(1) Number of pages 32

(2) Date of repair May 1987

(3) Initials of the Referencer Devi

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

P W

DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 888 (W) Press.
~~B.P. No.~~ ~~Mis.~~

Dated 17. 3. 1887 128.

Not to be folded or roughly handled.

Archives —I 10,006–9 89

888/1

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.
Account.

No. 139.

Read—the following letter from Colonel W. S. TREVOR, R.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department (Account—General), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, dated Fort William, 8th March 1883, No. 103 A.G. :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of copy of the Government of Madras Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. $\frac{12}{468\ W.}$, Public Works, dated 12th February 1883, and of the indents forwarded therewith for stores required during 1883-84 for the Provincial Services, Irrigation and Navigation and Other Services, Public Works of the Madras Presidency.

2. As the explanatory reports required * by the Secretary of State do not appear to have been forwarded with the indents, I am directed to inquire whether the following articles for which provision has been made in the indents cannot be substituted by articles manufactured in India :—

* *Vide* Public Works Department endorsement, No. 175 A.G., dated 15th April 1882.

	Rs.
Leather belting, 100 feet, for	150
Ink bottles, No. 12	24
Pickaxes, 6,000, for	7,125
Mamooties, 6,000, for	5,375

3. In future the explanatory reports ordered by the Secretary of State should invariably accompany all indents.

No. 140.

Order—dated 17th March 1883, No. 888 W., Public Works.

Communicated for information and guidance to the General Superintendent, Public Works Stores, with reference to G.O., No. 1024 W., dated 26th April 1882.

2. The report called for by the Government of India should be submitted without delay.

(True Extract.)

Major, R.E.,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

To the General Superintendent, Public Works Stores.
„ Superintendent, Madras Harbour Works, for information.

Exd. C. Howarth.
Spare Copies

GENERAL.
ACCOUNT.

Govt. of {1883} Madras

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated March, 17th.

Read. *Encl.*

G.O., 17th March 1883, No. 888 W.

MARCH.

Nos. 139-140.

Stores

Passing orders on the remarks of the Government of India on the Indent on the Home Government for — for the Madras Presidency for 1883-84.

888/3

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.
Account.

No. 83.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Government of India, Public Works Department, (Account—General,) dated Simla, 15th April 1882, No. 175 A.—G.:—

Read—the following Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, (Accounts and Finance—Stores,) dated Calcutta, the 21st March 1882, No. 1620, and Endorsement thereon.

Read—the under-mentioned papers having reference to the mode of preparing indents for Stores upon Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

Letter from the Surveyor-General of India, No. 542 F., dated 6th October 1881, and enclosures, to the Revenue and Agricultural Department.
Despatch from the Revenue and Agricultural Department, to the Secretary of State, No. 1, dated 31st October 1881.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 6, dated 10th February 1882, in reply to the foregoing.

Order—

Ordered, that a copy of the despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 6, of February 1882, together with the enclosures in original, be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department* for information, with a request that the instructions of the Secretary of State may be carried out as far as practicable in transmitting indents for European stores.

* Papers received unofficially are also returned.

Ordered also, that the foregoing Resolution and the papers read in the preamble, be communicated to the Home, the Public Works, and the Military Departments, as also to all Local Governments and Administrations, for the purpose indicated.

Also to the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay.

(Signed) R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ENCLOSURES.

From HARRY DUHAN, Esq., Personal Assistant to the Surveyor-General of India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated 6th October 1881, No 524 F.

I am directed to forward herewith, in triplicate, the annual indents for stores required during 1882-83 for the use of the Mathematical Instrument Department and Lithographic and Photographic Branches of the Surveyor-General's Office in Calcutta, and to request the favor of your submitting these indents to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India for compliance.

2. Copies of explanatory letters* from the Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Department, and the Officer in charge, Photographic Branch Office, accompany.

* No. 1785, dated 26th September 1881.
,, 342P., ,, 21st ,, ,,

2

From Major S. H. COWAN, S.C., Officiating Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Department, to the Surveyor-General of India, dated 26th September 1881, No. 1785:

I have the honor to submit the annual indent of this Department for instruments and other stores for the year 1882-83, and to explain that the delay in preparing it has been caused by the investigations made with the object of substituting, as far as efficiency and economy admit, articles procurable locally for those imported from England.

2. To show that this object has been kept in view, I have the honor to offer the following remarks upon each item which has been allowed to keep its place in the indent:—

Anemograh.—Twelve of these instruments are in use in the Meteorological Department, and one of the same pattern is required: it is not procurable here.

Arithomometers.—These are made only by M. Thomas of Colmar, and by an American house. The American ones are of inferior pattern and are not indented for. They are not made in India.

Barometers, Aneroid and Mercurial.—These instruments are turned out by numerous makers in Europe and America, but the better class of them in England only by a few firms, such as Hicks and Murray & Co., who provide considerable numbers of them for other purchasers as well as for the India Government. They cannot be made in India.

Camera lucida.—These cannot be advantageously made up in India. The brass work of the English instruments is of better quality. The prisms, in any case, must be imported.

Cases, sketching, Sandhurst pattern.—Twelve of these are indented for to meet pressing applications; because there are none in store, and the Ordnance Department was unable to supply a standard pattern, although this article is on the list of Ordnance stores. A few cases of what used to be known as the Addiscombe pattern were made up by contractors here during the late Afghan war; but they were very expensive.

Compasses, common, drawing, bows, of sorts, &c., &c.—These are said to be procurable from Roorkee in Mr. Buck's letter No. 65, dated 23rd August 1881, to the Surveyor-General of India, and therefore the Superintendent of the Canal Foundry Workshops was asked at what rate he can supply them; but it appears from his reply that he cannot meet our indents nor any part of them. These instruments are turned out by a very large number of makers in England, so that they all work under the pressure of keen competition; and yet Mr. W. F. Stanley has achieved a marked pre-eminence in this branch of the trade: consequently it is highly improbable that the Roorkee Workshops can give anything like so good value as the Indian Store Department obtains for us from Mr. Stanley.

Compasses, magnetic, pocket, in metal cases.—These instruments can be made up in India, and often have been; but cannot compete with the English article either in price or workmanship.

Compasses, prismatic, Hunter's pattern.—A newly-introduced pattern of prismatic compasses, requiring superior skill and material, not made in India.

Compasses, proportional, curves, French.—The remarks on compasses, drawing, common, apply to these.

These are machine-made from well-seasoned pear wood. In India we have neither the machinery nor the wood to make them. They are very cheap in Europe.

Horizons, mercurial.—These are made of cast-iron, and might be procured from some of the private firms in Calcutta, but dearer than from the firms at home, who possess all the moulds, and who give us the benefit of any newly-introduced pattern.

Hydrometers.—These are made only by a few firms in England. The materials cost little, but the bulbs and floats, &c., are troublesome to make and graduate, and it would not be worth while to attempt their manufacture in India. One set is required here, as a standard by which to check instruments after repair.

Hypsometers, Henderson's.—These are of a new pattern, only procurable from one maker in England.

Instruments, drawing, Mathematical, of electrum and brass, of sorts.—The remarks on compasses, drawing, common, apply to these; which also generally come from Mr. W. F. Stanley.

Lenses, reading, of sizes.—No establishment is known of in India where lenses are manufactured.

