was Lieut Col. Goddard's prompter in the matter, he brought a parah of well crushed, and well compressed shells, and slaked it in the presence of Lieut. Col. Goddard and Memorialist, at the Range Office, with apparent good results. But Memorialist then remonstrated with Lieut. Col. Goddard and pointed out that in order to give Lieut. Col. Goddard's experiment and the old system a fair trial. he should conduct the experiment in Memorialist's presence and at the Kilns ; but Lieut. Col. Goddard peremptorily refused to carry out the experiments which he had himself originally proposed, alleging as his reason, that he could not wait at the Kilns on Memorialist's account, while Memorialist at the same time noticed that Lieut. Col. Goddard was in the habit of daily visiting the Kilns, in order to discover some means to establish something to the prejudice of Memorialist's interests. That Memorialist on making enquiries, considering himself en-

E. That this leads Lieut. Col. Goddard to report that Memorialist has been guilty of laying before him false accounts of the Chunam Kiln Works, by means of which he roughly computes that Rs. 8,000 or Rs. 12,000 had been lost to Government during the last 14 months, and that he has been strengthened in his suspicions of irregularities by a Petition, the writer of which he has in vain endeavoured to obtain any clue to.

F. That in order to become fully acquainted with the subject he removed Memorialist from, and placed Mr. Overseer Francis in charge of the Kilns ; that by so doing he ascertained that the charcoal was received from the Contractor by a Conicopillay named Sabapathy Moodelly who was formerly in the service of that Contractor Somoo Chetty, that thus the Contractor was enabled to supply indiscriminately, good and bad materials, which were not sifted, according to the terms of agreement : that Memorialist did not grant receipt for the charcoal received and depended entirely on the entries of the Conicopillay's books unsupported by any voucher whatsoever.

G. That the entries in Memorialist's books to the effect that 6¼ parahs of charcoal are supplied to burn a Kiln charge is " a most positive fraudulence" and that on enquiry of the Head lime burner, Conicopillay &c. they one and all stated that they used 4½ or 5 parahs only, and no more for each Kiln.

H. That there is a general office rumour to the effect that Memorialist was in some way or other connected with the charcoal Contractors, and interested in their welfare ; but that he had no tangible evidence, though morally convinced of the fact : that he is unable to make up his mind to the belief that Memorialist permitted the irregularities through ignornace or carelessness ; that it is simply impossible to come to any other conclusion than that he connived at the Contactors' proceedings ; that the accounts have been falsified and Government have been put to loss.

4. That your Memorialist will now address himself to refute the statements made in Lieut. Col.Goddard's letter to the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, and to afford the information called for in the Chief Engineer's Memo. cited above.

5. With regard to the allegation made by Lieut. Col. Goddard in Statement marked **A**. your Memorialist submits that for a Building such as the Artillery Barracks in the Mount Range, estimated to cost in all about 2½ lacs of Rupees, the cost of chunam would be at least about 30,000 Rs. Of this only 6,000 Rs. worth or ⅕th was supplied from the Government Kilns, the remaining ⅘ths were apparently procured from the market or elsewhere. so that it is not possible that the Barrack Works exceeded the sanctioned amount, bacause of the high charge of lime, supplied from the Government Kilns. The excess of cost of these Barracks over the sanctioned amount, is due to other causes as is apparent from para 15 of G. O. No. 539 dated 20th Feby. 1872, in which the range officer is censured for irregularities, which have been the real cause of such excess of expenditure. Lieut. Col. Goddard was therefore wholly unjustified in making the statement alluded to above. Your Memorialist cannot find any reasonable grounds for supposing that the Burnt Shells supplied to the Mount Range by the Government Kilns did yield a short out-turn unless indeed it be owing to Lieut. Col. Goddard's own arrangements, as will be presently shewn.

6. In the Inspection Report of Overseer Winfred who was in charge of the Moolakothalum Government Chunam Kilns in November 1869, Memorialist finds the following passage. " I " stop off a parah or two, so that there may be a saving in the end of the month. When " Mr. Reynolds left charge of the Kilns, there ought to be in the stock 4765 parahs, but in the " begining of this month there ought to be in the stock 3784 parahs, therefore evidently there " is a large gain. Proceeding at this rate I am almost confident that the loss of 4.700 parahs will " be made good before the month of March." Under this entry Lieutenant Colonel Goddard has written the following words ; " Very good, I am very well satisfied with this statement about the Kiln" that is to say, Lieut Col. Goddard was satisfied with the falsification of accounts which must have occasioned short issue of supplies to the Mount Range from which alone has arisen the cry of short out-turn. Your Memorialist submits that, there is nothing beyond bare allegations to shew that there has been a short out-turn in the supply to the Mount of burnt shells from the Government Kilns, or that there was any excess of cost at all, and in the

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absence of specific information on this point, and proof to shew that the whole of the Government Kiln Chunam was applied for the Barrack Works, for which it was originally supplied, without having been replaced by chunam purchased in the local market, it is impossible for any person to prefer the charge Lieut. Col. Goddard has made against Memorialist when in charge of the Government Kilns.

7. That with regard to the allegation made by Lieut Col. Goddard in statement **B** your Memorialist submits that that Officer does not adduce any grounds in support thereof. There is nothing to shew that the lime supplied had not sufficiently been burnt. Short out-turn is not always owing to insufficient burning ; it is owing to the mode of slaking, and to the mode of measuring. Unskilful slaking will always cause short out-turn of Chunam. Thus for instance, if excess of water be used, the out-turn will be smaller than the normal quantity, and this is very frequently the case when new hands are put to this kind of work. On the other hand, only those people who are attached to Kilns understand the correct method of measuring Chunam while there is a peculiar knack which, if interested parties are allowed to adopt, can be used either way for the benefit of the supplier or receiver. Thus when filling the parah an undue degree of pressure will be used and thus the receiver will obtain a larger quantity than the supplier bargained to give. On the other hand a covetous seller will so manage as to dexterously fill the parah with the smallest quantity possible, thrown in as loosely as possible. There is therefore nothing to prove that either of these two causes, viz. bad slaking and bad measurement have not operated in producing the short out-turn complained against, or that the burnt shells from the Government Kilns were fairly treated. Your Memorialist submits that the grave irregularities which were practiced at the Mount Range afford reasonable ground for supposing that the Government Kiln burnt shells were not fairly treated.

8. That in the allegation contained in Statement **C**, Lieut Col. Goddard anticipates one of the points on which the Chief Engineer requires information. With reference to this matter Memorialist begs to state that unslaked burnt shell was supplied by Memorialist to the Mount Range at Rs. 3½ and not Rs. 4 as stated by Lieut. Col. Goddard, and the Chief Engineer's Memorandum. By the Books of the Presidency Range Office it will be observed that the former and not the latter amount was charged and billed for, and it is a peice of gross misrepresentation when it is stated that the higher charge of 4 Rs. was made by the Government Kiln Department for the lime supplied to the Mount Range ; the excess of 8 annas your Memorialist believes is the cart hire paid by the Mount Range, with which the Government Kiln Department has nothing to do. Your Memorialist will furtheron advert to the charge of short out-turn, and will now proceed to the next charge made by Lieut. Col. Goddard.

