Archives I - 10,006—16-8 77.

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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Public Works DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1384 — W
B.P. No.
Press.
Mis.

Dated 2-6-1881 ~~19~~.

S.6.19.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

1384/1

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

2nd June 1881, No. 1,384 W.

General.
Establishment.

Read the following papers :—

No. 9. From Lieutenant W. L. C. BADDELEY, R.E., General Superintendent, Public Works Workshops, to the Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Madras, 27th April 1881, No. 207 W.

WITH reference to G.O., No. 914 W., of 4th April 1881, I have the honor to report that the maistries shown in the table of departmental supervision are charged to Works, and not to General, as would appear from the Committee's report.

2. Formerly a large proportion of the work in all the shops was executed by petty contract, so that less supervision was considered necessary, but, now that everything, with the exception of iron and brass castings, is carried out by daily labor, it would be impossible to work satisfactorily with less supervision.

3. With regard to the large outturn during the famine years, I would observe that, not only was the work chiefly of a most ordinary character, viz., pick-axes and mamooties, but a large proportion was carried out by private contractors outside the Workshop, so that very little Workshop supervision was necessary or indeed possible.

4. I consider also that the outturn alone is not a fair test of the amount of supervision required, for of late years there has been a strong tendency for the Workshop only to be utilized for special works, so that, though the outturn may remain unaltered, more skilled supervision will probably be necessary in future years.

5. Mr. Willis, the Carpenter Foreman was originally a soldier and left the army in order to take up his present post, having previously passed a Board of Officers at Bangalore as to his qualifications in field works, building, and carpentry. The maistry in the carpenters' shop is entirely employed in pattern-making, which is a special trade, and I think it is extremely desirable to make no alteration in the staff of this shop as there is ample work for both the men, and moreover, if necessary, a portion of Mr. Willis' pay might be charged to Works.

6. I may add that all the maistries are first-class workmen who not only mark out and direct, but work with their own hands; in short they should more properly be called leading hands, as their pay is only slightly in excess of what workmen of their capabilities earn, but the designation of maistry gives them an authority over the other workmen, which otherwise they would not possess.

7. In addition to this I would observe that, in the not uncommon event of a maistry being sent to look after work at a distance from the Workshop, it would be a most serious inconvenience if there was no man available to do his work in addition to his own.

8. With this explanation I trust that Government will not consider it necessary to make any reduction under this head, more especially as the pay of the men is charged to the works upon which they are employed.

9. With regard to the contingent establishment, I would observe that prior to my taking charge it was customary for the Workshop to make very extensive use of the office establishments of the Public Works Stores and Storekeeper of Machinery, and in addition to this clerks were entertained from time to time as required, so that the list does not show all the men actually employed in assisting the regular office establishment of the Workshops; owing to the increase of work in the Public Works Stores it would now be impossible to continue this practice, and moreover I think it is an objectionable one in every way.

10. In order to work efficiently I consider the following contingent establishment to be absolutely necessary :—

	RS.
One Mechanical Draughtsman	35
,, Requisition Clerk	25
,, Despatch do.	25
,, Carpenter Conicopillay	20
,, Foundry and Smiths' Conicopillay	15
,, Filer and Turner do.	15
Two Attenders	10 each.
,, Boys	4 ,,

There is always a quantity of estimating work on hand, and without the assistance of a draughtsman it would be impossible for work to be carried on. The duties of the requisition and despatching clerks require no explanation. The conicopillays keep all rough accounts in their respective shops of labor and material, make out indents for all stores required for use in the shops, and are responsible that all material not used up is returned back into store.

The attenders are required in the stores for weighing and handling and generally assisting the Storekeeper in everything but accounts. The boys are required for errands, and, considering the large size of the Workshops, I do not consider this number excessive.

11. With regard to the reductions noted in paragraph 33, I would beg to point out that it has always been customary to take an advance for work ordered from all but firms and individuals of undeniable respectability, and I would observe that to demand an advance of half the estimated cost of a work in every case is opposed to the commercial principles upon which the Workshop is intended to be conducted; moreover a large proportion of the work consists of repairs, the cost of which cannot be accurately estimated.