Machines, map-printing, Ordnance pattern.—This is a trial indent, as these have heretofore been made up here; but it is expected that they will be procured from England cheaper than we can make them. Their manufacture occupies a great deal of time and labor which would be more profitably employed in repairing some of the damaged instruments in store. It is also desired to have the benefit of any improvements that may be suggested by the home makers.

Magnets, Horse-shoe, 6-inch.—The number used in India is very small, and they are procured at very reasonable rates in England, so there is no object in commencing to manufacture them here.

Pens, bordering or dotting.—the remarks on compasses, drawing, common, apply to these.

Pentagraphs, English, 2½ feet.—Not many English mathematical instrument-makers supply these. The largest maker is probably Monsieur A. Gavard of Paris; but lately Mr. W. F. Stanley has been making pentagraphs that are preferred to all others. They could not be manufactured advantageously in India.

Pins, drawing, brass and electrum.—These are turned out in very large quantities by several English makers, with whom no maker dependent on the Indian market alone could compete.

Planimeters, electrum.—Patented by Professors Amsler, of Schaffhausen, and only made and sold by his agents. Require very fine workmanship and cannot be made here, not probably by any establishment in India.

Pickers, ivory handles.—Part of the furniture of mathematical instrument boxes. See remarks on instruments, drawing, mathematical.

Protractors, plain, circular, electrum, 6-inch.—Require special machinery for dividing, and are not made in India.

Rules, carpenter's.—Made in many places by many firms in England, so that there has been keen competition. Messrs. Rabone stand now at the head of this branch of the trade, and no Indian maker could hope to compete with them.

Rules, parallel bar, ivory and wood.—These are noted in the list given with Mr. Buck's letter No. 65, dated 23rd August 1881, among the articles which it is understood are made at Roorkee. They were for years made here, and the manufacture was only given up when it was found that neither in price nor quality could ours compare with the English-made goods. In reply to a reference made to the Superintendent of the Canal Foundry Workshops at Roorkee, that officer states that he cannot undertake to supply us.

Scales of sorts, architect's plotting standard, of wood, paper and metal, &c.—A few of these are made here, but only when our stock of English-made scales runs short, or when a very small number of one special kind is required. It is decidedly advantageous to get all ordinary scales from England where Holtzapffel graduates them by special machinery.

Sectors, ivory and wooden.—These are made in large numbers by several firms in England and particularly by W. F. Stanley, who gives better value than any factory in India could hope to give.

Squares, set, ebonite.—Not made in India.

Sundials, universal.—Sundials, 4" dial, are included in Mr. Buck's list of articles to be procured in India. They should have been designated as "Sundials, universal," in which case Mr. Buck would probably not have included them in his list, for they are not manufactured in India, whereas the ordinary sundial to which Mr. Buck probably refers can be and is manufactured in India.

Tapes, measuring, metallic, 50', 66', 100'.—These are not made in India. In England Chesterman has no rival in this line, and our tapes are procured from him by the India Store Department.

Telescopes.—Are not made in India.

Thermometers, common, maximum, minimum, and other sorts.—These are not made in India, and even in England the trade in the better class of thermometers is in the hands of a very few firms.

Trammel heads for beam compass.—Made by Mr. W. F. Stanley, who has taken the lead in their manufacture in spite of much competition. They could be manufactured in India, and have occasionally been made in this workshop; but the cost was prohibitory and the quality not equal to that of the English articles.

Implements and tools.—These might be purchased in the local market, but as they are all made in Europe, the price would of course include the dealer's commission. The implements and tools required must, with few exceptions, be of the very best quality—not obtainable of local manufacture.

Saw-blades, files, planes, iron.—Suitable articles of this description cannot be made in India.

Crucibles, plumbago.—Not made in India, and only by one company in England.

Machine for dividing small scales.—As explained against "scales," it is not proposed to inaugurate a new manufacture, but this machine is required for rediviling of old scales and for making up any small special scales that may be required. It is to be made by Messrs. T. Cook & Sons after the pattern of an instrument in their own shop, and it is not procurable in India.

MATERIALS.

Agates mounted.—Agates, plain, small, are included by Mr. Buck in his list of articles to be procured in India, and as the agates imported into England are brought principally from Arabia, India, and Saxony, the rough agates could probably be procured as cheaply here as in England; but what we require are agates cut, bored and mounted ready for use on magnetic needles of all sorts.

Cards, mounted, for Barrow's marine compass.—Ready-made parts of the instruments not procurable in India.

Catgut, English.—Used for straps (round) for driving lathes. Required to be of good quality and brought to a fairly uniform thickness—not so made in India.

Cloth, velvet.—Is not procurable here except at prices that include dealer's commission, and is therefore indented for.

3

Glasses, bubble, spirit, ground and divided.—Not procurable in India.
Glasses, lenses, for eye-pieces and object glasses.—Not procurable in India.
Glasses, for heliotropes 4″.—Not procurable in India, though they might be made up; but Indian silvering on glass is very inferior to English, and soon becomes spotted.
Glass, plate, for tracing glasses.—Not made in India.
Glass tubes for barometers.—The tubes required to be of good glass and the bore of uniform calibre throughout the length of each tube. They are not made in India.
Gold band for mending aneroids.—Not made in India.
Knives for instrument boxes.—The remarks on instruments, mathematical, drawing apply to these also.
Mercury.—The mercury imported into England is brought chiefly from Austria, Spain, and South America. None is found in India, so that procuring it from England involves little or no unnecessary carriage.
Wire, German silver.—Is not made in India.

From Major S. H. COWAN, S.C., Officiating Assistant Surveyor-General, in charge Photographic Branch, Surveyor-General's Office, to the Surveyor-General of India, dated 21st September 1881, No. 342 P.

I have the honor to submit the indent for the stores required for this branch of your office for the year 1882-83.

2. With reference to the recent orders of Government nothing has been included in this indent which can be purchased with equal advantage in the local market: this is the case with protosulphate of iron, which formerly was procured from England, but which is excluded from this indent. Alcohol and ether for the manufacture of collodion must be very pure and of low specific gravity: the proper quality is not made in India, and the ether and alcohol now procured by the India Store Department from the London Agents of Schering of Berlin are extraordinarily cheap compared to former supplies from English makers, viz., for alcohol 1*s.* 8*d.* per litre as against 8*s.*, and for ether 1*s.* 10*d.* as against 4*s.* The nitrate of silver made by Dr. Waldie has been tried; and though it cannot compare in quality with the pure dry crystals sent out by Messrs. Johnson and Mathey, answers well enough for our work, but it is Rs. 11 per kilo. dearer than the English article; a large proportion of the nitrate of silver sold in England is merely a by product of the refineries, which explains its cheapness there.

3. As has been the practice since this office undertook the publication of cadastral maps, the litho-printing paper for them is included in this indent, and also the special atlas bank post required for carbon transfers, as well as the other papers required for general zinc printing. The reason for continuing this practice instead of indenting for paper through the Stationery Department is that it is much more convenient to receive all the stores on one indent, and that, without keeping a very large stock, it is hardly possible to foresee our requirements two years in advance, as we must do when indenting through the Stationery Department. The paper, should, if possible, be obtained from Waterlow and Sons, as their tenders for the contracts offered by the India Store Department appear to be much lower than those of other makers, and it should arrive here in September 1882 at the latest.

