(1) Number of pages 46

(2) Date of repair 22.5.87

(3) Initials of the Referencer

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Public works DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / **B.P. No.**	18-W	Press. / Mis.
Dated	6-1-1883	~~198~~ .

Not to be folded or roughly handled.

Archives —I 10,006-9 60

6th January 1883, No. 18 W., Public Works.

18.W
1

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.
Account.

No. 21.

Read—the following letter from G. T. WALCH, Esq., Officiating Superintending Engineer, First Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Camp, Cocanada, 25th November 1882, No. 2019 G.D.:—

I have the honor to forward herewith the triennial statement of stock-taking of the Dowlaishweram Workshops together with a copy of letter, No. 235, dated 3rd November 1882, from the officer in charge of the Shops.

2. The alterations printed in large type are made by me, as the market rate for the L and T irons entered were too low, as the iron costs about Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt. in the Bombay market and about Re. 1 per cwt. for freight, &c., to the shops.

Enclosure.

From C. H. B. BURLTON, Esq., Officer in charge Government Workshops, Dowlaishweram, to the Superintending Engineer, First Circle, dated Dowlaishweram, 3rd November 1882, No. 235.

I have the honor to forward herewith the triennial statement of stock-taking of the Workshops.

The stock-taking was commenced by Mr. R. Palmer in August 1881 and completed by Sub-Conductor E. W. Bennett in July 1882.

The stock has been revalued according to the market prices and the results are as follows:—

—	As per Stock.			As revalued.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Stores	37,875	0	10	**41,664**	**9**	**6**	**6,962**	**7**	**4**	**3,172**	**14**	**8**
Timber	18,746	1	8	10,851	1	8	...			7,895	0	0
Fuel	527	2	11	527	2	11	...			...		
Total, Raw Materials ...	57,148	5	5	**53,042**	**14**	**1**	**6,962**	**7**	**4**	**11,067**	**14**	**8**
Manufacture	4,881	12	8	4,690	9	0	197	15	0	389	2	8
	62,030	2	1	**57,733**	**7**	**1**	**7,160**	**6**	**4**	**11,457**	**1**	**4**
Deduct ..	**57,733**	**7**	**1**	...			...			**7,160**	**6**	**4**
Net Increase ...	**4,296**	**11**	**0**	...			...			**4,296**	**11**	**0**

The last stock-taking was in 1879, when the value of the stock was found to be Rs. 98,117 against the present value of Rs. **57,733**; the difference is Rs. **40,384**, of which Rs. 11,150 were debited to Profit and Loss, the loss having been sustained on the manufactured articles sold, as per G.O., No. 220 W., dated 29th January 1880, and the remainder has subsequently been worked off.

In G.O., No. 2338 W., dated 9th September 1882, a sanction was accorded to write off to Profit and Loss a sum of Rs. 7,895 in the timber stock, but now on the whole the loss is only Rs. **4,296-11-0**,* which has been squared off in the accounts for September 1882, as ordered in your No. 1547 G.D., dated 2nd October 1882, communicating the Government Order above quoted.

	RS.	A.	P.
*Loss on timber	7,895	0	0
Net loss as per Stock Return	4,296	11	0
Profit on the other items	3,598	5	0

Office Note from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, dated Madras, 16th December 1882, No. 792.

It is noted that there was a net difference of Rs. 4,296-11-0 between the value of the stock at the book-rates and the estimated market value, and this difference has since been written off. The stock of unsaleable manufactured articles has also been disposed of. It may be assumed therefore that the Workshop Stores have at length been placed on a more practicable footing, but attention is still required to the following points:—

(1.) The stock of manufactured articles should be disposed of on every available opportunity till nothing is left under this head.

(2.) The raw materials should be reduced to the lowest limit compatible with efficiency, not in any case exceeding one year's supply, and being restricted only to such articles as are likely to be used up within twelve months at the outside.

No. 22.

Order—dated 6th January 1883, No. 18 W., Public Works.

The Government are glad to learn from the foregoing report that the Dowlaishweram Workshop Stores have now been placed on a more satisfactory footing.

2. The points brought to notice by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts should receive the Superintending Engineer's careful attention.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Superintending Engineer, First Circle.
Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Exd. C. Howa[illegible]n.
Spare Copies

18-W
2

GENERAL.
ACCOUNT.

Govt. of (1883) Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated January, 6th.

Recd.

G.O., 6th January 1883, No. 18 W.

JANUARY.
Nos. 21-22.

Dowlaishweram Workshop.

Passing orders on the triennial statement of stock-taking of the —.

18.W
3

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

29th January 1880, No. 220 W.

General.
Account.

Read the following papers :—

No. 40. From Lieutenant-Colonel W. CHRYSTIE, R.E., Superintending Engineer, First Circle, to the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Dowlaishweram, 27th November 1879, No. 1,858 G.D.

One Statement.
One copy of letter No. 196 of 13th November 1879.

I HAVE the honor to transmit herewith the triennial statement of stock-taking of the Dowlaishweram Workshop, conducted by the Deputy Superintendent, Assistant Engineer Lieutenant Joyce. It shows the value of the stock as actually counted to exceed the value as shown by the books by Rs. 154 and the stock ledgers will be corrected accordingly. The very close balance shows that the books have been very carefully kept.

2. The last stock-taking was in 1876, when the value of the stock was found to be Rs. 80,677 against the present value Rs. 98,117; the difference is Rs. 17,480, of which Rs. 15,879 is due to large purchases of Pegu Teak made in anticipation of its being required for works either not yet sanctioned or stopped under the orders* of Government restricting expenditure noted in the margin. I do not anticipate any loss on this large purchase, but there can be no question that the stock on hand of all articles should be kept as low as is conveniently practicable.

* G.O., No. 1,322-A W., dated 8th May 1879.
,, ,, 1,341 W., ,, 10th ,, ,,
,, ,, 1,470 W., ,, 20th ,, ,,

3. In paragraph 5 of the Superintendent of the Workshops' letter No. 196, of the 13th instant, of which copy herewith, it is brought to notice that there are a number of articles which were manufactured long ago, but, from various causes, still remain upon the manufactured articles account, and which yearly add to the amount at debit of the Workshop by the charges for interest on the cost of their manufacture. These articles, as a rule, are not likely to be issued to work, and are not worth as old materials anything like their booked value. The Superintendent of the Workshops in his paragraph 8 recommends that he should be authorised to sell by auction or take into stock, at a valuation, such of the articles appearing in the statement under the head "Manufacture," as may appear to him advisable, writing off to loss the difference between their book value and the proceeds of sale or revaluation.

4. The debit of interest against the Workshop is only one reason why it is inexpedient to keep on stock unsaleable manufactured articles; they occupy space which is wanted for other purposes, they require looking after, and the materials of which they are made continue to deteriorate in value. I therefore recommend that sanction be accorded to deal with these unsaleable articles in the manner proposed by the Superintendent of the Workshops, who should report what articles he sells and what he brings on to stock, with the amount which will have to be written off to loss

5. The statement of machinery and plant alluded to in paragraph 2 of Mr. Walch's letter, No. 196, quoted above, was submitted to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, on the 20th instant.

From G. T. WALCH, Esq., Executive Engineer, in charge, Government Workshops, Dowlaishweram, to the Superintending Engineer, First Circle, dated Dowlaishweram, 13th November 1879, No. 196.

I HAVE the honor to forward the triennial statement of stock-taking conducted by Lieutenant Joyce, Deputy Superintendent of the Workshops.

2. Machinery and plant are not included in the statement, as they have been dealt with in a separate* return.

3. On comparing this statement with the one which was prepared in 1876, see G.O., No. 2 I., 1st May 1877, it will be seen that the value of the stock has in the past three years increased by Rs. 17,479.

4. Of this amount Rs. 15,879 are due to the increased stock of timber now in hand, a large quantity of Burmah Teak having been obtained last year, it being anticipated that several large† works, now either stopped or not commenced, would be vigorously proceeded with in this year and require much wood-work.

5. I consider that the stores "timber" and "fuel" are, on the whole, worth the values shown against them, but this is more than doubtful as regards the articles which are put under the head "manufacture."

6. Under that head are entered the accumulation ever since the shops were started of—

(*a*)—Articles made when work was slack to be kept for sale if and when wanted, *e.g.*, "C.C. wheel-barrows partly made in 1871, Rs. 315-8-0;" some of these articles doubtless will be issued some day, but others will remain for ever a dead burden on the shops till they are sold off, and the loss thereby written off.