9. With reference to the allegation made in statement **D**, by Lieut. Col. Goddard, your Memorialist submits that that officer is not correct in stating that he " *personally carefully experimented on the quantity of charcoal required for a Kiln in fair weather in the presence of Memorialist.*" That on the 2nd July 1872, Memorialist was present with Lieut. Col. Goddard and Overseer Francis at the Chunam Kilns, when a Kiln was charged and 5¼ parahs of charcoal were used to burn the raw shells, and it was agreed that the shells should be slaked on the 3rd ; but other business requiring Lieut. Col. Goddard's attendance elsewhere he agreed to the slaking being done the next day, viz., the 4th, and in Memorialist's presence at the Kilns ; this however was not done, and Lieut. Col. Goddard's man, Overseer, S. Francis took a portion of the burnt shells, and unauthorizedly, although the said Kiln was a subject of special experiment, slaked the same ; but finding that the result did not meet his requirements, for he was Lieut Col. Goddard's prompter in the matter, he brought a parah of well crushed, and well compressed shells, and slaked it in the presence of Lieut. Col. Goddard and Memorialist, at the Range Office, with apparent good results. But Memorialist then remonstrated with Lieut. Col. Goddard and pointed out that in order to give Lieut. Col. Goddard's experiment and the old system a fair trial. he should conduct the experiment in Memorialist's presence and at the Kilns ; but Lieut. Col. Goddard peremptorily refused to carry out the experiments which he had himself originally proposed, alleging as his reason, that he could not wait at the Kilns on Memorialist's account, while Memorialist at the same time noticed that Lieut. Col. Goddard was in the habit of daily visiting the Kilns, in order to discover some means to establish something to the prejudice of Memorialist's interests. That Memorialist on making enquiries, considering himself en-

titled to all the information possible, ascertained from Ramalingum Moodelly and Chinnien the former a Superintendent and the latter a Peon employed at the Kilns, that Overseer Francis had filled the parah brought to the Range Office with crushed and compressed shells in order to establish good results in favor of the experiments; that these two parties reiterated this statement at the Range Office in the presence of Overseer Francis and the Range Head Account, Sabapathy Moodelly and Teroognanum Moodelly and others, and in consequence these men were dismissed by Overseer Francis within a fortnight afterwards. That it will be observed that in his statement **D**, Lieut. Col. Goddard avers that by the experiment "*personally and carefully conducted in the presence of Memorialist,*" he found that 4 parahs per kiln had turned out "the most perfect lime posssble" and yet at this very experiment he had used 5¼ and not 4 parahs of charcoal. How Lieut. Col. Goddard arrived at the conclusion mentioned in his statement marked **D**, is beyond comprehension, and what is still more astonishing is that in his letter to the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division, No. 1284 dated 19th August 1872, he states that "*he has every reason to believe that 3 to 3½ parahs of charcoals in fair weather would be ample.*" He has certainly not stated the real facts of the case, and Memorialist submits that his statements which are apparently made at random, cannot be relied on or entertained. In reference to Memorialist's answer to question 3 in document marked (I) Lieut. Col. Goddard in presence of Memorialist used 5¼ and 4½ parahs respectively to two full Kilns of raw shells. In neither case were the whole of the charges of each of these Kilns drawn out and slaked in Memorialist's and Lieut. Col. Goddard's presence, nor did Lieut. Col. Goddard witness the slaking of the two parahs of burnt shells drawn out of these Kilns, and taken to the office for that purpose, for he was at that time laid up with the Dengue; he only saw the result of the parah taken out of the Kiln charged with 5¼ parahs of charcoal and not that with 4½ so that he has not ascertained by fair experiment whether the system of using 6¼ parahs is correct or otherwise.

Copy enclosed marked III.

10. That your Memorialist submits that in determining what should be the correct proportion of chunam that should be realised from slaking burnt shells, the entire charge of a Kiln and not parts or parcels thereof should be taken into consideration, for if only a part be taken into calculation, the results will not be constant, and thus false data will be arrived at; for the shells at the bottom of Kilns in the process of cremation are renderered brittle and are therefore crushed and rendered more compact by the pressure of the superincumbent mass, in consequence of which a parah of burnt shells taken from the lowest stratum of the Kilns will weigh and yeild more than a parah taken from the upper stratum, consequently a parah of the former would yield more chunam than a parah of the latter. It would therefore not be fair to arrive at any conclusion from the results of slaking a parah taken from one or other of the strata of Burnt shells the complete and entire contents of a Kiln should be slaked at the Kiln, and this alone can give a fair average, and even this is subject to climatic contingencies; thus for instance if a favorable wind be blowing the shells will be better burnt than when such wind does not blow. That the experience of the Department during the 5 years Memorialist has been connected with the Kilns as well as the records of his predecessors in charge prove that 50 parahs of burnt shells is the normal out-turn of a charge of 20 parahs of Raw Shells, that is provided 6¼ parahs of charcoal be used for their cremation, and that if a less quantity be used the result will not be in this proportion. Your Memorialist requests that the Books connected with the stock accounts of the Government Kilns may be examined in verification of this.

11. In the Statement under notice Lieut. Col. Goddard alleges that lime burnt with 4 parahs per Kiln leaves *no residue whatever*. This is palpably incorrect and will be admitted as such by every practical man. Your Memerialist submits that Lieut. Col. Goddard should be called upon to state whether in the experiments instituted by him from the 26th August to 16th September 1872 he found shells burnt with 4 parahs of charcoal left no residue whatever. By enquiry on the spot, Memorialist has ascertained that on the 14th September 1872, when an experiment was instituted by Lieut. Col. Goddard with 5 parahs of charcoal, 1½ parahs of half Burnt shells remained after the slaking and that when 4 parahs were used, 2 parahs of half burnt shells remained after slaking. In the whole experience of the Public Works Department through the length and breadth of India, it has never yet been known that shells, when burnt and slaked properly, leave no residuum. Lieut. Col. Goddard's

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statement is extravagant and therefore unreliable; it is unsupported by fact or the experience of the Department and therefore not credible; it is not even countenanced by his own experiments and therefore most untrustworthy.

12. This absence of residue which Lieut. Col. Goddard alleges he found leads him, he says, in his Statement marked **E** to the painful necessity of reporting that Memorialist has been guilty of laying before him false accounts of the chunam Kiln works. How Lieut. Col. Goddard comes to this conclusion from premises that are utterly untenable, your Memorialist cannot say. If Lieut. Col. Goddard means that your Memorialist did use 6¼ parahs, whereas he should have used 4, your Memorialist submits that this cannot be falsifying accounts, provided that the 6¼ parahs were *bona fide* used to burn each Kiln charge. If Lieut. Col. Goddard, maintains that 6¼ parahs were not used, and that a less quantity than 4 which he says he found to turn out "the most perfect lime possible" was used, your Memorialist submits that Lieut. Col. Goddard is bound in the discharge of his duty, to bring positive evidence in substantiation of this charge. Your Memorialist submits that from August 1867, upto the date of his suspension about 6.000 Rupees worth of burnt shells was supplied to the Mount Range, whilst about 1,25,000 Rupees worth of burnt shells was supplied to the Railway, Municipality, and other Departmental works, throughout the Presidency Range, but no complaints have been received from all these Departments on the out-turn of the shells from the Kilns under Memorialist's charge, which would certainly have been the case had the shells been insufficiently burnt, and it is only from the Mount Range that the cry of short out-turn is heard, which is evidently a cry made to divert attention from the grave mistakes and irregularities perpetrated by that Range.

13. Lieut. Col. Goddard maintains that the burnt shells supplied from the Kilns under Memorialist's charge were not sufficiently burnt, and he further maintains that 4 parahs of Charcoal, turn out "the most perfect lime possible." In the 9th para of his letter No. 1200 dated 10th August 1872, he says, "I called upon the head lime burner, Conicopillay &c.. who "were at the lime Kilns, for explanation, they one and all stated that they used 4½ or 5 parahs "only and no more for each Kiln." Then according to Lieut. Col. Goddard's own shewing a more than sufficient quantity of Charcoal, was actually used for each Kiln and therefore it cannot be said as in the second para of his letter under notice that there is "no doubt the chunam "was not properly burnt on account of an insufficient quantity of charcoal having been used in burning."