12. On the subject of the purchase of stores I think the Committee must have overlooked the fact that the Workshop uses monthly a quantity of articles which are not procurable from the Public Works Stores, and I presume therefore there can be no objection to the Workshop purchasing for *immediate* use those stores which are not available from the Public Works Store Department, for, if it is intended that all such articles should be first purchased by the Public Works Stores and then transferred to the Workshop, much time will be lost and a considerable amount of labor will be wasted in the double booking.

No. 9-A. From the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated 5th May 1881, No. 42.

No. 9-B. From Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. PRENDERGAST, R.E., Superintending Engineer, First Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Chepauk, 20th May 1881, No. 417.

Letter, No. 207, of 27th April 1881 (returned).

In reply to your memorandum, No. 42, of the 5th instant, I have the honor to report that I have inspected the shops in the middle of the day when the men were all at work, and I am of opinion that Lieutenant Baddeley has made out a good case for the retention of his maistries and contingent establishment.

1384/2

2. Paragraphs 1 to 8 of Lieutenant Baddeley's letter* refer to the maistries shown in the Committee's report under Departmental Supervision. The Committee obtained the designations of, and figures of payment to, the maistries and treated them in a general way under the head of Supervision, but the General Superintendent had not the opportunity previously of giving the explanation that has now been laid before you.

The maistries are not merely superintendents of works, but are skilled workmen who carry on their trade-work, and their pay is charged to the work, not to establishment. There are certainly higher charges now on account of these maistries than there were some years ago, but this is found to be necessary from the variety of the orders that come in and the special nature of the work to be done.

On looking into the numerical strength of the maistries, I find that they are in the proportion of about 1 to 30 of the workmen. The carpenter maistry is specially employed on pattern-making; he has great aptitude at this branch of the trade, and has a great deal of work to do. He thus does not relieve the carpenters' foreman, but the latter has full occupation. One of the filer maistries is an engine-fitter by trade, and the second turner maistry has ample work.

The demands in the famine time were not much in the way of work calling for skilled hands in the Workshop, as the ordinary works of the department were in a measure suspended; there was a very great demand for common tools, and the supply of these caused a large outturn to appear on the books of the Workshop. But there was little supervision required in the shops and many articles were simply purchased and issued. Hence the circumstances now are different, and there is the necessity, which I look upon as quite unavoidable, of higher charges for maistries.

3. In paragraphs 9 and 10 Lieutenant Baddeley has explained that the increased charges for contingent establishment are more apparent than real. It was easy for the Committee to obtain the list of clerks and conicopillays that have been set down under this head, but practically the Workshops used to obtain the services of a part of the establishment of the Stores; latterly this loan of additional hands has been discontinued as the Stores could not spare any one to help in the office-work of the shops.

Quite lately the General Superintendent has made some modification in this contingent establishment; his list, as given in paragraph 10, contains three instead of four conicopillays, making a reduction of about 8 rupees and, instead of 4 clerks, there are 2 clerks with a Mechanical Draughtsman, the cost being the same. Lieutenant Baddeley has found it necessary to have a man who can make mechanical drawings as well as estimates, and he proposes shortly to bring this man on his permanent establishment as the Estimator and Draughtsman, when the present incumbent will take his pension.

4. In paragraph 11 Lieutenant Baddeley objects to the restriction proposed by the Committee, that half the estimated charge for work ordered by private individual should be taken in advance. On looking into this point, it appears to me unadvisable that there should be a hard-and-fast rule, and that a leading firm of merchants should not be required to pay down in advance. The rule may be applied to casual applicants for work, but I think the working of it should be left to the discretion of the General Superintendent.

5. The Public Works Stores are the legitimate source of supply for the Workshops, but Lieutenant Baddeley explains in paragraph 12 that some articles are required for immediate consumption that are not obtainable in the Stores. I certainly think that in this case there is no need of making entries of receipt and issue in the Stores merely to give the appearance of supply from the Stores. But in all the general demand for stores and materials which are in the Public Works Stores the supply should come from that department.