4. The only article among the printing materials calling for special remark is the scarlet lake which has always, except on one occasion, been supplied of a dirty brick dusty tint. A sample is enclosed showing what is required, and if this quality cannot be procured, this item should be struck out of the indent, as we have a sufficient stock of the inferior kind.

5. Two new dark slides are wanted for the cadastral cameras, as the old slides are fast giving way owing to the lower corners of each frame being eaten away by the bath solution. They should be obtained from the maker of the cameras, Mr. Dallmeyer, who should be asked to make some special arrangement to prevent the bath solution soaking into the lower corners of the frames. These slides are wanted as soon as possible.

6. Cases from Zimmerman & Co. should be tin lined. There was some loss of alcohol in the last goods invoiced by this firm, which would not have occurred had this precaution been taken.

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India, dated 31st October 1881, No. 1.

In continuation of our despatch No. 23, dated the 9th November 1880, we have the honor to forward, in duplicate, the undermentioned indents for stores required during 1882-83, and to recommend compliance therewith:—

(1.) Indent for the Mathematical Instrument Department.
(2.) Indent for the Lithographic Branch.

(3.) Indent for the Photographical Branch.
(4.) Indent for the Trigonometrical Branch.
(5.) Indent for the Solar Photography Branch.

2. We enclose copy of a letter from the Surveyor-General of India, No. 524F., dated the 6th instant. We beg to request that the instructions contained in the accompaniments thereof may, as far as practicable, be attended to.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, dated 19th January 1882, No. 6.

I have considered in Council your letter in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 1, dated 31st October 1881, forwarding five indents for stores required for the various branches of the Surveyor-General of India, and I have sanctioned compliance with the indents, with the exceptions shown in the enclosed list.

2. The explanatory letters from the Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Department, and the Officer in charge of Photographic Branch Office, which accompany these indents, are interesting and useful, not only on account of the practical information they contain, but as evidence of the pains taken in preparing the demands. I request that, when practicable, similar reports may be transmitted with future indents from the Surveyor-General's and other Departments.

Order—dated 15th April 1882, No. 175 A.—G., Public Works.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, with the request that the explanatory reports asked for by the Secretary of State may be submitted with future indents.

(By Order.)

(Signed) L. CONWAY-GORDON, Major, R.E.,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 84.

Order—dated 26th April 1882, No. 1024 W., Public Works.

Communicated for information and guidance to the General Superintendent, Public Works Stores, and the Superintendent, Madras Harbour Works.

(True Extract.)

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

To the General Superintendent, Public Works Stores.
„ Superintendent, Madras Harbour Works.

Exd. S. T. Austin.

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4

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Govt. of [1882] Madras

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

The GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,

PUBLIC WORKS STORES.

Dated Madras, 26th April 1882.

Received

Entered

G.O., 26th April 1882, No. 1024 W.

APRIL.

Nos. 83-84.

Preparation of Indents for Stores.—Proceedings of the Government of India forwarding papers relative to the —, communicated for information and guidance to the General Superintendent, Public Works Stores, and the Superintendent, Madras

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.
Account.

No. 84.

READ—the following papers:—

From Lieutenant W. L. C. BADDELEY, R.E., General Superintendent, Public Works Stores, to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Madras, 17th November 1882, No. 1456 S.

I have the honor to forward, for approval and submission to Government, Annual Indents in triplicate for Public Works Stores required from England for Irrigation and Provincial Services together with the Budget Estimate for 1883-84.

Two indents in triplicate.
One Budget Estimate.

2. In the estimate I have provided a sum of Rs. 4,000 to pay for the repair of the instruments sent to England which are expected during 1883. The balance due on previous indents will almost all be shipped before the close of the current official year. The general requirements in the indent have been kept down as low as possible, but the pumping machinery for the Buckingham Canal has considerably increased the amount of the indent.

Office Note from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 16th December 1882, No. 306.
From the General Superintendent, Public Works Stores, dated 20th „ „ „ 1622 S.
Office Note to „ „ „ 22nd „ „ „ 1546 D.
From the Consulting Architect to Government, dated 21st December 1882, No. 776.
Office Note to the General Superintendent, Public Works Stores, dated 22nd December 1882, No. 1547 D.

No. 84-A.

From Lieutenant W. L. C. BADDELEY, R.E., General Superintendent, Public Works Stores, to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Madras, 8th January 1883, No. 1664 S.

With reference to your memorandum, No. 1546 D., dated 22nd December 1882, I have the honor to forward, for approval and submission to Government, two revised indents in triplicate for stores required from England for Imperial and Provincial Services together with Budget Estimates for the year 1883-84.

The following documents are returned:—

1. Copy of letter No. 1934 G.D., dated 13th November 1882, with Indent.
2. My letter No. 1594 S., dated 13th December 1882.
3. Letter from Consulting Architect to Government, No. 776, dated 21st December 1882, with Indent.
4. Office Note from Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 306, dated 15th December 1882.
5. Office Note from Division Works, dated 22nd December 1882.

No. 85.

ORDER—dated 10th January 1883, No. 84 W., Public Works.

The General Superintendent, Public Works Stores, submits the Annual Home Indent for Public Works Stores required for Provincial Services for the year 1883-84 with the Budget Estimates for tools and plant, and requests that funds be provided as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
For London supplies	67,290	13	2
For Indian expenditure under Repairs and Carriage ...	6,500	0	0
Total ...	73,790	13	2

2. The amount required for London supplies will be entered in the Budget, and the indents will be forwarded to the Home Government in the usual course, with the Budget Estimates for the year, a copy being furnished to the Government of India.

3. The sum entered under Indian expenditure will be included in the statement to be issued under paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 405 W., dated 14th February 1881.

4. The requisitions referred to in the communications above recorded from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Consulting Architect to Government have been included in the Indent.

(True Extract.)

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

To the General Superintendent, Public Works Stores.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Consulting Architect to Government.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Exd. C. Howarth.
Spare Copies

GENERAL.
ACCOUNT.

Govt. of {1883} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated January, 10*th*.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 10th Jan. 1883, No. 84 W.

JANUARY.
Nos. 84-85.

Public Works Stores.

Passing orders on the Annual Home Indent for — required for Provincial Services for the year 1883-84.

888/8

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, (Accounts and Finance—Stores), dated Calcutta, 10th January 1883, No. 185.

Read—again the undermentioned papers regarding the procedure to be employed in obtaining for the public service supplies of stores of other than Indian origin or manufacture :—

Financial Resolution, No. 3574, dated 3rd November 1880.
" " " 953, " 10th June 1881.
" Circular " 1470, " 15th March 1882.
" " " 1620, " 21st " "

Resolution—

The Governor-General in Council having had under consideration the existing orders regarding the supply of articles of European manufacture required for the public service in India, and the preparation of the annual returns of expenditure on stores, required for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is pleased to direct the publication in a consolidated form of the existing rules on the subject, and at the same time to prescribe modified forms for the submission of the annual statements required by the Secretary of State. Accordingly, in supersession of the orders cited above, the Governor-General in Council prescribes the following rules. These rules apply to stores required for Imperial and Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds, but not to those required for Excluded Local Funds :—

Articles of European Manufacture.

