

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 742

Press
~~Mis.~~

56.57

Dated

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1862.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
3rd April 1862.*

No. 56. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st February 1862,
No. 1,255:—

Read the following letter from the Collector of Madura, dated 21st December 1861, No. 328.

Teetandadanam. 1. In reply to paragraph 1 of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue,
Kalianagery. No. 5,201, dated the 26th September 1861, I have the honor to report that
Kadukay. after taking the opinion of the Deputy Collector in charge of the salt and
Oopoor. making inquiry of the Salt Amildar and Choukidars, I am of opinion that
Valinokam. 7 out of the 15 salt pans in this District may be done away with, and they
Mukioor. are as per margin.
Tarakudy.

2. The Board, in their Proceedings No. 3,913, dated 22nd July 1861, paragraph 7, propose doing away with Teetandadanam, Radakai and Morecolam.

3. I am strongly of opinion that the Morecolam pan should be kept up, it is close to the large sea port of Keelacaray, to Ramnad and several other large villages on the point, and if done away with, no other pan than the one at Attankaray would be within 20 miles of those large villages, with an impracticable country of sand and swamp between them, which would lead to inconvenience to the inhabitants and to a loss of revenue by parties using the spontaneous salt and the earth salt which is in abundance about Morecolam, which pan is duly 8 miles off the high road from Ramnad to Madura, and is capable of a large extension of the manufacturing beds.

4. The Deputy Collector is of opinion that Oopoor and Vyravanadapatam should be done away with, but I think Vyravanadapatam should be retained as it is distant 6 miles from the pan to the north of it, and 16 from the pan to the south; the sales at it are large; there is ample room to extend the manufacture at it, if necessary, and it will not do to too greatly reduce the number of places of sale and manufacture, and it is conveniently situated for access by the road leading into the interior from Elliangoody, by Manamadura to Madura, Palany and Coimbatore, and it is largely frequented by merchants trading in salt along the road above indicated.

5. Valinokam, Mukioor and Tarakudy can be done away with, and one large pan formed at Mootooraganadapatam on the edge of the great salt swamp called the Pambara Toray, where any amount of salt can be manufactured; but it is essential that at once a good road be made from the pan at Mootooraganadapatam to No. 8 road, the length of which would not be more than about 4 miles.

6. The Salt Deputy Collector deprecates the closing of the Mukioor salt pan, but I have carefully inspected that pan and made close inquiries regarding it.

7. In the first place it is approachable over several miles of heavy sand; there is a scarcity of water which has too to be raised from a great depth; to form beds, deep excavations in the land have to be made, and the Ryots complained greatly to me of their expenses in manufacturing salt owing to the above causes, and they are willing to go to Mootooragoonadapatam, where salt can be made with the least degree of expense. For these reasons, I prefer doing away with it and having one large pan at Mootooragoonadapatam.

8. Enclosed is a Statement showing the number and names of the existing pans, their distance the one from the other, the extent of beds, their capabilities of increase, average manufacture for five years, and the manufacture and sale of the last two Faslies, with remarks showing those proposed to be done away with.

9. With reference to paragraph 9, I beg to suggest that the salt be collected and stored at the site of formation, or in the salt platforms as may be most convenient and economical, after which it should be sold off as soon as possible, a credit being taken in the yearly Budget for guarding it, &c. This will be sufficient on the main land, but on the island of Ramaseram, spontaneous salt is largely formed; this year for the first time 68 garce have been collected; up to this time I have been unable to sell it wholesale or retail.

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10. The cost of shipping and landing the salt on the main land would be 32 Ropes per garce. I have been endeavoring to sell it wholesale at the usual discount, promising that person would take it in whole heaps, to recommend the further collection of 32 Ropes per garce, otherwise there is a poor chance of selling it.

11. Formerly the Ramasaram islanders used no other salt than this; now this supply has been partially stopped, but I fear that for want of efficient grounds, the stealing of salt for the supply of the island has been going on, and cannot learn that any salt has been imported into the island, the population of which is about 6,000. The salt produced on the island is taken to the main land in boats. For guarding, collecting and storing the spontaneous salt, a credit must be taken in the Budget Estimate.

12. The only account or Statement which I think should be forwarded to the Collector through the Deputy Collector is No. 11, individual abstract of Kudivaram. All the other accounts should be kept and forwarded as directed in the Manual. The Deputy Collector should have a copy of Nos. 17, No. 24, E. and No. 25 sent to him. I have no objection to his keeping Nos. 17 and 25 himself in book form, and the Superintendent should send the abstracts of the entries in their books for the Deputy Collector to make corresponding entries in his; these books would be useful to him for a reference.

13. A copy of Enclosure E. No. 24, would also enable him to keep a watch on the return of each heap.

In Case 4th September 1861, No. 1772

1. Resolved that copy of the above letter be forwarded to the Government, with reference to the Order, dated 3rd September 1861, No. 1772.

2. In reply to the Board's Proceedings under date 24th September 1861, Mr. Loring states that in his opinion it will be advisable to reduce the number of Salt pans from 13 to 5.

3. He would retain only those Pans noted in the margin of the Deputy Collector's certificate that the manufacture at Vattanam should be given up, but continued at Mukaiyur. The Board support the Collector's proposals as they are of opinion that it would not be advisable to leave so long a line of Coast without a place of manufacture, but they consider that if Vattanam is retained, Ugantharkudi may be abolished as there would still be a place of manufacture along the Coast. Mr. Loring's arguments in favor of the closing of Mukaiyur pans, and the extension of the manufacture at Maturaganadapatam appear to be conclusive, and as he so strongly advocates the retention of the pans at Maturaganadapatam, they should not object although in their former Proceedings, dated 22nd July 1861, they proposed that they should be given up as being difficult of access.

