

Gobt. of {1891} Madras.
REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 13th August 1891, No. 745.

AUGUST.

Season, North Arcot.

Approving the instructions issued by the Board of Revenue that careful inquiries should be made as to the inability of the parents to support the very numerous children now being gratuitously fed and brought up into good condition and that the kitchens attached to relief works be taken over and supervised and the numbers fed reported by Mr. Buckley, and calling on the Board of Revenue to report what steps are necessary to secure more frequent payments to the labourers.

With orders

No. 2251 W of 18th August
1891

Communicated to
the Suptg Engineer
to be made who will
forward to the Chief
Engineer a copy of
such remarks as Mr.
Watson may submit
in regard to more
frequent payments.

Sd/ J. P.
W

Suptg Engineer to be

2 copies sent to Sd/ 16/9/91

file

The special circumstances mentioned in paragraph 3 of the same Resolution (as amended by Financial Resolution, No. 2586, dated the 23rd May 1889), in which the purchase in the local market of articles made in Europe or America is held to be permissible, are as follows:—

- 1st, when for any special reason it may be more economical to do so;
- 2nd, when stores indented for from England have not arrived, or when a sudden emergency has arisen, and in either case only if serious inconvenience to the public service would be caused by waiting for the stores from England;
- 3rd, when the articles are perishable.

2. Some misconception appears to have arisen regarding the application of paragraph 28 of Resolution, No. 185, dated 10th January 1883, to manufactured articles of iron and steel. The term "raw material" used therein, the import of which from Europe for the purpose of being worked up into finished articles was declared to be unobjectionable, was held in some quarters to apply to the bars and plates of iron and steel which are made up into bridges, roofs and other finished engineering structures. This, however, was not the intention of the Resolution. It was considered by the Government of India in regard to manufactured articles of iron and steel, that they were classes of stores to which the objections to local purchase applied in the highest degree, mainly on the grounds (1) that much of the material imported into India was of inferior quality; (2) that the delays that unavoidably occur, even in England, on account of the rejection of material, would be aggravated in India, with consequences ruinous to the contractor and most injurious to Government; (3) of the absence in India of the necessary mechanical and chemical appliances required for testing iron and steel; and (4) of the loss of the economical advantage secured by free competition, which could not be obtained in India owing to the limited number of capable firms.

On these grounds the purchase in India for the public service of manufactured articles of iron and steel was prohibited, except under the special circumstances mentioned above.

3. Having regard, however, to the representations contained in the memorial read above, and with the view of encouraging local industries and the development of technical education, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has now resolved to modify, as a tentative measure, the existing orders prohibiting the local purchase of manufactured articles of iron and steel made up from imported materials. In so doing, the Governor-General in Council desires it to be clearly understood that this relaxation of existing rules is sanctioned solely in the hope of thereby effecting economy in the public administration, both by actual saving in the cost of articles purchased locally and by avoiding the delays that are sometimes inevitable when the articles have to be procured by indent on England. It is not intended to sanction thereby a procedure in any degree of a protective nature, and firms that may obtain orders under this Resolution must be distinctly warned that no claim for compensation of any sort will be admitted in the event of its being found necessary to discontinue the practice of inviting tenders in India.

4. In the annexure to this Resolution is a list of articles, tenders for which may, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, be invited in future from local firms. It is not necessary that there should be an absolutely rigid adherence to the items specified. Tenders for any articles of the nature indicated in the list may be invited, but it should be understood that articles on which very little labour in India is required can be best procured through the Secretary of State. It is also intended that the relaxation of the rules regarding local manufacture shall be limited to the less important supplies, e.g., bridges and roofs of small span required for the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches of the Public Works Department and for Municipalities and District Boards. In the case of Railways under construction, the whole of the necessary supplies, as far as can be foreseen, will continue as heretofore to be procured by indent on the Secretary of State. The relaxation of the rules will refer only to articles the certain want of which could not be anticipated and delay in supply of which would involve loss in some respect.

