-1- 185 RH

பொ. ப. புது எண். 24

_______________ துறை,

குறிப்பிட்டவர் பொறுப்பிலிருக்கும் பதிவுக் கட்டிலின்றும் எடுக்கப்பட்ட தாள்.

அச்சு / பல்வகை / வாலாயம் . எண் _______________, தேதி _______________ 19

எடுத்த தேதி.	எதன் பொருட்டு:			தாள் எடுக்கும் எழுத்தர் அல்லது சிற்றெழுத்தர் சுருக்கொப்பம்.	திருப்பிக் கொடுத்த தேதி.	சிற்றெழுத்தரின் சுருக்கொப்பம்,
	துறை.	நடப்பு எண்	ஆண்டு.			

M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. *556* — Press ~~Mis.~~

179 - 180

Dated *11 - 3 -* 18*61*.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 11th March 1861.

No. 179. Read the following letter from C. PELLY, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated 18th January 1861, No. 689:—

SIR,

1. I have the honor in reference to the Orders of Government under date 7th May 1860, paragraphs 10 and 11 to submit a plan for regulating the price to be paid to the manufacturers of salt.

2. Salt is at present paid for by the garce of 424 mercals; but in the scheme now submitted I have provided for payment at certain rates per Indian maund. The number of rates have been reduced to five and in framing them, I have generally abstained from disturbing the prices at present paid, though in calculating by the maund instead of by the garce. Some changes have necessarily been made to avoid minute fractions.

120 *Indian maunds represent* 1 *garce of* 424 *mercals.*

3. I did not consider it necessary on the present occasion to inquire closely into the sufficiency or insufficiency of existing rates, though this has not entirely been lost sight of in regulating the proposed rates. But as the Salt Department is now undergoing particular investigation, I thought it better to await any special recommendations from Collectors based on their matured opinions, after the careful inquiries of the Deputy Collectors into the subject, before recommending any great changes in the existing prices based on the plea of insufficiency of existing rates to remunerate the manufacturers. Should such changes hereafter be considered necessary they can easily be adapted to the scheme now submitted by the addition of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ Anna per maund to the rates in my scale; and I would recommend that 3 Pice, or its multiple, should invariably be taken as the rate in future.

* $\frac{1}{2}$ *Anna for swamp salt.*

1 *do.*
$1\frac{1}{4}$ *do.*
$1\frac{1}{2}$ *do.*
$1\frac{3}{4}$ *do.*
} *for manufactured salt.*

4. Without greatly disturbing the prices now paid, I have been able to throw the many varying prices now paid into five* rates. It will be observed that in the Districts north of Madras the manufacturer's prices are much lower, generally 50 per cent., than in the rest of the Madras Presidency. As a general rule one Anna is the rate I have adopted for the Northern Districts, and one Anna and six Pice for the Southern Districts. The rates of $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{3}{4}$ Annas may be called exceptional, as they apply, the former $1\frac{1}{4}$ Anna to one Division only in Ganjam District; the latter $1\frac{3}{4}$ Annas, to North Canara, and the single Division of Negapatam in Tanjore District. The rate six Pice is for spontaneous salt in Kistna and Tanjore Districts.

5. In regulating the price to be paid; it was necessary to take into consideration the work to be done by the manufacturers in addition to the mere manufacture of the Salt; and I found different systems prevailing in the several Collectorates. In some Districts, especially in Nellore and Madura the manufacturers have a variety of extra duties to perform, he has to provide the rats and to thatch the salt heaps, to repair the platforms, to repair channels, to convey money to the Táluq Treasury, to provide guards, to do all the work required at the platform after the salt has been stored and thatched, even up to the time it is sold, until which period his liability to demands upon his services does not end. In some Districts these duties are all more or less, done at the Government expense. In the Abstract† of the Collector's reports which accompanies this will be seen the practice that obtains in each District; and my notes to it shortly show what I consider are the proper duties of the manufacturer, and what are the works which he should not be called on to perform. Briefly I may say that it is the duty of the manufacturer to attend to all works at the pans (with the exception of repairing the *main channels*), necessary for the production of the salt, to convey his salt to the platform, to deliver it either by weight or measurement into the store, and having done this there should be no further demand made in his time and labor. During the

† *No.* 1.

manufacturing season it will be the duty of the manufacturers if required to assist the Government guard *at the pans* in watching their salt.

6. A few remarks in this place on the rates now proposed for each District will suffice. In Ganjam District I have allowed 2 rates, the exceptional rate of 1¼ Anna being given for the Ganjam Division, where the labor of the manufacturer is much heavier than at the other two Divisions of Nowpada and Oomravally in the same District at which the standard rate of 1 Anna only is allowed. In the other 4 Northern Districts but 1 rate, and that the same for all, viz., 1 Anna, is necessary; except for the spontaneous salt in the Kistna District, where a distinct rate of 6 Pice, for the reasons given by the Collector, has been adopted.

1 *Vizagapatam.*
1 *Godavery.*
1 *Kistna.*
1 *Nellore.*

7. In Madras District there were 14 different rates paid for the salt manufactured in Fasli 1268. But the rate of Rupees 10-9-7 per garce is the price paid for the salt at the Northern pans, at which by far the largest proportion of the salt is manufactured, at the other pans there are large Merási privileges much raise the price to rates varying from Rupees 12-6-0 to Rupees 26-2-0 per garce. The Collector recommends that these rates should not be interfered with. But I am of opinion that the Merási privilege should be dealt with separately and that one manufacturing rate should be settled; and accordingly I have adopted the rates of the Northern pans slightly modified and have fixed 1 Anna 6 Pice per maund as the rate for the whole District.

8. And with respect to the rights of the Merásdárs, I would beg to recommend that inquiry be made by the Collector into every man's claim to compensation; and that compensation, framed on the basis of a calculation of the difference between the rate now to be allowed and the rate hitherto given, be made where fairly claimable to the Merásdár, a certain sum being fixed on an average of a few years to be paid annually or once for all, and debited to the head of compensation in lieu of resumed privileges, &c. The quantity of salt now manufactured at the higher rates appears to be about 71,000 Indian maunds and the compensation to be adjusted would not probably be more than 2,000 Rupees annually and it seems to be desirable that this should be definitely arranged and the manufacturing price kept distinct from it. In South Arcot the same system of special Merási privileges in the salt manufacture exists as in Madras, but to a smaller extent; and may be dealt with in the manner proposed, and one rate, viz., 1 Anna 6 Pice fixed in this District also for the manufacturer's pay. But in no other District is it found though it is probable that some general proprietary claim in Madras and the other Southern Districts may have been acknowledged, to account for the great difference between the price paid for salt in these Districts as compared with the prices allowed in the Northern Districts.

9. In investigating the claims of the Merásdárs to compensation, it would be proper to ascertain whether the present holders of the pans are the legal representatives of the parties alluded to in column I Section 4 of Regulation I of 1805, whether the manufacture has been greatly increased since the passing of that Regulation; and to determine to what extent compensation would be required in consequence of the reduction of the old rates; and to inquire whether any compensation had ever been made where the manufacture had been given up, for it is observed that there has been no manufacture at the pans at Cheyoon and some other places in Madras where no compensation has apparently been made. In South Arcot also the manufacture appears to have been stopped for a number of years at some of the pans at Mercanum and to have been restricted to a few pans only and no compensation seems to have been demanded. Even in pans where manufacture is carried on it is in some cases no more than ½, 1½, 4 and 5 garces and under such circumstances it can certainly be of no advantage to the Merásdárs to hold the pans at the high Merási rates and to manufacture scarcely any salt. It appears from the report of the Collector of Tanjore that at Vadaranyem the right of manufacturing salt was formerly vested in the Pagoda of that village, and that it was commuted into an annual payment including sea customs. This is exactly the course I propose in regard to Madras rates. In some cases it may be advisable to allow compensation once for all in commutation for all the privileges which may be proved to exist.

10. In Tanjore in consequence of the very great demand of labor at Negapatam it has been recommended by the Collector that the high rate of 2 Annas per maund or 15 Rupees per garce be allowed for the Negapatam pans. But as 1 Anna 6 Pice the prevailing rate in the South is a very remunerative rate, and is 50 per cent. higher than is given in the North. I have deemed it sufficient (at least for the present) not to make the exceptional rate at Negapatam higher than 1 Anna 9 Pice or 3 Pice more than at the other pans in the District. In Madura and Tinnevelly the standard rate of 1 Anna 6 Pice per maund has been allowed.

11. In North Canara the rates paid now are Rupees 12-11-6 per garce which are very high. I have not interfered with them further than to make a slight increase of the fraction of a Pie to bring them into the rate of 1 Anna 9 Pice per maund as suggested by the Collector.