2. All articles required for the public service which cannot be manufactured in India are, as an almost invariable rule, to be obtained by indenting on the Secretary of State. The Store Department at the India Office constitutes a special agency, which is maintained for the express purpose of purchasing stores in England on account of the Government of India, and, save in the special cases hereafter mentioned, stores of European manufacture must not be bought in India or obtained direct from Europe independently of the India Office.

3. The special cases in which, with the previous sanction of the Government of India or of the Local Government, as the case may be, stores of European manufacture may be obtained in India are—

1*st*, when for any special reason it may be more economical to do so;
2*nd*, when stores indented for from England have not arrived, and inconvenience to the public service is anticipated from delay in the supply;
3*rd*, when the articles are perishable.

4. Indents must be prepared in the following form and transmitted to England in duplicate, accompanied by a letter from the Secretary to Government direct to the address of the Assistant Under Secretary of State for India or of the Departmental Secretary at the India Office, with an intimation that the supply has been authorized by the responsible Government. All indents for Military and Marine Stores, &c. are, however, to be transmitted through the Government of India in the Military Department (see paragraph 5). The grant to which the cost of stores required for Imperial Service is chargeable should be specified in the indent, and all necessary particulars should be inserted in the proper columns; if in any case a column is left blank, the reasons for not filling it up should be stated:—

Column 1.—Name of article.
" 2.—Revenues to which cost is chargeable (Imperial, Provincial, Local, or Berar).
" 3.—Imperial head of account or grant to which chargeable.*
" 4.—Established proportion.
" 5.—How established proportion is calculated.
" 6.—Number or quantity in store on
" 7.—Number or quantity due on previous indents.
" 8.—Number or quantity now indented for.
" 9.—Rate.
" 10.—Value of number or quantity due on previous indents.
" 11.—Remarks. " " now indented for.
" 12.—Shipped or under provision.
" 13.—Proposed to be provided.
" 14.—Remarks by the Director-General of Stores. †

5. This form is not applicable to Departments, such as the Ordnance Department, for which a special form has been prescribed by the Secretary of State or the Government of India, or to indents for stamps and currency note forms. All indents for Military, Marine, and Medical Stores (whether Provincial or Imperial) must be submitted to the Government of India in the Military Department for review and transmission to the Secretary of State for compliance.

6. The established proportion is, as a general rule, three years' supply, and is, unless otherwise specially ordered, based on the average of the previous three years' consumption. Demands in excess of the established proportion should be explained. In the column "Remarks" should be entered the names of the last two or three vessels whose consignments have been included in the quantity in store, as shown in Column 6.

7. Patterns or samples of articles required should accompany the indent in cases where the description of the article given in the indent is unavoidably vague or too general for guidance without the help of samples; and when paper is required, it should be explained whether it is wanted for drawing, writing, or printing.

8. Indents for stores required for Provincial Services, with the exception mentioned in paragraph 5, or for Incorporated Local Funds, should be forwarded to England direct by the Local Government concerned, a copy of each indent being simultaneously transmitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department and to the Local Accountant-General. But in the case of stores required for Provincial Public Works, indents should be forwarded in triplicate through the Director-General of Railways, who will retain the triplicate copy and forward it to the Government of India in the Financial Department for perusal. Indents for chemicals and

* This column will be blank if the charge is not debitable to the Imperial Revenues.
† These are to be left blank for the Director-General of Stores to fill up.

scientific apparatus, &c., required for Colleges and Schools will continue as heretofore to be submitted to the Government of India in the Military Department for review and transmission to the Secretary of State.

9. Indents for stores required for Imperial Services should be forwarded as follows:—

Nature of Stores.	*To be forwarded to England by the—*
Military, Marine and Medical	Military Department.
Public Works, including Railway and Telegraph.	Public Works Department.
Stamps, Post Office, Mint, and Paper Currency Department.	Department of Finance and Commerce.
Other Civil Stores for use in Bombay ..	Government of Bombay.
" " " " Madras ..	" of Madras.
" " " " Hyderabad ..	Foreign Department.
" " " " elsewhere ..	The Department of the Supreme Government concerned.

10. The Governments of Madras and Bombay, and the several Departments of the Supreme Government, will furnish a copy of each indent to the Government of India in the Department of Finance simultaneously with the transmission of the original indents to the India Office; in the case of Military and Public Works Stores, the Governments of Madras and Bombay will forward a copy of each indent to the Government of India in the Military and Public Works Departments, respectively, and not direct to the Department of Finance. In the case of the Departments of the Supreme Government, the Department of Finance will return the copies of the indents after perusal with any remarks that may seem called for.

11. With each indent, whether for Imperial or Provincial services, an explanatory memorandum or statement should be transmitted to the India Office, when practicable, in the form published with this Department Circular, No. 1620, dated 21st March 1882, giving the reasons for retaining in the indent any articles included in Appendix C to this Resolution, or such articles as are to any extent manufactured in India, instead of substituting for them articles procurable locally.

Books, Newspapers, &c.

12. Books and newspapers are exempted from the general rule requiring all articles of European manufacture to be obtained by indenting on the Secretary of State, and in regard to them the following procedure is prescribed.

13. Books, maps, and newspapers, or other periodicals published in Europe or America, whether required for Imperial or Provincial services, or for Local Funds, shall be procured independently of the India Office, either through local book-sellers or by direct orders to agents or publishers in Europe or America.

14. For official publications, other than Parliamentary papers, whether periodical or not, requisitions should be forwarded by the Departments of the Supreme Government, and by the Local Governments and Administrations requiring them for their own use and for the use of the officers subordinate to them, direct to the address of the Assistant Under Secretary of State for India; the revenues (Imperial, Provincial, or Local) to which the cost is chargeable, and, if Imperial, the head of account or grant to which it is debitable, being specified in the requisition.

15. Parliamentary papers required for departments and officers elsewhere than in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies will be supplied, as published, by the Secretary of State to the Home Department of the Government of India, under the terms of his Despatch No. 5, dated 13th January 1876. Any communications regarding their distribution should be made to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

16. Parliamentary papers required by the Governments of Madras and Bombay should be obtained direct from the Secretary of State.

17. Government does not undertake to supply books and newspapers indiscriminately; and supplies must be confined to what is found actually necessary for the public service. Books for regimental schools, regimental and prison libraries, and Military Offices will, so far as the requisitions are in accordance with the rules in force in the Military Department, be brought under the orders of the Government of India, Military Department, for the Bengal Army, and of the Governments of Madras and Bombay for the Armies in those Presidencies. Books for the Educational Department should be obtained under the rules and usage of the several Local Governments concerned. Purchase of other works should be confined strictly to those books, principally of reference, which are of obvious practical necessity to the office for which it is proposed to purchase them, independently of the desire of officers for improvement on subjects connected with their duties. Purchases of other than hand-books, manuals, practical guides, and the like should be rarely, if ever, made for executive officers, but mainly for officers charged, among other duties, with important deliberate duties of advising Government on special or important subjects.

18. All books and periodicals procured for any office should be registered or filed, and must not be permanently removed from the office for which they were intended.

19. Payment for books, newspapers, &c., procured from abroad should, by preference, be made in India, either through an agent or a bank, on bills drawn by the supplier. When this is not practicable, the remittance should be made invariably through the local Accountants-General and the accounting officers of the Military and Public Works Departments, who should be responsible for the purchase of the bills.