5. The following restrictions must also be rigidly enforced in all cases in order to ensure—

- (1) that the articles locally supplied are not imported into India in a finished or partly-finished state;
- (2) that the price is not in excess of that at which similar articles could be obtained by indent on the Secretary of State; and
- (3) that the quality is not inferior to that of English supplies.

I.—*Firms that may be permitted to tender.*—It is evident that a most careful selection must be made of the firms allowed to tender, and only firms of recognised standing and whose shops are fitted with the necessary plant will be considered eligible. Local Governments and Administrations are therefore directed to furnish the Government of India with a list of the firms within their jurisdiction that they consider should be entitled to the privilege of tendering. The lists should state the principal machines in the shops of each firm, and the means possessed for testing both the raw material and the finished product.

II.—*Checks to ensure that the Articles are manufactured in India from the raw Material.*—Raw material may be understood to mean wrought iron and steel in the form of plates and bars, cast iron in the shape of pig, and steel forgings in the shape of bars and ingots. Local manufacture from raw material imported in these shapes may be permitted, but the contracts for all local supplies of articles of iron and steel should contain a clause insisting that the articles, with the exception of the raw material thus defined, must be made wholly in India. A certificate from the firms to which orders may be given should also accompany the delivery of each order to the effect that this clause of the contract has been complied with. With this object in view, Local Governments and Administrations should also arrange for periodical or other inspections of the Government orders under execution by the selected firms.

III.—*Check as regards the relative Prices of English and Indian Supplies.*—The best check will be furnished by a comparison of the tenders received from Indian firms with the quarterly rate-lists issued by the Director-General of Railways. In cases of doubt, Local Governments and Administrations might ask the Director-General of Stores at the India Office by telegram*

* Either direct or through the Government of India according to the rules regulating the despatch of Foreign State messages.

for approximate rates, including the prevailing rates of freight.

IV.—*Testing of the raw Material employed and when necessary of the finished product.*—With the system of careful selection that is prescribed, the Government of India is convinced that the selected firms would be careful to employ material of none but the best quality. To ensure this, however, the contracts should also provide for the employment of steel in the majority of cases in preference to wrought iron, and it should be insisted that Siemens Martin or Bessemer steel of English make should be used, and the use of Basic steel and of foreign steel or iron in any form should be prohibited. In the case of articles of any importance it will be necessary, however, to test the raw material employed. It is believed that some of the engineering firms interested in local manufacture either possess, or are prepared to erect, the necessary testing plant. This should be insisted upon so far as possible. Another means of testing the raw material will be by sending samples for the purpose to the Railway workshops which exist in all the large centres, and which are generally provided with some testing plant. Enquiry will be made by the Government of India in what Railway shops the necessary tests could be carried out, and the scale of fees that would be charged. Such fees would be payable by the manufacturing firms in all cases. The tests will invariably be carried out in the presence of a competent officer of the Public Works Department, and all specifications for articles to be locally supplied will specify the tests which the material employed is to undergo. To assist Local Governments and Administrations in preparing such specifications and in the carrying out of the tests, they will be furnished with copies of Professor Unwin's handbook on "The Testing of Materials of Construction." Should it subsequently be found necessary, Government will be prepared to arrange for the erection of adequate testing machinery at selected centres.

In cases where structures, such as roofs and bridges of small span, are locally manufactured, the contract should in all cases provide for the efficient testing of the finished structure before delivery, either in the shops of the manufacturer or else in those of the nearest Railway Company.

Order—

Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Mysore, and Coorg.

The Resident at Hyderabad.

The Agents to the Governor-General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.

Administrations noted on the margin, for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Military and Public Works

Departments, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(Signed) J. E. O'CONOR,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ANNEXURE.

List of Articles which may be made up in India from imported raw materials, subject to the restrictions specified in paragraph 5 of the Resolution.

ROOFING.

Roof trusses under 30 feet span with purlins, &c.
Ironwork for timber trusses.
Cast-iron columns of small size.

BRIDGE-WORK.

Bridges of simple design and of small span, also bridges of which only a small number of such spans of similar design are required.
Well-curbs.
Suspension rods and bond rings for wells.
Straps and bolts for timber bridges.
Pile shoes and rings.
Cast-iron cylinders and screw piles.
Petty ironwork, such as holding down bolts, &c., sizes of which cannot be known until works are started.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cast-iron sleepers.
Cast-iron pipes, special lengths, such as are required for closers, special bends, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*

Wrought-iron signals.
Signal winches.