12. As directed by Government in the order under reply I have conferred on the subject with the general Board, Mr. Hall concurs with me but Mr. Clarke does not agree to the plan proposed by me. The rates of Coodewarum proposed by me if approved by Government, can be introduced at once into all the Districts. Their early adoption appears desirable to prevent confusion in the accounts which is caused by the numerous rates with minute fractions. All the Salt transactions are entered in the public accounts in Indian maunds under special orders but in some Districts the denomination of garce is still made use of with reference to the payment of Coodewarum, because the original rates were fixed with reference to the garce. When the standard of the garce was raised from 400 to 424 mercals to make it equal to 120 Indian maunds, an addition of 6 per cent. was made to the original rate and this also involves fractions.

13. The Collector of Godavery suggests that until the system of substituting weight for measurement in all salt transactions is brought into operation the present practice of adding 6 per cent. on the amount of Coodewarum for salt received by measurement should continue; but I see no occasion for this unless the present rate for the garce of 400 mercals is to be maintained intact. The new scheme is intended to do away with all the old rates and to provide new rates at so much per Indian maund though salt be measured it should be taken down at once in the accounts at 120 Indian maunds for 424 mercals measured and then the Coodewarum may be calculated easily at the new rate. This will greatly facilitate calculation and ensure speedy payment of Coodewarum to the manufacturers. I have reason to believe that these payments are not regularly made.

14. I beg to submit a Statement showing the amount of Coodewarum charged on the Salt manufactured in Fasli 1268 at the existing rates and what it would be according to the rates proposed by one. The former amounts to Rupees 4,06,316 and the latter to Rupees 4,23,875 the new scheme thus causing a net increase of Rupees 17,559 as shown in the following abstract:— *No. 2.*

	Increase. RS.	Decrease. RS.
Ganjam	8,914	0
Vizagapatam	2,056	0
Godavery District	2,018	0
Kistna District	2,138	0
Nellore	0	1,623
Madras	2,725	0
South Arcot	0	3,211
Tanjore...	1,189	0
Madura	229	0
Tinnevelly	2,148	0
North Canara	976	0
	22,393	4,834
Net Increase.....	17,559	

15. It will be seen from the foregoing abstract that the highest increase is in Ganjam; the present rate of 9 Pice 60 Cents at Nowpada, at which place there is a very large manufactory, is very low, and has been at once raised to 1 Anna per maund, the increase being 2 Pice 40 Cents. Some of the present rates in other places are also low and ought to be increased under any circumstances, in order to give sufficient remuneration to manufacturers for the productions of good salt; and in this revision which is intended chiefly to equalize and adjust rates, advantage has been taken to give a slight increase to the present rates. The rates proposed by some of the Collectors, if allowed, would make the increased cost very considerable; but the necessity for this large increase is not apparent, especially as the duties devolving in future on the manufacturers have been much modified in their favor by the proposed scheme.

16. In my Circular to Collectors I stated that covering the salt heaps should form one of the duties of the manufacturers; but on further consideration I have come to the conclusion that this cost should be borne by Government and that the responsibility of the manufacturers should terminate after the salt is fairly delivered into store. In all the Northern Districts except Nellore the covering is done at the expense of Government. It is only in Nellore, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly this burden is thrown on the manufacturers.

17. The Collector of Madura speaks in strong terms of the injustice of calling upon the manufacturers to secure the salt from the weather after they have measured it into the Government officers hands Mr. Levinge observes that in Tinnevelly, manufacturers are allowed a certain contract rate for heaping and covering with leaves and mud, but on referring to the report from Tinnevelly I do not find this to be the case. It appears to be done at the cost of the manufacturers. Mr. Levinge further suggests that on an average 2 Rupees per heap may be allowed for heaping and covering, but this appears to me, high. In Ganjam and Kistnah Districts the rates prevailing on this account appear to be 6 and 8 Annas per heap of 10 garces. The plan of giving this work on contract appears to be good; moderate prices suited to each District being fixed, the manufacturers themselves would in some cases be willing to undertake the contract.

18. It is only in the four Districts already named that the charge of covering the heaps will fall newly on Government, but it is not likely to be heavy. The expenses at present incurred by Government in the other Districts for covering the heaps will probably be reduced by the introduction of contract system and by the manufacturers assisting in the storing which according to my plan is one of their duties. The expense of measuring salt into store will also be saved to Government in some Districts. The whole saving thus indirectly obtained will cover the additional charge to Government in the item of covering the salt heaps.

No. 180.

ORDER THEREON, 11th March 1861, No. 556.

1. This letter is Mr. Pelly's report on the subject of the price to be paid for salt to the manufacturers. Mr. Pelly's plan is to fix the price at so much for an Indian maund. This would make it expedient, though not absolutely necessary, to introduce weighing in place of measuring in all salt transactions. The Government resolve therefore to pass orders on this point at once, reserving their orders on Mr. Pelly's proposals generally, till they can give their more mature consideration.

2. Weighing is admitted to be vastly more fair than measuring, because the weight of salt does not vary as its bulk does, with time, with handling, and with the trick of the measurer. Its adoption will also greatly simplify the accounts, because at present the accounts kept in the Department, which are in garces, have to be converted into Indian maunds for the Government of India.

3. Above five years ago* the Government resolved on, the change, and it was only deferred until the salt works could be provided with weighing apparatus. The intervening time has been lost in waiting, first for machines from England, and afterwards for some sent to Bombay. These latter have at last been received, and now it appears that, after all, the common beam scales will be the most conve-

* *January 16th 1856, No. 57.*

nient means of weighing, see paragraph 112 of Mr. Clarke's report of October 27th 1860 on the Salt Department in Nellore. It appears that these beam scales can be procured without difficulty; and the Government resolve to call on the Board of Revenue to take the necessary steps to supply them to all the Districts, with the necessary weights, in view to the change from measuring to weighing being made at the commencement of the approaching Fasli, viz., on the 1st July.

4. It may be added however, that if the change in the denomination of the rate of price advocated by Mr. Pelly be made, the change from measuring to weighing may be made at any time. It will not be necessary therefore to postpone it for a year, if it cannot be made in every District on the day above mentioned. Wherever the requisite arrangements can be made in time, it may take place then, and in other places as soon as practicable thereafter.

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

4.6.011.

Original

J.D. 11 March 1861 No 556

No 179-181

Ganjam.

At Ganjam the Manufacturers convey the salt to the Platforms which are 10 yards to 2 miles distant from the Pans. Cooly hire of 6 Annas for each heap is paid for storing and thatching they execute no repairs, but simply prepare the grass

Nowpada and Osmaravilly.

The Ryots convey the salt to the Platforms distant at Nowpada 50 to 500 yards and at Osmaravilly 20 yards to ½ a mile, prepare a sort of net work made of straw for thatching and themselves cover the heap; Coolies form the heap into the prescribed shape; the Ryots also execute repairs to all the channels which feed the Pans, and reservoirs, the Government executing repairs only to the main channel.

Vizagapatam

The Manufacturer has to convey salt to the Platform,

The

deliver it there by measurement.
The digging and repairing the
channels have hitherto formed
a charge on the Government.

Godavery.

The Manufacturers only
bear the cost of the transport
of the salt from the pans to the
platforms which are situated
at a convenient distance from
the pans.

Kistna

Manufacturers themselves
keep in repair the small chan-
nels branching off from the
main canals from which water
is supplied to the pans, which
the latter have been kept in re-
pair at the cost of the state.

Nellore.

The Manufacturers
clear in the first instance the
pans of the accumulations of
earth, to convey the salt to the
platforms and measure and
deliver it into store.

In addition to making
and conveying it to the platforms
or

or the landing place whence it is
conveyed to export. platforms the
manufacturers in this district pro-
-cure thatch &c.ⁿ and cover the
salt heaps at their own expense,
not only when the salt is stored
but also afterwards when repairs
are required from time to time
besides rethatching the heaps every
year. They also attend to any defect
in the platforms such as filling
up holes. They cut channels in
them and see that the banks are
properly sloped and all petty
repairs are duly made. When
large sales take place the manu-
facturer whose salt is being sold
attends the sales or sends some
one on his behalf to measure it
out and their responsibility for
the salt cannot therefore be consi-
-dered to cease till the salt is sold.

Tanjore.

The Munsiffdars are obliged
to dig and clear wells annually
at their own cost.

The

The duties performed by the Murasidars consist in measuring manufacturing and placing the heaps of salt in security on the platforms. The Collector observes also that at Adrampatam the Murasidars were also required to furnish 3 times in a month the number of coolies requisite to take the amount of salt collections to the Taluq Cutcherry.

The duties of the Manufacturers are as follows.

1 They convey the salt from the pans to the platforms.
2 Measure it into the store.
3 Plaster the heaps with clay.
4 Spread the heaps for sale.
5 Measure all quantities sold.
6 Repair the plastering when-ever it is washed away by rain.
7 Make good all quantities of salt required to fill up any holes made up in the heaps by the falling of rain.
8 Furnish parties to watch the platforms and pans during

Madura

during the night.
9 Furnish parties to watch the Treasure.
10 Furnish guards generally 4 times a month for conveying remittances.
11 Repair the hedge and ditch around the platform.

