

Revenue Department

No 445

Intd, 1—4—1859

Ind 445

Fort Saint George, Revenue Consultation of 1st April 1859.

No. 109. Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 28th January 1859, No. 327.

Read letter from the Collector of Ganjam, dated 15th December 1858, No. 217, forwarding eight more copies of the Report of the Circuit Committee on the Revenue sources of Ganjam.

(In Con. 28th December 1858, No. 5876.)

Resolved that the above letter be submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The Board recommend that Collectors may be authorized to sell to the public the Selections from their Records which they print with the approval of the Board of Revenue under the sanction conveyed in Extract Minutes Consultation 7th December 1858, No. 1630, R. D. If Government deem the precaution necessary the Collectors can apply for sanction from the Board when submitting lists of the papers they propose to print.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM, *Secretary.*

No. 110. ORDER THEREON, No. 445; dated 1st April 1859.

The Governor in Council approves the proposal that extracts from the Collectors' Records should be sold to the public, the Board's approval being previously obtained in each case. This permission can be asked for at the same time as the permission to print the paper.

2. The Government have obtained from the Superintendent of the Fort Saint George Gazette Press a Memo. on the mode of assessing the price to be charged for such publications, and they resolve to send it to the Board, for communication to all Collectors. The Memo. gives the price of printing a whole impression; to this must be added the cost of the paper, and the amount should then be divided over the whole number of the impression, to find the price of a single copy.

3. The Board will call Mr. Forbes' attention to the causes assigned in the Memo. for the bad appearance of the specimen which accompanied his letter. Printing paper is both cheaper than foolscap and better suited to printing; and it should be invariably used for the purpose now in question.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

Memorandum from the Superintendent Government Gazette Press; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George; dated 18th March 1859.

On the subject of the accompanying reference, the Superintendent of the Press begs to submit that it is impossible, in the absence of particulars of cost, &c., to state what would be a suitable selling price for the pamphlet forwarded. The bad appearance of the printing is caused by too much ink, the sheet not being properly dried before folding, and the paper (foolscap) being unsuitable for printing purposes.

The following hints on the subject of, assessing charges for book work may, perhaps, be found serviceable.

Measure the *width* of the page by the *en*, and the length by the *em*, quadrates, of the fount in which it is printed. Then multiply the width by the length, and the result will give the probable number of letters which the page contains; thus:—suppose a page to be 39 *ens* in width by 50 *ems* in length, the number of moveable types in the half sheet of 8 pages would be, $39 \times 50 = 1950 \times 8 = 15,600$.

Then, if the odd hundreds amount to 500 or over, they are reckoned as 1000, or if less than 500 they do not count at all, thus:—

15,600 reckons as 16,000.
15,400 as only 15,000.

Fort Saint George, Revenue Consultation of 1st April 1859.

On an average, the cost in Madras, of setting up types, is about 4 annas per 1000 letters; so that, assuming 16,000 letters to a half sheet of eight pages, the charge for composing would amount to 4 Rupees per half sheet, or 8 annas per page. For striking off, charge 8 annas for every 250 impressions, or fractional part thereof, of each form. This does not allow for wear of materials, interest on capital, rent, or profits; and, to provide for these, it is necessary to at least double the cost of labor, thus:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of composing half sheet of 16,000 letters	4	0	0
Press work per 250 of do.	0	8	0

$$\text{Rs. } 4 \ 8 \ 0 \times 2 = 9-0-0.$$

It has long been usual to assess the total charges by multiplying the cost of composing by three, which, in the instance given, would make the charge Rupees 12 instead of Rupees 9. The introduction of fast printing machinery has, however, by very greatly diminishing the time and labor of striking off, gradually led to a general cheapening of printing, and where hand presses are still in use, they are obliged to be worked at considerably reduced profits. The rule for crediting Public offices with the value of work done for them at the Government Press, has, therefore, during the past half year, been modified accordingly.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

Memorandum.

