

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 20
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் Aug 1891
 (3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் af

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

PWD துறை

144

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	<u>2350</u>	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் : <u>24-8-1892</u>		<u>198</u>

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

10 shas

ஆவண. கா-1-18,006-15-6-87.

af

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.
Account.

READ—the following papers:—

Circular from the Government of India, Public Works Department (Account—General), dated Simla, 26th October 1889, No. 23, Public Works.

[Measurements.]

Read—the following extract from the report by the Committee on Public Works Accounts:—

[Subject No. 1.—Measurements.]

43. *Measurement book.*—The foundation of the accounts of expenditure in this department is the measurement book. The practice of the department with respect to measurements appears to be generally satisfactory. The evidence received by the Committee shows that the officers of the department fully recognise the importance of this subject.

44. In those provinces where the division is divided into several territorial sub-divisions, each under the charge of a gazetted officer or experienced upper subordinate, the practice is, as a rule, as follows.

45. *Measurements how made.*—When works are concentrated the measurements are usually made by the sub-divisional officer himself, but, when this is not practicable, the subordinate in charge of a work makes the measurements, and the calculations which he sends to the sub-divisional officer in the shape of measurement sheets or in his measurement book are checked by the sub-divisional clerk. The measurements themselves are tested by the sub-divisional officer by actual re-measurement, by comparison with plans and estimates or by inspection. When the measurements are made by the sub-divisional officer himself, the calculations are similarly checked by the sub-divisional clerk; but, as a rule, test re-measurements are not made by the Executive Engineer. In such cases there is a strong feeling in the department that subsequent arithmetical check by the accountant is unnecessary.

46. In those provinces where the division is not parcelled out into territorial sub-divisions and where, as a rule, the sub-divisional officer is a subordinate, often a lower subordinate, a similar practice is followed; but in this case test measurements are, when practicable, made by a gazetted officer, and the calculations of measurements are checked, under the supervision of the accountant, by a clerk in the divisional office.

47. In cases where the work under execution is of a character which cannot be checked from the estimates because no accurate forecast of the quantities of the different classes of work is possible, such as a cutting where it cannot be ascertained, till work is begun, how much earth, gravel, hard and soft rock will be met with, the measurements are not entrusted to subordinates.

48. *Check of calculations.*—The orders* at present in force require that the measurements shall in all cases be reported in detail to the divisional office, and that the details of the calculation shall be therein checked by the accountant or by a clerk working on the accountant's responsibility, and that the accountant shall personally at least compare the measurements charged for in bills with the totals worked out in the measurement books or sheets.

49. The Committee is inclined to think that the importation of the accountant into the chain of responsibility for the correctness of calculations of measurements is, in the first of the two cases above stated, unnecessary, and that an efficient check would be secured by leaving with the sub-divisional officer the entire responsibility

* Public Works Department No. 225 A.G., dated 21st June 1888.

for the correctness of measurements and calculations, the accountant having merely to check the arithmetical accuracy of the bills.

50. In the second case, the Committee considers that an arithmetical check of the calculations of measurements in the divisional office is necessary and that this should be carried out under the supervision of the accountant.

51. If it be desired to uphold the present order that the calculations of measurements shall be checked by the accountant, it will be necessary in all cases for the sub-divisional officer to make a copy of his measurements or send in his current measurement book. This, the Committee thinks, would, in the case of sub-divisions under gazetted officers or experienced upper subordinates, involve unnecessary labour and frequently cause great inconvenience.

52. *Measurements where to be recorded.*—The Committee thinks that where the sub-divisional officer is a gazetted officer or an experienced upper subordinate and when he has authority to draw up the entries in the contractor's book (*vide* paragraph 62 below) or in the contract certificate or to make the payments that the details of measurements should not pass beyond him, but that they should be recorded in measurement books, of the regular form, and that these books as soon as they are filled up and the interests of the work do not require their presence on it or in the sub-divisional office should be transmitted to and carefully recorded in the divisional office, a record being kept there of the issue and return of all books.