(*b*)—Articles made for different works, but which owing to various causes, such as change in design, misfit, &c., have been thrown back on the Workshop. In most cases I consider that Workshops should not have received them back except on a valuation; certainly, the shops should not have been burdened with the interest on the full cost, or loss when sold, of any articles made in accordance with indents, but which owing to circumstances outside the Workshop control have not been used on works, *e.g.*, the "Mooring beds for Ryves' self-acting shutters, Rs. 180-13-10, and brackets for same, Rs. 64-1-10," have for the last eleven years caused a debit to the Workshops annually of Rs. 12-4-0 for interest on the capital, and if sold for their value as cast iron to break up will cause an immediate loss to the shops of about Rs. 200, decreasing the profit, or increasing the loss, of the year by that amount.

(*c*)—Articles which having been made for particular purposes have been most irregularly thrown back on the Workshops because there was either no estimate to meet their cost, or the estimate would have been exceeded had they been paid for, *e.g.*, "(1), pump wooden tube with iron plunger, Rs. 187-4-7;" this was, I am informed, made about the year 1857, but there being no means of paying for it, it was returned to the Workshops, to which it has caused a charge for interest of Rs. 9-6-5 each year, and being now not worth Rs. 10 will seriously affect the returns of any year in which it is sold and the loss written off; (2), "400 clamps, iron, for concrete moulds, Rs. 300." These were, with 400 more, made in 1873 for 400 moulds, but after these clamps were made up it was decided by the Superintending Engineer that 200 moulds were all that were required, and these 400 clamps were thrown back on the Workshops; they are bent into the form which was required, and if now taken as "stores" would not be worth more than 5 annas each as old iron, so that having already been charged Rs. 90 interest for these clamps the Workshop will, if they are taken on to "stores" at a fair valuation, appear to have lost Rs. 125 on them, and the returns of the year will be decreased by that amount.

7. It is probably the damaging effect produced on an annual return of the shops by the writing off to loss in it of any large amounts, which has prevented officers in charge of the Workshops from advocating the sale of the rubbish and useless articles which now bear a fictitious value in the books; but it seems to me that it will be best to at once clear these off and cease to pay interest on their book value, even though thereby the loss on any particular year may appear exceptionally great.

---

* Sent on 12th instant.

† *E.g.*, Kovur-Manjair Junction Canal.
C. Delta completion work.
Bank building, Cocanada.

18/4

8. I therefore recommend that I be authorised to sell by auction, or take into stock as "stores" at a valuation, such of the articles appearing in the statement under the head "manufacture" as may appear to me advisable, writing off to loss the difference between their book value and the proceeds of the sale and revaluation.

No. 40-A. From Captain H. LEM. CAREY, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Madras, 18th December 1879, No. 239 W.

IN returning herewith the letter from the Superintending Engineer, First Circle, No. 1,858 G.D., of the 27th November 1879, together with its enclosures, forwarded for my remarks with your memorandum, No. 3,686 of the 5th instant, I have the honor to observe as follows:—

1. The part marked (*a*) in the letter from the Superintendent of the Workshops shows that the articles manufactured are of such a nature that they are not easily saleable, *i.e.*, cannot be sold within a reasonable time. I would suggest that only such articles should be manufactured as are in such constant demand as to be readily saleable.

2. In the paragraphs marked (*b*) and (*c*) it is stated that articles for different works had to fall back on the Workshop by the officers that had ordered them declining to take them. This would not occur if before putting work in hand either proper plans and estimates were submitted to the parties giving the order for their approval, or if the work is too small for such detail, if such a description of the work to be executed were given as to prevent any possibility of the work being thrown back on the shops.

3. As matters stand there seems no alternative but recommend sanction to the proposals submitted by the Superintending Engineer, First Circle.

No. 41. ORDER THEREON, 29th January 1880, No. 220 W.

THE proposal of the Superintending Engineer to sell by auction or take into stock at a valuation such articles under *Manufacture* as he may consider advisable, writing off to loss the difference between their book value and the proceeds of sale or revaluation, is approved.

2. The remarks of the Examiner should receive attention from the Superintendent of the Workshops.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. H. SANKEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, First Circle.
,, Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

Exd. S. T. Austin.
Spare Copies

GENERAL.
ACCOUNT.

Govt. of 1880 Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

The SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
FIRST CIRCLE,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated January 29th

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G. O., 29th January 1880, No. 220 W.

JANUARY.

No. 40-41.

Dowlaishweram Workshops.—Orders on the triennial statement of stock-taking at the—

18
5

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.
Account.

Read—the following papers:—

No. 80. From J. C. LARMINIE, Esq., Executive Engineer, in charge First Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Dowlaishweram, 5th August 1882, No. 1078 G.D.

I would invite your attention to G.O., No. 1894 of 1st August 1881, and to my letter (as Executive Engineer in charge of the Government Workshops) No. 86 of 9th July 1881, printed therewith.

* One copy of letter, No. 261 W., dated 8th May 1882, from the General Superintendent of Public Works Workshops.

2. In accordance with the system which *had been* and was then in vogue in the workshops, wastage was written off as a percentage on the number of cubic feet of work *turned out.* For Godávari teak this wastage was 40 per cent., *i.e.,* if 1 cubic foot of work was done 1·4 cubic foot of rough wood was charged for. From deficiencies in the timber stock it became apparent that this amount of wastage was insufficient, and from actual experiment, *vide* figures given in the above quoted letter, it was found that for one cubic foot of work done very nearly 1·70 of rough wood was used.

3. On Mr. Walch's return from leave last year he objected to this system, and decided that wastage should be charged on the wood in the rough; he considered that 40 per cent. for waste should be ample, and the figures given in my letter under reference actually agree with this, *i.e.,* for 100 of wood in the log 40 cubic feet to be at once written off to waste; this is exactly equivalent to 1·66 of rough wood used to 1 cubic foot of *work done* instead of 1·70 as I proposed, in accordance with the system which had been hitherto followed.

4. The rates for Godávari teak were framed some years ago, when the wood was more expensive than it is at present and has been for some time past, no change has since been made in the rates, and the data as they now stand are—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 cubic foot of Godávari teak in the log	1	4	0
Wastage (40 per cent.)	0	8	0
Total allowed for wood ...	1	12	0

for the past few years the price has varied between Annas 14 and Re. 1 per cubic foot, taking the latter rate and at 40 per cent. waste, on the log, as 1·66 of wood will be required for every cubic foot turned out, the data will be—

Rupee 1 × 1·66 = Rs. 1-10-6;
allowed in data „ 1-12-0,† so

with reference to paragraph 5‡ of my letter under reference, there will be, for the present at all events, *no occasion* to increase the rates.

† Were teak to rise to Rs. 1-4-0 again Rs. 2-2-9 should be allowed.

‡ Cost there quoted Rs. 1-9-6, taking teak at 15 annas per cubic foot.

5. The adjustment of the timber as ordered in the Government Order under reference has not yet been made. Mr. Walch intended bringing the foregoing facts to your notice before making any adjustment, he was prevented doing so before leaving for Kurnool. Since then I referred the matter to him demi-officially and in accordance with his reply * I now beg to bring the matter to notice.

6. Since 1st August 1881 the percentage of waste has been charged off at 40 per cent. on the log, and since that time the timber stock account has been kept square; in fact it is slightly to the good; but the quantities as detailed in my letter † under reference have still to be adjusted + the quantities which accumulated in the interval, from the time my letter dealt with (1st May 1881) up to the date (1st August 1881) when a sufficient percentage come to be written off; this quantity is 770 cubic feet, value Rs. 770, which added to the former quantity makes a total of 5,691 cubic feet, value Rs. 7,895, to be *struck off the timber account*, a quantity which would not have ever appeared in that account had a sufficient amount of wastage been written off, month by month; no other adjustment is necessary, as from paragraph 4 it will be seen that the workshops have already been (in fact slightly over) paid for it; ‡ but possibly the Examiner of Public Works Accounts might take exception to so large a write off at one time, so to this I ask sanction.

7. As requested by Mr. Walch I submit herewith a copy of a letter from the Superintendent of the Madras Workshops, relative to the system there followed in dealing with wastage; the plan has this merit, that all wood used is cleared out of the account at the end of the year; but there appears to me to be the drawback of there being no check whatever on the amount of wood used and the wastage may stand at any figure. From several trials here I find that only from 13 to 15 per cent. of side cuttings can be considered as good wood, in the Madras workshops however probably Burmah teak is used, from which the side cuttings are much better than from Godávari teak.