6. The General Superintendent considers that at present the Workshops do not compete with private trade because the prices charged are prohibitory. Hence the public resort to the Workshops only in those cases where they cannot get the work

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* No. 207, 27th April 1881.

done elsewhere. I was shown some work in hand for Bombay as an example of the variety of work that the shop can undertake, and this job was given to Madras because it could not be done at Bombay. Instances of this sort account for the presence in the shops of the skilled mechanics, but they testify also to the difficulty that is experienced in balancing efficiency with economy. There is a first heavy charge for interest on capital and depreciation; the shops are to be worked on commercial principles, but they cannot compete with the open market and cannot reduce their rates by means of a large outturn of work. Thus the foundry could do a great deal more work than it does, and it may happen that more, and more profitable, work will be done when the Public Works Department recovers from its depression and more money becomes available for expenditure throughout the Presidency.

7. As regards the support given to the Workshops by the public, the value of work done in 1879-80 for the Government including Municipal was Rs. 2,12,000 and on private orders Rs. 37,000. But of this latter sum a good deal was due to a large order from a gold-mining company. In the year 1880-81 the corresponding figures have been Rs 2,27,000 and Rs. 23,000, or the private work is just about 10 per cent. in addition to the legitimate work of the Government shops.

8. The Workshops were for a time under the Superintending Engineer, but this system was not found to answer, and in G.O., No. 857 W., of the 21st March 1879, the Stores and Shops were placed under the immediate orders of the Chief Engineer, while the returns previously sent through the District Engineer or Superintending Engineer were ordered to be sent direct by Superintending Engineers to the General Superintendent. The Chief Engineer, or his Deputy, is as a rule present in Madras; orders come through him to the Workshops; indents and references are likewise sent direct to the Chief Engineer's Office and disposed of at once; the Superintending Engineer though is liable to be away at a distance, and correspondence will be delayed for some days perhaps in both directions. If the Superintending Engineer were to become responsible for the Workshops as per his ordinary Executive Divisions, letters will be addressed through him, thus involving an increase of correspondence both ways, and, though the Superintending Engineer might in a measure dispose of business in place of the Chief Engineer, yet he could not do so always; applications for sanction would still have to be referred by the Superintending Engineer to the Chief Engineer. Thus it appears to me the present arrangement is conducive to economy in office-work, and will be more so as the operations of the Public Works Department expand towards their normal condition previous to the famine.

9. Though I have thus arrived at an opinion at variance with that given by the Committee in their 31st paragraph just below the tabular "statement of departmental supervision," yet the result of looking more closely into circumstances does not show that the Committee were wrong as to the fact on which they commented from the figures before them, but the explanations as given above modify the inference to be drawn from the actual higher charges.

10. It may be considered advisable that there should be a limit assigned to the expenditure by the General Superintendent on minor supervision. There is a foundry maistry employed on Rs. 30 in addition to those entered in the statement of maistries in paragraph 31 of the Committee's report, and this brings the monthly charges to Rs. 355. The modified list of contingent establishment given in paragraph 10 of Lieutenant Baddeley's letter gives a total of Rs. 163, and I would suggest that these figures might be taken as the maximum, until such time as, in consequence of increased operations, further sanction may be accorded upon formal application.

No. 10. ORDER THEREON, 2nd June 1881, No. 1,384 W.

THE explanation afforded by the Superintendent of the Public Works Workshops, supported as it is by that of the Superintending Engineer, is accepted, and the services of the maistries to whom exception was taken in G.O. of 4th April 1881, No. 915 W., may be retained; all misapprehension would, however, have been avoided had the

Superintendent, in furnishing the list originally to the Committee, stated precisely the duties of these men and the fact that their pay was charged to Works.

2. The contingent establishment, as recommended by Lieutenant Baddeley in paragraph 10 of his present letter, aggregating Rs. 163 per mensem, may be entertained under a provisional sanction to end of the current official year, when the result will again be reported on, but the amount will be considered a maximum not to be exceeded.