PLANT.

Workshop stores, except tool steel and varnishes.
Trolley wheels and axles.
Iron-work for trollies.
Mining tubs and buckets.
Ironwork for tip wagons.
Asphalte boilers.
Iron cisterns.
Dobbin carts.
Hand pile driving engines (all necessary iron work).
Grappels.
Small mortar mills.
Concrete skips.
Wall boxes for shafting.
Small cupolas.
Hand foundry ladles.
Cold and hot sets or chisels.
Snaps for rivetting.
Fire buckets for rivetting.
Dollies.

ORDER—dated 17th July 1891, No. 604, Financial.

Communicated to Departments of Government.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Departments of Government.
„ Heads of Departments.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1891} Madras.
FINANCIAL.

No. 2268W & 21 August 1891

Communicated
to officers of the P.W.
dept for information
& guidance with reference
to the rules in Appendix
to Public Works Code.
2 The Suptg Engr &
Circle will report with
reference to Clause 2,
para 5 of the Govt of
India Resolution.

1891 J.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 17th July 1891, No. 604.

JULY.

Ch. E for Engrs
Ch. for Rys
J. E.
Ch. to Govt.
S. P. W. & P. Dept.
Supt. P.W. Sect.

Stores.

Communicating to Departments of Govern-
ment resolution of the Government of India
modifying, as a tentative measure, the existing
orders prohibiting the local purchase of manu-
factured articles of iron and steel made up from
imported materials.

28TH JULY 1891, Nos. 653, 653A, FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From W. P. AUSTIN, Esq., C.S., Acting Superintendent of Stationery, to the
Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 17th April 1891, No. 629.

[Regarding G.O., Financial Department, No. 908, dated 4th December 1890.]

Paragraph 4.—I have the honour to state that I have been in consultation with
the Superintendent, Government Press, regarding the printing and supplying of forms
and we are agreed in considering that no advantage will be gained by storing the
forms in Madras and then issuing them on indents. A large number for Collectorates
has always been printed in Madras and despatched immediately after printing to the
Collectorates where there is accommodation for storing them. It is submitted that to
check the annual indents for the size of forms, the description of paper to be used,
the quantity required to be printed and whether the same form can be used in other
districts as it is or in a modified form is the essential point. If this is done by the
Stationery department in consultation with the officers concerned and the indents for
forms are passed then in time to the Superintendent, Government Press, together with
the necessary paper, this is all that is required at present.

2. Supplemental indents for forms should also be sent to the Superintendent of
Stationery, giving reasons for the reprinting or for the issue of an amended form in
supersession of existing forms and when approved will be passed on for printing as in
the case of annual indents.

3. The Superintendent and I agree in considering that a beginning may be made
at once by a certain number of districts (say six Tamil Collectorates) sending their
indents for forms required in 1892-93 for scrutiny to this office by September this
year so that they may be checked and passed on to him for printing about December;
the districts will then receive their forms about the usual time they have hitherto been
receiving them from the Press. The remaining districts can be taken up in the next
two years. By this course the introduction of changes will be gradual, there will be
no undue pressure on the Printing or the Stationery department and there will also
be time to discuss with heads of offices the utility of every form, while the possibility
of inconvenience to any office will be avoided. If these suggestions commend them-
selves to Government, I would beg its issuing necessary orders in the Revenue
Department to District officers.

4. Paragraph 16.—Government states that D. D. Pott thin can be supplied to
Head-quarter offices in the place of Printing Double Foolscap 16 lb., or Cream-laid
Foolscap 10 lb., used by other offices for drafts. Double Double Pott being of an
inconvenient size (25" x 30") for folding records according to the system now in force,
was discontinued under G.O., dated 7th June 1886, No. 491, Financial. I presume
Government means Printing Double Foolscap 28 lb.