14. Your Memorialist begs to state that in 1866 he was put in charge of the Moolakothalum Kilns and that he then followed without question the practice that had previously obtained and which was recognised as the correct course, viz., the use of 6¼ parahs of charcoal for each charge of raw shells. If the accounts of the Government Kilns for the period preceding Memorialist's taking charge of the Kilns and subsequent to his transfer to Tanjore be referred to, it will be unmistakeably proved that 6¼ parahs were invariably used for a charge of raw shells. That besides, every month the accounts were submitted to Lieut. Col Goddard in which 6¼ parahs of charcoal were uniformly entered against each charge of raw shells. That had Memorialist caused any innovation or had he fraudulently increased the quantity of charcoal it was Lieut. Col. Goddard's bounden duty to have pointed out to your Memorialist the same and to have charged him therewith, and had him tried for misappropriation of public property; but after 5 years with the work under his immediate supervision,—his eyes suddenly become opened by a pseudeonymous petition, the writer of which he has been unable to discover, though he made every effort to obtain a clue to him. During these 5 years on all occasions Lieut. Col. Goddard inspected the various processes connected with the operations of burning shells and frequently without any notice whatever called and inspected the working of the Kilns, while he regularly filled in the several half yearly returns during that time, and yet he now charges Memorialist with *falsification* of accounts, though previously and subsequently on Memorialist being transferred to Tanjore, the same quantity of charcoal per charge of raw shells had been invariably used without challenge. Lieut. Col. Goddard would apparently desire to shew that irregularities were

committed by Memorialist only during his absence in Europe, because he confines himself to 14 months' transactions; but he has evidently lost sight of the important fact that previously when he was in charge, exactly the same quantity of charcoal was used and if it was irregular for Memorialist to use 6¼ parahs of charcoal for each charge of raw shells during Lieut. Col. Goddard's absence, it was equally irregular during the time he was previously in charge, and if Lieut. Col. Goddard did not during the four long years previous to his departure to England, consider that Memorialist was doing wrong in using 6¼ parahs for a charge of raw shells he cannot now allege that the use of that same quantity during his absence is a fraudulent act.

15. Lieut. Col. Goddard quite forgets that in 1869 when certain malversations of a Mr. Reynolds who was then in charge of the Kilns under Overseer Winfred was brought to notice, he asked Memorialist, who was at that time at Madras on privilege leave from Tanjore, to be present with him at the Kilns, (Vide Appendix No. IV.) because he had confidence in Memorialist's past experience. On that occasion 6¼ parahs of charcoal were used for burning a charge of raw shells, and Lieut. Col. Goddard was perfectly satisfied that that quantity of charcoal was actually required for one charge, and from that date, viz., 16th October 1869 to 10th April 1870, a period during which Memorialist was not in charge and during which Lieut. Col. Goddard was personally responsible for the expenditure of charcoal, he (Lieut. Col. Goddard) accepted, as established by his own experiment as well as by his previous experience, 6¼ parahs as the correct quantity of charcoal for burning a charge of raw shells, and when on the 10th April 1870, Memorialist was retransferred from Tanjore to Madras and reappointed to the charge of the Kilns, he simply used the same quantity which Lieut Col. Goddard had by experiment ascertained to be the normal quantity, and which for one year previously had under his immediate orders been regularly used. Memorialist therefore submits whether Lieut. Col. Goddard is at all justified in reporting that Memorialist has heen guilty of laying before him false accounts of the Chunam Kiln Work.

16. That with regard to the allegations made by Lieut. Col. Goddard in statement marked **F**. Memorialist begs to state that the system in force for receiving charcoal during the time that Memorialist was in charge of the Kilns is the same as that which existed previously, and identical with that which was used subsequent to Memorialist's relief in 1869. That a copy of the contract or of the clause which requires that Charcoal should be sifted before being handed over was not furnished to the Government Kiln Department, nor are any special instructions on record in that Deparment as to the method or manner in which Charcoal should be received from the Contractors. Your Memorialist begs to state that he followed the system which he found existing at the time he took charge of the Kilns, which was to examine each cart and ascertain whether its average quality was equal to the sample charcoal, and if so it was accepted, otherwise it was rejected.

17. That it has never been the practice for the Supervisor to grant receipts for the charcoal supplied by the Contractors but that the Conicopillays who are responsible for the weighing, counting or measuring of supplies received from Contractors. or others entered in the books, the receipts of charcoal, granting to the Contractors a note of the quantity taken over. Your Memorialist cannot understand what Lieut. Col. Goddard means by stating that Memorialist depended entirely on the entries in the Conicopillays' books "*unsupported by any voucher whatever.*" Your Memorialist would submit whether according to existing practice in Government Departments the receiving party has vouchers to support receipts, it is the supplying party who receives from the receiving party the necessary voucher to support his bills for the supply made, the only vouchers as between the supplying and receiving parties are the Conicopillay's books. This had always been the practice previously and is still the practice even at the present time and your Memorialist requests that Lieut. Col. Goddard may be called upon to produce the vouchers other than those contained in the Concopillay's books, and the receipt notes given by the Concopillay to the Contractors upon which he has depended since Memorialist's suspension for the verification of the receipts of charcoal at the Government Kilns.

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18. Lieut. Col. Goddard would make it appear in the statement marked **F** that inefficient charcoal has been received by memorialist, and that this was done through the agency of a Conicopillay, whom Memorialist entertained. Lieut. Col. Goddard states in the 7th para of his letter under notice. "I ascertained that the charcoal was received from the Contractors by a Co-"nicopillay named Sabaputhy Moodelly, who was formerly in the service of the charcoal Contrac-"tor, and that this enabled the Contractor, to supply indiscriminately bad and good material." "Your Memorialist submits that at the time of the entertainment of Sabapathy Moodelly, Memorialist knew that he was formerly in the service of Somoo Chetty but at that time Somoo Chetty was not a Contractor for the supply of charcoal and never had been before a Contractor for the supply of charcoal and therefore it was not possible for Memorialist to know whether Somoo Chetty was going to enter the field or would hereafter be a Contractor for this supply ; in fact Somoo Chetty had ceased at that time to be Contractor for the general supply to the department, and Sabapathy Moodelly having been thrown out of employment in consequence, your Memorialist believed that he was securing the services of an efficient man. The fact of Sabaputhy Moodelly having been once in the employ of Somoo Chetty, does not any more lead to the conclusion that he would necessarily favor the interests of his old master, as the fact of his being a Conicopillay under government, leads to the conclusion that he would injure the interests of all others, for the benefit of his present master. The present contractor for the supply of charcoal to the Government Chunam Kilns is Veerasawmy Naidoo, and not Somoo Chetty, whose tender had been rejected, and if Veerasawmy Naidoo and Somoo Chetty afterwards formed any commercial connection with each other that circumstance cannot it is respectfully submitted, throw any suspicion on the integrity of the Conicopillay as a Government servant. It is unfair to question the honesty of a public servant, without positive proof of dishonesty, and it is perfectly unjustifiable to deal in unfounded aspersions.

19. Lieut. Col Goddard would make it appear that the Contractor supplied good and bad materials indiscriminately. In the statement* hereto attached he shows that there has been a loss to Government of Rupees 8,302-10-6 by the receipt of mixed charcoal. Memorialist begs to state that Lieut. Col. Goddard is quite unjustified in the calculation by which he arrives at this alleged great loss to Government. The stock of charcoal received in 1871-72 and during two months of 1872-73, aggregated 10,052 parahs, at one stroke of his pen Lieut. Col. Goddard reduces this to 5,026 parahs which he assumes and merely assumes to be the quantity of *Sifted Charcoal*, that would have been found therein, but your Memorialist submits, that unless Lieut. Col. Goddard can prove that he had given Memorialist specific orders to govern the receipts of charcoal tendered by Contractors, or that there were rules during Memorialist's incumbency which required that the charcoal should be *sifted* before being received or unless Lieut. Col. Goddard can prove that he at any time during Memorialist's incumbency examined the charcoal received by your Memorialist, and found that sifted charcoal existed in the proportion of 1 to 2 in such receipts, he has no right whatever to reduce the receipts from 10 052 parrahs to 5 026. Moreover Lieut. Col. Goddard assumes a power of knowledge possessed by no human being, for he values charcoal never seen by him, and received by Memorialist when Lieut. Col. Goddard was in England at half price, and while he does this now, he yet gave a clear receipt for the Chunam Kiln to Captain Hunter when he relieved that officer in May last. If the charcoal was then such as he now values it to be, he should have framed his receipts accordingly, and brought to notice the condition of charcoal ; that having failed to do so, it is submitted that he has now no ground whatever for preferring the charge he has, more especially as he cannot plead ignorance of the business, having been previously 5 years in charge, and having had intimate acquaintance with the Kiln transactions. Moreover Lieut. Col. Goddard does not in any part of his letter say whether the stock on hand is equal to the sealed pattern or not.