Tinnevelly.

The duties of the Manufacturers are digging and repairing channels, repairing pans and platforms, and fencing platforms at their own cost, manufacturing salt, conveying salt from the pans to the Colairs, measuring the salt manufactured and sold, and heaping it, covering salt heaps and destroying spontaneous salt.

Memo.

In this paper Mr Pelly reports according to order, on the subject of the price payable to the makers of salt in the Several Districts.

2. At present the price paid varies greatly, and in some cases there are Several rates in a Single District and even at the same set of Pans. The price is on the measured Sarce of 434 mercals. Mr Pelly's plan is to rate the price at so much an Indian Maund, as it would also introduce much more method Simplicity and uniformity into the rates than they at present display.

3. The plan has great practical advantages in simplifying the accounts & in facilitating the payment of the price to the makers. The rate being at present on the large & complex quantity of 434 mercals, it is an operation of some time and difficulty to compute the amount due on a smaller quantity delivered. Thus an excuse is afforded for

for delay; and as a fact, what with the computation of the amount, the verification of the accounts at the Collectors Cutcherry, and other delays, the maker is seldome paid for his salt for several months after it is delivered - But when the price is a certain sum for an Indian maund, it will be simple and easy to calculate the price of fifty or hundred maunds delivered, — excuse for delay will be removed, and with a Deputy Collector to verify the calculation and pay the money, it will be easy to enforce a monthly payment, viz: the salt delivered in each month to be paid for within a few days after the close of the month.

4. It may be objected that while the trade continues to be conducted on measurement, a rate on weight would be unsuitable and inconvenient. But in the first place even while the measuring system continues the computation will be much simpler than at present —

Taking

Taking the measured gauge at 42 mercals, an Indian maund is equal to exactly 3 8/15 mercals; but for more convenient calculation 3½ mercals might be made the official equivalent, which would be some thing less than 1 per cent in favor of the maker. So long as measuring continues it will be necessary to compute the price on this quantity, instead of on a maund; a somewhat less simple operation certainly, but still one of no difficulty.

5. But, secondly, in point of fact no reason seems to exist why the universal substitution of weighing for measuring should not take place immediately. It is admitted to be vastly more fair, because the weight of salt does not vary as the bulk of it does, with time, with handling, and with the trick of the measurer.

3. Above five years ago the Government resolved on the change, and it was only deferred until the Salt works could be provided with weighing apparatus. The intervening time has been lost in waiting first

first for machines from England, & afterwards for some sent to Bombay. These latter have at last been received and now it appears that, after all, the common beam scales will be the most convenient means of weighing, See Para 112 of Mr Clarkes Report. These Beam scales can be procured without diffiently, and I beg to recommend that the Board of Revenue should be directed to take the necessary steps to supply them to all the Districts, with the necessary weights, in view to the change from measuring to weighing being made at the commencement of the approaching Fusly year, viz. on the 1st July— This will very greatly simplify the accounts, and will get rid — of the necessity of double accounts for measurement and for weight & of the conversion of the one into the other. 6. It may be added however, that if the change in the denomination of the rate of price advocated by Mr Dalby alone be made, the change from measuring to weighing may be made at any time. It will not be

2

necessary therefore to postpone it for a year, if it cannot be made in every District on the day above mentioned. Wherever the requisite arrangements can be made in time, it may take place then, and in other places as soon as practicable thereafter.

7. The foregoing remarks relate to the general principles of Mr Dalby's scheme; I will now notice the details. Mr Dalby proposes to have five rates as in the margin; one rate exceeding the next below it by 3 pice a maund or Rupees 2 ¼ for a Garce of 120 maunds, except the lowest which is a special rate for Spontaneous or swamp salt. The general rates are 1 anna and 1/2 anna a maund; equivalent to Rupees 7- 8, and Rupees 11- 4 the Garce; the other three may be called exceptional. The rate of 1 anna is proposed for the whole of the Districts north of Madras District, except for the works at Ganjam, where the rate of anna and pice 3 the maund or Rupees 9- annas 6 the Garce is proposed. The rate of anna 1 and pice 6 a maund

Per Maund —	Per Garce
as. 0 —	Rs. As.
0 - 6 —	3 — 12
1 — 1 —	7 — 8
1 — 3 —	9 - 6
1 — 6 —	11 - 4
1 — 9 —	13 - 2

or

the Pans and main channels delivering the salt at the Platforms, helping to store the salt, and also helping to guard the Pans when required, during the manufacturing season.

10 Mr. Pelly gives a statement showing the cost of the salt in Fasly 1268, according to the existing rates, in comparison with what it would have been by his rates. On the whole there is an increase of about 4½ per cent, but it is not equally distributed, and in two Districts viz Nellore and South Arcot, the cost under the proposed plan would be less than at present. But the comparison is not quite correct, because the new rates do not include compensation for Inirasi privileges in Madras and South Arcot. It is this omission which causes the apparent diminution in South Arcot; while in Nellur there is a real diminution caused by a reduction in the price at all the stations except one (Krishnapatam) for which reduction no reason is given.

In Madras again, although the new rates exclude the Meirasi compensation, they are yet materially higher on the whole, than the old rates.—

11.— Such is the scheme now proposed. In it's main features it appears to me to be well devised, and calculated greatly to improve the working of the Deptt.; but I think its merit is marred by an attempt to equalize too much. The consequence is that in some cases, especially in certain Pans in Madras, the rate is materially raised without any other reason than uniformity; while in others especially in Nellore it is unreasonably lowered for the same reason. This however is no necessary part of the plan. It is an object of great importance to have one single rate for all the Pans in one

one Division; because a multiplicity of rates both complicates the accounts and gives opening to fraud - But to have a single rate for a whole Dist. or number of Dists. is a matter of very inferior moment, tho in some respects it would have advantages.

12. — I would propose then that the plan should be modified on this point; and this may be easily done by dispensing with the stiff system of five rates proposed, and adopting rates at each place suited to the case. According to Mr. Pelly's scale the rates differ by 3 pice a maund; but there is no reason why the difference should not be as little as a single pie, or even as half or quarter pie. There would be no practical inconvenience from such rates; because it would never be

necessary to pay for a smaller quantity than several maunds, and then the fraction would disappear.

13. — The following Table shows the rates which I would propose in supersession of Mr. Pelly's, at the several Salt Stations.

Districts	Divisions	Present scale		Mr. Pelly's rate		Rate now proposed	
		Per maund	Per farce	Per maund	Per farce	Per maund	Per farce
		As - P.	Rs - a.	As - P.	Rs - a	As - P.	Rs - a.
Ganjam	Ganjam	1 - 2·40	9 - "	1 - 3.	9 - 10.	1 — 2½	9 - /
	Nowpada	" - 9·60	6 - "			1 — "	7 - 8
	Comarawelly	1 - "	4 - "	1 — "	4 - 8		
Vizagapatam	Curracaka	" - 10·16	6 - 5.	1 — "	4 - 8	1 — "	7 - 5
Godavari	Nunapalu	" - 11·2	4 - "	1 — "	4 - 8	1 — "	7 - 5
		" - 11·9	4 - 4			1 — "	7 - 8
Kistnah	Condracka	" - 11.	4 - "	1 — "	4 - 8	1 — "	7 - 5
	Ghuimaganjam	" - 11.	4 - 4			1 — "	7 - 8
	Condracka	" - 3.	2 - 1.	" - 6.	3 - 12.	" — 6.	3 - 12
Nellore	Godatore	1 - "	4 - 15.	1 — "	4 - 8	1 — 1	8 - 2
	Kristnapatam	1 - "	4 - 8.			1 — "	7 - 8
Madras	Chumambut	" - 11	6 - 15				
		2 - 3	10 - 14.				
		2 - 3	14 - 4.				
		2 - 2	16 - 5.				
		2 - 4	19 - 9.				
		2 - 11.	22 - 5.				
		3 - 5.	26 - 2.				
	Pyanur	1 - 1.	14 - 11	1 - 6.	11 - 4	5 - 5	10 - 10
		1 - 11	14 - 14				
	Covelong	2 - 11.	22 - 6.				
		1 - 9	13 - 3				
		1 - 9	12 - 6.				
		" - "	" - "				
	Sunapuguntah	1 - "	4 - 10.	1 - 6.	11 - 4	1 — "	7 - 8
	Attipat	1 - 4	10 - 9			1 — 5.	10 - 10