4. The Statement forwarded with the above letter shows that there is sufficient land available at the places proposed to be retained to extend the manufacture as great a quantity as may be necessary, and the Board would recommend that the total number of places of manufacture for the District be reduced to seven, being all those proposed by the Collector with the exception of Ugantharkudi. The average of the last five years shows that the pans proposed to be abolished have produced about 2,000 garces of Salt per annum, the manufacture at Maturaganadapatam over about 60 Cawners, while those proposed to be retained have produced about 1,500 garces per annum on about 60 Cawners. As there are 140 Cawners of land available for the extension of the manufacture at the latter, without including that at the Vattanam pans, which is stated to be a considerable quantity, there will be a quantity of Salt produced which should be sufficient to meet all the wants of the District even independently of the spontaneous Salt.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
3rd April 1862.*

5. The Collector proposes either to sell the spontaneous Salt at stores on the spot where it is collected, or to convey it to the nearest Salt store, whichever place may prove most economical. The Board, however, are of opinion that it is most desirable if possible to have it conveyed for sale to the nearest existing Salt store, as the expense of forming and guarding new Salt Depôts would go far to counterbalance any gain obtained by cost carriage. A few small canals and short roads would enable this Salt to be transported to the nearest stores without much expense. It is a question, however, whether a store for sale should not be opened at Ramaisveram, as special measures are rendered necessary this year for the disposal of the Salt collected there.

6. If the inhabitants of this Island have been hitherto in the habit of supplying themselves with Salt from the swamps, it is not to be expected that they will look with favor on any scheme which will curtail their illicit advantages, and the Collector must expect to encounter some difficulty in the disposal of this Salt at first, but if he puts a stop to its collection, the people will be compelled to purchase from the Government store. The demand of the regular inhabitants of the Island cannot be less than 10 or 12 garces per annum, and the large numbers of people who visit the Island on the occurrence of festivals would considerably increase the sales.

7. The Board approve of the Collector's proposals in reference to the accounts, but they think that it will be sufficient if a copy of No. 11, is forwarded to the Deputy Collector at the same time that it is despatched to the Collector. If it were invariably forwarded to the Deputy, it might lead occasionally to delay in obtaining the Collector's sanction for the payment of Kudivaram, and as pointed out in their Standing Circular, dated 14th February 1862, No. 1,051, the Board wish it to be disbursed with the greatest punctuality and expedition compatible with an efficient check.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL, *Sub-Secretary.*

No. 57. ORDER THEREON, 3rd April 1862, No. 742.

1. Before passing orders on this paper, the Government resolve to request the Board of Revenue to furnish information on the following points:—

(1.) Whether any, and if so how much, compensation will be required to be made to the Ryots whose pans may be abolished?

(2.) What saving in Establishment can be made, if the number of pans is reduced?

2. A sketch map of the coast to illustrate the Statement forwarded with the Collector's report should be also sent up if procurable without much delay.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,

Deputy Secretary to Government,

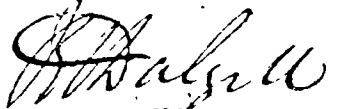
latter, without including that at the Vattanam pans, which is stated to be a considerable quantity, there will be no difficulty in doubling their present manufacture which should be sufficient to meet all the wants of the District even independently of the spontaneous Salt.

5. The Collector proposes either to sell the spontaneous Salt at stores on the spot where it is collected, or to convey it to the nearest Salt store, whichever place may prove most economical. The Board, however, are of opinion that it is most desirable if possible to have it conveyed for sale to the nearest existing Salt store, as the expense of forming and guarding new Salt Depots would go far to counterbalance any gain obtained by cost carriage. A few small canals and short roads would enable this Salt to be transported to the nearest stores without much expense. It is a question, however, whether a store for sale should not be opened at Ramaisveram, as special measures are rendered necessary this year for the disposal of the Salt collected there.

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(A true Copy and Extract.)



Sub-Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.

Copy to V. H. Levinge, Esq., Collector of Madura.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

W. J. 42. Rev Depart
 Proceedings of the Madras Government
 Under date the 3rd Apr 1862.

Read the following Pro-
 of the Board of Revenue.

Submitting with
 remarks a letter from the
 Collector of Madras reporting
 the places to be retained for
 Salt Manufacture in his
 District.

(Here enter 21 Feb/62 \$1255)

1. Before passing order
 on this paper the Govt.
 resolve & direct the
 Board of Revenue
 to furnish informa-
 tion on the following
 points.

(1) Whether any
 if so how much, com-
 pensation will be
 required to be made
 to the ryots whose
 pans may be aban-
 doned?

(2) What saving in
 Establishment can
 be made, if the num-
 ber of pans is re-
 duced?

2. ~~Very~~ A sketch
 map of the coast
 & illustrate the

Rev 2 1862. Department.

Rev 2 1862. Department.
 No. 622.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated 21st February 1862.
 Despatched by ...
 Received, 8th ...

No. 1833

Submitting with remarks a letter from the
 Collector of Madras reporting the places to be
 retained for Salt manufacture in his District.

statement forwarded
with the collection
deposited should be
also sent up if
possible.
Financial statement
much like

C. H.

14 copies to the State
Library