Marked V.

20. It is however necessary that Memorialist should here observe that it is not possible for charcoal when stored in large quantities to retain the shape or size of the pieces originally supplied ; the brittle nature of charcoal will in itself be sufficient to satisfy any practical man that when large quantities of it are received and stored into godowns, the pieces of charcoal are ne-

cessarily broken by the very process of storing, and not only so, but by the constant shifting occasioned by the removal of charcoal for feeding the Kilns; besides in long storing the superincumbent weight of a heap of charcoal, will crush the lower layers, but though the pieces of charcoal may be thus reduced in size, the weight will be the same and the efficiency will remain unaltered. Lieut. Col. Goddard may therefore have found the charcoal in store much crushed. But by his own shewing, as will be seen hereafter, this charcoal was not inefficient. Long experience has shewn that small pieces of charcoal are more efficient in burning shells than large, for they can be more equally distributed, filling the cavities and interstices among the shells, coming more in actual contact with them, and effecting the most complete cremation, thereby ensuring a proper out-turn of burnt shells. Further more it is not to the advantage of Contractors to supply charcoal in small pieces, for as this article is received by measurement and not by weight at the government Kilns, it follows as a matter of necessity, that if charcoal be supplied in small pieces, a larger quantity in weight will have to be supplied and when charcoal is supplied in large lumps it has to be broken into smaller pieces before it can be used in the Kilns.

21. Lieutenant Colonel Goddard has been pleased to designate the charcoal left in store by Memorialist "as unsifted inferior stuff," "as mere powder unfit for burning" as "mixed charcoal" and yet by this very charcoal he obtained, according to his own admissions most excellent results. Your Memorialist has been informed that between the 26th August and 16th September last, Lieut. Col. Goddard instituted experiments to ascertain the quality of charcoal required for a Kiln charge of raw shells, and from these experiments it appears that the charcoal was not inefficient. If the charcoal were inefficient the results obtained would not have been realised, and your Memorialist therefore submits that Lieut. Col. Goddard is not justified in valuing the charcoal in store at half price.

22. With regard to the out-turn from Burnt shells, Memorialist begs to observe that when Captain J. N. Hunter, R. E. Executive Engineer, lately in charge of the Presidency Range was appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, he came with Captain A. R. Edgcome R. E. to the Government Chunam Kilns, and in Memorialist's presence instituted an experiment to ascertain the precise out-turn of Chunam from a given quantity of burnt shells, a certain quantity of burnt shells was ordered to be taken out from one of the Kilns ignited the previous day, and slaked, and the result was that a parah yielded 2¼ times as much Chunam and on being properly sifted yielded 2⅛th times as much. This Captain Hunter did as he wished to ascertain whether the yield of Chunam from the Government burnt shells was such as described in G. O. No. 539 dated 28th February 1872 and both the abovenamed officers were convinced that such was not the case. Memorialist however at the time represented that the fairest way of testing the out-turn of the Kilns was to slake the contents of a whole Kiln when a proper average would be ascertained. In the experiments alluded to above, Lieut. Col. Goddard on the 14th September last used 4 parahs of what he calls "Mount charcoal" to a charge of 20 parahs of raw shells, and he used the same quantity of "*Ordinary charcoal*" that is charcoal left by Memorialist in stock, for a Kiln similarly charged; the result was that the former yielded 42 parahs of burnt shells and 74 of slaked lime and the latter 40 parahs of burnt shells and 76 of slaked lime. the percentage of wastage being the same in both instances viz., 2⅔rds per cent, this experiment proves that the ordinary charcoal is superior to the Mount charcoal, as it gave a larger quantity of lime. Again on the 12th September, 6¼ parahs of charcoal were used for 20 parahs of raw shells; this gave an out-turn of 44 parahs of burnt shells or 95 parahs of lime at the rate of 2⅛th parahs of Chunam per parah of burnt shell which was the out-turn realised by Captain Hunter as stated above. Again on the 14th September five parahs of charcoal were used to a charge of 20 parahs of raw shells which yielded 41 parahs of burnt shells and 91 parahs of Chunam, shewing thereby that 6¼ parahs of charcoal produce a larger quantity of burnt shells and also of Chunam. Your Memorialist trusts that it will be thus evident that he did not falsify his accounts by entering therein 6¼ parahs for each charge of 20 parahs of burnt shell and that 6¼ parahs of charcoal is the proper quantity for each Kiln.

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23. Having thus proved that 6¼ parahs of charcoal was the quantity always used in the Government Chunam Kilns, previous to Memorialist being in charge thereof, and also subsequently after his removal to Tanjore, and the experiments by Lieut. Col. Goddard having proved that that quantity produces the largest amount of chunam from one charge of raw shells, your Memorialist submits that the charge against him by Lieut. Col. Goddard of having occasioned Government loss to the extent of 8,000 or 12,000 Rupees, is false.

24. With regard to the allegations made in Statement **C**, that on enquiry of the Head lime burner, Conicopillay, &c., they one and all stated that 4½ or 5 parahs only were used, Memorialist begs to state that there is only one Conicopillay in the Kiln Department, and that the Conicopillay who was employed, when Memorialist was in charge of the Kilns, always stated that 6¼ parahs of charcoal were used. The Conicopillay of whom Lieut. Col. Goddard made his enquiries was not Conicopillay when your Memorialist was in charge of the Kilns, and therefore his testimony is worthless. This man was a mere peon on the establishment, had nothing whatever to do with the measurement of charcoal, or its issue to the Kilns and was specially promoted to meet Mr. Francis's ends. The lime burner was not in a position to judge of the quantity of Charcoal issued to the Kilns, because the Charcoal was removed from the Store Room to the Kilns in Baskets and not in Parahs, and as stated before, a given number of parahs of Charcoal, would require more or less cubic space according to the condition of the Charcoal, so that at one time 6¼ parahs would be conveyed in a less number of Baskets than at another, according as the Charcoal may be more or less crushed. It is thus by at one time seeing a larger and at another a smaller number of Baskets that the lime burner may have been lead to make the statement alluded to above in round numbers. But Memorialist submits that the evidence of neither of the two parties mentioned by Lieut. Col. Goddard in the statement marked **C** can be trusted. It may be urged that private Lime burners use 5 [redacted] parahs of Charcoal to burn one charge, that is 20 parahs of raw shells. Your Memorialist begs to explain that this depends entirely on the system of measuring the Charcoal. In accurate measurement of Charcoal no allowance of any kind whatever is made. The Charcoal in the parah is struck level with the head of the parah. But native lime burners do not follow this system which is termed among them "level parah" It is this cutting down of the Charcoal to the head of the parah that makes the parah in the Government Kiln, smaller in quantity than that used by native lime burners, so that the 5 [redacted] parahs as issued by such lime burners would in reality be equal to [redacted] 6¼ parahs as issued at the Government Kilns. Charcoal is received and issued in the Government Kilns not according to the native practice, but in the case of raw shells this system is observed.