3. The recommendations in paragraph 33 of the Committee's proceedings of 11th March 1881 will be so far modified that the Superintendent of the Workshops may exercise his discretion as to requiring advances in cases of work ordered by private individuals or by the general public.

4. In regard also to the purchase of stores required for immediate use and not available from the Public Works Store Department, it is not necessary that such should be passed through the books of the latter.

5. On the subject of transferring the Workshops, &c., to be included in the future Superintending Engineer's Circle with headquarters at the Presidency, subsequent order will be issued when the Superintendent of the Workshops has submitted a return showing how many times within the last two years the Chief Engineer's or Government Orders would have been required had this arrangement not existed; here it will suffice to observe that functions of the character now exercised by the Central Office are altogether foreign to those ordinarily performed under the rules of Government.

(True Extract.)

Captain, R.E.,
Ag. Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

To the General Superintendent, Public Works Stores and Workshops.
" Superintending Engineer, First Circle.
" Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

Exd. J. W. Fischer.
Spare Copies

GENERAL
ESTABLISHMENT.

Gobt. of (1881) Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

The GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
PUBLIC WORKS WORKSHOPS,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated June, 2nd

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G. O., 2nd June 1881, No. 1,384 W.

JUNE.
Nos. 9-10.

Public Works Workshops, Presidency.—Orders on papers regarding the reduction to be made in the contingent establishment of the—

1384/9

Presidency Public Works Workshops,
Madras, 27 April 1881.

No. 207 W.

1384/9

From

The General Superintendent,
Public Works Workshops,

To

The Under Secretary to Government
P. W. D.
Madras

Enclosures.

Sir,

With reference to G. O. No 914 W. of 4th April 1881, I have the honor to report that the maistries shown in the table of Departmental supervision are charged to works, and not to general, as would appear from the Committee's report.

2. Formerly a large proportion of the work in all the shops was executed by petty contract, so that less supervision was considered necessary, but now that every thing with the exception of Iron & brass castings, is carried out by daily labour it would be impossible to work satisfactorily with less supervision.

3. With regard to the large out-turn during the Famine years I would observe that not only was the work chiefly of a most ordinary character on pickaxes and mamooties, but a large proportion was carried out by private contractors

outside

outside the workshop, so that very little workshop supervision was necessary or indeed possible.

4 I consider also that the out turn alone is not a fair test of the amount of supervision required, for of late years there has been a strong tendency for the workshop only to be utilized for special works, so that though the out turn may remain unaltered, more skilled supervision will probably be necessary in future years.

5 Mr Willis the carpenter Foreman was originally a soldier and left the army in order to take up his present post, having previously passed a board of officers at Bangalore as to his qualifications in field works Building & Carpentry. The maistry in Carpenters shop is entirely employed in pattern making which is a special trade and I think it is extremely desirable to make no alteration in the Staff of this shop as there is ample work for both the men and moreover if necessary a portion of Mr Willis' pay might be charged to works.

6 I may add that all the maistries are first class workmen who

not

not only mark out and direct but work with their own hands, in short they should more properly be called leading hands as their pay is only slightly in excess of what workmen of their capabilities earn, but the designation of maistry gives them an authority over the other workmen which otherwise they would not possess.

7 In addition to this I would observe that in the not uncommon event of a maistry being sent to look after work at a distance from the Workshop it would be a most serious inconvenience if there was no man available to do his work in addition to his own.

8 With this explanation I trust that Government will not consider it necessary to make any reduction under this head, more especially as the pay of the men is charged to the works upon which they are employed.

9 With regard to the Contingent Establishment I would observe that prior to my taking charge it was customary for the Workshop to make very extensive use of the Office Establishments of the P.W. Stores and Storekeeper of Machinery

and

and in addition to this clerks were - entertained from time to time as required so that the list does not show all the men actually employed in assisting the regular Office Establishment of the Workshops; owing to the increase of work in the P.W. Stores it would now be impossible to continue this practice and moreover I think it is an objectionable one in every way.

