M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1292 Press
~~Mis.~~

169-170

Dated 12 - 6 - 1862.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 169. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 7th June 1862, No. 3,652:—

Read the following letter from R. S. ELLIS, Esq., C. B., Officiating Superintendent of Stamps, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 27th May 1862, No. 1,215 of Fasli 1271.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Board's order, dated 21st May 1862, No. 3,289, giving cover to the Proceedings of Government and Order No. 1,109, dated 20th May, on the subject of the advisability of having water-marked paper impressed in England with a single Bi-color value Stamp. In my letter to the Board, No. 1,067, dated 7th April last, I had the honor to point out that the supply of Bi-color stamp paper from England would prove more expensive than the manufacture of stamps in this country, and that it would necessitate having a very large stock of Stamps in store in order to guard against the serious risk of falling short of stamps in consequence of accidents or delays in the supply from England. On the other hand the advantages of securing a superior description of Stamps, and the almost entire prevention of forgery in this country were noticed.

2. In support of the assertion that the manufacture of stamps in this country is much more economical than in England, I have the honor to submit a Tabular Statement showing the relative cost of the manufacture in England and in Madras, of the quantity of Stamps yearly required in the Madras Presidency. From this Statement it will be perceived that the saving effected by manufacturing the stamps in India is £791 18*s.* 2¾*d.* per annum. This is exclusive of the original cost of plates in England, and of freight and other charges. To this increase of cost must be added Rupees 528 per annum, being the pay of extra Establishment detailed in the margin, which will be required for counting and custody of the greatly increased stock of stamps which must be kept up if the stamps are obtained from England. This will raise the charge on account of these stamps from Rupees 5,199-6-0 as at present to Rupees 13,646-7-10 per annum.

Vide the Secretary of State's letter, No. 6, dated 14th April 1862.

	Rs.
2 Counting Clerks at 15 Rupees each....	30
2 Gollahs or workers to assist in packing and storing at 7 Rupees each	14
	44 per mensem or
	528 per annum.

3. In any case whether Bi-color stamps are sent from England, or whether the manufacture is carried on here the small Establishment required for stamping private documents must be retained. The cost of this Establishment was estimated at 64 Rupees per mensem in the reports to the Board noted marginally, but this estimate was framed when the value stamp on these documents was impressed at the Mint, and a counter-stamp only was affixed at this Office. Under the recent instructions received, the counter-stamp is no longer necessary for private documents, but only the value stamp. If this stamp is to be impressed in the Superintendent's Office, and not at the Mint as at present, a more expensive Establishment will be necessary from the numerous dies required, the frequent shifting of the dies and greater number of presses to be employed. The cost therefore of the Stamping Department required for private documents will, if the present system is changed, be not less than 120 Rupees per mensem.

18th October 1861, No. 435.
7th April 1862, No. 1,067.

Vide paragraph 13 of my Report, dated 10th May 1862, No. 1,180.

Comparative cost of Stamping in England and in Madras.

English rate as per Despatch of Secretary of State, dated 14th April 1862, (No. 6) 6*s.* 3*d.* per ream, each sheet being impressed with two stamps.	Madras rate 2*s.* 5¾*d.* per ream, each sheet being impressed with two stamps.
Required annually for judicial and general use 40,30,000 rolls equal to 20,15,000 sheets Foolscap, each sheet bearing two stamps.	Required annually for judicial and general use 40,30,000 rolls equal to 20,15,000 sheets Foolscap, each sheet bearing two stamps.
£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
1,311 16 11¾	519 8 9
or Rupees...13,118 7 10	or Rupees...5,199 6 0

Saving by manufacture in Madras.

£. *s.* *d.*

791 18 2¾ or Rupees 7,919 1 10

NOTE.—This calculation has been made supposing the rolls stampt to be of uniform size, namely, Foolscap, which is that which experience has shown to be most convenient. This Statement does not include Stamps for Hoondies and Bills of Exchange and Lading, of which about 3,00,000 are required annually in this Presidency. The data for stamping these in England each water-marked sheet bearing eight stamps are not given in the Secretary of State's letter. But the relative cost of impressing the stamps required for judicial and general use, as shown above, will sufficiently determine the advantage of the present system as regards economy of manufacture.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Officiating Superintendent of Stamps.

1. Ordered to be submitted for the information of Government, with reference to their Proceedings quoted by the Superintendent.

2. In view of the greater economy and convenience of present arrangements for manufacturing Stamped paper, and of the necessity in any case of retaining a Stamping Establishment for private papers, the Board are of opinion that it is not at present desirable that the Stamps should be manufactured in England.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

No. 170. ORDER THEREON, 12th June 1862, No. 1,292.