25. With regard to the allegation made by Lieut. Col. Goddard in statement marked **H** that there is an office rumour that Memorialist was connected with the Charcoal Contractors and interested in their welfare, Memorialist begs to state that facts speak for themselves. That according to the orders of Government no Contract is to be renewed without the special sanction of Government, and that on each occasion of a contract expiring, fresh tenders should be called for. That in 1869 the contract of one Parthasardy Naidoo for the supply of Charcoal expired, and that Lieut. Col. Goddard had this contract extended for a period of 2 years ending July 1871 without calling for tenders. The rate at which Charcoal was supplied by this Contractor was Rs. 2-2-5 per parah, whereas the same Parthsardy Naidoo in July 1871, when his extended contract for 2 years expired, offered Captain Hunter who was then Officiating Executive Engineer, Presidency Range to supply Charcoal at Rs. 1-12-11 per parah and that the present Contractor offered at the still lower rate of Rs. 1-10-6 per parah. Thus Lieut. Col. Goddard by not inviting fresh tenders in July 1869 occasioned Government a loss, and put into the pockets of the Contractor a profit of Rs. 8,000. calculating the difference between the old and new contract rates at As. 8, and the quantity of Charcoal supplied on an average per annum at 8 400 parahs or for 2 years 16 800, parahs. In fact Lieut, Col. Goddard is now purchasing from this Parthasarthy Naidoo without cancelling Veerasawmy Naidoo's contract for charcoal for the current use of the Kilns at Madras. With regard to the allegation that your

Memorialist is in some way connected with the Contractors your Memorialist submits that the charcoal received from the Contractor having been found according to the accounts correct, that Lieut. Col. Goddard having given the officer whom he relieved a clear transfer certificatee and the said charcoal having been found efficient, your Memorialist enquires how under such circumstances, Lieut. Col Goddard was at all justified in speaking of rumours, when facts, indisputable facts, speak for themselves in respect to Memorialist's integrity and honesty. Lieut. Col. Goddard states that 859 Rupees worth of charcoal was found deficient in stock, but your Memorialist begs to point out that Overseer Francis, by whom Memorialist was relieved, notified to Lieut. Col. Goddard that he had received over every thing from Memorialist; that Memorialist continued to do duty at Madras from that date 17th June to 10th July 1871, and that not a word was said or witten to Memorialist by Overseer Francis or by Lieut. Col. Goddard relative to this alleged deficiency and your Memorialist submits that he was freed from all responsibility when Overseer Francis reported to Lieut. Col. Goddard that he had taken over the Kiln from Memorialist.

26. That Lieut Col. Goddard would make it appear that chunam is now being sold at the Government Kilns for the first time at 14 parahs per Rs. 3-8. This is not the fact. When charcoal or shell were purchased by contract the former at Rupees 2-2-5 and the latter at Rs. 0-9-7 per parah, burnt shell used to be sold at the Government Kilns at the rate of 6 parahs per $3\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees. This was during Lieut. Col. Goddard's time. That subsequently in 1871 (July) when Lieut. Col. Goddard was on leave and Captain J. N. Hunter was in charge, charcoal was obtained at Rupees 1-10-6 and raw shell at Rupees 0-6-5 per parah. Burnt shell was sold at 7 parahs for Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$, so that Lieut. Col. Goddard cannot say that chunam is being only now sold at the Government Kilns at 14 parahs of slaked lime for $3\frac{1}{2}$ Rs.,— as if this had never been the case before. That the Kiln Department has always found it advantageous to sell slaked shell when charges of Burnt Shell by the intervention of Sunday and holidays were allowed to remain in the Kilns undrawn for one or two days. Because when shells are so kept in the Kilns they become crushed and occupy less space, so that a larger quantity of shell would have to be given away by parah measurements. Therefore the Kiln Department always sold slaked shells on such occasions, and at all other times invariably supplied in the shape of burnt shells. It is no new thing for the Kiln Department to sell slaked lime at $3\frac{1}{2}$ Rs. per 14 parahs. But Memorialist begs here to observe that when Lieut. Col. Goddard says that we now sell 14 parahs slaked lime for $3\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees and have had a profit besides of nearly 1,000 Rs. it would appear as if all the Burnt Shells are now first slaked before being issued. Lieut. Col. Goddard should therefore be called upon to state what quantity of Burnt Shells and slaked lime have respectively been issued since Memorialist has been relieved of charge of the Kilns.

27. With regards to the profit of 1000 Rs. it appears from the statement which Memorialist has obtained from Lieut. Col. Goddard (Vide Appendix No. VI) that from 23 $\frac{1}{16}$ garce of raw shells or 1845 parahs, burnt by 392 parahs of charcoal,—that is at the rate of $4\frac{6}{23}$ parah per charge,—4969 parahs of burnt shell, at the rate of 54 parahs per Kiln, are stated to have been obtained. This Memorialist submits is contrary to fact and to the result of Lieut. Col. Goddard's own experiment. That in the experiments of the 16th September 1872, 4 parahs of charcoal used for a charge of 20 parahs of Raw shells gave an out-turn of 42 parahs of burnt shells; at this rate 1845 parahs of raw shells or 92 Kilns treated with 392 parahs of charcoal at the rate of $4\frac{1}{4}$ parahs can only yield 3824 parahs of Shell, but Lieut. Col. Goddard or rather his Overseer. Mr. Francis, in whom Lieut. Col. Goddard places the most implicit and blind reliance, makes an excess out-turn of 1145 parahs of burnt shells. Now valuing this at 8 annas per parah the cost will be $572\frac{1}{2}$ Rs. which if deducted from Rs. 964-14 6, which Lieut. Col. Goddard shews to be the profit, there will remain only Rs. 392-6-6 as the actual profit; but according to the out-turns of Kilns as worked by Memorialist and his predecssors by using $6\frac{1}{4}$ parahs, the profits realised on 92 Kilns is 480-15-7 as shewn in the annexed statement, (Vide appendix No. VII) so that notwithstanding Lieut. Col. Goddard's use of a smaller quantity of charcoal he is unable to produce a profit equal to that which used to be realised by Memorialist for Government, even though Memorialist used a larger quantity of charcoal. In reality then, Lieut. Col. Goddard is causing a loss

to Government of Rs. 88-9-1 on the out-turn of every 92 Kilns as will be observed from the annexed statement. (Marked VII) Lieut. Col. Goddard or rather his man Mr. Francis would make it appear that he issued 4969 parahs of burnt shells for every 1845 parahs of Raw shells but as this has been proved to be incorrect the works debited with this issue have actually received in each case a less supply of 1145 parahs so that there must have been an actual loss on the works thus supplied.

28. That Lieut. Col. Goddard has been pleased to charge Memorialist with falsification of accounts, with fraud, with causing loss to government, with collusion with Contractors, with connivance with the Conicopillay and other grave and serious charges, but your Memorialist begs respectfully to submit that the whole of these charges are utterly false and unsupported by any facts nor can they possibly be morally or legally brought home to your Memorialist. Your memorialist submits that before he took charge of the Kilns in 1870, the state of the Kilns was in a most deplorable condition in consequence of the malversations of Mr. Reynolds in 1869. This man had used less charcoal while he falsified the accounts by entering in the books that he had used the normal quantity of $6\frac{1}{4}$ parahs but in order that the out-turn of burnt shells may be equal to the out-turn that would result if $6\frac{1}{4}$ parahs were really used, Mr. Reynolds according to the statement in the Inspection report* of Taluq Overseer Winfred, threw 2 or more parahs of raw shells into each charge of the Kilns and thereby caused deficiency in the stock of raw shells of 4.700 parahs, that is stock to the value of Rs. 2 820 (at the rate of 48 Rs per garce) had been issued without being accounted for, and Lieut. Col. Goddard instead of bringing these circumstances to the notice of Government and obtaining sanction for the loss being written off, permitted the books to be falsified in order that this loss may be made good which was done by March 1870. Not only was a less quantity of raw shells issued for each Kiln but the normal quantity of $6\frac{1}{4}$ parahs of charcoal was issued for burning this reduced quantity of raw shells, so that not only was the stock account of raw shells falsified; but an unnecessary expenditure of charcoal was permitted while the government Works and the Public in general received a less quantity of shells as in the case of the Barrack Works at St. Thomas' Mount. Lieut. Col, Goddard not only permitted irregular and incorrect entries in his books but he occasioned a loss to Government of Rs. 7,000 by the procedure he adopted Thus 4.700 parahs of raw shells were found deficient on Mr. Reynolds being dismissed, to make this good. 2 or more parahs were short issued on each Kiln charge, but Lieut Col. Goddard shewed no deficiency in the Kiln's accounts; in other words Lieut. Col. Goddard shewed that he had burnt 4700 parahs the loss occasioned by Mr. Reynolds or 235 Kilns of raw shells; whereas that quantity had never been burnt and could not have been burnt for it was not to be found and therefore the charcoal stated to have been used to burn that quantity at the rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ parahs per charge was never used although shewn in the Kiln Books to have been used. Your Memorialist therefore submits whether Memorialist or Lieut. Col. Goddard has been guilty of keeping incorrect acccunts.