53. *Clerical assistance.*—The Committee considers that the Executive officers (whether gazetted officers or upper subordinates) should be provided with sufficient clerical aid to help them in their arithmetical calculations. The interests of Government depend so much upon the personal activity and knowledge of the work entrusted to them of the sub-divisional officer and the Executive Engineer that it is undesirable to allow their time to be too much taken up with this paper work which can be quite as well done by a low paid agency.

54. *Measurements when dispensed with.*—The Committee considers that, as a general rule, detailed measurement should in all cases be made. There are, however, some classes of cases where they may be dispensed with without injury to the interests of Government, such as—

(a) Periodical repairs, when the quantities are recorded as laid down in Code I, VII, 76.

(b) Petty work done on requisition, when it is evident from inspection that the work has been completed.

(c) On any work when it is evident from inspection that a certain fraction has been done or that it has been completed.

(d) When the quantities of work done can be accurately checked from drawings, sections, or such documents as earthwork registers.

55. *Size and form of books.*—Measurement books should, as at present, be of two sizes, viz., pocket-book and foolscap. The former will, as a rule, be required for scattered works and the latter for special works. The present form of pocket-book size appears suitable, but several officers have complained that the binding is not sufficiently strong.

56. For the foolscap-size books the Committee recommends the following form, which is a slight modification of present form No. 6, but it should be optional with Local Governments to introduce any modifications considered appropriate :—

[illegible]

57. The particulars for which the last three columns in the larger form provide would in the smaller form be added at foot. The smaller book would be inconveniently cramped if these three columns were added in the form.

58. *Inking over.*—In Code I, XVII, 47, it is laid down that entries of measurements made on the work in pencil should subsequently be inked over. The Committee considers that this is undesirable and that detailed entries, made at time of measurement, should be left untouched; the object in view is obtained by entering the contents in ink.

59. *Notes.*—The general opinion of the department is that notes and measurements should be in separate books. The Committee agrees with this view, but considers that it is not necessary to lay down any hard and fast rule on the subject. When, in the exceptional cases details of measurement are recorded in the note book, the officer should be responsible that a clear reference to the same, with total contents, is given in the measurement book if a *verbatim* copy be not made (*vide* paragraph 93).

60. *Note books.*—With reference to certain remarks made by a Madras witness, the Committee observes that note books made in the same form as the ordinary metallic note book with clasp and pencil, but of section paper and paged, are in use in the Punjab.

61. *Materials*.—Receipt and issues of materials of all classes may, the Committee thinks, be recorded on the works, either in the measurement book or in the note book according to the officer's convenience. Those on account of which payments are to be made should, whenever possible, be recorded in the measurement book.

Resolution.—The Government of India recognizes the great importance of this subject and considers that it would be unsafe to dispense with measurements even in the cases referred to in paragraph 54 of the report. The other conclusions of the Committee commend themselves to the Government of India and are accepted.

2. This order applies to all branches of the department.

Order.—Ordered that the foregoing be communicated to Local Governments and Administrations and to the officers noted in the margin for information and guidance.

For information and guidance.

Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
 Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg.
 Resident at Hyderabad.
 Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana and Biluchistan.
 Public Works Department.

For information and guidance.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana and Biluchistan.
The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
The Director-General of Railways.

For information only.

The Resident at Mysore.
The Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
The Director-General of Telegraphs.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Central Division.
The Comptroller-General.
The Accountant-General, Bengal.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the officers noted in the margin for information.

(Signed) R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Office-note from the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, dated Madras, 13th August 1892, No. 93 A.

[Measurements.]

In continuation of my office-notes marginally quoted, I beg to bring to the notice of Government that considerable

No. 89 A. of 12th August 1892.
 " 90 A. of 12th " 35

Works Department circular No. 23 of 1889.

2. The proposals of the Public Works Accounts Committee therein approved were:—

- (i) that in a province where executive charges were divided into several territorial sub-divisions, each under the charge of a gazetted officer or experienced upper subordinate, the calculations of measurements should *not* be checked in the Executive Engineer's office;
 - (ii) that such a check should be made only in cases where divisions were not parcelled out into territorial sub-divisions and where, as a rule, the sub-divisional officer is a subordinate, often a lower subordinate;
- and the Committee, in para. 51 of the preamble to the circular above quoted, added:—

"If it be desired to uphold the present order that the calculations of measurements shall be checked by the accountant, it will be necessary in all cases for the sub-divisional officer to make a copy of his measurements or send in his current measurement book. This, the Committee thinks, would, in the case of sub-divisions under gazetted officers or experienced upper subordinates, involve unnecessary labour and frequently cause great inconvenience."

