M.R.O. 14—13,000—27-9-24.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 2308 Press ~~Mis.~~

375. 376

Dated 29-10-1925

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 375. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th October 1862, No. 6,791:—

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 30th June 1862, No. 4,222.

Read also the following letter from G. L. MORRIS, Esq., Acting Collector of Tanjore, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 16th August 1862, No. 315.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Board's Proceedings dated 30th June 1862, No. 4,222, calling for a complete report with regard to the Salt Pans to be abolished and Depôts opened in this District.

2. In order to make the subject clear and intelligible, I propose describing each division separately.

3. In Tanjore there are at present five Salt divisions: they are Neidavasal, Negapatam, Adrampatam, Sendalai and Arasanageri.

4. NEIDAVASAL.—The most northerly division is Neidavasal. It is situated ten miles to the north of the town of Tranquebar, and is accessible by only one road, which branches off from that leading from Cuddalore to Negapatam at a place called Nadarajapilai Choultry, and after running east for about five miles to Kaveripatam, turns north and leads to the division and the stations beyond.

5. The division of Neidavasal consists of seven manufacturing stations. Six of these are situated to the east of the division, some being north, and some south. None of the six are, however, very distant from it. The seventh called Sandrapadi is ten miles south, and is on the northern borders of the French territory of Karrikal, being only kept up for the purpose of supplying the French with Salt. I shall therefore not refer to this last one any further now, but recur to it again when speaking of Kovilpat, which is the other Depôt for the French, and is on the southern borders of the Karrikal territory.

6. The names of the six manufacturing stations round about Neidavasal are Kilaikarai, Tannampatam, Kadikadu, Vadapathi, Tenpathi and Kilaiyur. They are all situated to the east of Neidavasal, some being north and others south, and are connected with it by small bye-roads. As there is only one high road to Neidavasal, and that runs from south to north, it follows that the bye-roads leading to all the more southerly stations must be passed in order to reach the more northerly.

7. I. Kilaikarai is the most northerly Salt manufacturing station in the Neidavasal division. It consists of 300 Pans and one Vadi, and extends over an extent of thirteen Acres. It is distant five miles from the Division office and intercepted therefrom by a river, a canal, and two channels which are full of water for six months in every year. It is capable of manufacturing 16,062 Maunds of Salt a year, but the average out-turn has been only 6,146 Maunds. The Salt is of a very inferior quality. The only large village near this station is Tirumalavasal, which contains 3,790 inhabitants, and is two miles distant to the north. Purchasers from Tirumalavasal come to Kilaikarai by the canal which runs along-side of all the Pans in the Neidavasal division, and is equally accessible to all of them.

II. Tannampatam is the next station to Kilaikarai, from which it is distant one mile. It consists of 272 Pans, extending over ten Acres and one Vadi, and is capable of manufacturing 21,501 Maunds a year. The annual average out-turn is 14,200 Maunds. It is separated from the Division office by three channels. The Salt produced is of a slightly superior description to that of Kilaikarai. The only persons living near this station are a few fishermen.

III. The station of Kadikadu comes next. It consists of 262 Pans and one Vadi, extending over an area of about nine Acres, and is one mile south of Tannampatam and three north of the Division office. It is capable of producing 26,610 Maunds of Salt annually: but the average out-turn is 10,457 Maunds. The quality of the Salt is similar to that of Kilaikarai. There are

a few hamlets inhabited by Purakudis, or cultivators near Kadikadu, but they are very small and insignificant.

IV. The fourth manufacturing station is Vadapathi, which consists of 448 Pans and two Vadis, and is situated one mile north-east of the Division office. It is capable of manufacturing 29,268 Maunds of Salt, and the average out-turn is equal to the dittum. The Salt produced is of a superior description.

V. Tenpathi is the fifth station. It consists of 260 Pans and one Vadi, and is capable of manufacturing every year 23,512 Maunds. The average out-turn is 20,785, and the Salt produced equals that of Vadapathi in quality. It is situated one mile to the south-east of the Division station, and is one mile distant from Vadapathi.

VI. The sixth station is Kilaiyur, which is two miles south of the Division. It consists of 192 Pans and one Vadi, and is capable of manufacturing 8,835 Maunds a year. The average out-turn is 4,840 Maunds but the Salt is of a very inferior quality. The village of the same name is about a mile distant, and contains 1,042 inhabitants. It is inhabited chiefly by Bramins, who are Mirasidárs and the owners of the Pans in this Alam.

8. Between Vadapathi and Tenpathi, which are distant one mile, there is a large tract of ground well suited for the manufacture of Salt; it is not intersected with irrigation channels, nor is there any Nunjah cultivation near, so that it might easily be converted into Salt beds, and thus Vadapathi and Tenpathi be connected together.