5. Paragraph 21.—Regarding quills and steel nibs, I have reported in my letter
No. 331, dated 2nd March 1891.

6. Paragraph 30.—I submit a set of rules together with an appendix for the
guidance of officers regarding indent, supply, &c., of stationery articles.

7. There are altogether 62 rules.

8. *Rule 1.*—Appendix A, referred to in rule 1, is framed with reference to the Government of India Resolution communicated to this office in G.O., dated 4th June 1889, No. 346, Financial Department. Besides the list of articles, information as to the officers for whom the different articles are provided is also given in this.

9. *Rule 2.*—This rule is inserted to give the Superintendent authority to refuse to supply any article not in the list A, as also to give the Government an opportunity to control the vagaries of officials.

10. *Rule 3.*—By the course suggested in this rule, the Superintendent may be able to suggest a substitute for the article which an officer requires and which is not in the list A or advise Government as to the article required being purchased locally or obtained from England.

11. *Rule 6.*—The Superintendent having no means at his disposal to estimate the wants of officers who obtain supplies on payment, and whose number varies year after year, this rule is inserted.

12. *Rule 8.*—I do not think there is any necessity for the submission of estimates. If any officer anticipates any abnormal demand in any particular year, he need only give notice thereof to the Superintendent.

13. *Rule 9.*—I have adopted the indent form of the Calcutta Stationery office with some modifications.

14. *Rule 14.*—Obsolete forms, &c., utilized are generally not taken into account. If this be not done there will be no data for estimating the quantity of fresh paper required.

15. *Rule 17.*—The proviso in this will enable the Superintendent to dispose of unnecessary accumulations.

16. *Rule 20.*—The scale for the issue of quills and steel nibs and blotting paper is laid down as approved of in paragraphs 21 and 22 of the Government order under reference; in that for black-lead and blue and red pencils no alteration is made in the present practice; viz. :—

	Black-lead pencils.	Red pencils.	Blue pencils.
	Annually.		
Heads of Departments and Accountants	No. 4	No. 2	No. 2
Clerks	2	..	..
Draughtsmen and Moochies	6	..	..

But in Calcutta, the scale of red and blue pencils is three to each gazetted officer. Accountants, clerks, &c., are not supplied with any. The practice may be followed, if approved of, in Madras also. For the second and subsequent supply of articles issued once for all, I have introduced the certificate adopted in the Calcutta Stationery department for obvious reasons.

17. *Rule 28.*—This is inserted to prevent the practice of entering one designation for another in order to claim a larger scale of allowance than an officer is entitled to.

18. *Rule 29.*—It is very essential that indents should be received in some order so that the Superintendent may be able to comply with them before the beginning of the official year for which they are indents. It would be impossible to get through the indents if they were all received at the last moment. The dates given for the submission of indents are the latest, and it would be well to insist on officers adhering strictly to these dates. In the case of officers at the Presidency, they should be directed to take charge of the articles on the dates they are required to do so. By awaiting the convenience of officers, the Stationery department is often put out to a very great extent. It has often been in this way called upon to supply more officers in one day than it possibly could.

19. All other rules explain themselves. Those from 53 to 62 are adopted from the rules observed in the Calcutta Stationery office. In appendix (H. I. J. K. L. M.) I have given the fixed scales at which stationery is supplied to (1) Station hospitals, (2) Cantonment hospitals of Native troops, followers, &c., (3) Station Veterinary hospitals, (4) Centres of Garrison institution, (5) Classes of non-commissioned officers for instruction in field sketching and men's reconnaissance, (6) Survey schools and for the Lithographic and other establishments of the Head-quarters of "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, under existing orders. This will facilitate ready reference.

20. These rules when approved of may be printed and issued in pamphlet form as suggested by Government, the appendix being corrected with reference to orders which may be passed on some of the suggestions made in this letter.

From W. P. AUSTIN, Esq., C.S., Acting Superintendent of Stationery, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 30th June 1891, No. 1019.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding specimen forms of certain books referred to in the draft Stationery Rules.

ORDER—dated 28th July 1891, No. 653, Financial.