8. The system followed in these workshops is:—Log timber when sawn up is at once transferred, less 40 per cent for waste, to the account *called* half wrought, from this account at the end of each month is deducted the actual number of cubic foot wrought and made up, the balance is the half wrought, and now that a sufficient amount of wastage is being allowed the account is as before mentioned kept square. So I see no reason for making any change. Mr. Walch, however, prefers the Madras system and wishes for orders as to what plan is to be followed in future.

---

[*] He considered it advisable to get the matter settled before I left the district.

[†] Cubic feet 4,921, value Rs. 7,125.

[‡] Owing to the low prices of teak during the period of the accumulations.

ENCLOSURE.

From Lieutenant W. L. C. BADDELEY, R.E., General Superintendent, Public Works Workshops, to the Superintending Engineer, First Circle, Dowlaishweram, dated Madras, 8th May 1882, No. 261 W.

With reference to your No. 289 G.D. of 26th April 1882, I have the honor to inform you that teak is the only timber used in any quantity here.

2. The term "half wrought" is only applicable to wood cut for *some definite work* for example a spoke or handspike in the rough is a "half wrought." The pieces of wood which remain after cutting up a log are properly called "*side cuttings*" and are not nearly as valuable as "half wroughts."

3. I need scarcely observe that unless articles are made for stock there can be no *stock* of "*half wroughts*;" the system here is as follows: a log is issued to the saw pit and the number and cubic contents are entered in a book kept by the carpenter foreman, and in the *same book are entered* all the finished *dimensions* of wood works as sold.

4. At the end of each year the cubic contents of logs purchased during the year are added to the balance in hand at the commencement of the year, and from this is deducted the wood in hand at the end of the year *plus* the cubic contents of the *wood* sold, and the difference *is the wastage*.

5. It will be seen that every thing depends upon correctly estimating the value of the wood in hand, which will usually consist of *logs*, half logs, planks, side cuttings, and end pieces.

6. The rule here is as follows :—*Logs, half logs*, and *planks* are measured up and the cubic contents taken without any allowance for wastage. For side cuttings and end pieces the simplest plan is to weigh them up, taking 1 ton = 50 cubic feet and allow from 50 to 75 per cent. wastage. For example, 1 ton of side cuttings will sell for Rs. 25 and if the price of teak be Rs. 100 a ton and 75 per cent. be allowed for wastage, 1 ton of side cuttings = 12¼ cubic feet of sound timber.

7. The *rate* for woodwork should be fixed so as to cover the prime cost, the wastage and workshop percentages; here it has hitherto been Rs. 3 a cubic foot, but as teak is increasing enormously in price the rate will have to be raised.

No. 80-A.

Office Note from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, dated 31st August 1882, No. 437.

Your office note No. 985 D. of 22nd August 1882.

It seems scarcely necessary at this late period to consider whether the loss of Rs. 7,895 should be charged off to works. The matter appears to have been under inquiry since March 1881 (see G.O., No. 1894 W., dated 1st August 1881,) and as the loss then noticed was probably the result of transactions for even earlier periods, it is perhaps impracticable to trace out the works then in progress to which timber was being issued from the shops.

2. The simplest course now will be to credit the value, Rs. 7,895, to "raw materials" and debit the "profit and loss" accounts of the workshops. This will of course increase *pro tanto* the final loss and result in a larger debit to Tools and Plant closing the transactions for the year.

3. To prevent as far as possible the recurrence of similar loss, I would suggest that the timber stock of the shops be verified and revalued more frequently—quarterly or half-yearly. If this revaluation should show that the timber in stock at normal rates gives a less value than that at book rates, the loss should at once be written off to "profit and loss" unless it can be made good by increasing normal rates without rendering them prohibitive. On the other hand, should the revaluation bring out an excess over book value the Executive Engineer can either reduce rates at once, or hold this profit towards possible subsequent losses, and so equalise his rates as far as possible.

No. 81.

ORDER—dated 9th September 1882, No. 2338 W., Public Works.

The Government approve the suggestions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the foregoing note from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, which will be communicated to the Superintending Engineer, First Circle, for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. H. SANKEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, First Circle.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Exd. S. T. Austin.
Spare Copies

GENERAL.
ACCOUNT.

Govt. of (1882) Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated September, 9th.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 9th Sept. 1882, No. 2338 W.

SEPTEMBER.
Nos. 80-81.

Loss on Timber Stock.

Approving and communicating to the Superintending Engineer the suggestions of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts regarding the sum of Rs. 78,951 — in the Dowlaishweram Workshops.

18/7

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

8th May 1879, No. 1,322-A W.

General.
Establishment.

Read the following paper:—

No. 45. Telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Simla, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, dated 3rd May 1879.

No. 46. ORDER THEREON, 8th May 1879, No. 1,322-A W.

WITH reference to Circular Memorandum No. 1,692, dated 7th May, and further instructions which have now been received from the Government of India, His Grace the Governor in Council directs that no new works estimated to cost more than Rupees 2,500 each, although sanctioned and entered in the ordinary budgets—Imperial or Provincial—shall be commenced without special sanction; also that all repairs—Imperial and Provincial—which can be deferred without injury to buildings or communications, even white-washing, unless under the requisition of a medical officer, shall be immediately postponed.

2. Establishments should be reduced as far as possible, those which are temporary being discharged.

3. These instructions do not affect productive public works or irrigation works earning revenue.

4. The Superintending Engineers will lose no time in reporting the savings which can be effected under this and the previous reduction order.

5. They will further submit lists of works which, after consultation with the Collectors or other officers immediately concerned, they consider as absolutely necessary to be proceeded with, furnishing, however, full explanation for the information of Government.

6. Rough tabular statements showing the savings which can be effected under all heads of service should accompany the reports now called for, and which should be sent up with the least practicable delay.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. H. SANKEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To Superintending Engineers.
To the Consulting Architect.
,, Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
,, Departments of Government.
,, Examiner of Public Works Accounts.
" – Inspector Genl of Jails
" — " — " — , Police
" — Director Public Instn
" – Post Master Genl
" – Supdt of Telegraphs Madras Dn
" – Board of Revenue
" Accountt Genl

Exd. E. C. Shunker,
Spare Copies

GENERAL.
ESTABLISHMENT.

Govt. of [1879] Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated May 8th

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G. O., 8th May 1879, No. 1,322-A W.

MAY.

Nos. 45-46.

Stoppage of Works and Reduction of Establishment.

18/8

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

10th May 1879, No. 1,341 W.

General.
Account.

Read the following:

No. 61. Telegram from the Government of India, dated 9th May 1879.

No. 62. ORDER THEREON, 10th May 1879, No. 1,341 W.

THE Government of India having now intimated that the previous instructions regarding stoppage of repairs were intended to apply mainly to Military Works, His Grace the Governor in Council directs in reference to Memorandum No. 1,692, dated 7th May 1879, and G.O. of 8th May 1879, No. 1,322 A—W, that whereas the close scrutiny of the details of Part III, Provincial Budget, shall still be undertaken and reported on by Superintending Engineers as therein ordered, there will be no necessity to stop the progress of such repairs as those officers may consider to be urgently required pending further orders.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. H. SANKEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To all Superintending Engineers.
To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Exd. E. C. Shunker.
Spare Copies

GENERAL.
ACCOUNT.

Govt. of (1879) Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.
&c., &c., &c.

Dated May 10th.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G. O., 10th May 1879, No. 1,841 W.

MAY.

Nos. 61-62

Stoppage of Repairs.—The previou instructions regarding — to apply mainly t Military Works.

18/9

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1692.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

IN anticipation of more precise orders to be subsequently issued on the subject of reduction of expenditure in this Department, I am to direct that no original work (not actually under execution) entered in the Imperial and Provincial Budgets of the current official year shall now be commenced and that those begun since the 1st ultimo shall be suspended till further orders on the special reports of the Superintending Engineers.

2. In the Imperial buildings and Roads Budget, work is not to proceed on any of the items Nos. 1 to 17 inclusive without special orders.

3. Report is however called for regarding one of the items entered under Presidency Ordnance Works, as necessary to allow of the incorporating mills being stopped for repairs and which it is understood cannot under any circumstances be deferred—also as regards the amount which it may still be essential to retain under minor works No. 17.