9. All the persons who come to the Neidavasal division to buy Salt, come from Nannilam, Mayaveram and Shialli in the Tanjore District, or Chelambarum in South Arcot: they come by the road described in paragraph 4, and must pass the more southern Pans to get to the northern.

10. The average quantity of Salt required and manufactured every year in Neidavasal is 90,444 Maunds. This quantity could be produced if the Vadapathi, Tenpathi, and Kilaiyur Pans be retained, the waste piece between Vadapathi and Tenpathi be turned into Salt beds, and the Kilaikarai, Tannampatam and Kadikadu stations be abolished. The only persons who would be, in the slightest degree, inconvenienced, would be the inhabitants of Tirumalavasal, who would have a little further to travel, whilst to all others the proposed plan would be a great convenience, for at present traders are forced to go to the northerly Pans against their will, the Salt produced at Vadapathi and Tenpathi being not only superior to that of Kilaikarai, &c., but the places themselves being much more accessible.

11. I therefore propose that the stations of Kilaikarai, Tannampatam and Kadikadu be abolished, that Vadapathi, Tenpathi, and Kilaiyur be retained, and that the piece of ground between Vadapathi and Tenpathi be converted into Salt beds, thus connecting these two stations together and making one large station of them.

12. The Salt Deputy Collector is in favor of moving the Division office to Tranquebar, and also of opening Pans there on the site used by the Danish Government. I do not think that there is any need at present to do either. The Division office is now near the manufacturing stations, and the Railway is so largely increasing the sales at Negapatam, that it is not unlikely that the northern sales may fall off eventually, and I am therefore averse to opening any new Depôt at a spot which is twenty miles from the Railway Terminus.

13. Sandrapadi is the last station on the Neidavasal division. It is situated 12 miles south of the Division Office, and is on the northern borders of the French territory of Karrikal. It is capable of manufacturing 17,682 Maunds per annum. The average out-turn is 12,425 Maunds. Kovilpat is the most northerly station in the Negapatam division, from which office it is distant five miles. It is situated on the southern borders of the Karrikal territory. It consists of 1,444 Pans and one Vadi, and is capable of manufacturing 7,367 Maunds. The average out-turn is, however, only 2,666 Maunds. The two stations of Sandrapadi and Kovilpat have the high road from Tranquebar to Negapatam, *viâ* Karrikal running past them, and they are exclusively used

for supplying the French in Karrikal with Salt. It has, I believe, been proposed to abolish the Kovilpat station, and to concentrate all the manufacture at Sandrapadi. With a view to ascertaining the wishes of the French on the subject, I have lately addressed the Administrator at Karrikal regarding it. Monsieur Textor de Ravasi is very much averse to the proposal, and has begged that it may not be carried out, urging, as reasons, that the French will be put to much inconvenience, and that many of them prefer the Kovilpat Salt to that of Sandrapadi. I do not consider the French Administrator's arguments very weighty, but I think that the Salt Deputy Collector being obliged to allow that it will require much care to produce at Sandrapadi all the Salt required by the French at Karrikal, bears very strongly on the point in question, and I am therefore decidedly averse to abolishing the Kovilpat station. It is true that the Government are put to the expense of keeping up two stations for the Karrikal people, when *perhaps* one might suffice, but I think this is preferable to the chance of the French supposing that we wish to treat them shabbily.

14. NEGAPATAM.—Negapatam is the next Salt division to Neidavasal. Kovilpat, its most northerly station, has been already described. The two remaining stations are Negapatam and Vedarniem. The opening of the great Southern of India Railway to Trichinopoly, added to the fact of Mr. DeMonte having succeeded in making a purer and whiter Salt than heretofore, has given a great impetus to the Negapatam sales of the past three months over those of last year as shown in the margin; and there is no doubt that these increased sales will continue as long as we can produce good white Salt. At the present rate of selling, our stock in hand in this division will be consumed before another twelve months are over, and I have, therefore, to request that the Board will allow me to re-open the old Pans at Puttur, Papakovil and Authanapet, which were closed in 1858-59, and where not only good white Salt can be made, but where the Mirasidárs are most willing to undertake the cultivation for the usual varam. When the proposed canal from Negapatam to Vedarniem is finished, there may not be such a demand for Negapatam Salt as at present, but as a long time will be sure to elapse before that desired end can be accomplished, I think that it is highly desirable, meanwhile, to make as much Salt as we can at Negapatam.

	1861. In. Mds.	S.	1862. In. Mds.	S.
May.....	7,663	20	9,121	20
June.....	7,330	20	13,927	1
July.....	8,220	0	15,064	20
Total..	23,214	0	38,113	1

15. Vedarniem is the most southerly station in the Negapatam division, and situated at a distance of twenty-nine miles from the Division office. It is not only much too far off from it to be, in any way, properly superintended by the Peshkar at Negapatam, but will become of so much importance itself when the proposed canal from Negapatam to Vedarniem is completed, that it should certainly be made a separate division. The whole subject of the Vedarniem Salt has been lately so fully described by both Mr. Cadell and Mr. Ballard that it would be superfluous in me to go over the same ground again, and I will, therefore, at once proceed to the next division, viz., Adrampatam.