Annual Estimates of Stores required from England.

20. In order to facilitate the preparation by the India Office of the estimates of expenditure on stores, the Secretary of State has desired that forecasts shall be annually forwarded by the various indenting departments of the value of their probable requirements in respect of stores from England during the ensuing financial year. The Governor-General in Council accordingly directs that all officers submitting indents for stores from England shall prepare and forward to the Local Government, or the Department of the Supreme Government concerned, as the case may be, for transmission to the Secretary of State, statements in the annexed form (Appendix A), showing in groups of principal articles to the estimated gross quantities, rates, and value of stores required for the ensuing financial year.

21. Separate estimates should be prepared of stores required for Imperial Services and for Provincial Services or Incorporated Local Funds, and they should be carefully framed on the basis of previous experience, modified to meet the known or probable requirements of the service for the year which they may represent; those relating to Imperial services should be sent to the Government of India in the Department concerned, and those relating to Provincial services to the Local Government; and all should be despatched so as to reach the Local Government or the Government of India not later than the 1st of August in the year preceding that to which they relate. They should then be transmitted to the India Office so as to arrive there not later than the 1st of October in each year. The Public Works and Military Departments of the Government of India will arrange for the submission of the estimates by indenting officers in those Departments.

Annual Returns of Expenditure on Stores.

22. The existing system provides for the proper accounting for stores received from Europe and for the audit of store expenditure. For the Civil Departments of Government, instructions as to the account procedure are contained in Rule 15 of

Chapter 72 and Rule 29 of Chapter 73 of the Civil Account Code; the latter rule refers to the annual report of the expenditure on stores prescribed in the Resolutions of this Department, No. 1267, dated 21st July 1871, and No. 5487, dated 10th September 1874 (for the Military and Marine Departments), and re-produces the form of the annual statement prescribed in the Resolution of this Department, No. 3574, dated 3rd November 1880, for transmission to the Secretary of State through the Government of India in the Department of Finance, showing to what extent and in what respects the intervention of the Store Department of the India Office has been dispensed with, distinguishing in groups of principal articles the stores procured in India from those imported from Europe, and giving financial results, as far as possible, whenever the system of local purchase has been adopted.

23. It is of great importance that the Secretary of State and the Government of India should have the means of observing the financial effect of the change which is being made in the mode of obtaining stores by substituting articles of local manufacture for imported stores, and also that sufficient information should be supplied to the Secretary of State to admit of a comparison between the rates of India Office purchases and those for corresponding articles of Indian manufacture purchased in considerable quantities. The Governor-General in Council accordingly requests that returns for each province and department (including Military and Public Works) may be prepared commencing from the year 1882-83, in the form annexed as Appendix B to this Resolution, and submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Finance for transmission to the Secretary of State. The statements, it should be observed, are intended merely to be returns of stores received or purchased as the case may be, and it is not necessary that they should be agreed with the books of the departmental account officers, but each statement should be complete for the province or department to which it relates.

24. In future, similar returns should be submitted by the 31st August in each year, and all returns, including those of the Military and Public Works Departments, should be forwarded to the Government of India in the Finance Department, in order that, before transmission to the India Office, an abstract statement may be compiled showing the total value of stores procured of local manufacture and of stores imported, so as to set forth in a convenient form the progress made during the year in substituting local manufactures for imported articles.

25. A few remarks are offered in explanation of the form in which the statements are to be submitted and of which a specimen is annexed (Appendix B). The statement should be prepared in three parts, viz.:—

(1) European stores obtained through the Secretary of State.
(2) European stores specially purchased in India.
(3) Articles manufactured in India, or of Indian origin, and substituted for stores hitherto imported through the Secretary of State.

In the second and third parts the average price or rate for each class of article, as well as all incidental charges, should be shown, as far as possible, in the prescribed columns, and also the estimated cost, as far as can be given, of similar articles if obtained through the India Office, and the gain or loss, being the difference between the actual and the estimated cost. Such observations as may seem necessary in regard to variations in quality being noted in a column of remarks. When the exact proportion of incidental charges cannot be ascertained, an approximate percentage charge may be made.

26. In the case of stores manufactured in Europe and obtained through the Secretary of State, no details are required; the articles should be grouped under a few main headings in the manner indicated in the first column of the form, and the total value only should be given against each heading. In the case of articles of European manufacture purchased in India under the conditions stated in paragraph 3 of this Resolution, as well as in the case of articles of Indian manufacture substituted for articles previously obtained from England, details must be given of the different kinds of articles

included under each major heading. The purchases of European articles in the local market being restricted to special cases, the items should not be numerous, and therefore no separate major headings need be laid down for them. They should be shown under appropriate headings in the prescribed column of the statement. As regards articles manufactured in India and purchased in lieu of stores hitherto imported, it is necessary that a uniform classification under major headings should be adopted in view to the compilation ultimately of an abstract statement; accordingly, a list has been prepared of the articles which can be procured of Indian manufacture, and is annexed as Appendix C. In this list the articles have been arranged under appropriate major headings which have been shown in alphabetical order; it is important that, in furnishing details in the prescribed column of Appendix B of the classes of articles of Indian manufacture substituted for articles hitherto imported, officers should follow, as closely as possible, the classification given in Appendix C. This classification, as now published, is, however, intended principally for the guidance of officers in the Civil Departments of Government; it is not in all respects applicable in its present form to the Public Works and Military Departments, and in re-issuing this Resolution the Government of India in those Departments will circulate a revised Appendix C for the guidance of Public Works and Military officers in the preparation of the annual statements. Those Departments will also prescribe the major headings to be adopted, on the principle above stated, in classifying in Appendix B the expenditure on European stores obtained through the Secretary of State.

27. The statement should include articles of importance only, that is to say, articles of which the consumption is considerable: petty articles as well as all stores which have been invariably obtained in India should be excluded. The major headings should invariably be placed in alphabetical order. Any articles not falling under one of the prescribed major headings, but which may have been received from England or purchased in the local market in considerable quantity, should be separately entered; but no articles of which the aggregate value purchased or received during the year does not exceed Rs. 1,000 should be so entered. The Governor-General in Council requests that the necessary steps may be taken in the Public Works and Military Departments to ensure a uniform classification by officers in those Departments in the preparation of the statements now prescribed, and that instructions may be issued in those Departments on the principles laid down in this Resolution as to the limits of values, which should be observed in determining what articles should be included in the returns.

28. The orders of the Secretary of State make it incumbent on all officers of Government requiring stores of European manufacture to obtain them by indenting on the Secretary of State, and permit of the purchase in the local market of articles made in Europe or America only under the special circumstances mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Resolution. The Governor-General in Council therefore desires again to invite the special attention of Local Governments to the expediency of supplying the wants of Government by the purchase in the local market of articles of *bonâ fide* local manufacture. The Government of India is desirous to give the utmost encouragement to every effort to substitute for articles now obtained from Europe articles of *bonâ fide* local manufacture or of indigenous origin; and where articles of European and of Indian manufacture do not differ materially in price and quality, the Government would always be disposed to give the preference to the latter; and the Governor-General in Council desires to remind all officers of Government that there is no reason why articles manufactured in India should not be obtained locally even although the raw material necessary to their manufacture may have been originally imported from Europe. It is most desirable to bear in mind the distinction between articles of European manufacture and articles produced or worked up in India from imported material; the former should not, save in exceptional cases, be purchased in the local market, while the latter should by preference be purchased locally whenever the quality is sufficiently good, and the price not higher than the cost of laying down the imported article. There are many articles which may not be immediately obtained in the local market, but which can be made in the event of Government encouraging the manufacture.