Districts	Divisions	Present rates – Contribution Md	Present rates – Per person	Mr Pelly's rate – Per D. Md	Mr Pelly's rate – Per person	Rate now proposed – Per Md	Rate now proposed – Per person
		As P.	Rs. a.	As P.	Rs a	As P.	Rs a.
S. Arcot	Mankanum	1 – 7.	12 – 6	1 – 6	11 – 4	1 – 5	10 – 10
	Yeagavally	2 – "	15 – 4.				
	Yillay	1 – "	14 – 5.				
	Cuddalore	" – 10.	6 – 11.			1 – "	7 – 8
		" – 1.	8 – 5.			1 – 1½	8 – 7
		" – 1.	8 – 8.			1 – 2	8 – 12
Tanjore	Negapatam to Pallavanagal	1 – 5.	10 – 10	1 – 9	13 – 2	1 – 5.	10 – 10
	Negapatam	" – 15.	8 – 12. 10	" – 6.	3 – 12		
Madura	Titandadamum	1 – 5.	11 – 2	1 – 6	11 – 4	1 – 5.	10 – 10
Trinevelly	Nyfurt	1 – 4.	10 – 9	1 – 6.	11 – 4	1 – 5.	10 – 10
N. Canara	Honahpiur	1 – 8.	12 – 11.	1 – 9	13 – 2	1 – 8½	12 – 13

14.– I have aimed at bringing the rates as nearly as possible to those now prevailing, except in a few cases where these are clearly too low. If the rates really need to be raised anywhere else, a fair enquiry may be separately made; but for my part I doubt the necessity of any general increase. The low rates in the northern Districts are found sufficient to procure salt; even in Nellore, where so much extra work is required from the makers in addition

addition. It seems incredible therefore that the much higher prices paid in the South should really be insufficient; yet if it is thought that a higher rate is sought. Further the improvements to be made in the prompt storage & early full payment for sale, will practically increase the rates materially.

15.– The following statement gives the financial result, excluding on both sides the Maraicair privileges.

Districts	Stations	Quantities manufactured in Parglis 1868	Cost price – At present rates	Cost price – Mr. Pelly's rates	Cost price – As now proposed
		In Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tanjore	Palibandas	184,040	11,028	14,613.	14,125 – 0 – 8
	Nawpada	6,66,240	33,313		
	Comaravally	486,259	11,641	53,283.	53,283 – 1 – "
Negapatam	Curraca Aca	216,308	11,463.	13,519	13,519 – 4 – "
Godavarie	Karapaka	320,926	18,709.	46,769	46,768 – 12 – "
	Gunagamapilly	427,574	26,042		
Nellore	Bantumally	103,851	6,058.	28,435	28,435 – 2
	Kalimakanjam	351,111	21,762		
	Yandapilly	105,754	1,782	3,305	3,304 – 13
	Ramapuram	444,834	29,425	35,866	30,118 – 15 – 0
	Kistnapalam	129,025	8,064		8,064 – 1 – "
Madras	Pudupatty	6,081	352	7,254	6,850 – 10 – 4
	Ramadagavasi	4,164	586		
	Sagavasi	21,362	3,071		
	Maneiem	481	65		
	Hamb Maniem	584	95		
	Tavastamara	1,182	220		
	Kanemamma	147	38		
	Tyanur	8,344	1,021		
	Kadumbadi	60	4		
	Maniem	55	10		
	Mamulvarum	"	"		
	Exportation	34,879	3,609		
	Soonapuguntas	16,320	1,037		1,020 – " – "
	Attipatt	448,143	66,089	71,641	66,244 – 7 – 9
S. Arcot	Markanum	Poleeady 3,36,812	34,734	46,883	37,316 – 5 – 3
		Sekavary 5,593	420		
	Countkadoo	41,050	9,428		1291 – 6 – "
	Manavanyt	20,662	1,151		2,050 – 5 – "
	Yillay	29,160	2,020		2100 – 15 – 2
	Cuddalore	28,813	2,041		

Districts	Stations	Quantities manufactured in Fasli 1268	Cost price — At present rates.	At Mr. Kelly's rates	At my rates
Tenjore —	Aycaraputtay &c.	41,784	3,700	4,570	13559-9-6
	Chinnarabadi &c.	63,327	5,598	5,129	
	Nadevanniem —	49,365	1,555	1,543	
Madura —	Tirandadanum &c.	229,580	21,294	21,523	21,523-2
Tinnevelly —	Kyspeur &c. —	396,509	35,025	37,173	35,107-9-1
N. Canara —	Angallyt —	288,358	30,563	31,539	30,788-3-7
Total	———	5549540	406,316	423875	415582-13-10

Thus the general financial result is that the total cost of the Sale of Fasli 1268 at the rates proposed by me would be Rs. 9266 in excess of what it was at the existing rates, & Rupees 8,293 less than what it would be by Mr. Kelly's rates - But the total at both Mr. Kelly's rates and mine requires to be corrected by the additions of about 18000 or 20000 Rs. for Meirasi compensation in Madras & S. Arcot. The total increase then will amount to about ~~about~~ two thirds per cent. Almost the whole of this increase is given at places where the present price is now very low, & where an increase seems desirable -

16. — The Meirasi rates in Madras & S. Arcot call for careful enquiry, especially in the former Dist. - It will be seen that at the single station of Chingleput there are not less than seven different rates, the variations not depending on the quality or real cost of the salt, but on the class of the makers - The real cost of making the salt there is represented by the rate which stands at the top, viz Rs. 6-15; but the Meirasi rates actually rise as high as Rs. 26-2 - These Meirasi claims —

must

must of course be respected to their existing extent. But I see no reason for allowing their enlargement. I think they should be dealt with as similar Inam claims in other farms have been dealt with elsewhere, especially in South Arcot. Their actual yearly amount for the last 3 or 5 years, over and above the new cost price to be now settled, should be ascertained; and this sum paid yearly in money - or where the amount is moderate in amount the annuity may be redeemed by a lump payment once for all equal to twenty years purchase.

17. Adverting to what is said above as to the importance of having only one rate in each division, it might be proper to fix the rate for Chunambut at rather a Maund or Rupees 4-8 a garce, being a little more than the lowest rate now existing there, leaving the surplus over that sum in all the other rates to be dealt with as Meiras. But after a high price has been paid so long, this would create dissatisfaction; and adverting to the certain fact that the rates at other places not

only

only in Madras and South Arcot, but also in the other Southern Districts do really contain much Inirasi compensation, I think it better to allow the rate of R. a 10—10 a garee. This will then become the rate for the whole Madras District except the Sunapparguntu Division, which it is proposed in my Memo: on Mr. Clarke's Report to abolish entirely.

18. Mr. Pelly proposes a large increase at Negapatam for manufacture salt, viz: from Rupees 10-10 a garee to Rs. 13-2. I see no good reason for this; and I would give only the present rate which is equal to 1-2 a maund. There is no doubt that this rate is much more than covers the real cost of the salt. Under Mr. Pelly's plan the salt makers in Tanjore will be relieved from much outlay now borne by them in covering heaps &c. This will virtually increase the price paid there for their salt.

19. In Madura the manufacturers will be relieved in a still greater degree from extraneous work now required of them. See accompanying Memo. I propose therefore

therefore to reduce the price paid there, which is very high, from Rs. 11-2. a garee to Rs. 10-10, the rate payable in Tanjore and Tinnevelly.

20 The rate in North Canara is exceptionally high; but it seems the best plan not to interfere with it. The rate proposed by me is a fraction higher, so as to fall in with the general scheme.

as the manufacturers are not to be relieved of any work now required of them—

21 The following is a summary of the measures recommended in this paper, being for the most part those proposed by Mr. Pelly.

1 To fix the cost price of salt at so much an Indian Maund—para 1.

2 The scale of prices so fixed to vary with somewhat more freedom than is contemplated by Mr. Pellys plan—paras 13 & 14.

3. Special Mirasi privileges included in the price at some places and raising it exorbitantly to be investigated and compensation given separately from the price—para 8 & 15

4. Weighing to be immediately substituted for

for measuring in the Govt. Home and
Inland salt trade — para 5

5 The liability of the salt makers
in return for the price or Kudivaram
to be defined on a uniform principle —
para 9.

I send on these papers at once because there is no time to be lost in consulting with the Revenue Board if it is decided both to receive & sell salt by weight from the commencement of next Fasly. — I concur in this course, but will remark on the other proposed alterations of system when the papers are sent again to me

E Ma

491- 71
445- 71

12 Memo.

On the price to be paid
to said manufacturers.