3. In this Presidency the practice, I understand, is for *every* sub-divisional officer to send to the Executive Engineer a "measurement sheet," which is an extract from his measurement book, in support of every bill that he submits for payment. The clerical labour involved in this in the sub-divisional office is considerable, and the submission of contractors' bills is probably delayed from want of leisure in the sub-divisional office to prepare these measurement sheets, while time is spent in the divisional office on the check of the calculations in them to no advantage.

4. The Committee's proposals are emphasized in para. 45 of the preamble to the circular under reference in the following terms:—

"When works are concentrated the measurements are usually made by the sub-divisional officer himself, but when this is not practicable the subordinate in charge of a work makes the measurements, and the calculations which he sends to the sub-divisional officer in the shape of measurement sheets or in his measurement book are checked by the sub-divisional clerk. The measurements themselves are re-tested by the sub-divisional officer by actual re-measurement, by comparison with plans and estimates, or by inspection. When the measurements are made by the sub-divisional officer himself, the calculations are similarly checked by the sub-divisional clerk, but, as a rule, test re measurements are not made by the Executive Engineer. In such cases there is a strong feeling in the department that subsequent arithmetical check by the accountant is unnecessary."

5. By adopting the orders of the Government of India on the subject, the time now spent in sub-divisional offices under the charge of gazetted officers or experienced upper subordinates in the preparation of measurement sheets will be saved, while the accounts staff in the Executive Engineer's office will have more time to devote to more useful work, and I therefore submit these proposals for the favorable consideration and early orders of Government.

6. And in reference to sub-divisions which, as a rule, are under the charge of "a subordinate, often a lower subordinate," I would suggest the use of measurement books for alternate months, one to be sent to the divisional office for the necessary check of calculations and comparison with bills to be returned to the sub-divisional office as soon as this has been done and the other to be retained by the sub-divisional officer for record of measurements during the month then current. This is done in several other provinces without inconvenience, and it will save the sub-divisional officer the clerical labour of making extracts from his measurement books in the measurement sheets which he now sends in support of contractors' bills.

7. This will give him more time for out-door supervision.

8. To prevent the possibility of any misconception as to what is here proposed, I may state that the arithmetical accuracy of every bill for work done will continue to be checked by the divisional accountant. The only difference from the present procedure is this—

(i) that in the case of sub-divisions under the charge of a gazetted officer or experienced upper subordinate, the responsibility for the arithmetical accuracy of measurement calculations will rest with such sub-divisional officer, and that he will not submit with a bill any record of measurements;

(ii) that in the case of sub-divisions under the charge of a subordinate, the measurements taken by him will be checked in the divisional office;

(iii) that in the preceding case measurement books for alternate months will be used, thus dispensing with the clerical labour involved in the copying of measurement sheets.

Note by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

I concur generally in the above proposals, but, with reference to para. 6, it is the exception in this Presidency for a sub-division to be under the charge of any but an experienced upper subordinate; for one to be in charge of a lower subordinate is an occurrence of such an exceptional and temporary character that it is not worth legislating for.

I would, therefore, add after the word "subordinate" in para. 8 (ii) the words "whom the Executive Engineer may not consider sufficiently experienced to exempt from the submission of records of measurements with bills."

(Signed) J. PENNYCUICK, Colonel, R.E.,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

18th August 1892.

ORDER—dated 24th August 1892, No. 2350 W., Public Works.

His Excellency the Governor in Council authorises the adoption of the procedure approved by the Government of India in its circular No. 23 of 1889 above recorded with the modification proposed by the Chief Engineer.

2. The attention of officers of the department is drawn to the Examiner's remarks.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Superintending Engineers.
" the Consulting Architect to Government.
" the Superintendent of Works, Periyár Project.
" the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Exd. A. D. Xavier.
Spare Copies

GENERAL.
ACCOUNT.