10 In order to work efficiently I consider the following Contingent Establishment to be absolutely - necessary.

Mechanical Draftsman	1	35	Rs	
Requisition Clerk	1	25	"	
Despatch Do	1	25	"	
Carpenter Conicoppillay	1	20	"	
Foundry & Smith's Do	1	15	"	
Filer and Turner Do	1	15	"	
Attenders	2	10	" Each	20
Boys	2	4	" "	8
				163

There is always a quantity of Estimating work on hand and without the assistance of a Draftsman it would be - impossible for work to be carried on. The duties of the Requisition and Despatching Clerks require no Explanation. The

The conicoppillays keep all rough accounts in their respective shops of labour and material, make out Indents for all stores required for use in the shops and are responsible that all material not used up is returned back into store.

The attenders are required in the Stores for weighing and handling and generally assisting the Storekeeper in everything but accounts. The boys are required for errands and considering the large ~~site~~ size of the Workshops I do not consider this number excessive

11. With regard to the reductions noted in para: 33 I would beg to point out that it has always been customary to take an advance for work - ordered from all but firms and individuals of undeniable respectability and I would observe that to demand an advance of half the estimated cost of a work in every case is opposed to the commercial principles upon which the Workshop is intended to be conducted; moreover a large proportion of the work consists of repairs the cost of which cannot be

be accurately estimated.

12 On the subject of the purchase of Stores I think the Committee must have overlooked the fact that the Workshop uses monthly a quantity of articles which are not procurable from the P.W. Stores and I presume therefore there can be no objection to the Workshop purchasing for immediate use those stores which are not available from the P.W. Store Department, for if it is intended that all such articles should be first purchased by the P.W. Stores and then transferred to the Workshop, much time will be lost and a considerable amount of labour will be wasted in the double booking.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt. Servant
Lieut R.E.
Genl Supdt P.W. Workshops.

1384/7

G. O. 4th April 1881 No 91 5 W.

P. ~~W. C. No 25/~~

Presidency P. W. Workshops.

From

THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
P. W. WORKSHOPS,
Madras,

To

P.W. 3056/81

No. W.

Dated
Despd. 188
Recd. 28

NO. OF ENCLOSURES.

Subject.

Reports on the G. O. No. 94 W. of 4th April 1881 asking for a reduction to be made in the Contgt Estt of the Workshops. D.W.

D.W.

Sent back 21-5-81 R. 7-6-81
R. 29. 4. 81. Red

No. 417.

Supg Engineer's Office 1st Circle
Chepak 20th May 1881.

1884/6

From

Lieut Col. H. L. Prendergast R. E.
Superintending Engineer
1st Circle.

To

The Chief Engineer
Public Works Department

Sir,

Enclosure 1
Letter No 207
d/ 27th April 1881.
(returned)

In reply to your Memo No. 42 of the 5th instant, I have the honor to report that I have inspected the Shops in the middle of the day when the men were all at work, and I am of opinion that Lieut Baddeley has made out a good case for the retention of his maistries, and contingent establishment.

* No 207
27th April 1881.

2. Paras 1 to 8 of Lt Baddeley's letter* refer to the maistries, shewn in the Committee's report under Departmental Supervision. The Committee obtained the designations of, and figures of payment to, the maistries, and treated them in a general way under the head of supervision,

but the General Superintendent had not the opportunity previously of giving the explanation, that has now been laid before you.–

The maistries are not merely superintendents of works; but are skilled workmen, who carry on their trade work, and their pay is charged to the work, not to establishment. There are certainly higher charges now, on account of these maistries, than there were some years ago, but this is found to be necessary from the variety of the orders that come in, and the special nature of the work to be done.–

On looking into the numerical strength of the maistries; I find, that they are in the proportion of about 1 to 30 of the workmen.– The carpenter maistry is specially employed on pattern making, he has great aptitude at this branch of the trade; and has a great deal of work to do. He thus does not relieve the Carpenters Foreman: but the latter has full occupation. One of the Filer maistries is an Engine fitter by trade, and the second Turner maistry has ample work.–

The demands in the famine time were not much in the way of work, calling for skilled hands in the Workshops, as the ordinary works of the Department were in a measure suspended; there was a very great demand for common tools, and the supply of these caused a large out-turn to appear on the books of the Workshop. But there was little supervision required in the shops, and many articles were simply purchased and issued. Hence the circumstances now are different; and there is the necessity, which I look upon as quite unavoidable, of higher charges for maistries.