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29. The list (C) appended to this Resolution is not to be understood to enumerate all the articles which should be obtained of Indian manufacture. It merely contains, for the information of the officers concerned, a list of the articles which, so far as has been yet ascertained by the Government of India, can be manufactured in India, and specifies the various sources, so far as at present known, from which the articles can be obtained of local manufacture; some of the articles named in the list, though they can be manufactured in India, are at present only made on a small scale on special order, but the Governor-General in Council believes that, in the event of a constant demand arising for them, there is no reason why they should not become articles of regular manufacture in India. The list is also intended to serve as a guide to ensure that uniformity of classification which is necessary to serve as a guide for the compilation ultimately of a single annual statement. Other articles which may be procurable of *bonâ fide* local manufacture should be included under the appropriate headings, or separately, in preparing the annual statement.

Order—

Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be communicated as follows:—

To all Departments of the Government of India.
To all Local Governments and Administrations.
To the Comptroller-General and to all Accountants-General and Comptrollers.
To the Head Commissioner, Paper Currency.
To the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay.
To the Director-General of the Post Office of India.
To the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

(Signed) R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STATEMENTS.

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APPENDIX A.

[See para. of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 185, dated 10th January 1883].

Estimate the probable quantity and value of Stores required from England for the use of during the Official Year 1884-85.

Description or Class of Stores.	Actual Expenditure for three Years.			Probable estimated Requirements for 1884-85.		
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Iron						
Copper						
Machinery						
Canvas						
Ironmongery						
Ordnance						
Shot and Shell						
Anchors						
Cable, ...						
Stationery						
&c., &c						

year In the estimates for 1884-85 and 1885-86, for Public Works Stores, the actual expenditure for one and two tively may be given if the figures for three years are not easily obtainable.

APPEN

[See para. 23 of the Resolution of the Government of India

Annual Statement of Expenditure on Stores in the

(1) STORES MANUFACTURED IN EUROPE AND OBTAINED THROUGH THE SECRETARY OF STATE.		(2) STORES MANUFACTURED IN EUROPE BUT PURCHASED IN INDIA UNDER PARAGRAPH 3 OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FINANCIAL RESOLUTION, No. 185, DATED 10TH JANUARY 1883.							
				Actual Cost in India.			Estimated Cost if obtained through India Office.		
Description or Class of Stores.*	Total Cost, including Charges.	Description or Class of Stores.	Number or Quantity.	Average Price or Rate.	Incidental Charges, Carriage, &c.	Total Cost.	Average Price or Rate.	Incidental Charges, Freight, Exchange, &c.	Total Cost.
	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Chemicals									
Coal									
Machinery									
Mint Stores									
Printing Materials ..									
Stationery									
Other articles should be grouped under appropriate headings.									

* Any stores imported from England or purchased in the local market in considerable quantities which do not fall under any of the headings given in this column or in Appendix C should be separately entered under appropriate headings.

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DIX B.

in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 185, dated 10th January 1883].

[*here enter Presidency, Province or Department*] *for the Official Year* 188 .

(3) STORES MANUFACTURED IN INDIA AND SUBSTITUTED FOR STORES FORMERLY IMPORTED THROUGH SECRETARY OF STATE.									
		Actual Cost in India.			Estimated Cost if obtained through India Office.			Difference.	
Description or Class of Stores.*	Number or Quantity.	Average Price or Rate.	Incidental Charges, Carriage, &c.	Total Cost.	Average Price or Rate.	Incidental Charges, Freight, Exchange, &c.	Total Cost.	Gain.	Loss.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agricultural Implements—									
Axes									
Bill-hooks									
(*as in Appendix C.*)									
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Portland cement									
(*and so on as in Appendix C.*)									

APPENDIX C.

(See para. 26 of the Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 185, dated 10th January 1883.)

List of Articles which can be procured of Indian manufacture.

Names of Articles.	Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known.
A.	
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—	
Axes	Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee; Jessop and Company, Calcutta.
Baskets, wire	
Bill-hooks	
Buckets	
Forks	
Harrows	
Knives	
Kodalies	
Pick-axes	
Pots, watering	
Rakes	
Rollers	
Scythes	
Shears	
Shovels	
Spades	
APPAREL—	
Badges	Largely made at Delhi, Agra, and Lucknow and in Calcutta.
Buttons *	Extensively manufactured in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab.
Caps, forage (for police)	
Coats and capes, waterproof.	
Lace, gold	
,, silver	
ARMS—	
Scabbards	Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee.
Swords	
B.	
BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS—	
Cement, Portland	Indian Portland Cement Company, Calcutta (Messrs. Burn & Co.)
Compasses	Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee.
Gypsum	
C.	
CABINETWARE AND FURNITURE—	
Brooms	
Envelope stands	
Stationery cabinets	
CANVAS—	
Canvas	United Spinning and Weaving Company, Bombay, and other Cotton Mills at Bombay.
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND DRUGS AND MEDICINES—	
Acid, boracic	Most of the chemicals are made at Cossipore Chemical Works, Calcutta, belonging to Dr. Waldie. Hyoscyamus can be procured from the Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur, North-Western Provinces, and from the Botanical Gardens at Ghanesh-khind, Poona. Jalap and peppermint can be procured from the Government Gardens at Ootacamund.
,, hydrochloric, pure	
,, ,, commercial.	
,, ,, Purvis' tested.	
,, nitric, pure	
,, ,, commercial	
,, sulphuric, pure	
,, ,, common	
Aloe, socotrina	
Alum	
Ammoniacum	
Ammonia chloride, salammoniac.	
,, liquor	

Names of Articles.	Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known.
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND DRUGS AND MEDICINES—(*Continued*).	
Ammonia liquor acetatis	Most of the chemicals are made at Cossipore Chemical Works, Calcutta, belonging to Dr. Waldie. Hyoscyamus can be procured from the Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur, North-Western Provinces, and from the Botanical Gardens at Ghanesh-khind, Poona. Jalap and peppermint can be procured from the Government Gardens at Ootacamund.
,, ,, fortissimus.	
Antimony, black	
,, metal	
,, oxide	
,, sulphide	
,, sulphuric	
Arsenic	
Asafœtida	
Blistering flies (milabris cichorii).	
Borax	
Calcium, chloride of	
Calumba root	
Camphor	
,, oxide, black	
Cardamom seeds	
Caraway seeds	
Cassia pulv.	
Castor oil	
Catechu	
Chloroform, methylated	
Cinchona	
Cinnamon bark	
Cloves	
Copper, black, oxide of	
,, nitrate of	
,, ,, granulated	
,, sulphate *	
Coriander seed	
Cubebs	
Ether, rectified	
,, sulphuric	
Ferri sulphas	
Gambogo	
Ginger, dry	
Gold, chloride of	
Gum, acacia	
,, benzoni	
,, mastiche	
,, myrrh	
,, tragacanth	
Hyoscyamus, extract of	
,, leaves	
Iron, oxide of	
,, perchloride (crystallized).	
,, peroxide of	
,, persulphate	
,, sulphate	
Jalap	
Kameyla	
Kousso	
Liquorice root	
Morphia acetas	
,, hydrochloras	
Narcotine	
Nitre	
Nutmegs	
Nux vomica	
Oak bark	
Oil, cajeputi	
,, poppy	
,, chalmugra	
,, croton	
Opium, cake, medical	

* These articles are not at present regularly manufactured in India, but can be made to order, and probably would be manufactured were there any regular demand for them.