The Government will await the Board's report on the proposal to have the stamps affixed in Calcutta, remitted for their opinion in G. O., dated 10th instant, No. 1,279.

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

No. 3,652.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 7th June 1862.

Read the following letter from R. S. ELLIS, Esq., C. B., Officiating Superintendent of Stamps, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 27th May 1862, No. 1,215 of Fasli 1271 :—

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Board's order, dated 21st May 1862, No. 3,289, giving cover to the Proceedings of Government and Order No. 1,109, dated 20th May, on the subject of the advisability of having water-marked paper impressed in England with a single Bi-color value Stamp. In my letter to the Board, No. 1,067, dated 7th April last, I had the honor to point out that the supply of Bi-color stamp paper from England would prove more expensive than the manufacture of stamps in this country, and that it would necessitate having a very large stock of Stamps in store in order to guard against the serious risk of falling short of stamps in consequence of accidents or delays in the supply from England. On the other hand the advantages of securing a superior description of Stamps, and the almost entire prevention of forgery in this country were noticed.

2. In support of the assertion that the manufacture of stamps in this country is much more economical than in England, I have the honor to submit a Tabular Statement showing the relative cost of the manufacture in England and in Madras, of the quantity of Stamps yearly required in the Madras Presidency. From this Statement it will be perceived that the saving effected by manufacturing the stamps in India is £791 18*s.* 2¾*d.* per annum. This is exclusive of the original cost of plates in England, and of freight and other charges. To this increase of cost must be added Rupees 528-0 per annum being the pay of extra Establishment detailed in the margin, which will be required for counting and custody of the greatly increased stock of stamps which must be kept up if the stamps are obtained from England. This will raise the charge on account of these stamps from Rupees 5,199-6-0 as at present to Rupees 13,646-7-10 per annum.

Vide the Secretary of State's letter, No. 6, dated 14th April 1862.

	RS.
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2 Gollahs or workers to assist in packing and storing at 7 Rupees each....	14
	44 per mensem or
	528 per annum.

3. In any case whether Bi-color stamps are sent from England, or whether the manufacture is carried on here the small Establishment required for stamping private documents must be retained. The cost of this Establishment was estimated at 64 Rupees per mensem in the reports to the Board noted marginally, but this Estimate was framed when the value stamp on these documents was impressed at the Mint, and a counter-stamp only was affixed at this Office. Under the recent instructions received, the counter-stamp is no longer necessary for private documents, but only the value stamp. If this stamp is to be impressed in the Superintendent's Office, and not at the Mint as at present, a more expensive Establishment will be necessary from the numerous dies required, the frequent shifting of the dies and greater number of presses to be employed. The cost therefore of the Stamping Department required for private documents will, if the present system is changed, be not less than 120 Rupees per mensem.

16th October 1861, No. 435. 7th April 1862, No. 1,067.

Vide paragraph 13 of my Report, dated 16th May 1862, No. 1,189.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Comparative cost of Stamping in England and in Madras.

English rate as per despatch of Secretary of State, dated 14th April 1862 (No. 6 6*s.* 3*d.* per ream, each sheet being impressed with two stamps.	Madras rate 2*s.* 5¾*d.* per ream, each sheet being impressed with two stamps.
Required annually for judicial and general use 40,30,000 rolls equal to 20,15,000 sheets Foolscap, each sheet bearing two stamps.	Required annually for judicial and general use 40,30,000 rolls equal to 20,15,000 sheets Foolscap, each sheet bearing two stamps.
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(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Officiating Superintendent of Stamps.

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1. Ordered to be submitted for the information of Government, with reference to their Proceedings quoted by the Superintendent.

2. In view of the greater economy and convenience of present arrangements for manufacturing Stamped paper, and of the necessity in any case of retaining a Stamping Establishment for private papers, the Board are of opinion that it is not at present desirable that the Stamps should be manufactured in England.

(True Copies and Extract,)

Secretary.

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

Copy to R. S. Ellis, Esq., C. B., Officiating Superintendent of Stamps.

Exd. J. Wright.

Dated 7th June 1862.
Despatched [illegible]
Received, 10th.

No. 3,652.

Submitting for information letter from the Officiating Superintendent of Stamps relative to the supply of Bi-Color Stamp paper from England, and stating that the Board are of opinion that it is not at present desirable that the Stamps should be manufactured in England

1862. Department
No. 1038
PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1293 Press ~~Mis.~~

171-172

Dated 12 - 6 - 1862.

Not to be folded or roughly handled