16. ADRAMPATAM.—The division of Adrampatam consists of four manufacturing stations; they are Tambikanallavenkottai, Tamarankottai, Adrampatam and Magalankottai.

17. I. The first of these stations is Tambikanallavankottai, and it is situated four miles to the north of the Division office. It consists of 2,615 Pans and three Vadis, and extends over some sixty Acres of ground, being capable of manufacturing every year 1,08,370 Indian Maunds. The average out-turn is 83,000 Maunds. The Salt made here is of a very superior quality, and the station is so admirably adapted for its manufacture, that there would be no difficulty in turning out 1,50,000 Maunds per annum. The town of Muttupettai, which is distant about four miles to the north and contains about 1,423 inhabitants, is the nearest town.

II. Tamarankottai is the next station. It is one mile south of Tambikanallavankottai, and consequently three to the north of the division. It consists of 1,853 Pans and two Vadis, and covers thirty-six Acres of ground. It is capable of making 59,200 Maunds a year, but the average out-turn does not exceed 40,400, which is also about the quantity usually sold. The town

from Trichinopoly and parts of Madura pass. At present many are greatly inconvenienced from having to go so far south as Arasanageri. Moreover, much fraud is said by the Deputy Collector to be carried on now at Ayipatam, so that in order to put a stop to that also it would be advisable if the head quarters of the division were there.

23. The following then, according to my proposed arrangements, will be in future the Salt divisions and manufacturing stations in this District:—

Division Stations.	*Manufacturing Stations.*	
Neidavasal... ...	Vadapathi. Tenpathi. Kilaiyur. Sandrapadi.	} Amalgamated together.
Negapatam... ...	Kovilpat. Negapatam.	
Vedarniem.....	Vedarniem.	
Adrampatam ...	Tambakanallavankottai. Adrampatam.	
Arasanageri... ...	Sebiamahadevi. Kattumavadi. Ayipatam. Arasanageri.	} Amalgamated together.

24. In conclusion I beg to state that, if the Board arrive at the same opinion as I have, and sanction the abolishing of the stations which I have selected for that purpose, I beg that they will at the same time give me full liberty to increase the manufacture at the remaining stations according to the requirements of the District. It is not possible for me at present to say what those requirements may be, or what effect the Railway may eventually have in increasing or decreasing sales at particular places; it has already largely increased the sales at Negapatam, and it may do the same as regards Vedarniem and perhaps Adrampatam, as these ports are accessible to Negapatam by sea at certain seasons of the year; but, if I have full power to open new Pans as they may be required, there will be no fear that any demand (unless very sudden or unforeseen) will not be able to be easily met, and thus neither the Government nor the people inconvenienced.

1. Ordered that the papers recorded above be submitted to Government, with reference to paragraph 20 of their Proceedings dated 5th May last, No. 976.

2. The foregoing letter is in reply to the Board's Proceedings, dated 30th June last, No. 4,222, in which the Collector was called upon to report what arrangements should be made with reference to the abolition of any Pans in the Tanjore District, which, from faulty position or other causes, it might be considered unnecessary to retain.

Divisions.	Number of manufacturing stations.
Neidavasal.....	7
Negapatam.....	3
Adrampatam.....	4
Sendalai.....	5
Arasanageri.....	2
	21

* 1. Kilakarai.
2. Tannampatam.
3. Kadikadu.
4. Vadipathi.
5. Tenpathi.
6. Kilayur.
† 7. Sandrapadi.

3. Mr. Morris has given clearly, and in detail, his views on this matter. He has furnished in each case the information which Government, in paragraph 3 of their Proceedings dated 11th August 1861, No. 1,628, declared requisite to enable them to form an opinion on the question. The Board will briefly recapitulate his proposals, and then give their opinion on them.

4. There are at present five Salt divisions in Tanjore. Their names, beginning from the north, and the number of manufacturing stations in each, are given in the margin.

5. NEIDAVASAL, paragraphs 4 to 13.—Of the seven manufacturing stations attached to this division, *six** are massed to the north, and *one*† stands by itself on the borders of the French territory of Karrikal. The Acting Collector proposes to abolish Nos. 1, 2 and 3, retaining 4, 5 and 6, and increasing their capacity by devoting to the manufacture of Salt, some waste

ground between 4 and 5. The Salt made at 1, 2 and 3, is stated to be generally inferior. The only people likely to be at all inconvenienced by the proposed abolition are the inhabitants of one village, Tirumalavasal. Purchasers from other localities have to pass 4, 5 and 6, to reach 1, 2 and 3, and consequently would be no worse off than at present. Indeed, Mr. Morris is of opinion that these traders will much prefer the proposed arrangement, both on account of the superior nature of the Salt produced at the three southernmost Pans, as well as of their greater accessibility. The average quantity of Salt required annually at this division can be easily manufactured, if the Acting Collector's proposition is sanctioned.