The Government approves of the proposals made by the Superintendent of Stationery in paragraphs 1 to 3 of his letter read above, and the necessary orders regarding the submission of indents for forms required in 1892-93 by six selected Tamil Collectorates will issue in the Revenue Department.

2. The surmise in paragraph 4 of the above letter is correct, and paragraph 16 of G.O., No. 908, Financial, dated 4th December 1890, will be modified accordingly.

3. With reference to paragraph 16 of his letter, the Superintendent of Stationery will be informed that the Government sees no necessity for altering the present scale of issue of pencils.

4. The draft set of rules, which have been referred to certain officers for remarks, will shortly issue.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE.
Chief Secretary.

To the Superintendent of Stationery.
„ the Superintendent of the Government Press.
„ the Departments of the Secretariat.
„ all Heads of Departments under the Chief Secretary.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 28th July 1891, No. 653A, Financial.

Copy to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1891} Madras.
FINANCIAL.

No. 2260 W of 21 August 1891

Communicated
to officers of the P.W. Dept
in continuation of
S.O. No 144 W dated 17
January 1891.

(21) J.P.

G.O., &c., 28th July 1891,
Nos. 653, 653A.

JULY.

Stationery.

Approving the proposal of the Superintendent of — regarding the printing and supplying of forms; the Revenue Department to issue the necessary orders regarding submission of indents for forms required in 1892-93 by six selected Tamil Collectorates, and seeing no necessity for altering the present scale of issue of pencils.

Ch: Eng for Insgr
Cousg. Eng for Rys
Suply. Eng
S. of W P. Project
C.A. to Gaud
Exr. P.W. Accts
Exr. Rys Accts.

13TH AUGUST 1891, No. 745, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 5th August 1891, No. 490:—

MR. CLOGSTOUN.

Read—the following letter from L. E. BUCKLEY, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, to the Collector of North Arcot, dated Arambakam, 31st July 1891, No. 488:—

I have the honour to report on the relief work done during the past fortnight ending July 28th.

2. On Wednesday, 15th, I was not in the division. At midday on Thursday, 16th, I reached Janakipuram in the Tirupurantakapuram valley, about 30 miles from Tiruvallur. In the evening the Janakipuram Razulkandigai kitchen was inspected; several persons from Velur, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away, appeared to apply for admission, of whom 7 were admitted, 4 being children in the preliminary stages of emaciation. A boy from Razulkandigai, who was suffering from leprosy, was also admitted.

3. On Friday, 17th, I went to Kannavaram to inspect the tank restoration work in progress there. About 300 coolies were at work. I found that the Overseer had neglected to open the kitchen for the feeding of the children of labourers at midday as prescribed in the Famine Code. The omission was pointed out and the kitchen has since been opened. On my return I visited Allapulagunta. None was found eligible for relief. The coolies professed not to have heard that work was going on at Kannavaram, about 2 miles distant. In the evening 6 persons were admitted to relief from Vajjavarikandigai, and I was present at the distribution of food at the kitchen. A child from Janakipuram and a sick man from Kadivedu, who came for admission to the kitchen, were admitted.

4. On Saturday, 18th, I visited Kottaikadu and Vembakamkandigai, mainly with the intention of inducing the coolies, who are clamorous for work, to go to Kannavaram. Mr. Phillips had previously inspected the village for the purpose of admitting deserving persons to relief. Kannavaram, by a short cut over the low rising ground on the eastern side of the Tirupurantakapuram valley, is at a distance of under 5 miles from Kottaikadu, but the coolies refused to go to work there, asking for work close at hand. This I told them there was no chance of their getting until the repairs of all the tanks around Kannavaram are completed. In the evening I again visited the kitchen, and admitted 12 more persons to relief from Janakipuram, Kadivedu, Birakuppam and Tirupurantakapuramkota. Several women, chiefly those with children at the breast, have been deserted by their husbands, and a considerable number of children have been deserted by their parents since my last visit. A few small patches in this tract are under well cultivation, ragi and cumbu having sprouted.