List of Articles which can be procured of Indian Manufacture—(Continued).

Names of Articles.	Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known.
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND DRUGS AND MEDICINES—(*Continued*).	
Opium powder	Most of the chemicals are made at Cossipore Chemical Works, Calcutta, belonging to Dr. Waldie. Hyoscyamus can be procured from the Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur, North-Western Provinces, and from the Botanical Gardens at Ghanesh-khind, Poona. Jalap and peppermint can be procured from the Government Gardens at Ootacamund.
Peppermint	
Petroleum	
Plaster of Paris	
Rose confect.	
Rose-water	
Saltpetre	
Senna leaves	
Silver, cyanide of	
,, nitrate of, crystal	
,, ,, common	
,, ,, fused	
Spirit ether nitrose	
Anantamul (Hemidesmus indicus).	
Wax (vegetable), white	
Zinc, chloride of	
COAL AND COKE, &C.—	
Coal †	
Coke †	
Charcoal, animal	
,, pure	
,, wood	
CORDAGE AND ROPE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE—	
Cord	Messrs. Ahmuty & Co. and W. H. Harton & Co. of Calcutta.
Line, Fishing	
,, House	
,, Log	
,, Rat	
Oakum	
Rope	
,, Coir	
,, Hemp, tarred	
,, Manilla	
Roping, twine	
COTTON AND LINEN GOODS—	
Braids	The Cotton Mills in Bombay and Cawnpore.
Calico	
Chintz	
Cloth, cotton, of sorts	
Coats, drill (blue and khaki).	
Cord, cotton	
,, shoulder	
Cotton thread for sewing	
Cotton packing	
,, twist	
Dhoties, grey, cotton	
Drills, unbleached and dyed.	
Duck	
Dungri cloth	
Dusters	
Jumpers, drill	
Khaki cloth	
Long cloths	
Mule twist thread	
Malmal	
Muslin	
Putsoes or dhoties	
Rumals	
Sahi, red	
Shooting	
Shirtings	
Tape	
Towels	
Turbans	
Wicks for lamps of all descriptions.	
E.	
EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN—	
Basins, porcelain	Raniganj Pottery Works (Messrs. Burn & Co.), Mercara Pottery, Coorg (Mr. H. R. East).
Cups	
Dishes	
Filters	
Jugs	
Pans	
Pots, earthen	

Names of Articles.	Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known.
EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN—(*Continued*).	
Saucers, color	Raniganj Pottery Works (Messrs. Burn & Co.), Mercara Pottery, Coorg (Mr. H. R. East).
Slabs, ,,	
G.	
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—	
Gum bottles	
Ink pots	
Retorts	
H.	
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—	Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee; Postal Workshop, Aligarh; Messrs. Apcar & Co., Burn & Co., Jessop & Co., Ahmuty & Co., Anunto Ram Dhur & Co., of Calcutta; Messrs. Fraser and Miller, and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, of Bombay. Bull's-eye lanterns are made at Delhi. Good locks are made by A. Sankaralingam Achari, Dindigul, Madura District, Madras, and by Das & Co., Chitpore Lock Manufactory, Calcutta.
Adzes	
Anvils, small, watchmaker's.	
Badges	
Balances	
Bayonets	
Bells	
Blocks, single and double	
Bodkins	
Bolts, brass and iron	
Bradawls *	
Brass bands, punkah	
,, lamps	
Call bells	
Candlesticks	
Couch screws for brackets. *	
Cocks, brass (delivery)	
Crucibles	
Hammers (all kinds)	
Handles, brass	
Hatchets	
Hinges	
Hooks for curbines	
Knives	
Lamps of sorts	
Lanterns ,,	
Locks * ,,	
,, pad	
Nippers	
Nuts *	
Oil-feeders	
Pestles and mortars	
Pincers	
Planes	
Pliers, assorted	
Rings, iron and brass	Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee; Postal Workshop, Aligarh; Messrs. Apcar & Co., Burn & Co., Jessop & Co., Ahmuty & Co., Anunto Ram Dhur & Co., of Calcutta, Messrs. Fraser and Miller, and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, of Bombay.
,, for keys	
Rules, foot *	
Safes, iron *	
Scales and weights (all sizes)	
Scissors	
Screw drivers	
Sieves (assorted)	
Spatula	
Stoves	
Taps and dies*	
Trowels	
Tweezers	
Vices, bench*	
,, hand	
,, pin with screw	
Weighing machines for letters and parcels.	
Weights	
Wheels, punkah, brass	
Wrenches	
HEMP—	
Spun yarn	See Cordage.
,, ,, tarred	
HIDES AND SKINS—	
Hides	See Leather.
Skins	

* These articles are not at present regularly manufactured in India, but can be made to order, and probably would be manufactured, were there any regular demand for them.

† Applicable at present only to places where it is advantageous to obtain supplies from the coal mines in Bengal.

List of Articles which can be procured of Indian Manufacture—(Continued).

Names of Articles.	Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known.
L.	
Leather and Leather Goods—	
Ball bags	
Batons, frog	
Bellows	
Belting for driving machines	
Belts of sorts	
Covers, leather	
Delivery hose, leather	
Havresacks	
Laces, leather	
Leather	
Patis	
Patoes	
Petarns	Messrs. Tuck, Harvey & Co.; Foy Brothers, and Cooper, Allen & Co., of Cawnpore; Mr. F. Rowland, of Bombay; Messrs. Maurice, Fielman & Co., Tangra Tannery, Calcutta.
Postal bags	
Pouches, ammunition	
,, cap	
Saddlery, camel	
,, horse	
Slings for carbines	
,, ,, muskets	
Talwar, frog	
Writing cases, leather	
Liquors, &c.—	
Beer	The several Indian breweries.
Rum	Messrs. Ahmuty & Co., Calcutta; Rosa Factory (Messrs. Carew & Co.), Shahjahanpore; Aska Distillery, Ganjam.
Spirits, methylated	
,, of wine rectified	
M.	
Metals, Brass—	
Hoops, brass	
Pipes, ,,	
Taps, ,,	
Metals, Copper—	
Copper leaf (books)	
Metals, Iron—	
Anchors, small	
Chains, galvanized, with arrows.	
,, iron	
,, all other sorts (galvanized or not galvanized).	
Clip hooks	
Compasses	
Crowbars	
Drums, iron, galvanized or not (for oil).	
Filings	See Hardware, &c.
Grapnels	
Handcuffs	
Hand-saws	
Jumpers, iron	
Marlin spikes	
Pipes, gas*	
Pipes and tanks, iron	
,, ,, galvanized iron.*	
Pulleys, cast iron	
Rivets*	
Spears	
Stand, iron tripod	
Thimbles, iron	
Washers	
Metals, Tin—	
Boxes, tin	Largely made in the Indian bazars.
Cans, tin	
Cases, tin, for maps	
Ingots, imported from the Straits Settlements.	
Sand boxes, tin	Ditto.
O.	
Oils—	
Castor oil	The Gourepore Co., Limited, Calcutta; Messrs. Tuck, Harvey & Co., Cawnpore; and the Punjab Steam Mills Co., Lahore.
Cocoanut ,,	
Linseed ,, (boiled)	
,, ,, (raw)	
Mustard ,,	
Sweet ,,	
Turpentine ,,	