Govt. of {1892} Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated August, 24th.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 24th Aug. 1892, No. 2350 W.

AUGUST.

Measurements

Authorizing, with remarks, the adoption of the procedure approved by the Government of India as to the record of — with some modification proposed by the Chief Engineer.

Circular No. 23 Public Works.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

General.

Simla, the 26th October, 1889.

Measurements.

Read—

The following extract from the report by the Committee on Public Works Accounts.

SUBJECT No. 1.

Measurements.

43. *Measurement book.*—The foundation of the accounts of expenditure in this department is the measurement book. The practice of the department with respect to measurements appears to be generally satisfactory. The evidence received by the Committee shews that the officers of the department fully recognise the importance of this subject.

44. In those provinces where the division is divided into several territorial sub-divisions, each under the charge of a gazetted officer or experienced upper subordinate, the practice is, as a rule, as follows.

45. *Measurements how made.*—When works are concentrated the measurements are usually made by the sub-divisional officer himself, but when this is not practicable, the subordinate in charge of a work makes the measurements, and the calculations which he sends to the sub-divisional officer in the shape of measurement sheets or in his measurement book, are checked by the sub-divisional clerk. The measurements themselves are tested by the sub-divisional officer, by actual re-measurement, by comparison with plans and estimates or by inspection. When the measurements are made by the sub-divisional officer himself, the calculations are similarly checked by the sub-divisional clerk; but, as a rule, test re-measurements are not made by the executive engineer. In such cases there is a strong feeling in the department that subsequent arithmetical check by the accountant is unnecessary.

46. In those provinces where the division is not parcelled out into territorial sub-divisions and where, as a rule, the sub-divisional officer is a subordinate, often a lower subordinate, a similar practice is followed: but in this case test measurements are, when practicable, made by a gazetted officer; and the calculations of measurements are checked, under the supervision of the accountant, by a clerk in the divisional office.

47. In cases where the work under execution is of a character which cannot be checked from the estimates, because no accurate forecast of the quantities of the different classes of work is possible, such as a cutting where it cannot be ascertained, till work is begun, how much earth, gravel, hard and soft rock will be met with, the measurements are not entrusted to subordinates.

48. *Check of calculations.*—The orders* at present in force require that the measurements shall in all cases be reported in detail to the divisional office; and that the details of the calculations shall be therein checked by the accountant, or by a clerk working on the accountant's responsibility; and that the accountant shall personally at least compare the measurements charged for in bills, with the totals worked out in the measurement books or sheets.

49. The Committee is inclined to think that the imposition of the accountant into the chain of responsibility for the correctness of calculations of measurements is, in the first of the two cases above stated, unnecessary; and that an efficient check would be secured by leaving with the sub-divisional officer, the entire responsibility for the correctness of measurements and calculations, the accountant having merely to check the arithmetical accuracy of the bills.

50. In the second case, the Committee considers that an arithmetical check of the calculations of measurements in the divisional office is necessary, and that this should be carried out under the supervision of the accountant.

51. If it be desired to uphold the present order that the calculations of measurements shall be checked by the accountant, it will be necessary in all cases for the sub-divisional officer to make a copy of his measurements, or send in his current measurement book. This, the Committee thinks, would, in the case of sub-divisions under gazetted officers or experienced upper subordinates, involve unnecessary labor and frequently cause great inconvenience.

52. *Measurements; where to be recorded.*—The Committee thinks that where the sub-divisional officer is a gazetted officer or an experienced upper subordinate, and when he has authority to draw up the entries in the contractor's book (vide paragraph 62 below) or in the contract certificate, or to make the payments, that the details of measurements should not pass beyond him, but that they should be recorded in measurement books of the

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- (b) Petty work done on requisition, when it is evident from inspection that the work has been completed.
- (c) On any work when it is evident from inspection that a certain fraction has been done or that it has been completed.
- (d) When the quantities of work done can be accurately checked from drawings, sections, or such documents as earthwork registers.