4. No work is moreover to be commenced under items Nos. 18, 19, 21, 23, and 24, and a special report will be submitted regarding the possible reductions of the minor works entries Nos. 20, 22, and 39.

5. Works Nos. 40 and 41 must likewise unless for special reasons, be suspended and a report made of possible savings under No. 42.

6. In the Provincial Services Budget with the following exceptions, viz., items Nos. 3, 4, 7, 10, Nos. 39 to 41, No. 43, Nos. 45 to 47, Nos. 57, 59, 63, 65, and 68, all work is to be suspended.

7. Reports will be submitted regarding the necessity for proceeding with Nos. 57 and 59, and the opinion of the Inspector-General of Jails will be called for in regard to the progress which may be considered indispensible under items Nos. 39 to 41, also No. 43 and Nos. 45 to 47.

8. As regards item No. 27, His Grace the Governor in Council directs that the outlay shall be limited to that required for the completion of the verandah to Government House and the petty works connected with that building which cannot be left incomplete.

9. Special reports will be submitted as to the reductions which may be feasible in the grants for minor works item No. 67.

10. In dealing with the entries Part III, Repairs of the Imperial and Provincial Budgets, Superintending Engineers will scrutinise in the closest manner all items and report as soon as possible the savings which can be effected.

11. As regards the Special Fund Budget subsequent instructions will issue.

12. Separate instructions will be issued by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation regarding the prosecution or otherwise of works entered in the Irrigation Budget.

Fort St. George,
7th May 1879.

(Signed) R. H. SANKEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to Govt., P. W. D.

To all Superintending Engineers.
,, the Examiner, P. W. Accounts.
,, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
,, the Departments of Government.
,, the Consulting Architect.

Spare Copies.

18/10

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

14th May 1879, No. 921.

Reduction of Expenditure.

Read the following paper :—

No. 134. *Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated Simla, 1st May 1879, No. 410.*

Read again—

Resolution in the Financial Department, No. 4063, dated 9th November 1878, and the Financial Statement for 1879-80.

Resolution.—By the Resolution of the 9th November 1878, the Governor-General in Council urged on the several Local Governments and Administrations the necessity of reducing the ordinary expenditure of the country within the narrowest possible limits. It was directed that measures should be taken for suspending or postponing all optional expenditure, whether Imperial, Provincial, or even from Local Funds, and that no proposals for increases of salaries or establishments should be entertained without real necessity. His Excellency in Council does not doubt that earnest attention has been given to those instructions, but it has now become requisite to repeat them in still stronger and more definite terms.

2. The Government of India has repeatedly declared it to be necessary, in ordinary times, that a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure of not less than £2,000,000 should, each year, be provided to furnish the means of protecting the country against famine, and to leave a margin to meet unforeseen contingencies. Less than a year ago, it appeared that this object had been attained ; but the expectations then expressed by the Government in regard to the satisfactory condition and prospects of the finances have, during the last few months, been dispelled. The Financial Statement, published with the Resolution of the 12th March 1879, shows an estimated deficit of Revenue compared with the estimated Ordinary Expenditure in 1879-80 of £1,395,000.

3. In paragraph 265 of that Resolution, the true surplus, apart from the War in Afghanistan, is estimated at £8,13,000, being £1,187,000 less than the required surplus of £2,000,000.

4. Although other causes for anxiety are not wanting, this unfortunate change in the financial position of the Government may be considered wholly due to the state of the Exchange with England. The estimated loss by Exchange for the current year would, if provision were made to cover the whole of the Home charges, be £4,140,000, an amount exceeding by more than £1,000,000, the entry under this head in the Budget Estimate for the year which has lately closed, and it is impossible to say that this loss will not continue and go on increasing.

5. The task is serious of dealing with a difficulty of so indefinite a character, and one of which the causes are so entirely beyond the control of this Government; but the Governor-General in Council is resolved to spare no efforts to maintain the finances of the Empire in a completely satisfactory condition.

6. Apart from other measures which may become unavoidable for increasing the Public Revenues, it is obviously necessary that all practicable limits should be placed on the Public Expenditure.

7. It has been shown, on former occasions, that during the last ten years there has been a very large reduction in the net Civil Expenditure of the Empire. Excluding Famine Relief and Loss by Exchange—an element, as just stated, beyond control—that reduction has not been less than £1,500,000 a-year. Still further reductions must now be made.

8. The Public Expenditure, excluding that incurred from Local Funds, is now divided into two branches, Imperial and Provincial, for which the Government of India and the Local Governments and Administrations are respectively responsible.

9. The Military charges constitute the most serious part of the Imperial obligations, but the present Resolution is not intended to refer to them; and His Excellency in Council will now only say regarding them that he is fully alive to the urgent and paramount duty which rests on the Government of India of striving to the utmost of its power to reduce the Military Expenditure within the narrowest limits consistent with the public safety. His Excellency in Council knows that the Government of Her Majesty feels no less anxiety in this matter.

10. In respect to the Civil Expenditure, excepting the charges on account of the Public Debt and other Heads of Service, which, as they concern the Empire at large, have been retained under the management of the Supreme Government, the greater portion of the Ordinary Civil Expenditure of British India is now mainly entrusted to the Provincial Governments. With regard to that part of this expenditure, which is under his more immediate control, and, in particular, the expenditure on the central establishments of the Supreme Government, the Governor-General in Council is taking the most effective means in his power to obtain every possible economy. He has now again to notify to the several Departments under the Government of India that no increase of the Public Expenditure will be allowed which is not essential and unavoidable; and it will be the immediate duty of every Department to make, without delay, a searching review of the whole of the charges under its control. Unless positive necessity exists, no improvements in administration, however desirable, must be undertaken, if they involve increased charges; no fresh establishments must be entertained; no new offices must be created; no new works, which it is possible to postpone, must be commenced.

11. The policy thus announced, in regard to the expenditure under the immediate control of the Government of India, must, the Governor-General in Council regrets to say, be extended also to the Provincial Governments and to the Provincial Services. The policy of maintaining Provincial responsibility for the management of Provincial Finances inaugurated by the Government of India, in December 1870, has now been in course of development for nine years, with a success which has equalled the most sanguine expectations of its authors. It has led to greatly increased efficiency in many of the chief branches of the public service, to the development of the revenues without addition to the public burdens, and to economy in expenditure. It was one important object of that policy that the normal and obligatory administration of the country should be, as far as possible, shielded from the effects of ordinary vicissitudes affecting the Imperial Finances; and during the last nine years, notwithstanding the serious financial pressure that has often been experienced, as for example that caused by the Famine in Bengal in 1874, by the Famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies in 1876 and 1877, and by the present War on the Frontier, the Governor-General in Council has left at the disposal of the Provincial Governments, without diminution, the whole of the resources assigned to them.

12. The pledge, however, originally given and subsequently repeated by the Government of India, that no fresh Imperial demand would be made on those resources, has always been declared subject to the condition that, if some great fiscal misfortune or urgent national necessity should occur, it might become unavoidable to call on the Provincial Governments to sacrifice for the relief of the Empire generally some portion of the revenues allotted to them. The anxiety of the Government of India not to exercise this power and to interfere in no way with the free development of the system of Provincial Finance, has been amply proved in the past; and no one will doubt the reluctance with which His Excellency in Council now contemplates the

necessity of inviting the Provincial Governments to give him their assistance in obtaining necessary relief to the Imperial Treasury and in averting, so far as may be possible, the necessity of imposing fresh burdens, whether Imperial or Provincial, on the country. But the unforeseen fiscal misfortune which has befallen British India in the disturbance of the relation formerly existing between the values of Silver and Gold, is more serious than any of those difficulties which it has hitherto been necessary to meet. It is more indefinite in extent, and may be more lasting; and, as already observed, the causes which led to it, and which are still in operation, are altogether beyond the control of this Government. The Governor-General in Council is most unwillingly forced to the conclusion that it has become necessary to make a revision, which he trusts may be only temporary, in the existing arrangements with the Local Governments, and this revision must involve some reduction of the resources now at their disposal.