Names of Articles.	Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known.
P.	
Paints and Colors—	
Lamp black	
Lead, red	
,, white	
Paint, black	
Polish	
Varnish, copal, japan, &c.*	
Paper and Pasteboard—	
Paper, brown	Bally Paper Mills, Calcutta.
,, blotting	Scindia Paper Mills, Gwalior.
,, cartridge	Upper India Paper Mills, Lucknow.
,, packing	Girgaum Paper Mills, Bombay.
Pasteboards	Kurreem Bux Brothers, Calcutta.
Straw ,,	A. B. DeNigri, Calcutta.
Printing and Lithographing Materials—	
Case racks	
Centre pieces, brass	
Chases	
,, cast-iron	
Composing sticks (gun-metal).	
Cylindrical inking tables	
Footsticks, iron	
Forme racks	
Galleys, brass, with wooden rims.	
,, large, brass bottomed.	
Imposing slabs	
,, ,, wooden frames for.	
Lye ,, table, iron	
,, ,, jars, portable, cast-iron, with false bottom.	
Mallets, book	
Planers	
Pressing boards	
Shooting sticks, iron	
Sids ,,	
Tools, book-binder's	
,, stereotype picker's	
Trough (for galley washing) for lye	
Wood-bearers	
Provisions—	
Hog's lard	
Vinegar	
S.	
Scientific Instruments and Apparatus—	
Rain-gauges	Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee.
Spirit levels	
Sundials	
Silk—	
Ribbon	Alliance Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Bombay.
Tape	
Goung-boungs or turbans	
Head-bands	
Soap—	
Soap	North-West Soap Co., Meerut; Tuck, Harvey & Co., Cawnpore; Calcutta (Garden Reach) Soap Works; Bombay Steam Soap and Candle Works.
Stationery—	
Envelopes	See Hardware, &c., and Penknives.
,, linen lined	
Erasers	
File boards	
Glue, best, for binding	
,, pots	
Gum Arabic	

* These articles are not at present regularly manufactured in India, but can be made to order, and probably would be manufactured were there any regular demand for them.

888/15

List of Articles which can be procured of Indian Manufacture—(Continued).

Names of Articles.	Source from which obtainable of local manufacture, so far as known.
Stationery—(*Continued*).	
Ink, writing, black	Dr. Waldie, Calcutta; Babu Amrito Lal Roy, Calcutta. G. D. Iyah Pillai; M. Narsimooloo Chetty; Goverdondoss Birjubookmondoss & Co., & Thangoroya Moodelly, Madras; Mr. Kelkar of Poona; Pranlal Achrablal of Bombay.
,, ,, blue-black	
,, ,, registration, black	
,, ,, powder, black	
,, ,, red, not for registration.	
,, for seals	
,, printing	
Inkstands, wooden	
,, pewter, round	
,, brass	
,, glass	
Knives (paper folders)	
Note books	
Paper-cutters (ivory, bone or wood).	
,, weights	
Penholders (ivory)	
,, (other kinds)	
Penknives	Premchund Mistry of Kachannuggur, Burdwan, Bengal.
Scissors	
Portfolios	
Rulers, flat	
,, parallel	
,, round	
Sand	
Wax-cloth	
,, sealing	
Stone and Marble—	
Grindstones	
Jars, stoneware, for battery	
Marble	
T.	
Tallow—	
Candles	Bombay Steam Soap and Candle Works.
W.	
Wax—	
Bees	
Candles	
Woollen Goods—	
Blankets	Woollen Mills Co., Cawnpore; Woollen Factory, Bangalore (Mr. S. Lee); Egerton Woollen Mills, Amritsar, Punjab.
Braid	
Broadcloth	
Bunting, assorted	
Capes	
Carpets	
Cloth, baize	
,, serge	
,, woollen	
Cords, ,,	
Felt	
Flannel	
Jerseys	
Lace, woollen	

Order—dated 31st January 1883, No. 190, Financial.

Communicated to the Departments of the Secretariat, to Heads of Departments, and to the Accountant-General for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
,, Military Department.
,, Public Works Department.
,, Heads of Departments.
,, Accountant-General.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

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No 469 Wdy 12 Febry 83

Communicated to the officers of the Public Works Department for information. The requisite alterations of existing rules and Forms will be prescribed by Standing Orders to the P.W. Code.

Wdy JP

Govt. of {1883} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Issued

Read. Encl.

G.O, 31st January 1883, No. 190.

JANUARY.

No 469 Wdy 12 Febry 83

Stores.

Communicating to the Departments of the Secretariat, &c., Resolution of the Government of India prescribing revised rules for the supply of articles of European manufacture required for the public service in India, and issuing instructions regarding the preparation and submission of Annual Estimates of Stores required from England and of Annual Returns of Expenditure on Stores.

With order

To
The Superintending Engineers
" Consulting Architect to Govt
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation
" Examiner, P.W. Accounts
for the issue of the Secretary's Standing Orders

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary.

No. 103 Ag.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.
General

To The Secretary to the
Government of Madras,
Public works Department.

Fort William, 8th March, 1883.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of copy of the Government of Madras despatch to the Secretary of State No 12 dated 12th February 1883, and of the indents forwarded therewith for stores required during 1883-84 for the Provincial Services, Irrigation and Navigation and other Services, Public works, of the Madras Presidency.

2. As the explanatory reports required by the Secretary of State, do not appear to have been forwarded with the indents, I am directed to enquire whether the following articles for which

provision

15

* Vide P.W. Department endorsement No 175 Ag. dated 15th April 1882.

No 229

provision has been made in the indents cannot be substituted by articles manufactured in India:

Rec'd 15/3/63

Leather belting 100 feet — for Rs 150
Ink bottles no 12 — for Rs 24
Pick axes — " 6000 — for Rs 7,125
Mamoties — " 6000 — for Rs 5375

In future the explanatory reports ordered by the Secretary of State should invariably accompany all Indents. —

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed't Servant
W. Inverarity Colonel
Secretary to Govt of India Genl Dept

1 888 Wks. 17 March 63
Communicated for information & guidance to the Genl Supt. P.W. Stores with reference to S.C. No 1024 dated 26 April 1862
2 The report called for by the Govt of India should be submitted without delay
2/3/63
Genl Supt P.W. Stores
Supt Mill &c. for information

Ex. 624. M. 26. 4. R
469. M. 12. 2. R
Insp. 12/445 M. 12. 2. R

2295

Govt. of (1883) Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated

Read

Encl.

G. O. 17 Mar: 1883, No. 888.

Stores

Passing orders on
the remarks of the Go
Ludia on the Lad
the Home Gov
for the Mad
idency for 1883.
made to the Governm
Copies Resolution Hom
Letter & enclosed

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