339/67

C. 19 ÷ Feb. - C. 12 Rec'd A.R. 18: C-19

Statement shewing the cost of Coodevarum at the present and proposed rates in the several Salt Districts of the Madras Presidency

Districts	Divisions	Manufacturing places	Quantity manufactured in Fasli 1268	Amount owing to	Amount of Coodevarum according to the existing rate		Amount of Coodevarum according to the proposed rate			Remarks
				Rate per Garce of 424 Measures	Rate per Indian Measure	Amount	Rate per Garce of 424 Measures	Rate per Indian Measure	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Inn. Measures	Rs as P	As P C	Rs	Rs as P	As P	Rs	
Ganjam	Ganjam	Palibanda &c.	187,040	9 . .	1 2 40	14,028	9 6 .	1 3	14,613	1 - 2½
	Nowpada	Nowpada	6,66,270	6 . .	9 60	33,313				1 —
	Bomaravelly	Bomaravelly	1,86,259	7 8 .	1 . .	11,641	7 8 4	1 4	53,283	1 —
			10,39,569	. . .	. . .	58,982	. . .	. .	67,896	
Vizagapatam	Curraka &c.	Curraka &c.	2,16,308	6 5 9	4 10 18	11,463	7 8 .	1 .	13,519	1
Godavari	Karapah	Karapah &c.	3,20,726	7 . .	. 11 20	18,709	7 8 .	1 4	46,769	1
		Gurjanapilly &c.	4,27,574	7 7 .	. 11 90	26,042				1
			7,48,300	. . .	. . .	44,751	. . .	. .	46,769	
Kistnah	Pandraka	Bantumally	1,03,851	7 . .	. 11 20	6058	7 8 .	1 .	28,435	1
	Chinna Ganjam	Chinna Ganjam	3,51,111	7 7 .	. 11 90	21,762				1
	Pandraka	Gandhapilly &c.	1,05,754	2 1 4	. 3 33	1,782	3 12 .	. 6	3,305	½ Swamp Salt
			5,60,716	. . .	. . .	29,602	. . .	. .	31,740	
Nellore	Tada &c.	Ramapuram &c.	4,44,834	7 15 .	1 . 72	29,425	7 8 .	1 .	35,866	1-1
	Kristnapatam	Kristnapatam &c.	1,29,025	7 8 .	1 . .	8,064				1
			5,73,859	. . .	. . .	37,489	. . .	. .	35,866	
Madras	Chunambut	Kudipattu	6,081	1 15 .	. 11 10	352				1-5 Compensation for certain Miraspy privileges is to be allowed in addition to these rates in some places in the Madras and Sankot Salt Districts
		Gramalogavadi	4,167	16 14 .	2 3 .	586				
		Lugavadi	21,363	17 4 .	2 3 60	3,071				
		Manicum	481	16 5 .	2 2 10	65				
		Karal Manicum	584	19 9 .	2 7 30	95				
		Lavastanum	1,182	22 5 .	2 11 70	220				
		Kanemanum	177	26 3 .	3 5 50	38				
			34,034	. . .	. . .	4427				
	Pyanur	Pyanur	8,344	14 11 .	1 1 50	1021	11 4 .	1 6	7,254	
		Kadumbadi	60	14 14 .	1 11 80	7				
	Covelong	Covelong &c.	55	22 6 .	2 11 80	10				
		Manicum	.	13 3 .	1 9 10	.				
		Manulvarum	.	12 6 8	1 7 86	3,609				
		Exportation	34,879							
			34,934	. . .	. . .	3,619				
			77,372	. . .	. . .	9,074				
	Coonapuguntam	Coonapuguntam &c.	16,320	7 10 .	1 . 20	1037				— 1 —
	Attipaut &c.	Attipaut &c.	7,48,173	10 9 7	1 4 96	66,089	11 4 .	1 6	71,671	— 1-5
			7,64,493	. . .	. . .	67,126				
			1,41,865	. . .	. . .	76,200	. . .	. .	78,925	

District	Divisions	Manufactured places		Quantity of Land in Cawnies	Amount according to existing Rate	Rate per Garce of 424 Parcals	Rate per Indian Guamds	Amount	Rate per Garce of 424 Parcals	Rate per Indian Guamds	Amount	Remarks
1	2	3		4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11
				Cwt. Guamds	Rs as p	Rs as p	As p	Rs	Rs as p	As p	Rs	
South Arcot	Markanum	Quarkanum	Colcondy	336.813	12 6	1 7 80		34.734				1-5
			Cokavaly	5593	15 7	2 " 70		720				
		Cuntkada		79.050	14 5	1 " 90		9428	11 4 "	1 6	46.883	See above Remark
				421.455	" "	" " "		44.882				
	Soga valley	Alamavary &ca		20.662	6 11	" 10 70		1151				1-0
	Killay	Killay &c		29.160	8 5	" 1 30		2.020				1-14
	Cuddalore	Cuddalore		28.813	8 8	" 1 30		2.041				1-2
				500.090				50.094			46.883	
Tanjore	Negapatam Ghildavaky &c	Acaraputtur &ca		41.784	10 10	1 5		3700	13 2 "	1 9	4570	1-5
	Negapatam	Chundrapadi &c		63.237	10 10	1 5		5598	11 4	1 6	5929	Swamp Salt
		Vadaraikum		4.936 5	3 12 6	" 6 5		1555	3 12 "	" 6	1543	
				154.386	" "	" " "		10853	" " "	" "	12.042	
Madura	Titandadanum &c	Titandadanum &ca		229.580	11 2	1 5 80		21.294	11 4 "	1 6	21.533	1-6
Tinnevelly	Vypaur &ca	Vypaur &ca		396.509	10 97	1 4 96		35025	11 4 "	1 6	37.173	1-5
North Canara	Kundapour &c	Angally &ca		288.358	12 11 6	1 8 35		30.563	13 2 "	1 9	31.539	1-8½
											423.875	
		Grand Total		5549.540	" "	" " "		406.316	" "	" "		

Revenue Board Office
Fort Saint George
18th January 1861

P
Lally
Member

27-6-93
431-11
445-11

Enclosure in a letter from
C. Pelly Esquire, Member
of the Board of Revenue to
the Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Fort St. George dated
18th January 1861 No. 689.

No. 2.

R 177/61

Statement shewing the
cost of Coodewarum at the present
and proposed rates in the several
Salt Districts of the Madras
Presidency.

Abstract of replies from the Collectors of the Salt Districts to Mr Pelly's Circular dated 12th May 1860 on the Subject of the rates of Coodewarum

Notes on the Collectors remarks by Mr Pelly.

From Mr G.S. Forbes Collector of Ganjam
5/11th July 1860.

The present highest rate
is (9 Rs) that paid at Ganjam
where the manufacture entails
far more labor on the Ryots
than at another Divisions owing
to the nature of the soil and
the difficulty of supplying
brine to the Pans. The lowest
rate is 1 7/2 Rs) that paid
at Domanvilly where the
manufacture is less every than
at Nowpada the rate has
always been lower than elsewhere
viz 6 Rs per Garce owing to
the peculiarly favorable
character of the ground.

If the Ryots are expected
to execute all the repairs, store
and cover the heaps without
leaving any thing else done
by

It is not necessary that the manufacturer should do any works beyond those mentioned by me in my report and which it seems they now perform. So that no increase in the present rate is necessary on the ground that they should do more work than is now expected of them. The Collectors proposition would give them

by Government the rates the Collector proposes will be as follows.

	Present.	Proposed.
Gaujam	As 1—2 3/5	Rs. As. P. 0 1-6 Pr Khandy
Nowpada	" —1—2 3/5	" 1-6 do
Oomaravilly	" — " —9 3/5	" 1-" do
	" —1— " — " 1-3 do	

At Gaujam the manufacturers do nothing more than manufacturing and conveying the Salt & the Platforms which are 10 yards & 2 miles distant from the Pans. Coolyhire of 6 As for each heap is paid for stoning and thatching. They execute no repairs, but simply prepare the pans.

The manufacturer should assist in thatching the salt on the heaps, but the cost of thatching is properly a Government charge. The ryots should make the petty repairs to minor channels.

At Nowpada and Oomaravilly the Ryots convey the Salt & the Platforms distant such at Nowpada 50 & 5[illegible] yards and such at Oomaravilly 20 yards & 1/2 a Mile, prepare a sort of Mat work made of straw for thatching and themselves cover

Mem. about 3 Pice per Candy extra which would amount to Rs 3243 or 321. 9 0/0 on the manufacture of 1039570 in Fasli 1268 They will indeed by my plan have less work imposed on them. The rate to be paid by me will be 1/4 anna for Gaujam and One Anna for the other two Divisions.

This work of thatching should not be imposed on the manufacturer.

cover the heaps. Coolies are only employed in forming the heaps into the prescribed shape; the Ryots also execute repairs & all the channels which feed the Pans and reservoirs, the Government executing repairs only & the main channel.

This is very proper.

From Wm E. G. R. Jones Coll.
of Vizagapatam 26th July 1800.

The present rates at all the Pans in this District are Rs 6-5-9 P Garce or 10 pie & 18 cents P Candy which the Collector has before proposed should be raised to 8 Rupees and 16 Rupees per Garce.

The Collector states that if no any rate of Coolie whatever cannot be done at present as he has proposed & the Board the abolition of and reopening of certain Pans which they have approved of but not yet given the Order to carry out the same

The

A rate may at all events be fixed suited to the District ——— to be altered in any particular case if circumstances render such a course necessary.

The Nellimoddy and Carassa Salt it was suggested should be stored at a place called by ourselves Kuttumunka; the Emilipatam and Poodimunka at places to be hereafter fixed upon. The rate of 1¼ Annas per Indian Maund appears to be fair enough, and if the propositions for under consideration are eventually approved of, that rate need not be exceeded. The same has been entered in the Statement.