13. Nothing is further from the intention of His Excellency in Council than to interfere in any way with the principles of the policy which has for some years past been followed with such signal success. He feels, indeed, that the emergency which has now occurred affords another and one of the strongest possible proofs that this policy is wise. But for this policy, he believes that the reductions of the public expenditure, which must now be made, would have hardly been practicable. This, at least, is certain that they will be carried out with far greater ease, and in a far more satisfactory manner, by the Local Governments than would have been possible under a system by which the Government of India attempted minutely to supervise all the details of the administration. In preparation for a contingency which must be regarded as imminent, the Governor-General in Council is compelled to direct that the prohibition of every avoidable increase of expenditure must extend not only to all Imperial Services, but to all Provincial Services also. The chief reductions in every Province will doubtless be made in the expenditure on Public Works. Without in any way contemplating greater restrictions on the power of the Local Governments in future than have been exercised under the rules actually in force, the Governor-General in Council, as a temporary measure, and with the object of preventing fresh avoidable expenditure until further arrangements can be settled with the Local Governments, think it necessary to direct that no new work estimated to cost more than Rupees 2,500, shall be commenced at the cost of Imperial or Provincial Funds, even though it may already have received the sanction of the Government. If, for some special reason, a Local Government desires that this order should in any case be relaxed, it will be at liberty to represent the circumstances to the Government of India. The same rule will be applicable to all Departments under the immediate administration of the Supreme Government.

14. The present Resolution is intended chiefly to refer to the ordinary expenditure; but it has been decided to make large reductions in the expenditure on Productive Public Works also. On this subject, further orders will be issued.

15. His Excellency in Council knows that he may confidently trust in the loyal co-operation of all the Local Governments and Administrations in giving effect to the instructions contained in the present Resolution. The Governor-General in Council will immediately place himself in communication with the several Local Governments and Administrations, and will consult them in regard to the particular measures which should be adopted for effecting the objects which have now been stated. It will be the duty of the several Officers of Audit and Account to remind the Local Governments of this Resolution, whenever it seems necessary.

Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and be communicated for information and guidance—

To the several Local Governments and Administrations.

Also to the several Departments of the Government of India, with the intimation that no proposal for any avoidable increase of expenditure must be countenanced, or forwarded to the Financial Department.

Also to the Comptroller-General and the several Accountants-General and Deputy Accountants-General in independent charge.

Also through the Military and Public Works Departments to the Officers of Military and Public Works Audit and Accounts.

Also to Chiefs of Departments administered by the Government of India in the Financial Department, with instructions to all of these authorities to consider and report promptly what reduction can be effected in the Departments which they administer or control.

(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 135. ORDER THEREON, 14th May 1879, No. 921.

Resolved that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to all Departments with instructions to bear in mind that the restriction on avoidable expenditure imposed by G.O., dated 29th November 1878, No. 2128, remains in full force, and must be acted up to in the fullest manner pending further detailed instructions.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
,, the Military Department.
,, the Public Works Department.
,, the Board of Revenue.
,, the Honorable the Judges of the High Court.
,, all Heads of Departments.

Exd. J. Wright.

18/12

Govt. of {1879} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

To
The REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated May, 14th.
Issued
Recd. Encl.

G.O., 14th May 1879, No. 921.

MAY.
Nos. 134-135.

Reduction of Expenditure. — Communicating Resolution of the Government of India regarding reduction of expenditure with instructions to bear in mind that the restriction on avoidable expenditure imposed by G.O., No. 2128 of 1878, remains in full force and must be acted up to, pending further detailed instructions.

No. 2019 G.D. 81

From, 18/13
The Offg. Supg. Engineer
First Circle

To,
The Chief Engineer
P. W. Department.

2

EXAMINER
11 DEC 82

Camp Cocanada 25th Novr. 1882
Despd. 29/4

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith the triennial statement of stock taking of the Dowlaishweram Workshops together with a cop of letter No. 235 dated 3rd November from the Officer in charge of the S

2. The alterations in red are made by me as the market rat for the I and I irons entered we too low as the iron costs about pees 6-12-0 per cwt in the Bombay market & about Rs 1-0-0 per cwt for freight &ca to the shops.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
your most obedient S

C. Lewis

Offg. Supg. Engr. 1st Circle

Compd. J.K.

cut glasses.	2	24	" "	2	24	" "	
Bolts	" 556	289	11 8	556	289	11 8	- 5
hand & Swell ...	18						

R. No 706 D/ 12.12.82

No 1467 D/ 11th Dec/82

To

C.

For remarks.

G R

9.12.82

Dy W.

No 792 D/ 16th December 1882

TO W.

Encs 2.

It is noted that there was a net difference of Rs.4,296-11-0 between the value of the Stock at the book rates and the estimated market value, and this difference has since been written off. The Stock of unsaleable manufactured articles has also been disposed of. It may be assumed therefore that the Workshop Stores have at length been placed on a more practicable footing, but attention is still required to the following points:-

I. The Stock of manufactured articles should be disposed of on every available opportunity, till nothing is left under this head.

From,

The Superintending Engr.

First Circle.

To,

The Chief Engineer

P. W. Department.

Dated 25th
Despd. 29th
Recd.
November 1882

No 2019 G

Enclosures Two

Stock - taking Dowlaishweram Workshops - Provincial Statement of - Submits - .

50

tools	"	556	289	11	8	556	289	11	8
hand, & Small Saws		1876	505	14	5	1876	505	14	5
tch	"	5	"	3	2	5	"	3	2
			28,099	"	11	[illegible]			6812

18/14

2. The Raw Materials should be reduced to the lowest limit compatible with efficiency, not in any case exceeding one year's supply and being restricted only to such articles as are likely to be used up within twelve months at the outside.

C.

Ex. 2.1. 4.5.77
" 1322/A W. 8.5.79
" 1341. W. 10.5.79
Cir: 1692 - 7-5-79.
Ex. 1470 W. 28-5-79
" 220. W. 29.1.80
" 2338. W. 9.9.82

No 2

No 235

18/15

Print

Govt. Workshop Office
Dowlaishweram
3d November 1882

From,
The Officer in Charge
Govt. Workshops Dowlaishweram

To,
The Supt. Engineer
First Circle.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith the triennial statement of Stock taking of the Workshops.

The stock taking was commenced by Mr. R. Palmer in August 1881 and completed by Sub Conductor E. W. Bennett in July 1882.

The stock has been revalued according to the market prices, & the results are as follows:-

	As per Stock.	As revalued.	Increase	Decrease
Stores	37,875 . 10	41,305 5 1	6961 8 -	3531 3 9
Timber	18746 1 8	10,851 1 8	" "	7895 - -
Fuel	527 2 11	527 2 11	" "	" " "
Total Raw materials	57,148 5 5	52,683 9 8	6961 8	11,426 3 9
Manufacture	4881 12 8	4690 9 -	197 15	389 2 8
	62030 2 1	57374 2 8	7159 7 -	11,815 6 5
Deduct	57374 2 8			7159 7 -
Net Increase	4655 15 5			4655 15 5

nd to cut glasses	2	24	"	"	2	24	"	"
Sorts	556	289	11	8	556	289	11	8
hand, & Small Saws	1876	505	14	5	1876	505	14	5
atch	5	"	3	2	5	"	3	2
		28099		11				

The last Stock taking was in 1879 when the value of the stock was found to be Rs 98117 against the present value of Rs 57374 the difference is Rs 40,743 of which Rs 11150 were debited to Profit & Loss, the losses having been sustained on the manufactured articles sold as per G.O No 220 W dated 29th January/80, and the remainder has subsequently been worked off.

In G.O No 2538 W. dated 9th Sept. 1882, a sanction was accorded to write off to Profit & Loss, a sum of Rs 7895 in the Timber Stock, but now on the whole, the Loss is only Rs 4655× 15-5, which has been squared off in the accounts for Sept. 1882 as ordered in your No 1547 G. D. dated 2nd October 1882 communicating the G.O above quoted.

× Loss on Timber Rs 7895 — „ — „
Net loss as per Stock Return } „ 4655 — 15 — 5
Profit on the other items } „ 3239 — „ — 7

I have &ca &ca
/Sd/ C. H. B. Burlton
Offg Ex Engineer.

(True Copy)

Offg Supt Engr 1st Circle.