On the subject of the accompanying reference, the Superintendent of the Press begs to submit that it is impossible, in the absence of particulars of cost, &c., to state what would be a suitable selling price for the pamphlet forwarded. The bad appearance of the printing is caused by too much ink, - the sheet not being properly dried before folding, - and the paper (foolscap) being unsuitable for printing purposes.

The following hints on the subject of assessing charges for book work may, perhaps, be found serviceable.

Measure the width of the page by the eye, and the length by the eye, graduated, of the galleys in which it is printed. Then multiply the width by the length, and the result will give the probable number of letters which the page contains, thus:-
Suppose a page to be 39 ms in width by 50 ms in length, the number of movable types in the halfsheet of

of 8 pages would be about

$$39 \times 50 = 1950 \times 8 = 15,600$$

Then, if the odd hundreds amount to 500 or over, they are reckoned as a 1000, or if less than 500 they do not count at all, thus:-

15,600 reckoned as 16,000

15,400 as only 15,000

On an average, the cost in Madras, of setting up types is about 4 annas per 1000 letters, - so that, assuming 16,000 letters to a half sheet of eight pages, the charge for composing would amount to $16,000 \times 4 = 64,000 \div 16 = 4$ rupees per half sheet, or 8 annas per page. For striking off, charge 8 annas for 250 impressions, or fractional part thereof; of each form. This does not allow for wear of materials, interest on capital, rent, or profits; and, to provide for these, it is necessary to at least double the cost of labor, thus:-

Cost of composing half sheet of 16,000 letters. Rs 4. " "

Press work per 250 of do $\frac{8}{4.8} \times 2 = 9. " "$

It has long been usual to assess the total charges by multiplying the cost of composing by three, which, in the instance given, would make the charge

charge Rs 12 instead of Rs 9. The introduction of fast printing machinery has, however, by very greatly diminishing the time and labor of striking off, gradually led to a general cheapening of printing, and where hand presses are still in use, they are obliged to be worked at considerably reduced profits. The rule for crediting Public Offices with the value of work done for them at the Government Press, has, therefore, during the past half year, been modified accordingly.

J. B. Smith,

South Forester
Press Office,
18. March,
1859.

Superintendent Govt. Press.

To,
The Secretary
to Government,
Revenue Department.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
Under date the 1st ^{Apr}~~March~~ 1859

Read the following ex-
tract from the Proceedings
of the Board of Revenue.
(Hence enter 28th January 1859
N^o 327)

The Governor in
Council approves the propo-
sal that extracts from the
Collectors' Records should
be sold to the public, the
Board's approval being pre-
viously obtained in each
case. This permission can
be asked for at the same time
as the permission to print
the paper.

2 The Government
have

At

Gy

W

Will

have obtained from the
Superintendent of the
Fort St. George Press a
memo on the mode of asep.
to be changed from such
ing the price of each
publications, and they
resolve to send it to the
Board for communication
to all collectors. The memo.
gives the price of printing
a whole impression; to
this must be added the
cost of the paper, and the
amount should then be
divided over the whole
number of the impressions
to find the price
of a single copy.

3 The Board will
call Mr. Forbes' attention
to the causes assigned in
the

the memo: for the bad
appearance of the spe-
cimen which accompa-
-nied his letter. Printing
paper is both cheaper than
foolscap and better suited
to printing; and it should
be invariably used for
the purpose now in question.

26 Copies to the B^d of Rev^d Deshp^d 2nd
with Memo. & Encls.

HA

Revenue 1859 deposit
Cons 1st April

Mr L
Extract clump of Cons.
St. Paul, 1859.

42-3
7-12 88

Ms 109 + 110 -

Approving the proposal
that ~~extracts~~ from the Collectors
Reports should be sent to the
Public and desiring the O. B. to
communicate to all Collectors
Memo: on the mode of copying
the same to be changed for use in
publications and at the
same time to call the Public's
attention to the same as assigned
in the Memo: for the sake of
uniformity of the specimens which
accompanied this letter.

21st March 1826th