The manufacturer has not only to make the salt but also to convey it to the Platform, and deliver it there by measurement, but the heaping and thatching the heaps form a charge on the Government. The digging and repairing the Channels have hitherto formed a charge on the Government. If the manufacturers

This would increase the cost about 5000 or 47½ % on the prices now paid.

I have allowed 1 anna per maund which with reference to the rates prevailing in the northern circars seems sufficient. The rates in the north are lower than at Madras and Southward. If it is found necessary hereafter to raise them it can be done, but for the present scheme, the rate 1 Anna need not be exceeded.

The manufacturer should deliver his salt into the heaps and assist in storing it.

This charge for repairs seems heavy. The main channels should be kept in repair by Government but all minor Channels and Marks immediately connected with the pans should be done at the ryots Cost.

From Jno A. Purvis Collector of the Godavary District dt 21st July 1860.

It is the manufacturers business to deliver salt into store by measurement which would give him to be present and assist in storing it. Covering is properly a Government charge including the price of leaves.

manufacturers are hereafter required to perform all repairs their rate of remuneration will have to be increased, at present the rate of repairs on the quantity manufactured is Rs 4-0-3 per Garce or 6 Pie and 43 Cents per Indian Maund.

There are no Increased rights in these Pans.

It has hitherto been usual for the Salt to be measured into Store, and covered at the expense of Government, the manufacturers only bearing the cost of the transport of the Salt from the pans to the platforms which are situated at a convenient distance from the pans. The rate paid for the Salt per garce was till 14th February 1856 Rs 5-8-0. but on pointing out that this rate was too low, Government authorized the

The payment of 7 Rs. per garce
of 120 Maunds or 7-7-4 Rs. ar. p. per
Garce of 124 Maunds which
has since obtained throughout
the Division. The Collector
is of opinion that if the
labor attendant on measuring
into store, and the covering
the heaps, including the providing
the palmira leaves is the borne
only by the manufacturer Rs 8-2-4
per Garce of 120 Indian
Maunds should be allowed
for Salt received by weight,
that is 1-1 per Indian Maund.

Until the system of
substituting weights for measure-
ment in all Salt transactions
is brought into operation the
addition of 6 p Cent on the
amount of Coodewarium at
present for Salt received
by measurement into Store
at the new equivalent of 424
Marcals

She would raise the Coodewarium present rates
more than 5 per Cent and would amount to an
extra charge of about 8000 Rs on the quantity of Salt
manufactured. As the manufacturers will have nothing
to do with covering the heaps I consider that 1 anna per
Maund will be fair and sufficient and there is no
necessity for making any difference between the salt
measured and weyed.

I see no necessity for making such addition for
salt received by measurement if one anna per Maund
is fixed. At present 100 Garces of Salt are measured into Store it
should be reckoned as 124 Indian Maunds and they should
be paid for at the rate of 1 Anna per Maund or 7 1/2 Rs
on the whole. As the Salt is entered in the Public Accounts
only in Indian Maunds whether weighed or measured
the course now suggested is better suited to prevent
complications in the Accounts.

This is proper.

Marcals per Garce equal to
120 Indian Maunds as an
average by the Board
should continue

It has been customary
for the manufacturers them-
selves to keep in repair the
small channels branching off
from the main Canals from
which water is supplied to
the pans, while the latter have
been kept in repair at the
cost of the State.

The Deputy Collector
states that salt had formerly
been manufactured at Pandraka
under the Government superintendence
Since the last few years a
difficulty in obtaining the
necessary amount of labor
and getting a fair days
work for their days hire being
experienced a fixed rate of
7 Rs per Garce of 424 Marcals
or 1 1/2 pie per Indian Maund
has

From Mr. W Thorne Collector of the
Kistna District 7th July
1860 forwarding a report from
his Deputy Mr. Conceicao

The rate of 1 anna per Indian Maund
proposed for the Kristnah District appears to be moderate
and fair and I have accordingly taken it. This will
cause

has been settled and paid for.

In Chuina Janjam Rs 7-7-0 per Lance or 11/10 Rupee per Indian Maund. are always allowed.

The distance from the pans to the platforms vary from 200 to 900 Yards 1 Anna per Indian Maund is now proposed in lieu of the existing rates.

The Deputy Collector recommends that the manufacturers at Pandaka should be allowed Rs 25 a right of possession in the Pans as at Chuina Janjam.

The duties the manufacturers have to perform are to clear in the first instance the pans of the accumulating earth to carry the salt to the platforms and measure and deliver it into Store. The cost of repairs of the feeding Main Channels at Pandaka is borne by Government while that of the crop Channels by

Causes only a small increase in the present expenditure. The Collector has furnished no statement in the prescribed form but taking the manufacture of Fasli 1268 the increase will be only Rs 616. or a trifle of 1/2 an anna over the existing duties.

This seems very unfair under certain conditions

This is proper.

This is proper.

by contractors. The charges for forming heaps and covering them with grass are borne by Government at Pandaka at the rate of 6 Annas, and at Chuina Janjam at the rate of 8 annas the heap of 10 Lance.

The Stores of an extensive quantity of Spontaneous Salt are chiefly derived from 8 different large Swamps at Pandaka which are superintended by Government Servants. Much difficulty is at times experienced to secure large amount of labor for a short period, which is required to ensure the whole collection of Salt produced without damage. The cost of collecting this Salt has been increasing for the last few Faslis and even at the higher rate of hire it has not been found

found easy to procure a large
number of Labourers particularly
during prevalence of hot winds
at which time only the salt
is collected. In order to obviate
these difficulties it is pro-
posed that the present rate
of Price viz. Rs. 2-1-4. per
Jarce be enhanced to Price
per Indian maund or Rs. 3-12-4.
per Jarce for gathering Salt
from the Swamps carrying
the same to the platforms
and there delivering it into
Store by measurement as is
done in the case of manufactured
Salt

The rate here proposed for swamp Salt appears necessary to ensure timely collection of salt without damage and I have therefore no objection to allowing the covering should be done at the expense of Government and the Contractor should receive in Store the rate now proposed will hereafter be a fixed one not liable to change.

For Salt for inland Sales
There is but one rate throughout
viz: Rs. 7-15-11 For Salt for
Export there is similarly but
one rate viz Rs. 7-8-11 This
difference appears due owing
to an addition of 6 per cent
having

From Mr. J. W. B Dykes Collector
of Nellore 7/26th May 1860

If the manufacturers will undertake
to be relieved from many of the duties which are now exacted
from them I consider that a uniform rate of 1 anna
per Indian maund or 7½ Rs per Garce will be sufficient for the whole District.

This and other work at the platforms is not properly the manufacturers duty, who after seeing his salt weighed in and stored at the heaps should have no further responsibility.

having been made to the rate
only in the case of measurement
in consequence of the alterations
of 400 Maunds into 424 per Jarce,
while in the case of weighing the
rate remains unaltered the
Collector recommends that the
higher rate of Rs 7-15-11 per Jarce
may be allowed for the whole
District

In addition to making
salt and conveying it to the
platforms or the landing place
whence it is conveyed to export
platforms the manufacturers
in this District procure thatch
&c and cover the salt heaps
at their own expence, not only
when the salt is stored but
also afterwards when repairs
are required from time to
time besides re thatching the
heaps every year. They also
attend to any defects in
the

The platforms such as filling up holes- They cut channels in them and see that the banks are properly sloped and all petty repairs are duly made. When large sales take place, the manufacturer whose salt is being sold attends the sales or sends some one on his behalf & measures with and [illegible] responsibility for the salt cannot therefore be considered [illegible] cease till the salt is sold. The Collector states that the work now performed by the manufacturers could not with safety be undertaken by Government.

Made of this work will in no case be done by the Establishment attached to the Salt Establishment.

This system is very unjust & the manufacturers must tend to abuse and should be abolished. The new Establishments will remove the evil.

The Collector seems to suppose that in proposing a general revision of rates I had overlooked Regulation I of 1805 which guaranteed those present rates save where altered with the consent of the manufacturers and even if the rates had not been guaranteed it would he says be difficult & interfere with rights which had existed in the vast majority of cases for more than half a century. Any enquiry into them at this distance of time would terminate in no useful result. These rates are guaranteed by Section IV Regulation I of 1805 and cannot be altered, nor can the laws be abolished without the compensation promised by Section V of the same enactment. The Government propositions it will be seen cannot be adopted without a breach of faith or without the expense of compensation. The rates had better therefore be left as they have been for more than half a century. The present practice continuing

I have not lost sight of the Regulations as the Collector would suppose. The inland rights where they exist may be disposed of separately (See Para 9 of my report)

The present rates which are numerous range from 6 to 26 3/4 Rs per Candy and only 1/1000 maunds were manufactured in Fasli 1268 at the higher rates out of the total quantity of 910,965 Indian maunds. I would fix the rate for the whole District at Rs 5 per Candy or 1/2 anna per Indian maund if any compensation is due paid at all for abolishing the higher rates it would amount to about 2000 Rs per annum, which should be carried to a separate account.