Statement of Triennial Stock taking Commenced in July 1882

18/16

Date			As per Stock account Quantity	Amount	Actually Counted weighed & revalued Corresponding to the Market R[ates] Quantity	Amount	Increase Quantity	Amoun[t]
1881 August 16th	Sheet Iron	lbs	77723 1/4	3555 9 9	77760	4665 9 7	36 3/4	1109 15
19th	Angle iron 0-1-11/16		81971 1/4	5844 5 8	81999	~~4919 10 "~~ 5124 15	27 3/4	" "
22nd	"T" Iron 0-1-0		61690	3855 14 8	61710	~~3702 9 7~~ 3856 14	20	" 15
Septr 2nd	Irons of Sizes, Flat, Round & Square	"	277494	10203 12 2	283415	17004 14 5	54	5701 7
	Round iron 6" & 7"	"	5867	1099 10 5				
9th	Hoop Iron 0-1-0	"	5481 3/4	343 8 6	5470	323 3 2	"	" "
10th	Pig Iron	"	22400	723 1 6	22400	723 1 6		
	Old cast iron	"	97742	479 15 2	97760	479 15 2	18	" "
	Old Iron	"	33119	508 11 6	33132	508 11 6	13	" "
				26614 9 4		32692 4 4 32332 15 11		[illegible]
26th	Augers Screw	No.	3	" " "	3	1 8 "	"	1 8
	Do Shell	"	15	8 11 6	15	8 11 6		
	Adzes English new	"	10	10 9 7	10	10 9 7		
	Do Do old	"	2	1 8 "	2	1 8 "		
	Awls brass with handles	"	27	5 4 4	27	5 4 4		
	Do iron	"	116	5 3 1	116	5 3 1		
	Brace with bits old	"	2	2 " "	2	2 " "		
	Brushes painting	"	2	1 3 7	2	1 3 7		
	Crusibles large	"	5	69 2 8	5	69 2 8		
	Do Small	"	1	" 3 "	1	" 3 "		
October 17th	Chissels firmer	"	27	10 " 4	27	5 " "		
	Do Mortice	"	27	6 2 10	27	4 7 4		
	Do Turning	"	35	12 14 5	35	7 15 "		
	Do Gouge Sockets	"	7	3 11 2	7	2 10 "		
	Do Gouge	"	15	10 2 11	15	3 15 "		
	Chain measuring 50 ft	"	1	3 " "	1	3 " "		
	Compass iron	No.	4	4 " 7	4	4 " 7		
Decr 14th	Chains iron 1/2" 3/8" & 1/4"	lbs	2754 1/2	509 7 10	2754 1/2	364 5 "		
	Chalk lines	No.	4	1 4 6	4	1 4 6		
	Diamond to cut glasses	"	2	24 " "	2	24 " "		
	Files of Sorts	"	556	289 11 8	556	289 11 8		
	Files, Pit, hand, & Small Saws		1876	505 14 5	1876	505 14 5		
	Files watch	"	5	" 3 2	5	" 3 2		
				28099 " 11		[illegible]		6842

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ages Mortise	"	4	14	14	"	4	14	14	"	
ns for rabit planes	"	18	3	12	8	18	3	12	8	
ns for moulding planes		10	5	4	"	10	5	4	"	
o for beed	do	5	1	12	8	5	1	12	8	
o double for Jack	do	1	"	11	"	1	"	11	"	
tops for planes	"	57	11	15	6	57	11	15	6	
e part pupets without beed	"	1	15	"	"	1	15	"	"	
alphabetical Steel Sets		4	23	8	8	4	23	8	8	
anterns	no	5	23	14	10	5	23	14	10	
dles for Sewing	"	67	1	14	7	67	1	14	7	
bers alphabetical Steel		3	8	1	7	3	8	1	7	
k axes	no	100	87	8	"	100	87	8	"	
cers new	"	8	8	"	5	8	8	"	5	
do old	"	1	"	8	"	1	"	8	"	
ils Carpenters	"	14	1	3	7	14	1	3	7	
es plough with irons	"	2	36	8	6	2	36	8	6	
nes trying	"	1	5	11	2	1	5	11	2	
o beed	"	188	364	6	9	188	364	6	9	
do Smooth	"	95	231	8	6	95	231	8	6	
do heel	"	4	8	7	6	4	8	7	6	
do iron faced	"	5	73	"	"	5	73	"	"	
ate Stamp	"	4	22	"	"	4	4	"	"	18
ls Chalk lines	"	21	2	12	5	21	2	12	5	
ssors lamp	"	14	9	11	9	14	9	11	9	
ures Carpenters 6"	"	6	8	7	11	6	8	7	11	
ke Shave wooden with Steel bit	"	1	"	8	"	1	"	8	"	
ue plate	"	1	3	9	7	1	3	9	7	
s Pit	"	9	"	"	"	9	36	"	"	36
hand	"	4	9	"	6	4	9	"	6	11 8 7
Tenon	"	12	41	8	7	12	30	"	"	11 15 11
Dove tail	"	6	23	15	4	6	12	"	"	8 8 9
Cross cut	"	1	12	8	9	1	4	"	"	
	"	2	86	2	3	2	86	2	3	
							[illegible]			1347 4 11

aws blades		32	[illegible]			32	[illegible]			
Stocks & Dies	"	3	188	"	"	3	180	"	"	
Stones grinding	"	3	70	13	"	3	50	"	"	
Stones oil	"	10	28	4	3	10	10	"	"	
Slips oil 18/17	"	10	7	5	3	10	7	5	3	
Trowels foundry	"	38	19	"	2	38	9	8	"	
Taps & Dies to cut wood	"	2	4	8	2	2	4	8	2	
Bolts brass for almyra	"	6	1	3	6	6	1	3	6	
Chalk	lbs	36½	"	12	11	36½	1	13	2	1
Emery County	"	¾	"	2	3	¾	"	2	3	
Guages Steam	no	14	370	12	1	14	370	12	1	
Glass panes green	"	34	102	15	10	34	34	"	"	
Glass panes white	"	22¼	4	11	"	22¼	4	11	"	
Glass Ship deck	"	6	12	"	"	6	6	"	"	
Glue	lbs	12 1/32	3	7	7	12 1/32	5	8	7	
Glass tubes for Steam guages	no	28½	32	15	1	28½	32	15	1	
Hinges iron butt Singles	"	1083	@0-3-1½ 212	1	4	1083	82	6	1	
Do iron H Singles	"	215	@0-5-1¼ 68	15	11	215	20	12	6	
Do cast iron pairs	"	81	@0-3-0 15	"	"	81	7	9	6	
Do brass butt pairs	"	589	@0-8-9¼ 322	15	11	589	165	10	3	
Do brass desk	"	3	@0-7-11 1	7	8	3	"	9	"	
Handles brass for boxes	"	5	"	10	"	5	"	10	"	
Hat pegs brass with China knobs	"	1	1	13	"	1	1	"	"	
Do without Do	"	17	24	5	"	17	17	"	"	
Handles brass for chest of drawers	"	8	2	"	"	8	1	8	"	
Knobs brass for doors	"	4	1	14	"	4	1	"	"	
Do glass for do	"	36	17	2	8	36	9	"	"	
Do brass Common	"	5	"	12	6	5	"	12	6	
Do glass green	"	4	2	"	"	4	2	"	"	
Locks brass of sizes	"	50	6	13	3	50	6	"	"	
Do brass for doors	"	2	12	"	"	2	8	"	"	
Do pad iron for do	"	16	3	4	"	16	3	4	"	
Lamp burners brass	"	32	145	5	8	32	145	5	8	
							36263	15	1	
			30957	11	11		35904	10	8	
							36213	15	1	