3. In paras 9 and 10. Lieut Baddeley has explained, that the increased charges for contingent establishment are more apparent than real. It was easy for the Committee to obtain the list of clerks and conicopillays that have been set down under this head; but practically the work-shops used to obtain the services of a portion of the establishment of the Stores; latterly this loan of additional hands has been discontinued, as the Stores could not spare any one to help in the office work of the Shops.

Quite lately the General Superintendent

has made some modification in this Contingent establishment; his list as given in para 10, contains three instead of four Canicapillays, making a reduction of about 8 Rs: and instead of 4 clerks, there are 2 clerks with a Mechanical Draughtsman, the cost being the same. Lt. Baddeley has found it necessary to have a man who can make mechanical drawings, as well as estimates; and he proposes shortly to bring this man on his permanent establishment as the Estimator and Draughtsman, when the present incumbent will take his pension.—

4. In para 11. Lieut Baddeley objects to the restriction proposed by the Committee, that half the estimated charge for work ordered by private individuals, should be taken in advance. On looking into this point, it appears to me unadvisable that there should be a hard and fast rule; and that a leading Firm of Merchants, should not be required to pay down in advance. The rule may be applied to casual applicants for work; but I think the working of it should be left to the

5. The Public Works Stores are the legitimate source of supply for the Workshops: but Lt. Baddeley explains in para 12. that some articles are required for immediate consumption, that are not obtainable in the Stores. I certainly think, that in this case, there is no need of making entries of receipt and issue in the Stores, merely to give the appearance of supply from the Stores. But in all the general demand for Stores and materials, which are in the Public Works stores, the supply should come from that Department.—

6. The General Superintendent considers that at present the Workshops do not compete with private trade, because the prices charged are prohibitory. Hence, the public resort to the Workshops only in those cases, where they cannot get the work done elsewhere. I was shewn some work in hand for Bombay: as an example of the variety of work that the Shop can undertake, and this job was given to Madras, because it could not be done at Bombay. Instances of this sort, account for the

presence in the Shops of the skilled mechanics; but they testify also to the difficulty that is experienced in balancing efficiency with economy. There is a first heavy charge for interest on Capital and depreciation; the Shops are to be worked on commercial principles, but they cannot compete with the open market, and cannot reduce their rates by means of a large out-turn of work.— Thus the Foundry could do a great deal more work than it does, and it may happen that more, and more profitable, work will be done, when the Public Works Department recovers from its depression, and more money becomes available for expenditure throughout the Presidency.

7.. As regards the support given to the workshops, by the public, the value of work done in 1879-80 for the Government including Municipal, was Rs 212,000 and on private orders Rs 37,000. But of this latter sum a good deal was due to a large order from a Gold Mining Company. In the year 1880-81, the corresponding figures have been Rs 2,27,000, and Rs 23,000, or the private work is just about 10 per Cent, in addition to the legitimate work of the Government Shops.— 1384/11

8. The Workshops were for a time, under the Superintending Engineer, but this system was not found to answer, and in G. O. No. 857W of the 21st March 1877, the Stores and Shops were placed under the immediate orders of the Chief Engineer, while the returns previously sent through the District Engineer or Superintending Engineer, were ordered to be sent direct by Superintending Engineers to the General Superintendent.