Mr B. Cunliffe Collector
of Madras 19th & 20th July 1860

of distributing the manufacture
of the year over all the pans
in equal proportion.

The rates of Cordewarum vary very considerably, not only in the Northern & Southern Divisions, but even among the Villages composing the Northern Division and also in different pans of some Villages ranging there between Rs 17-12-0 and Rs 6-11-0 per pan. These rates were originally fixed in 1803 and were slightly modified in 1829. An increase in right in the pans seems always to have been recognized. The rates were fixed on the same principles as the Sand Revenue half the average value of the produce of the salt being allowed to the ryot as his share. The Collector apprehends some difficulty in equalizing the rates.

The Collector proposes a raise

From Jno A Wood Collector of
South Arcot dated 29th July 1860

I would recommend that as in the case of the Madras district the Ryotwar rights of any should be separately enquired into and disposed of according to their merits, the manufacture being restricted only to certain pans, some have been virtually closed without compensation and there is no check in what manner the Ryotwar right is recognized.

The Collector's proposition seems to abolish some pans by granting some chalti commutation and fixing the rate at Rs 2-8-0 per pan, in Purkaum 15 Rs per Candy and Rs 10-8-0 per Candy at Vellalur. The Collector's proposition is not definite and some of the rates suggested by him appear the excessive.

I think it intended that the cost of covering the heaps should be borne by the manufacturer as proposed by the Collector and I know there quite sufficient to recover as to make any distinction between the Southern and Northern pans of the District.

to raise all the lower rates to Rs 15 for the Northern Division with the understanding that all expenses of covering and measuring into Store and any ordinary repairs of the channels be borne by Manufacturers and to retain the higher rates on certain pans in some of which there is no manufacture for the last few Faslis and in others it is very small. The Collector is of opinion that if a slight compensation is given to the owners of these pans the rates may be fixed at Rs 13-2-0 at Purkaum and 15 at Candadai. In the Southern Division the rates have this year been raised to Rs 10 per pan throughout under the order of Government of 27th February 1860 and the Collector now suggests an increase to Rs 10-8-0 per pan or 1/4 Annas per Indian Maund in order to

Cover

From Mr W. M. Cadell Collector of Tanjore
d/21st June 1860.

Cover the cost of covering & measuring into Store. The expense of which is now borne by Government. These proposals are however at variance with the Collector's former Statement in which the rates proposed are 2 annas per Measure for the Northern Division and 1- 1½ for the Southern or 15 Rs and Rs 10-5-0 per Garce respectively.

The rates of Coolewarum hitherto paid in all the Divisions with the exception of that at Vadaraniem in the Nagapatam Division is Rs 10-10-0 per Garce or 1 Anna and 5 Pice per Edrain Measure. At Vadaraniem where Spontaneous Salt is produced certain sums are paid as hire for the different operations which amount on an average to Rs 3-9-0 per Garce.

The rates proposed viz at the

	Rs as. P
Nagapatam Division	0-2-0 per Md
Nadavassel — Do.	0-1-9 do
The others — Do.	0-1-6 do.

have been joined with reference

5

A higher rate for Nagapatam for the two first causes named by the Collector seems proper and necessary. But the last cause stated, the digging the wells, has always formed an item in the cost of manufacture and it is questionable whether for this cause it is necessary to raise the present rates in Nadavassel 3 Pice per Measure higher than the proposed rates for other divisions. I have recommended for

	a. P
Nagapatam	1. 9 per Measure
Other pans	1- 6 "
Spontaneous salt at Vadaraniem	" 6 "

It is better that some fixed rate should be observed for regulating the price of spontaneous salt. The rate 6 Pice per Measure is more than the average cost hitherto incurred and appears fair and sufficient. The rate should be fixed and paid on contract for gathering, conveying measuring and delivering salt into store as it is recommended in the case of the Tricotah District.

I see no reason for this course. The rate should be fixed and that should be paid invariably to the contractors whose duty will be to collect coolies and deliver the salt by measurement into store.

28

to the local circumstances of each Division, the rate of wages, the amount of labor incurred in the manufacture, and the distance to which the salt is to be carried or &c. Highest rate 2 annas per Measure is proposed for Nagapatam, where in consequence of the construction of the Railway, the wages of labor have increased enormously and because the platforms are at a very considerable distance from the pans, the old platforms having been taken by the Railway, and because the Mirassidars are obliged to dig and clear wells annually at their own cost and for this last reason the Collector also recommends a higher rate to the Nadavassel Pans. No particular rate is recommended for Vadaraniem, but it should be left to the Collector's discretion with reference to the varying circumstances of the season with a provision that the sum paid shall in no season exceed the lowest rate of Coolewarum specified in my scale, which is One anna per Indian Measure or

7½ Rs

7/2 Rs per Garce.

The duties performed by the Mirassidars consist in manufacturing, measuring, and placing the heaps of salt in security on the platforms. The Collector observes also that at Adrampatam the Mirassidars were also required to furnish 3 times in a month the number of Coolies requisite to take the amount of salt collections to the Taluq Cutchery.

In this Division (with the exception of the swamps at Vadaraniem) the whole of the lands on which salt is manufactured are the property of the Mirassidars, but the expense of manufacture is thereby not enhanced. At Vadaraniem the right of manufacturing salt was formerly vested in the Pagoda of that village, but this was commuted into an annual payment of Rs. 6468 - - (including sea customs).

The Collector states that the salt pans in this Division are all situated within the limits of the

This is all proper.

They should be excluded from this duty, which should form a charge on the Government.

In like manner might all the rights of Mirassedins in the pans of the Madras and South Arcot Districts be disposed of.

From Mr. W. H. Levinge, Collector of Madura
7/16th August 1860

This does not affect the question of fixing Government rates and consequently requires no notice from me.

the Zemindaries of Ramnad and Shevagunga. The Ryots claim a mirasi right over the villages in which the salt is manufactured, but the Collector denounces it for the reasons stated, and states that their pretensions should be kept within as narrow bounds as full justice admits.

The duties of the manufacturers are as follows.

1. They convey the salt from the pans to the platforms.
2. Measure it into the store.
3. Plaster the heaps with clay.
4. Open the heaps for sale.
5. Measure all quantities sold.
6. Repair the plastering whenever it is wasted away by rain.
7. Make good all quantities of salt required to fill up any holes made up in the heaps by the falling of rain.
8. Furnish parties to watch the platforms and pans during the night.
9. Furnish parties to watch the Treasure.
10. Furnish guards generally 6 times a month in conveying remittances.
11. Repair the hedges and ditch around the platform.

The

The Collector considers that the manufacturers should undoubtedly perform Nos 1 and 2 and as regards 3d he thinks it will not do to call upon them to secure the salt from the weather, and recommends that the practice observed in Tinnevelly of allowing a certain contract rate for heaping and covering with leaves and mud may be adopted in Madura also. The duties No 3 and 4 should be performed by the manufacturers and they should be relieved of the rest except that during the manufacturing season they should furnish certain number of their own men as night Guards to serve under the Government guard in watching. The manufacturers being thus relieved of many of the duties, the Collector would not recommend any increase in the present rates of Coodewarum which leave to them a profit of 92 Rs per every 10 Garces of salt. But if it is decided that all the gratuitous duties above referred to should

I quite agree with the Collector that the duties Nos 1 and 2 properly belong to the Manufacturers. They should be relieved of all the rest except guarding during the manufacturing season. It is the duty and interest of every manufacturer to watch his own salt at the pans until it is delivered into store. I would not recommend that even the duties No 3 and 4 should be done by them as suggested by the Collector. The new Establishment proposed for adoption will provide for all this work being done.

I have no objection to the work of covering the heaps being done by contract as suggested by the Collector. I would recommend this plan being adopted in every District. Some of the manufacturers themselves will be willing to take the Contract.

The present rates of Coodewarum appears sufficiently liberal and needs no increase with the relief from various vexatious duties now imposed on the manufacturers. I have retained the present rates slightly modified viz. 1-6 per Indian Maund or 7½ Rs per Garce as in the other southern Districts.

Payment for salt should be made to the manufacturers as soon after they have delivered the salt into store as possible without inconvenience, and the account settled. This might probably be done every 8 or 10 days without difficulty, and the manufacturer should be freed from all further demands on his time and labor.

From Mr J. Silver Collector of Tinnevelly
Dd 29th May 1860

There appears no special reason for increasing the rates now given as requested by the manufacturers. Some of the duties now performed by the manufacturers are not their proper business.

Viz. Repairing and fencing the platforms
Measuring the salt when sold.
Covering salt heaps and
destroying spontaneous salt.

The rate of 1½ annas per Indian Maund proposed by the Collector involves only an increase of one Fic per Maund over the present rate. I consider it to be fair and see no objection to it.

should still be performed by the manufacturers the present rate of a P Candy 1-5-80 12/15 per Maund should be raised to a Fic 1-8 501/1600.