5. Leaving Janakipuram on the morning of Sunday, 19th, I marched to Répalle, about 10 miles north. This part had not been visited by me for some time as it was reported to me to be fairly off. It was a pleasant change to see here and there no inconsiderable extents of green; but the appearance was deceptive, for many of the fields, which at a distance seemed to have a vigorous crop, turned out on close inspection to be covered only with a few straggling sprouts. There is only one tank of any importance here, and the number of wells is considerable; but the ryots, in their anxiety to crop a large area, have in many cases overtaxed the capabilities of their wells, and the young shoots consequently do not thrive as they would if smaller areas were attempted; nevertheless there will be some harvest in these parts. These seeming signs of prosperity were delusive, for on visiting a few of the villages to discover the state of the poorer classes, I found that although the distress might not be so widely spread, there was a greater number of individual cases of advanced misery than I have noticed elsewhere. The Yanadis are fairly numerous and in several cases very badly off.

6. On Sunday the 19th I inspected Répalle, and on Monday I visited Venkatapuram, Rangarazugunta, Vanellur, Gollapalem and Motapalem in order to find if the condition of the poorer classes was such as to make it necessary to open a kitchen. After careful inspection I determined to open a kitchen at Répalle, the most central village of the tract.

7. On Tuesday, 21st, I visited Ambikapuram and Tondampattu. Here I found the coolies in very fair condition. They have been attending the Kadur and Pandur tank repair works and have had a market for their labour for a long time. I found only one old and helpless man deserving of relief. In the evening I inspected the village of Répalle. Twenty-eight persons, Yanadis, Madigas and Malas, were selected for relief, of whom 9 were old and helpless persons, and the rest children, the majority of them deserted by their fathers. That evening, at about 5 o'clock, a heavy shower fell—the amount I estimated to be well over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

8. On Wednesday, 22nd, I inspected Chamurti, Narappakandigai, Pravalavarne-swarapuram, Obularazukandigai, Pata-motapalem and Motapalem, distributing in all 33 tickets, of which 12 were given in Obularazukandigai and 16 in Motapalem.

9. On the morning of Thursday, 23rd, I visited Venkatapuram and distributed 9 tickets. During the day preparations were made for opening the kitchen in the evening. The kitchen was opened and 67 persons out of 70 on the register attended. Five more persons from surrounding villages, who had not been present at the time of my visits, were admitted to relief.

10. On Friday the 24th I again visited Rangarazugunta, Venkatapuram and Gollapalem. In the latter village only one, a cripple, was qualified for relief, but he refused to accept it. Vanellur is inhabited by caste people only, who were not willing to attend the kitchen. In Rangarazugunta 6 tickets were issued, two being given to Baliyas, a caste whose members have hitherto avoided the kitchens. I was present at both distributions of food in the kitchen. In the evening I admitted to relief 6 orphans from Pravalavarne-swarapuram and Venkatapuram whom I had not seen previously.

11. On Saturday, 25th, I marched across a strip of the Chingleput district to Kallived. On my way I visited the Pandur relief work: 300 coolies or more were at work, many of them having come 5 to 8 miles from the North Arcot district. In the evening I inspected the Kallived kitchen.

12. On the morning of Sunday, 26th, I again visited the kitchen, and from a number of people collected from the villages of Kallived, Kammapalem, Talarived, Kurinjalum, Chavali, &c., I selected several for relief and was present at the morning distribution of food. In the evening I inspected the village of Rallapalle, and was present at the distribution of food.

13. On Monday morning, 27th, I marched to Chalamattur, seeing the kitchen at Choda agrapharam on my way. In the evening I was again present at the kitchen, saw the distribution of meals, and admitted applicants from Choda agrapharam, Chalamattur and other surrounding villages.

14. On Tuesday, 28th, I visited Battalavallam, Chedalpakam and Rachapalem and distributed tickets, and was present at both distributions of food.

15. The coolies of the tracts around Répalle, Kallivedu, and Chalamattur (with the exception of those of Karapakam and Pullivallam) are readily going 6 to 11 miles for work. The general request is for more frequent payments. Payments are seldom made at shorter intervals than five or six days at the least. The average wage paid is only a subsistence allowance, and, without daily payment, the coolies are put to great difficulties, for it is rare for them to be able to obtain supplies on credit. I have not yet visited the works at Manellur and Arur; in other places the interval between payments is too long. The Public Works Department officers must either be driven to make more frequent payments, or, if it is considered that they are unable to do so, additional officers must be appointed to help them.