55. *Size and form of books.*—Measurement books should, as at present, be of two sizes, viz., pocket-book and foolscap. The former will, as a rule, be required for scattered works, and the latter for special works. The present form, of pocket-book size, appears suitable; but several officers have complained that the binding is not sufficiently strong.

56. For the foolscap-size books the Committee recommends the following form, which is a slight modification of present form No. 6; but it should be optional with Local Governments to introduce any modification considered appropriate:

57: The particulars for which the last three columns in the larger form provide, would in the smaller form be added at foot. The smaller book would be inconveniently cramped if the

58. *Inking over.*—In Code I, XVII-47, it is laid down that entries of measurements made on the work in pencil should subsequently be inked over. The Committee considers that this is undesirable, and that detailed entries, made at time of measurement, should be left untouched, the details being entered in the contents in ink.

50. *Notes.*—The general opinion of the department is that notes and measurements should be in separate books. The Committee agrees with this view, but considers that it is not necessary to lay down any hard and fast rule on the subject. When, in the exceptional cases details of measurement are recorded in the note-book, the officer should be responsible that a clear reference to the same, with total contents, is given in the measurement book if a *verbatim* copy be not made (*vide* paragraph 93).

60. *Note books.*—With reference to certain romances made by a Madras witness the Committee observes that note books made in the same form as the ordinary metallic note book with clean and pencil, but of section paper and paged, are in use in the Punjab.

61. *Materials*.—Receipt and issues of materials of all classes may, the Committee thinks, be recorded, on the works, either in the measurement book or in the note book according to the officer's convenience. Those on account of which payments are to be made should, whenever possible, be recorded in the measurement book.

RESOLUTION—The Government of India recognizes the great importance of this subject, and considers that it would be unsafe to dispense with measurements even in the cases referred to in paragraph 54 of the report. The other conclusions of the Committee commend themselves to the Government of India and are accepted.

Cal. / ORDER—Ordered, that the foregoing be communicated to Local Govern-
ments and Admin.
For information and guidance.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Biluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.

The Director General of Railways.
The Resident at Mysore.
The Superintendent of Port Blair, and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
The Director General of Telegraphs.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Central Division.
The Comptroller General.
The Accountant General, Bengal.

Ordered also, that
a copy be forwarded
to the Officers noted
in the margin for in-
formation.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

KEEP-WITH

CURRENT No.

GOVT.
OF MADRAS.

1892.

{ P. W.
DEPT.

dated

189

EXAMINER, P. W. ACCOUNTS.

Madras, $\frac{13}{15}$ August 1892.

OFFICE NOTE No. 93. A.

To

W.

Measurements.

No. 89 A. of 12th. August 1892. 8235.

No. 90 A. of 12th. do

8232.

In continuation of my office notes marginally quoted, I beg to bring to the notice of Government that considerable relief will be afforded to both sub-divisional and divisional offices by the adoption of Government of India P.W D. Circular No. 23 of 1889.

2. The proposals of the P.W. Accounts Committee therein approved were:-

i. that in a province where executive charges were divided into several territorial sub-divisions, each under the charge of a gazetted officer or experienced upper subordinate, the calculations of measurements should not be checked in the executive engineer's office.

ii. that such a check should be made only in cases where divisions were not parcelled out into territorial sub-divisions, and where, as a rule, the sub-divisional officer is a

subordinate, often a lower subordinate.

and the Committee, in para 5I of the preamble to the Circular above quoted, added :

" If it be desired to uphold the present order that the calculations of measurements shall be checked by the accountant, it will be necessary in all cases for the sub-divisional officer to make a copy of his measurements, or send in his current measurement book. This the Committee thinks would, in the case of sub-divisions under gazetted officers or experienced upper subordinates, involve unnecessary labour and frequently cause great inconvenience."

3. In this Presidency the practice, I understand, is for every sub-divisional officer to send to the Executive Engineer a "measurement sheet", which is an extract from his measurement book, in support of every bill that he submits for payment. The clerical labour involved in this in the sub-divisional office is considerable, and the submission of contractors' bills is probably delayed from want of leisure in the sub-divisional office to prepare these measurement sheets; while time is spent in the divisional office on the check of the calculations in them, to no advantage.