* Extract from Inspection Report enclosed marked IV.

29. That at the present time Mr. Francis is gradually decreasing the out-turn of Burnt Shells and yet Lieut. Col. Goddard, without verifying this out-turn with his own experiment, has remained silent; thereby approving of Mr. Francis' false accounts. Mr. Francis in the accounts for the month of July last shewed an out-turn of 54 parahs of Burnt Shells per Kiln treated with $4\frac{1}{4}$ parahs of charcoal. In the month of August last, Mr. Francis shewed an out-turn of 53 parahs of Burnt Shells per Kiln, treated with the same quantity of charcoal though in that month Lieut. Col. Goddard had ascertained by actual experiment that only 42 parahs were the yield. That in the month of September Mr. Francis shewed 52 parahs to be the result though in that month also, Lieut. Col. Goddard had experimented with the same quantity of charcoal, and found the result to be 42 parahs only. Hence it will be patent that Lieut. Col. Goddard has approved of the incorrect accounts kept by Mr. Francis.

30. Your Memorialist is surprised that Lieut. Col. Goddard should have acted in the manner he has, after receiving Memorialist's explanation to the several questions put to him

by Lieut. Col. Goddard and your Memorialist trusts that Government will be satisfied with the explanation given in the present Memorial and the answers alluded to, and exonerate Memorialist from the charges preferred against him by Lieut. Col. Goddard.

31. Your Memorialist was educated in the Civil Engineering College, and passed out with credit as an Assistant Overseer. He was appointed in 1862, to the Presidency Range. Memorialist served under Messrs. Hitchins, Pennycuick, Tulloch, Prendergast, Hunter, Montgomerrie and Oakes, from all of whom he obtained unexceptionable characters as per copies enclosed and he humbly trusts that having served the Government faithfully for the past ten years and having as he trusts now fully exculpated himself from the charges perferred against him by Lieut. Col. Goddard, Government will remove the suspension order, and restore Memorialist to his appointment with unblemished character, for which he, as in duty bound,

SHALL EVER PRAY.

MADRAS,
14th October 1872.

P. Annathoray Pather
Supervisor D.P.W.

From
P. Annathoray Pather,
Supervisor D. P. W.

The Secretary to Government,
D. P. W.

Dated 14 October 1872.
Recd.

Affording explanations to the allegations made regarding the excess use of Charcoal in burning the Government Chunam Kiln.

P.W. 5181/72.

No. 1601

Executive Engineer's Office
Presidency 21st Septr 1872

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From
The Executive Engineer
Presidency

To,
The Superintending Engineer
4th Dn.

Sir,

1 Adverting to para 3 of Memo No. 226 dated 22nd August 1872 from the Chief Engineer Department Public Works calling upon me for a further report on the subject of outturn of unslaked lime from a Kiln of the size alluded to in my previous Communication I have the honor to report that I have personally carefully experimented with the Kilns for the last three weeks with the following results Viz.

	Ordinary Charcoal used in each Kiln	Outturn of unslaked Lime.	Outturn of Slaked Lime	Remarks
1872		Parahs	Parahs	
28th August One Kiln drawn (No. 1)	Charged with 4 Parahs Charcoal and 20 of Shells	40	87½	More than double the quantity
31st August One Kiln drawn (No. 2)	Charged with 3½ parahs of Charcoal and 20 of Shells	48	80½	
6th September One Kiln drawn (No. 3)	Charged with 2½ parahs of Charcoal and 20 of Shells	36	62	More than 1½ Parah for each of unslaked lime i.e more than 6 to 9 the proportion obtained by Captain Mead R.E. at the Mount and quoted in G.O. No. 539 d/28th February 1872 Para 10
13th Septr. One Kiln drawn (No. 4)	Charged with 6¼ parahs of Charcoal and 20 of Shells	44	95	More than 2⅛ for each parah of unslaked lime.

	Ordinary Charcoal used in each Kiln	Outturn of unslaked Lime	Outturn of Slaked Lime	Remarks
1872				
14th September One Kiln drawn (No. 5)	Charged with 5 parahs of Charcoal and 20 of Shells	41½	91	More than 2⅛ for each parah of unslaked lime. This experiment underwent a process of sifting with Rattan sieve and the refuse did not amount to 1½ per cent. The weather moreover was disagreeable for experimenting. From this it would appear that no gain results from using more than 5 parahs of Charcoal.
17th September One Kiln drawn (No. 6)	Charged with 4 parahs of Charcoal and 20 of Shells	40	76	There was a good deal of rain for 3 successive days. The slaked lime was sifted and the refuse did not amount to more than 2⅔ per Cent on the whole. The shells and Charcoal were wet when the Kiln was charged.

	Ordinary Charcoal used in each Kiln	Out turn of unslaked Lime	Out turn of slaked Lime	Remarks.
18th Sept. One Kiln drawn	Charged with 3 Parahs of Charcoal and 20 of Shells.	38	66½	This Chunam was also sifted, half burnt shells to the extent of 2½ Parahs on the whole were left. There was a great deal of rain when the Kiln was charged. The Shells and Charcoal were wet. More than 6 to 9 the proportion obtained by Capt. Mead R.E. Executive Engr. Vide G.O. No. 539 d/28th July/72
18th Septr. Another Kiln was drawn	Charged with 2½ parahs of Charcoal & 20 of Shells	36	57½	This also was sifted and the refuse was 3 parahs on the whole. The weather was very unfavorable and damp. More than 6 to 9 the proportion obtained by Captain Mead R.E. Vide G.O. No. 539 d/28th July/72.

2 Each of the above mentioned Kilns was charged in my presence the shells and Charcoal were also measured on each occasion previous to charging the Kiln and the lime drawn and slaked and sifted in my presence. The result of these further experiments only confirms my convictions that 4 parahs of Charcoal will turn out the best lime possible and that Supervisor Annathoray Patten could not have used more than 2½ parahs of Charcoal for the results he achieved if so much indeed when the weather was dry.

3 Captain Mead R.E. remark that the Lime supplied to the Mount Barracks only gave an outturn of 9 parahs instead of 12. ie 6 Parahs of unslaked lime gave an outturn of 9 Parahs whereas it should have given 12. This result is not quite so favorable as that obtained by me with only 2½ Parahs of Charcoal vide experiment No. 3 and 8.—

4. From a rough calculation I estimate that at the uniform rate at which the Supervisor has been charging viz: 6¼ parahs of Charcoal, he over charged the Govern-ment 3¾ parahs of Charcoal for each Kiln and as about 1400 Kilns on an average are burn in a year, the total loss amounts to Rs. 8695-5-0 for twelve months-

1400 Kilns
3¾ Parahs over charge per Kiln
4200
700
350
Charcoal 5250 Parahs over Charge in One year-
1-10-6
8695-5-0 Total loss in one year in Charcoal-

5 On the receipt of the Chief Engineer's Memo under reply I supplied the Supervisor with Copies of my two letters Nos. 1200 and 1284 dated 16th and 19th August 1872 respectively together with Statements shewing the receipts and Issues of Charcoal to enable him to reply to the Chief Engineer's queries but up to this time (almost a month having elapsed) I have not received his reply.

6 I beg to bring to notice that during my experiments and

and investigation the Conicopoly on the Lime Kilns was tampered with, and that his Charcoal Account book was taken away surreptitiously, but on my threatening to institute legal proceedings against him the book was recovered after 3 days. The Supervisor I believe was the cause of this and several other annoyances which I experienced during my experi-ments-

7 It is worthy of remark that the Contractors who according to the Supervisor's books were in the habit of supplying from 1000 to 1400 Parahs of Charcoal monthly, have not been able to supply more than 131 parahs till since 17 June up to date (3 months) The Conicopoly Subapathy Moodelly was the Contractor's own servant and he received the Charcoal on his behalf of Government the receipts and issues were entirely in his hands in my Annathorai's time.