The manufacturers appear to prefer to receive their Coodewarum in a lump after the manufacturing season is over, but the Collector would make payments monthly to save them from debts and thereby to stimulate them to greater exertion in the manufacture.

In this District the Coodewarum is paid at one uniform rate of Rs 10 per Garce of 400 Mercals a Rs 10.9.7½ per Garce of 424 Mercals.

The manufacturers, regarded the Collector that the rate of Rs 10 per Garce of 400 Mercals should be raised to 17½ in consideration of the Extra Work viz Destroying spontaneous salt and fencing platforms. The Collector states that the rate asked by them is in his opinion very high, and recommends that

that the rate of Rs. 10. 9. 7/8 per Garce
of 4224 Mercals be increased to Rs. 11. 4. "
per or 1½ Annas per Indian Maund.

The duties of the Manufacturers
are digging and repairing Channels,
repairing pans and platforms, and
fencing platforms at their own Cost,
manufacturing Salt; conveying Salt
from the pans to the Cotaw, measuring
the Salt manufactured and sold,
and heaping it, covering Salt
heaps and destroying spontaneous
Salt.

The manufacturers have a
proprietary right in the pans, but
nothing is allowed to them for incurri
Claim.

In this District the Salt
pans are private property. The
Manufacturers bring and deliver
their salt into the Depôts free of
any charge. The rate now paid to
the Manufacturers is Rs 12 per
Garce of 42½ Mercals or 1 Anna 8 3/8 Pies
per Indian Maund.

The lands Berizon salt pans
is remitted. It amounts to Rs 11719-7-11 as recommended by the Collector will be 1 3/16 Annas

and

The manufacturers will understand
what can be relieved of the duties mentioned
in the preceding remark.

From Geo. H. Fisher Collector of North Canara
3/20th July 1860.

There were it seems 2 rates before viz.
Rs 12, Rs 9 and Rs 7 per Garce of 4224 mercals, but the
manufacture at the two last rates was both a
trifling and one rate only has lately been introduced. It is a high rate, but it is very desirable
to encourage the manufacture of salt on this Coast.
I have not proposed to alter it except by a fraction
to avoid fractional cents, and the proposed rate
will be 1 3/16 Annas
per Indian Maund.

This is a correct distinction the assessment
of the land when taken at all into account
should form a separate item, and not be
blended with the price paid for the salt for
the manufacture.

and as it varies greatly in different
Talugs and is remitted in all, the
actual cost of Government of a
Maund of Salt will differ consi-
derably in the several Talugs, though
the rates paid as Cooderwarem or
more properly speaking, the price of
the Salt, is the same.

The Collector states that it
does not appear whether however that
the Amount remitted on the Average
of the various salt pans need influence
the rates paid for the Salt manu-
factured, because when the remissions
are heavy the assessment of the
Estates to which the pans belong, is
heavy also, and the land revenue
in some instances could not
perhaps be paid in full, but for
the gains the proprietor derives from
his pans.

With the permission of the
Board but one rate has been paid
this year and that the highest viz.
Rs 12. 11. 6 per Garce and the
arrangement has proved a very
good

good one, as the pan holders have worked hard, and with a favorable season have been able to furnish a large supply of salt. To avoid fractions of cents the Collector proposes to give in future 13/4 Annas per Indian Maund or Rs. 13. 2. " per Garce of 1424 Mercals of 180 Indian Maunds.

No salt is manufactured in South Canara and the whole supply is imported from Bombay Goa or the Eastern Coast where there is not a sufficient surplus in North Canara.

From Geo. J. Fraser Collector of South Canara
D/26th July 1860

In this District also no salt is manufactured. All salt consumed is procured from Bombay at certain advertized rates which vary according to circumstances the amount of Tonnage having a great influence in regulating the price

From Mr D Grant Collector of Malabar
D/23d May 1860

Kelly
Member

431-71
446-71
27-6-93

Enclosure in a letter from
C. Pelly Esqr. Member of the
Board of Revenue to J. D.
Bourdillon Esqr. Secretary
to Government Revenue Dept.
Fort St. George dated 18th
January 1861. No. 689.

339/67

R 1777/61

No. 1.

Abstract of reports from the Collectors of Salt Districts to Mr Pelly's Circular dated 18th May 1860 on the subject of the rates of Consumption.

Mr Bourdillon's proposed arrangement of the prices to be paid to the Salt manufacturers seems to me much more practical than Mr Pelly's, and I consider that it may at once be carried out in Ganjam, Vizagapatam the Godavery & Kistna Districts and Nellore - The duties of the Manufacturers in these Districts might at the same time be limited as laid down by Mr Pelly in P 5 of his report - In Nellore especially it would be a gain or relief to the manufacturers.

In North Canara also Mr B's proposed rate of remuneration might be at once introduced.

Thus far reform or improvement of system can be carried out without touching on existing rights - but in the remaining * Districts, the proposed new rates would make great changes, - In Madras for instance the remuneration would be raised in some cases from Rs 6-15, & in others lowered from Rs 26-2½ -- to Rs 10-10 -- per Garce.

This is too A serious an interference with private property to be made suddenly & without full enquiry, for the sake of mere supposed Administrative improvement.

It must be remembered that 14 Reg 1 of 1805

* Madras
Chingleput
S. Arcot
Tanjore
Madura
Tinnivelly. -

guaranteed existing rates & this point is alluded to in p 97 of the Revenue Board's former "Memorandum on Salt" - (See No 73 of Printed Selections from the Records of Govt Pages 25 & 26)

I think therefore that the new arrangements proposed by Mr Bourdillon for enumerating the manufacturers in these Districts & limiting their operations, should be referred to the Collectors & the Bd of Revenue for their opinions before any step is taken & the total amount payable to the manufacturers under the proposed rates will rather exceed the old and of therefore compensation is given to those who suffer by the Loss of hereditary caste privileges, the appeal of the manufacturers to the change may be gained, & then a useful simplification of system could be carried out -

22 May.

R. D.

34

No. 556

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 11th March 1801

Read the following letter
from Lt. Pelly Esqre -

Submits a plan for regulating the price to be paid to the Salt Manufacturers. (Here enter 18th Jany 1801 No. 689)

This letter is No.

Pelly's Report on the subject of the prices to be paid for salt to the manufacturers - Mr. Pelly's plan is to fix the prices at so much for an Indian measure - This would make it expedient, this not absolutely necessary, to introduce weighing in place of measuring

in all Salt transactions.

2/ The Govt. resolve therefore to pass orders on this point at once, reserving their orders on Mr. Pelly's proposals generally, till they can give their more mature consideration.—

2.— Weighing is admitted to be ~~a matter~~ more fair than measuring; because the weight of Salt does not vary as its bulk ~~of it does~~, with time, with handling, & with the trick of the measurer. It is admitted

will also greatly simplify the accounts, because at present the accounts kept in the Deptt., which are in Gauges, have to be converted into Indian Maunds for the Govt.—

3.— Above five years ago the Govt. resolved on the change, and it was only deferred until the Salt works could be provided with weighing apparatus. The intervening time has been lost in waiting first for machine

× Jan. 16/56. P. 54.—

machines from England, & afterwards for some sent to Bombay. These latter have at last been received and now it appears that, after all, the common beam scales will be the most convenient means of weighing, See para 112 of Mr. Clarke's Report of Oct. 24th 1860 on the Salt Deptt. in Nellore. It appears that these beam scales can be procured within

without difficulty; and the Govt. resolve to call on the Bd. of Rev. to take the necessary steps to supply them to all the Districts, with the necessary weights, in view to the change from measuring to weighing being made at the commencement of the approaching July, viz. on the 1st July.—

4.— It may be added however, that if the change in the denomination of the rate of price advocated by Mr. Selby be made, the change from measuring

measuring to weighing
may be made at anytime -
It will not be need -
-sary therefore to post -
-pone it for a year, if
it cannot be made in
every District on the
day above mentioned -
Wherever the requisite
arrangements can be
made in time, it may
take place then, and
in other places as soon
as practicable there -
-after. ——

13 Copies
Board of Var-Cipl.
C. Kelly Co-Vr-V

Copy ena Letter to Collector
27th May 1861 N-68

23-7-1861 Rs. 74-75

" 10-5-60

" 62-63

" 29-2-60

" 7-8

27-11-90

27-6-93 12-2-56

Price to be paid to Salt manufacturers.

Revenue 1861 Departt.
Pro: of Govt for March.

No 556

Pro: of the Madras Govt
11th March/61.

Pro: of the Board of Revue
11 July/62 C No. 2050 ans

Pro Bd of Rev dy 28th July 62
& No 2154 in Pro.

Board of Revenue called on to
steps to supply common
scales to all the Districts
ghts, in view to the change
measuring salt to weighing
made on the 1st July 1864.

Lieut ordered in Council

Sd

No 179 & 180.

M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22