5. P
4. The Committee's proposals are emphasized in para 45 of the preamble to the Circular under reference, in the following terms:-

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" When works are concentrated the measurements are usually made by the sub-divisional officer himself, but when this is not practicable, the subordinate in charge of a work makes the measurements, and the calculations which he sends to the sub-divisional officer in the shape of measurement sheets or in his measurement book, are checked by the sub-divisional clerk. The measurements themselves are re-tested by the sub-divisional officer, by actual re-measurement, by comparison with plans and estimates, or by inspection. When the measurements are made by the sub-divisional officer himself, the calculations are similarly checked by the sub-divisional clerk; but, as a rule, test re-measurements are not made by the executive engineer. In such cases there is a strong feeling in the department that subsequent arithmetical check by the accountant is unnecessary."

5. By adopting the orders of the Government of India on the subject the time now spent in sub-divisional offices under the charge of gazetted officers or experienced upper subordinates

in the preparation of measurement sheets will be saved, while the accounts staff in the Executive Engineers office will have more time to devote to more useful work; and I therefore submit these proposals for the favourable consideration and early orders of Government.

6. And in reference to sub-divisions which, as a rule, are under the charge of "a subordinate, often a lower subordinate", I would suggest the use of measurement books for alternate months, one to be sent to the divisional office for the necessary check of calculations, and comparison with bills to be returned to the sub-divisional office as soon as this has been done - and the other to be retained by the sub-divisional officer for record of measurements during the month then current. This is done in several other Provinces, without inconvenience, and it will save the sub-divisional officer the clerical labour of making extracts from his measurement books in the measurement sheets which he now sends in support of contractors' bills.

7. This will give him more time for out-door supervision.

8. To prevent the possibility of any misconception as to what is here proposed, I may state that the arithmetical accuracy of every bill for work done will continue to be checked by the divisional accountant. The only

difference from the present procedure is this:

- i. that in the case of sub-divisions under the charge of a gazetted officer or experienced upper subordinate, the responsibility for the arithmetical accuracy of measurement calculations will rest with such sub-divisional officer; & that he will not submit with a bill any record of measurements.
- ii. that in the case of sub-divisions under the charge of a subordinate, the measurements taken by him will be checked in the divisional office.
- iii. that in the preceding case, measurement books for alternate months will be used, thus dispensing with the clerical labour involved in the copying of measurement sheets.

C.

Note by E. W. ^{12/12/8}
I concur generally in the above proposals, but with reference to June 6, it is the exception in this Presidency for a sub-division to be under the charge of an experienced upper subordinate, for one who is in charge of a lower subordinate is

occurrence of such an
exceptional and temporary
circumstance that it is not
worth reporting for -

I would therefore add
after the word "subordinate"

Decr: 15.8.92

in para 8.ii, the
words "where the
presenting Engineer may not
consider sufficiently
experienced to exempt
from the submission of
records of measurements with
bills" -

S

E. W.

10.8

No. 5700 of 5-12-89

2/48

224.8.92

2350. W. of 24 August 1892

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following

Circular from the Govt of India H.E. No. 23 P.W. of 26 Oct 1889
Office Note from the Examiner P.W. Accts H.E. No. 93A of 13 Aug 1892
Noting the C.E. P.W. D - of 18 August 1892

27/9

Decr

H.E. the Governor
in Council authorises
the adoption of the
procedure approved
by the Govt. of India in
its circular No. 23 of 1889
above recorded, with
the modification proposed by the Chief Engineer -
2. The attention of
officers of the department
is drawn to the Examiner's
remarks.

To.

The Chief Engr for Engrs
- Suptg. Engineers
- C.A. to Govt
- S. of W P. Project
- Exr. P.W. Accts.

S

10.8

Cu

2/48
10.8.92

15-6-14

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Govt. of Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.

15-6-14

23-10-17

Date

Recd.

G.O. 24th August 1892 No. 2250. H

Measurements

with remarks
Authorizing the adoption of
certain procedure approved
by the G of I as to the record
of — with some modification
proposed by the Chief Engineer

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24/8

200/8