Another

8. Another very remarkable circumstance which arrests attention is that Lime Kilns which did not yield any profit at all during Supervisor Annathoray's administration are now giving us a clear profit of upwards of 1000 Rs: monthly after paying for the charcoal shells labor and other contingencies. From this it appears that my estimate in para 4 is below the mark a great deal as the loss from practical experience amounts to Rupees 12000 per annum at the lowest.

9. The foregoing monthly profit of Rs: 1000 is derived from the expenditure of Capital amounting to Rupees 1556 being at the rate of 64 per cent. Under Supervisor Annathoray Patten's administration the monthly expenditure was about Rs: 3267 and allowing 64 per Cent for profit (provided he sold his Chunam at the rates now prevailing) he should have shewn

shewn a profit amounting to Rs: 209 monthly, whereas he shewed none whatever. Moreover as previously reported he sold his Chunam at a higher price than we do. His price was 12 parahs for Rs: 4 and we now sell 14 parahs for a pagoda.

10 I propose now to revise the data and effect a considerable reduction in estimates for the Range.

11 During the Course of my investigations evidence has been elicited which leaves no moral doubt whatever on my mind that Supervisor Annathoray was virtually contractor for many Contract works in this Range. A Subordinate in the Dept you will recollect has been by you dismissed for an act which implied an interest in contracts in which Supervisor Annathoray was associated with him and was leader, in fact I refer to Valook Writer Moonoosawmy Moodellys

Modelly, dismissed in your Order
No. 2286 dated 24th August 1872.

I have &c
(Signed) J. Goddard Lt. Col RE
Executive Engineer Presidency

To
Colonel J Goddard RE
Executive Engr

Sir,

We are to understand that you require Chunam for Government Lime Kilns & for other works and are prepared to supply us at the rate of R 1. 10. 0 per Parah.

In case you require. please call for tenders publicly and we will deposit money ~~as you require~~ and supply Chunam as much as you require

If Supervisor Annakenay Krishnen this he will try to suppress this from being made public because the present Contract Somoo Chetteri and Supervisor

Annatharny are the Principal
suppliers and partners in
this transaction, consequently
the Superviser would try his
best endeavours to conceal
this, and he would [illegible] to
speak in favor of his friend
Lincoln Chestear

Witness Sabbarn

Thomas Sands

June 1827

1892

No 1200 SP 57

From

The Executive Engineer

Presidency

To

The Superintending Engineer

4th Division

Sir

Adverting to para 10 of G.O.

No 539 dated 28th February 1872,

communicated with your Office

Proceedings No 4879 dated 6th March 1872,

I have the honor to report that I

have held an investigation with

a view to trace out the cause of

the high charge of Lime supplied

from the Govt Kilns to the Public

Works at Saint Thomas' Mount,

which Captain Mead R.E. Executive

Engineer Mount Range Chingleput

District states as one reason why

the Barrack Estimate exceeded

the sanctioned amount and that

my enquiries have been attended with

the

Encl.
Petition

4-6-72

Let this
Memo lie
in my Office

Commissioner
Southern Division
Presidency
Madras
Dated 2nd April 1872
Received 4th April 1872
Forwarded
By Executive Engineer
Presidency
Madras
Dated 4th April 1872

the following results.

2. I have no doubt that the chunam was not properly burnt on account of an insufficient quantity of charcoal having been used in burning. The above G.O para 10 notes that the unslaked shell supplied by this Department to the Mount buildings at 4 Rs for a quantity which when slaked should have turned out 12 parahs only gave an out turn of 9 parahs because sufficient charcoal had not been used in burning it, and the Mount Range paid for the 9 parahs the price due for 12. We now sell 14 parahs slaked lime for 3/2 Rupees, and have had a profit besides of nearly 1000 Rs. ✝ although our issues during the month have been less than previously. Whereas formerly the Kilns just kept their head above water.

✝ for July

3. I have personally carefully experimented on the quantity of charcoal required for a kiln in fair weather in the presence of Supervisor Annathoray Patten, lately in charge of the Lime kilns and find 4 parahs per kiln turns out the most perfect lime possible.

4. Lime burned as above leaves no residue whatever when slaked, and occupies after the process of slaking fully double the cubic space it occupied previously.

5. This leads me now to the painful necessity of reporting to you that Supervisor Annathoray Patten has been guilty of laying before me false accounts of the Chunam Kiln works, by means of which I roughly compute that Rs 8000 or 12,000 have been lost to Government during the past 14 months and gone into the pockets of some one! But who has

been entitled

benifitted I cannot prove.

6. The suspicion of irregularities excited in my mind by the G.O, was further strengthened by the contents of the accompanying petition (translation appended) but in vain did I endeavour to obtain any clue to the writer for some time after I received it.

7. With a view to become fully acquainted with all connected with this subject, I removed Supervisor Annathoray from the charge of the Chunam Kilns, and placed Mr Overseer Francis in charge in his stead. I ascertained that the Charcoal was received from the Contractors by a Canicopoly named Sabapathy Mudelly who was formerly in the service of the Charcoal Contractor (Sanoo Chetty) This enabled the Contractors to supply indiscriminately good & bad

bad materials which were not sifted according to the terms of their agreement before being received. The Superviser Annathoray Putten must have been fully cognizant of what was going on, but he affected to take no notice of the matter nor did he grant receipts for the charcoal received, but depended entirely on the entries in the Canicopoly's books unsupported by any voucher whatever. The Contractors were thus left to do as they pleased.

8. You will observe that the Chunam supplied to the Mount Barracks, was insufficiently burned and that 4 parahs of charcoal per Kiln would burn the Chunam to perfection, but strange to say that I find in his books signed by Superviser Annathoray that he has uniformly (including the period during which the Lime was supplied to the Mount Barracks) made

entries

entries in his books to the effect that 6¼ parahs of charcoal are supplied to burn each Kiln. This is a most positive fraud ~~attempted~~. Had 6¼ parahs of charcoal been used to burn the chunam supplied to the Mount, it would have been unexceptionable chunam.

9. I called upon the Head Lime burner and Conicopoly &c. who were at the Lime Kilns for explanation, they are and all stated that they used 4½ or 5 parahs only; and no more for each Kiln by order of the Supervisor.

10. Information elicited during my investigation, has created a very strong suspicion in my mind that Supervisor Annathoray Putten was in some way or other Connected with the, charcoal & Contractors and interested in their welfare. There is a general office rumour to this effect, but I have no tangible evidence though morally Convinced of the fact. Under these circumstances I am unable to make up my mind to the belief that the Supervisor permitted the irregularities adverted to, through ignorance or carelessness; I consider him an unusually intelligent and sharp man, and with his experience in the Department, it is simply impossible to come to any other conclusion, but that he connived at the Contractors' proceedings. Accounts have been falsified, and Govt. have been put to loss and therefore, I consider that he is unfit to remain in the Department.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obed. Servt

Fort St. George
10th August 1792

J. Wigglesworth Lt. Coll. &
Executive Engineer Southern Div.

Rec'd

No. 7085. Supt. Engr. Office 4th Div.
Madras 13 August 1872

From

Colonel St. J. Moberly R.E.
Superintending Engineer 4th Div.

To,

Colonel G. W. Walker R.E.
Secretary to Government P.W.D.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter from the Executive Engineer Presidency for the instructions of Govern-ment. It will be seen from this, that Sirkt. Colonel Goddard is suspected of having caused fire to the rice Mills of Captain Meade's report on which by G.O. No. 539 of 28th February 1872 was passed. It is considered that Supervisor Annathorai Patter who had been in charge for some months was to blame. I also caused him to the Madrantekum Tank but he has returned to Madras on sick certificate and is apparently able to stop the collection of any evidence.

Enclosure Original

I have the honor to be Sir Your most obedient humble servant

Sd/-

Executive Engineer

To

The Secretary to Govt.
P.W.D.