Coppe
Coppe
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Iron
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Iron

tin	"	4	" 10 0	4	" 10 4			
cut brads	lbs	1401 15/16	108 3 1	1403	108 3 1	1/16		
Cut	"	260 1/16	37 7 6	260 1/2	37 7 6	7/16		
Penny	"	481 3/8	129 1 7	481 3/8	75 4 5			53 13 2
flooring	"	253 1/2	24 15 9	253 1/2	24 15 9			
Composition for sheathing, Copper bottom to boats		402 5/8	331 10 2	402 5/8	201 5 "			130 5 2
Gt Europe iron	"	1442 1/2	184 15 2	1442 1/2	184 15 2			
ing balances	no	4	37 4 8	4	37 4 8			
s of sizes iron	"	16745	" " "	16740	91 1 "		91 1 " 5	
" brass	"	153	2 10 10	155	1 15 "	2		11 10
Emery papers	no	81	2 2 7	81	2 2 7			
Iron	"	10205	1 12 10	10205	2 4 4		" 7 6 "	
Copper	"	14251	21 13 4	14251	7 " 5			14 12 11
Coffin	"	3983	13 " 10	3983	4 15 8			8 1 2
	"	4	" 4 8	"	" " "		4	" 4 8
bracket	"	1	5 6 7	1	2 8 "			2 14 7
Wire	lbs	38 29/32	37 3 5	38 17/32	37 3		17/32	
rod	"	7 23/32	3 15 7	7 23/32	3 15			
Sheet	"	181	99 4 11	181	68 4 "			31 " 11
boiler tubes	"	6 1/2	4 8 7	6 1/2	4 8 7			
old Horizontal	no	1	140 " "	1	140 " "			
Sheet 0-11-1 3/8	lbs	4404 13/16	3060 5 3	4404 13/16	2202 6 6			857 14 9
tubes 1-9-0	"	165	257 13 10	165	123 12 "			134 1 10
wire	"	31 13/16	41 11 7	32	32 " "	3/16		9 11 7
rod	"	145 5/8	93 3 2	145 5/8	72 13 "			20 6 2
old	"	21	8 6 2					
Measures no 28	"	42	33 4 "	63	27 11 6			13 14 8
rivets Corrugated	"	348 1/2	146 6 7	348 1/2	65 5 6			81 1 1
washers do	"	102 3/4	41 " 7	102 1/4	19 2 9		1/2	21 13 10
nails do	"	142 1/8	44 " 10	142 1/8	26 10 4			17 6 6
cast old pewter	"	1263	33 15 5	1263	33 15 5			
wire split	"	3 9/16	" 7 10	3 9/16	" 7 10			
			10	6454	227 " 10			
								9303

	iron folding shutter	no	1	2	1	2		
	Iron ridging Corrugated	lbs	8	" " "	8	1 " "		1
	Iron wire galvanized	"	129	7 15 "	129	7 15 "		
	Iron wire	"	8 11/16	2 11 5	8 1/2	2 11 5		
	Lead piping 18/18	"	11	18 7 7	11			
	Lead pig	"	68 3/8	3 12 4	68	9 7 8		
	Steel Europe	"	319 13/16	44 13 4	319 13/16	44 13 4		
	Tanks iron	no	3	200 " "	3	200 " "		
	Tin	lbs	31 7/16	10 4 1	31 7/16	18 13 9		8
	Tin Sheets	no	13 3/4	2 2 4	13 3/4	" 13 9		
	Tin cases for boat lining		579	33 5 3	579	33 5 3		
	Zinc sheet perforated ft		8	15 8 4	8	15 8 4		
	Pipe gas wrought iron	"	9 1/2	2 6 "	9 1/2	2 6 "		
18th	Pipes cast iron old	lbs	8280	184 13 2	8280	184 13 2		
	Bamboos Common	no	13	" 1 3	13	" 1 3		
	Do poling	"	7	1 1 6	7	1 1 6		
	Do yard arms	"	21	10 5 "	21	10 5 "		
	Mats date	"	7	" 10 6	7	" 10 6		
	Rattans	"	24	3 " 10	24	1 8 "		
	Leathorge	lbs	2	" 10 "	2	" 10 "		
	Mercury	"	4	5 5 "	4	5 5 "		
	Ochre yellow	"	1/4	" 2 6	1/4	" 2 6		
	Do Red	"	21 1/2	2 6 11	22	2 6 11	1/2	
	Oil Gingelly	"	19	2 " 4	18 1/2	2 " 4		
24th	Oil Lamp	"	236 1/4	17 15 3	235	17 15 3		
	Oil Cocoanut	"	311 9/16	32 5 9	312	32 5 9	7/16	
	Oil wood	"	11 1/2	3 4 9	11 1/2	3 4 9		
	Oil linseed boiled	"	30 31/32	11 3 11	30 31/32	11 3 11		
	Oil linseed raw	"	14 1/2	2 11 "	15	2 11 "	1/2	
	Oil kerosine	Gallons	21	10 15 "	21	10 15 "		
	Oil Machine	lbs	22	2 10 5	22	2 10 5		
	Polish french	"	1/2	" 8 "	1/2	" 8 "		
28th	Paint Silicate bath stone	"	68	18 15 5	68	18 15 5		
	Do light gray	"	41	12 12 5	41	12 12 5		
	Do dark blue	"	50	18 5 8	50	18 5 8		
	Do White Silicate	"	46	30 6 2	46	30 6 2		
	Do Chokolate	"	39	35 3 3	39	35 3 3		
	Do antifouling red	"	112	65 15 "	112	65 15 "		
				36965 1 11		40597 2 4		67
						[illegible] 6 9		

lack	"	8¼	"	7	5	9	"	7	5	¾		
White	"	18½	"	9	1	18¾	"	9	1	¼		
Green	"	15	2	"	3	14½	2	"	3		½	
Mixed unserviceable		585	85	5	"	585	"	"	"		85 5 "	Entered [illegible]
Yellow	"	36	5	4	2	36	5	4	2			
ssian blue	"	2 15/32	4	4	4	2 15/32	4	4	4			
lead	"	129¼	18	14	6	129¼	18	14	6			
pentine	"	14 15/32	6	15	"	14	6	15	"		15/32	
pentine Venice	"	1	1	10	"	1	1	10	"			
nish oak dark	"	2	1	12	11	2	1	12	11			
black	"	129¼	46	9	10	129¼	46	9	10			
Copal	"	¾	"	12	"	¾	"	12	"			
milion	"	23/32	"	5	8	23/32	"	5	8			
up	"	252	13	9	2	252	13	9	2			
Manilla Country	"	24⅞	4	9	1	24	4	9	1		⅞	
Cotton	"	24⅜	12	"	7	24	12	"	7		⅜	
hemp	"	365	32	"	10	365	32	"	10			
Coir	"	31	"	10	8	31	"	10	8			
Canedy	no	32½	1	3	6	31	1	3	6		1½	
Coils of Coir	lbs	20	"	"	"	20	"	10	"	" 10 "		
ce Europe	"	5 13/16	3	15	1	5½	3	15	1		5/16	
halk	"	238	11	3	4	238	11	3	4			
k lead	"	15	1	7	1	15	1	7	1			
ay	"	30 23/32	8	15	"	30	8	15	"		23/32	
kets	no	124	3	7	11	120	3	7	11		4	
Stone	lbs	5/32	"	2	3	5/32	"	2	3			
ms Country	no	2	"	15	"	2	"	15	"			
y Sticks	"	16	1	"	4	15	1	"	4		1	
red	yds	27/36	"	5	3	27/36	"	5	3			
chints	"	11 2/36	2	12	"	11	2	12	"		2/36	
long	"	24 5/6	3	2	7	24	3	2	7		5/6	
Course	"	1/6	"	"	8	1/6	"	"	8			
blue	"	9 21/36	2	3	4	9	2	3	4		21/36	
drill	"	1⅓	"	5	4	1⅓	"	5	4			
ing Coir	lbs	250	"	"	1	250	7	13	"	7 12 11		
	[illegible]	16	5	"		16	5	"	"			

3465 5 8
3016

	Canvass	yds	22 21/36	13	4	2	22	13	4	2
	Cat gut	"	70	4	6	"	70	4	6	"
	Dungries 3 threads	"	4⅙	"	14	7	4⅙	"	14	7
	Dragons blood 18/19	lbs	3/16	1	4	7	3/16	1	4	7
	Felt for covering	yds	117 11/36	69	15	2	117 11/36	69	15	2
	Grease	lbs	59⅛	11	14	10	59	11	14	10
	Gum Enimy	"	7/64	"	12	"	7/64	"	12	"
	Do Elimy	"	½	1	9	7	½	1	9	7
	Horn deer	no	¾	"	2	"	¾	"	2	"
	Hides	"	3 23/32	4	7	"	3 23/32	4	7	"
	Ivory	lbs	½	1	3	8	½	1	3	8
	Leather Europe	"	½	"	13	2	½	"	13	2
	Oakum	"	21	"	15	3	21	"	15	3
	Pitch	"	19	"	10	8	19	"	10	8
	Pots earthen	no	165	5	5	"	160	5	5	"
	Rings brass for picture frames	no	18	"	8	6	18	"	8	6
23rd	Rubber Sheet	lbs	17¼	44	10	7	17¼	44	10	7
	Do Valves	no	47	162	7	11	47	162	7	11
	Do Rings	"	14	"	6	7	14	"	6	7
	Rosen	lbs	13¾	1	11	5	13¾	1	11	5
	Sulpher	"	1⅛	"	2	2	1	"	2	2
	Scuttle fish	no	261	"	15	7	261	"	15	7
	Sheep Skins	"	1⅞	1	3	1	1¾	1	3	1
	Shell lack	lbs	19/32	"	4	4	19/32	"	4	4
	Solmoniac	"	9 27/32	3	7	4	9¾	3	7	4
	Soap Country	"	28 3/16	3	15	9	28	3	15	9
	Sponge	"	7⅝	43	15	5	7½	"	7	8
	Shells Cocoanut	lbs	301	3	3	4	301	3	3	4
	Straw bundles	no	2	"	5	"	2	"	5	"
26th	Tar Stockholm	lbs	1693	196	3	8	1693	105	13	"
	Tar coal	"	203½	9	6	8	203½	9	6	8
	Tape white	yds	31	"	10	4	31	"	10	4
	Thread Cotton	lbs	1¼	"	3	8	1¼	"	3	8
	Thread Card	no	1	"	"	6	1	"	"	6
	Tin oil cans	"	4	1	1	"	4	1	1	"