17. The Deputy Tahsildar of Maderpák was with me on 23rd, 24th and 25th, and gave me great help in opening the kitchen at Répalle.

Endorsement by W. J. H. LE FANU, Esq., Collector of North Arcot, dated 2nd August 1891, No. 5115 Gl.-Eng.

Forwarded. If Mr. Watson will travel more round his works and check his Overseers, payments will be more regular. They ought not to be made less than every three days, and, with proper supervision, this would be feasible.

Read—also the following letter from L. E. BUCKLEY, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector of North Arcot, to the Collector of North Arcot, dated Arambakam, 30th July 1891, No. 487:—

FORTNIGHTLY NARRATIVE.

(For the fortnight 15th July to 28th.)

Note.—The Kálahasti report has not yet been received.

STATE OF COUNTRY.—Crops.—Harvested.—Nil.

Standing crops.—Indigo, ragi, cumbu and cholam in infinitesimal quantities under wells. These crops were sown after the showers at the commencement of the month. The supply of water in wells is poor, and the areas attempted to be cultivated are usually too large for the capacities of the wells; the crops consequently are not flourishing.

Fodder.—Scarce.

Water-supply.—Deficient throughout the two divisions.

Agricultural operations.—Nil, except in parts of the Loki and Tirupurantakapuram-kota valleys and around Vengalatur.

Cattle.—Are suffering badly from want of fodder and water. Deaths are frequent. Health generally good, but a few cases of anthrax are reported from the neighbourhood of Nirpakota.

General remarks on above subjects.—Prospects gloomy. There can be no alleviation to the general suffering till the north-east monsoon.

Rainfall at surrounding stations.

		Maderpák.	Kálahasti.	Sathiavedu.	Tiruvallár.
		INS. OZ. CTS.	INS. OZ. CTS.	INS. OZ. CTS.	INS. OZ. CTS.
15th	.. .. .	0 1 5	0 3 6	.. .. .	.. .. .
16th	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1 5 0	0 7 0
19th	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 1 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
20th	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 7 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
21st	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
22nd	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 2 0	.. .. .
24th	.. .. .	0 2 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
25th	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 1 5	.. .. .

CONDITION OF PEOPLE.—*On works.*—Fair.

In villages.—Bad.

Mortality.—None reported.

Sickness.—Small-pox in a very few villages. Cholera, probably imported, is reported from the neighbourhood of Kálahasti.

RELIEF MEASURES.—*Relief-works.*—*In what taluks opened.*—Local Fund works at Chinnapet (1), Pennallurpet (2), Musalinayadikandigai (1), Gunipalem (1), Battalavallam (1), Kálahasti (1).

The works are on contract and the numbers are not known.

Under Public Works Department.—No report received. Works at Manellur, Mambakam, Kannavaram, Ramabatlapalle.

Kitchens.—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Vellallukotai	15	28	94
Panapak	4	18	68
Alagiripet	10	35	61
Arai	2	12	19
Royapedu	3	18	33
Ragigunta	4	11	28
Anjur	1	13	23
Buchinayadikandigai	1	10	54
Kallivedu	7	35	56
Chalamattur	..	8	16
Arambakam	2	2	25
Palambedu	1	5	16
Maderpák	3	8	24
Janakipuram	12	29	41

Number of cases of death from want of food with brief note of circumstances, if possible.—Nil.

Remarks.—Labourers have given up all hope of work in the fields, and are glad to go 10 miles to work in Cachinad and around Kallivedu.

In the Tirupurantakapuram valley people at a distance of more than 3 miles from Kannavaram do not frequent the works.

GRAIN-SUPPLY.—*Private trade active or not; whether in rice or dry staple food-grain.*—Dull in Maderpák.

State the imports by Rail or Sea of rice or other staple food-grain.—Nil in Maderpák.

Known or estimated stock in taluks.—Nil in Maderpák.

Prices at Maderpák.

Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.	Cumbu.
11	..	19	..

Measures of 75 tolas per rupee.

Places visited by the Head Assistant Collector during the fortnight.—Janakipuram, Allapulagunta, Kannavaram, Kottaikadu, Vembakamkandigai, Répalle, Venkatapuram, Rangarazugunta, Vanellur, Gollapalem, Motapalem, Ambikapuram, Tondampattu, Chamurti, Narappakandigai, Pravalavarneswarapuram, Obularazukandigai, Pata-motapalem, Kallived, Rallapalle, Chalamattur, Choda agharam, Timmanayadipet, Battalavallam, Chedulpakam and Rachapalem. The majority of these villages have been visited twice or oftener.

By the Deputy Tahsildar of Maderpák.—Middakandigai, Janakipuram, Razal-kandigai, Janakipuram, Koppedu, Arai, Kодиembedu, Kottaikadu, Vembakam, Vembakamkandigai, Oddakandigai, Ambikapuram, Repallai, Venkatapuram, Kallivedu, Thondambul, Pondur and Kálahasti.

Endorsement by W. J. H. LE FANU, Esq., Collector of North Arcot, dated 2nd August 1891, No. 5685 Gl.-Eng.

Forwarded. That the rainfall, such as it was, was purely local, may be seen that on the day when 1 inch 5 oz. were registered at Sathiavedu, not a drop fell at Maderpák. I regret to say that the Deputy Tahsildar of Maderpák has been knocked up. This officer has been indefatigable and is only too anxious to be up and doing again.

Resolution—dated 5th August 1891, No. 490.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. It is unnecessary to submit two reports covering the same period. The general results of the inspections might be given at the end of the fortnightly narrative.

3. The numbers on gratuitous relief are largely increasing and careful inquiries should be made as to whether the parents of some of the very numerous children who are now being fed and who have been brought into good condition are not now able to support them. A large number are fed in kitchens attached to relief works. These kitchens should all be taken over and supervised by Mr. Buckley, and the numbers fed at these kitchens reported in his weekly returns.

4. The complaints regarding the infrequency of payments will be communicated to Mr. Watson, and he will be requested to state what steps he can suggest to improve matters. It might be possible to ensure more frequent inspection and supervision if the labourers were concentrated on a few large works.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

„ Collector of North Arcot.

Copy to L. E. Buckley, Esq.

„ to C. J. K. Watson, Esq.

„ to the Government of India,

Revenue and Agricultural Department.

ORDER—dated 13th August 1891, No. 745, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The Board's instructions are approved.

2. More frequent payments must be insisted upon and the Board will report as soon as possible what steps are necessary to secure this.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.

Copy to the Public Works Department.

Exd. J. Henricus.

75 Copies.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,
dated Simla, 25th June 1891, No. 2650.

Read—again the following papers :—

- (1) Resolution by the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce,
No. 185, dated 10th January 1883, consolidating the existing rules regarding the
procedure to be employed in obtaining for the public service supplies of stores of
other than Indian origin or manufacture.
- (2) Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 141 (Financial), dated 26th May 1887.
- (3) " " " " 191 (") " 26th July 1888.
- (4) " " " " 192 (") " " "
- (5) " " " " 52 (Military Stores), dated 30th Aug. 1888.

Read also—

- (6) Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 65 (Accounts and Finance—Stores), dated 5th
March 1889.
- (7) Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 161 (Financial), dated 25th July 1889.
- (8) Letter from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay, dated 8th July 1890, for-
warding a memorial from the representative Manufacturing Engineers and
Ironfounders of India, regarding the restrictions imposed by the Government of
India on officers of the Public Works Department against the purchase of iron work
of local manufacture.
- (9) Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 338 (Accounts and Finance—Stores), dated 15th
October 1890.
- (10) Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 3 (Financial), dated 8th January 1891.

Resolution—

1. In paragraph 28 of Resolution, No. 185, dated 10th January 1883, the policy
of the Government of India in regard to the purchase in India of articles of local
manufacture required for the public service was expressed in the following terms :—

Paragraph 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 *bona 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 *bona 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 manu-
facture 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.