Dated 10th August 1872

Rec'd 13th August 1872

No. 3942/1872.

Forwarding report regarding the recent attempted incendiarism committed by Mr. Supervisor Patter at Kannar Mannu

2 He asserts that 6/4 Paras of charcoal to a Kiln of shell was always used, this is apparently true but then the return of lime was good.

3 Since Annathoray Putter took charge of the Kilns the quality has deteriorated. His subordinates immediately on the work say they received only 4/2 to 5 paras and it was unsifted inferior stuff.

4 He appears to have evaded responsibility by not signing the receipts.

5 Actual experiment shows that 4 paras are sufficient if the Charcoal be good, to burn lime thoroughly well. Colonel Goddard calculates the loss to Government during the past 14 months as between 8000 and 12000 Rupees but we cannot prove that Annathoray Putter has benefitted by it, although there is very little moral doubt that he has or he would not have passed the accounts as he did.

6 I would therefore support Colonel Goddard's suggestion that he be removed from the Department

7 His leave will expire on the 31st August 1872.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
[illegible]
Colonel
Asst Commissary General

No. 3178.

Superintending Engineer's Office
4th Division
Madras 24th October 1872.

From

Colonel F. J. Peberty RE.
Superintending Engineer 4th Division

To

Colonel G. D. Walker RE.
Secretary to Government PWD.

Sir

I have the honor to enclose a Memorial from Superviser Armathoray Pattan, a rejoinder to it by Lieut Colonel Goddard, and a copy of his letter No 1861 of 21st September 1872, with a statement shewing the outturn of experiments made by him. All prepared with reference to Encls No 226 of 22d August 1872.

Encls. 7.

2. In consequence of remarks made by Captain Meade regarding the lines issued from the Government Tribes to the Barracks at the Mount, Colonel Goddard, on his return from leave in England, commenced an investigation into the details of the matter, which he had previously accepted correct from his predecessors in Office

Rec'd 13-8 Oct 1872
Rec'd 14th
Read 3rd
Answered
Forwarded for information
Returned
Submitted for the orders of
Government
Remarked Executive Engineer
Examined Draftsman
Certificate required

No 3947.
Dated 10th Oct 1872.

From Lieut Colonel G. Goddard
Superintending Engineer 4th Division
To
Colonel G. D. Walker RE.
Secretary to Government PWD.

No 3032 dated 16th October 1872

No 457
Dated 24th October 1872

Office, who all placed full reliance on the honesty of the Supervisor.

3. These experiments were interrupted by his being attacked by Dengue. They were completed by Ouseeen Francis, and their correctness is impugned by Annathoray. Lieut Colonel Gaddard considers that the good out turn may be attributed to favorable weather- but the charge against Annathoray is in no way weakened if we reject this series of experiments, though they are considerably borne out by further trials, may however say, in passing, that whereas Annathoray calls the profits "unreal and imaginary" Colonel Gaddard points to his actual receipts of cash.

4. The second series of experiments was however carried on by Colonel Gaddard in person; he remained at the kilns for hours together, and tested every step himself, and the conclusion he has come to is that "4 paras of charcoal will turn out the best possible kine, and that the Supervisor could not have used more than 2½ paras, if so much."

5 In his appendix No 71 Annathoray asserts that Rupees 480-15-7 is the profits attainable

attainable by the old (this) method on every 92 kilns; as 1400 kilns a year are burnt on an average, he should have made a profit of Rupees 36,000 in the 5 years he has been in charge- but he does not shew where this large sum has gone to, nothing appears in the books, or in his Memorial. There is a discrepancy between his statement of outturn in the above mentioned appendix and in para 22 of his memorial.

6 I would also call attention to the omission of the name of Somoochetty in para 25; he is partner in the contract for the supply of charcoal, and common report says, he has really lent his name to the Supervisor, who was his own supplier. It is worthy of remark that whereas previous to Annathoray's removal to Madrantticum from 1000 to 1400 paras of charcoal were, according to the books regularly supplied each month, Somoochetty has not been able to send more than 131 paras in the 3 months between June and September, and has been heavily fined according to the terms

terms of his Contract.

8. There appears to have been a slight mistake in Items No. 22b - the Rs 4 formerly paid include 8 annas cart hire, as explained by the Superviser in para 8; Colonel Goddard merely followed the words in the Government Order No. 539 of 28th February para 10; I mention it here as the language used by Amathoray regarding this point is not only disrespectful but wholly unwarranted by the facts. "grop misc. presentation"

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most Obed't Servant
F. Chesney Colonel R.E.
Superintending Engr 4th Div.

Pub. Cudpore

Pub. Dept.

No 3492

79

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the November 1872.

Read the following

From the Supg Engr. 8th C.R. No. 2085 of 13th Augt 72

From the Supg Engineer

4th Div

Here enter No 3178 of 24th October 1872

In the course

of an investigation

into the course of increase

of rates for Work at St

Thomas' Mount, re-

-corded in G.O. No 339

of 28th February, it was

elicited that only 9 parahs

of lime were obtained

for Rupees 3½ (excluding

Carriage) instead of

12

V.C.

L. & A.

R

P.R. 1872 Oct. Dept.

Supt. Engr. Office

No 5181.

Executive Engineer

4th Div

Secretary to Govt

Pub. Dept.

Dated 24th

Recd 25th October 72

Encl. No 3178.

Statement a

Executive of

Collectorate Cchma;

Attempt Petition &c

returned by Col

Goodlake 6.7

Ans 2032 - 19th Novr 72

Copy sent to

Ch 4.58

12 parahs as was anticipated; the Government Lime Kilns at Madras being the source of supply.

It is ascertained that for the same sum 14 parahs of Chunam have been habitually supplied for many months past and it is further established that such outturn is attained by the use of only 4 parahs of Charcoal in burning a Kiln containing an average quantity of 40 Parahs of Shell; while 6¼ parahs of Charcoal have been for years charged for. Supervisor Anantharay Pillay

81 indicted 31

Pillay is deceased the person answerable for this state of things, being aware of the loss ensuing to Government from the same, and presumably implicated with the Contractor in making illegal profits.

It is rejoined by Anantharay Pillay and admitted by Lieut. Colonel Goddard that the quantity of Charcoal now objected to was the same as that long used under the administration of that Officer; but whereas the latter admits

admits that the quantity was excessive, and attributed his ignorance and inattention to details, through which the excess remained so long unchecked, the former ~~Monthly~~ persists in ignoring the possibility of any saving being effected, and treats with irreverence the statements of his Superior Officers based on actual results.

Lieutt Colonel Goddard has proved the sufficiency of 4 parades of Chinese to burn a Kiln of shells to advantage; also that no advantage whatever under any circumstances

circumstances, is obtained by increasing the charge beyond 5 Parades, and that the short outturn complained of at the Mount is such as would be due to the use of the insufficient quantity of from 2½ to 3 parades. The inference being that some such insufficient charge, and not the excessive charge of 6¼ parades acknowledged to have been used by the Superviser, was actually used. It did moreover shew that the Lime Kilns are now worked to a profit

profit estimated in round numbers at Rupees 1,000 a month, and admitted incidentally by the Superviser that they ought to yield a profit of Rupees 480. a month. Whereas under his management, they either yielded no profit, or were worked at a loss.

Under all these circumstances His Excellency the Governor in Council can arrive at no other conclusion but that Supervisor Anaji Moray Patter is ~~utterly~~ unworthy of further employment

employment in the Government service, from which he is accordingly dismissed.

Lieutt Colonel Goddard will take care that the rates of work at the Mount and elsewhere have the full benefit of the reform which he has at last effected; and that no undue profits are realized from the Lime Kilns to afford further temptation to Subordinates. All proceedings connected with the case will be circulated to District Engineers

Engineers and Range
Officers, for their instruction
and to afford practical
information on the subject
of working Land Mines.

G.M.O.

No. 457 & 459.

To
D.S. District Engineers
Major Kennedy
D.S. Controller's

Despd 21/12/[illegible]

1 Copy Comm. to Lt-Col. Rogers R.E. 19/1/14