The Chief Engineer or his Deputy is as a rule present in Madras; orders come through him to the Workshops, indents and references are likewise sent direct to the Chief Engineer's Office, and disposed of, at once. The Superintending Engineer though is liable to be away at a distance, and correspondence will be delayed for some days perhaps in both directions. If the Superintending Engineer were to become responsible for the Workshops as for his ordinary Executive Divisions; letters will be addressed through him; thus involving an increase of correspondence bothways, and though the Superintending Engineer might in a measure dispose of business in place of the Chief Engineer; yet he could not do so always; applications for sanction would still have to be referred by the Superintending Engineer to the Chief Engineer. Thus it appears to me, the present arrangement is conducive to economy in Office work, and will be, more so, as the operations of the Public Works Department, expand towards their normal condition previous to the Famine.—

9. Though I have thus arrived at an opinion at variance with that given by the Committee in their 31st para; just below the tabular "Statement of Departmental Supervision"; yet, the result of looking more closely into circumstances, does not shew that the Committee were wrong, as to the fact on which they commented from the figures before them; but the explanations as given above, modify the inference to be drawn from the

actual higher charges.

10. It may be considered advisable that there should be a limit assigned to the expenditure by the General Superintendent on Minor Supervision. There is a Foundry Maistry employed on Rs 30, in addition to those entered in the Statement of Maistries, in para 31 of the Committee's report; and this brings the monthly charges to Rs 355. The modified list of Contingent Establishment, given in para 10 of Lieut Baddeley's letter gives a total of Rs 163; and I would suggest that these figures might be taken as the maximum; until such time as, in consequence of increased operations, further sanction may be accorded upon formal application.—

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

Lieut Col. R.E.
Superintending Engineer
1st Circle

20th Augt 1880 No 1980 W.
10th July 1880 No 1680 W.
14 May 1880 No 1147 W.
21st March /79 No 857 W.
4th April 1881 No 915 W.
1st Octr /80 No 2276 W.

P. W. C. No 3056

From

The Supdg Engineer
1st Circle

To

The Chief Engineer
P.W.D.
Madras

Dated 20th May 1881.
Recd 21 — " —

Enclo: 1.

No 417.

Stores and Workshops at Madras

Reporting on the state of the

O. 21-5-81 O.A. 30/5
R. 2.6.81.

No 1384 W PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1384/13

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the 2nd June 1881

Read the following :—

Letter from Lieutt. Baddeley R.E. { A.E. No 207 of 27th April 1881 }
" " Chief Engineer P.W.D. { " " 42 of 5th May 1881 }
" " Supg: Engineer 1st Circle { " " 417 of 20th May 1881 }

The explanation afforded by the Superintendent of the P.W. Workshops supported as it is by that of the Supg: Engineer is accepted and the services of the maistree to whom exception was taken in G.O. of 4th April 1881 No 916. W may be retained; all misapprehension would however have been avoided had the Superintendent in furnishing the list originally to the Committee stated precisely the duties of these men and the fact that their pay was charged to Works.

2. The Contingent Establishment as recommended

by Lieut. Baddeley in para 10 of his present letter aggregating Rs 163 per mensem may be entertained under a provisional sanction to End of the current official year, when the result will again be reported on; but the amount will be considered a maximum not to be exceeded.

3 The recommendations in para 33 of the Committee's proceedings of 11th March 188 will be so far modified that the Superintendent of the Workshops may exercise his discretion as to requiring advances in cases of work ordered by private individuals or by the general public.

4 In regard also to the purchase of Stores required for immediate use and not available from the P.W. Store Dept. it is not

necessary that such should be passed through the books of the latter.

1384/14

5 On the subject of transferring the Workshops to to be included in the future Supg. Engineer's Circle with head quarters at the Presidency subsequent order will be issued when the Supt. of the Workshops has submitted a return showing how many times within the last two years the Chief Engineers or Govt. orders would have been required had this arrangement not existed, here it will suffice to observe that functions of the character now exercised by the Central Office are altogether foreign to those ordinarily performed under the rules of Government.

27.5.81

To Genl. Supt. P.W. Stores & Workshops ✓
" Supg. Engr. 1st Circle ✓
" Examiner P.W. Accts. ✓

Despd.
14-6-81

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Govt. of (1881) Madras.

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P. W. Workshops.

Presidency — Orders on papers regarding the reduction to be made in the Contingent Esta-blishment of the —