37860 11 7

41650 4 3
44190 15 10

6962
6961

t red	yds	1½	2 7 .	1½	2 7 .		
d	lbs	19 27/32	11 9 11	19	11 9 11		27/32
p lamp	yds	3 2/3	. . 4	3 2/3	. . 4		
					4166 9 6	6962 7 4	3172 14 8
			37875 . 10		4905 5 1	6961 8 .	3501 3 9

factured articles

ts iron for asphalte	no	4	80 15 8	4	80 15 8
kets wooden	"	28	30 1 6	28	30 1 6
ns iron for light house	"	1	24 3 6	1	24 3 6
chairs	"	151	227 11 .	151	227 11 .
sets of tools for Carpenters	"	19	15 8 4	19	15 8 4
ns iron for lowering irrigation Sluices	"	35	61 4 .	35	61 4 .
mers Chipping	"	19	18 4 10	19	18 4 10
hand	"	2	1 12 .	2	1 12 .
Sledge	"	32	63 7 10	32	63 7 10
hand for Cutting Stone	"	23	11 8 .	23	11 8 .
s fire	"	4	3 12 .	4	3 12 .
neters	"	396	296 12 5	396	296 12 5
llets iron	"	24	28 . .	24	28 . .
cers cast iron	"	1	2 12 .	1	2 12 .
wooden	"	11	9 12 .	11	9 12 .
s garden	"	1	4 13 .	1	4 13 .
s Masons wood	"	2	. 8 9	2	. 8 9
ls bricklayers	"	6	2 14 .	6	2 14 .
Chunam	"	1	1 5 4	1	1 5 4
barrows	"	53	185 8 .	53	185 8 .

nches	"	2	1 10	2	1 10 .	
Wrenches Screw	"	4	21 . .	4	21 . .	
Anchor irons for Lock gates	lbs	626	115 13 8	626	58 11 .	
Beds Mooring cast iron for Selfacting Shutters	no	12	180 13 10	12	180 13 10	18/20
Bolts iron for wooden truss bridges	"	21	41 1 4	21	41 1 4	
Bolts door large	"	108	44 12 10	108	44 12 10	
Do do small	"	10	2 3 5	10	2 3 5	
Do iron for almyra	"	1	. 2 .	1	. 2 .	
Do steel link for dredges	"	27	40 3 3	27	40 3 3	
Clamps iron for Concrete Moulds	"	400	300 . .	1600 lbs	150 . .	
Flowers brass for book holder	"	2	6 14 9	2	6 14 9	
Fire bars wrought iron		2	16 3 2	2	16 3 2	
Hasps iron	"	1	. 4 4	1	. 4 4	
Hooks brass	"	7	. 2 4	7	. 2 4	
Handles brass for chest of drawers	"	5	4 4 9	5	4 4 9	
Hinges iron for table & chair	"	11	1 11 9	11	1 11 9	
Links Vinteow iron	"	1293	18 15 11	1293	18 15 11	
Do do brass		1001	29 8 2	1001	29 8 2	
Do Chain iron		6	" 9 "	6	" 9 "	
Locks pad brass large		2	30 2 2	2	30 2 2	
Do do iron small		5	5 4 7	5	5 4 7	
Links double for dredges		74	53 2 .	74	53 2 .	
Nails iron Country	lbs	256¾	282 11 4	256¾	282 11 4	
Pestles iron for Mortars	no	6	1 3 .	6	1 3 .	
Pegs hat brass	"	1	. . .	1	. 4 .	4
Staples brass	"	10	1 1 6	10	1 1 6	
Screw Cotton in Complete		1	308 2 6	1	308 2 6	
Screw model endless		1	5 4 .	1	5 4 .	
			2584 11 9		2377 13 1	4

wrought iron Screw Shutters	ft	2 8/12	2 10 8	2 8/12	2 10 8		
closet pipe	no	1	3 " "	1	3 " "		
ple	"	1	7 " "	1	7 " "		
-chers Copper	lbs	15 3/4	14 11 2	15 3/4	14 11 2		
-ss Castings	"	192 7/8	18 12 4	192 7/8	18 12 4		
Castings	"	21239	1827 12 10	21239	1827 12 10		
iron barred large -ter Venetian	no	2	146 " "	2	34 " "		112 " "
Model	"	1	" 8 5	1	" 8 5		
-er Screw Model	"	1	1 1 6	1	1 1 6		
-dows iron barred -t Venetian Shutters		3	112 " "	3	42 " "		70 " "
-er Selfacting iron		1	16 3 8	1	16 3 8		
-panel & half Venetian doors				5	106 " "	106	
-el door				1	12 " "	12 " "	
-tion windows				7	79 " "	79 " "	
			4881 12 8		4690 9 "	197 15 0	389 2 8

Timber

Pegue round wood in logs	c.ft 88-5	49 " 7	88-5	49 " 7	
Pegue Square wood in logs	2899-8	5830 " 2	2899-8	5830 " 2	
Godavari teak wood in logs	577-3	515 4 9	577-3	515 4 9	
Sawn wood	1394-9 1/4	2229 9 4	1394-9 1/4	2229 9 4	
Teak wood half wrought & cut Slabs	18235-9	10013 10 8	18/21 2524-9	2115 10 8	
Bundow wood in logs	40-9	97 8 2	40-9	97 8 2	
do half wrought	35-5		35-5		
Mauroojotty Bajooloos no	13 1/2	11 " "	13 1/2	11 " "	
	13272 1/2	18746 1 8	7581 1/2	10851 1 8	

1st May 1882

Fuel

Wood Charcoal		C.P. 0-30	9 13 2	0-30	9 13 2
Palmyra do		22-34	" " "	22-34	" " "
Fire wood	C.yds	10 1/4	10 10 "	10 1/4	10 10 "
Patent fuel	no	142300	10 11 2	142300	10 11 2
Coke		T cwt qr lb 6-12-3-7	496 " 7	6-12-3-7	496 " 7
			527 2 11		527 2 11

Total Abstract

Raw Materials			
" Stores	37875 " 10	41365 5 1	6964 8
" Timber	18746 1 8	10851 1 8	
" Fuel	527 2 11	527 2 11	
Total	57148 5 5	52683 9 8	6964 8
Manufacture	4881 12 8	4690 9 "	197 15
	62030 2 1	57374 2 8	7159 7
Deduct	57374 2 8		
net decrease	4655 15 5		

Govt. Workshop Office
Dowlaishwaram
31st October 1882

P. Hoofkees
Store Keeper

G. W. Bennett
Superin

C. H. B. Burr

G. Ra[illegible]rao

A

No. 18 w

Public Works Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 6th Jany/83

Read the following:—

18/22

Print with 1 encls

Print

From the S. E. First Circle D.O. No 2019 G. D. 25th Novr 82

Office note from the Exr PWA " " 792 d/ 16th Decr 1882

4

The Govt are glad to learn from the foregoing report that the Dowlaishweram Workshop Stores have now been placed on a more satisfactory footing.

2. The points brought to notice by the Exr of P.W. Accounts should receive the Supdg Engrs careful attention.

Cu 23/12

Cil 5.1.83

5/1/83

S. E. First Circle ✓ 7

Exr PWA ✓ 11

Despd 12-1-83

18.W
23

18. W
6. 1. 1883

Dowlaishwaram Workshop

Keeping orders on the triennial statement of stock taking of the —

Dowlaishwaram Workshop

Keeping orders on the triennial statement of stock taking of the —

10
4

[illegible] to Receipt Regr