6. The proposal to abolish the three stations abovenamed was formerly made by the Salt Deputy Collector in paragraph 68 of his Report,* on the Salt Administration of the District. The recommendation made by the same Officer to remove the Neidavasal Division office to Tranquebar and open Pans there, is again referred to in the present report; but Mr. Morris agrees with Mr. Cadell's views, as expressed on the former occasion, that this course is unadvisable.

* Forwarded with the Collector's letter of 6th September 1860, No. 288.

7. The seventh station of this division, viz., Sandrapadi, is, together with Kovilpat (the most northern station in the Negapatam division), kept up exclusively for the purpose of supplying Karrikal with Salt. For reasons given in paragraph 13 of his letter, Mr. Morris advocates the retention of both of these as places of manufacture. The Deputy Collector had, in the report already alluded to (paragraph 65), recommended the abolition of Kovilpat.

† 1. Kovilpat.
2. Negapatam.
3. Vedarniem.

8. NEGAPATAM, paragraphs 14 and 15.—Of the three† stations attached to this division, Kovilpat has already been noticed. By "Negapatam" the Acting Collector probably means "Akraputur," at which village the Salt sold at Negapatam is actually made (*vide* paragraph 60 of the Deputy Collector's Administration Report). In consequence of increased sales at Negapatam, Mr. Morris proposes "to re-open the old pans at *Puttur*, *Papakovil*, and *Anthanapet*, which were closed in 1858-59." The Board have not been able to trace‡ from their records any final decision regarding the closing of these Pans. They observe that Mr. Cadell in his letter of 11th November 1859, No. 240, alludes to manufacture carried on at *Puttur*, which was then under the charge of the establishment entertained for *Akraputtur*, and is probably adjacent thereto. *Papakovil* and *Anthanapet* appear from Board's Proceedings, 13th May 1858, No. 1,694, paragraph 2, to appertain to the same cluster of Pans close to Negapatam. When Mr. Cherry proposed§ to concentrate all the manufacture into three divisions, *Papakovil* and *Anthanapet* were among the villages where manufacture was to cease. The average annual sales at the three stations in question were given in a Statement forwarded by Mr. Cherry, as noted in the margin.‖ The further correspondence¶ does not show, however, that the abolition of any of them was sanctioned.

‡ *Note.*—Since these Proceedings were drafted, the Board have learnt from the Acting Collector (19th September 1862, No. 369) that all the correspondence regarding the closing of these Pans is contained in the papers marginally noted at the conclusion of this paragraph. The abolition then must have been the Collector's own act.

§ 30th September 1856, No. 154.

‖
Puttur	7,597
Papakoril	1,719
Anthanapet	3,003

¶
To Collector	17th Dec.	1857, No.	4,553.
From do.	28th Jan.	1858, „	20.
To do.	13th May	„ „	1,694.
From do.	22nd Oct.	„ „	230.
To do.	10th Nov.	„ „	4,175.

9. In consequence of the importance which Vedarniem will acquire when the proposed canal is open and other improvements carried out, the Acting Collector recommends that it be formed into a division by itself. It is too far (29 miles) from Negapatam for any proper supervision to be exercised by the head of the division.

10. ADRAMPATAM, paragraphs 16 to 18. In this Division there are four** stations. After describing the position of each, Mr. Morris proposes, for reasons given, to abolish 2 and 4; all the Salt that is required being easily procurable at 1 and 3.

** 1. Tambikanallavankottai.
2. Tamannkottai.
3. Adrampatam.
4. Magalankottai.

* 1. Shembai.
2. Korukan.
3. Sendalai.
4. Sembiamahadevi.
5. Kattumavadi.

11. SENDALAI, paragraphs 19 and 20.—Here there are five* stations, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 being near to one another but separated from 4 and 5, which lie to the south at some six miles distance. Referring to the position of the roads adjacent to this division, the wants of traders, and convenience of the people generally, the Acting Collector proposes in paragraph 20 of his letter to do away with 1, 2 and 3, amalgamating 4 and 5, and adding them to the Arasanagiri division, thus abolishing Sendalai division altogether.

† Paragraph 32 of his Administration Report.

12. The Deputy Collector's former proposal† was to abolish No. 1, increasing the manufacture if necessary at 2, 3, 4, and 5; and the Board in their Proceedings of 27th June 1861, No. 3,345 concurred with Mr. Cadell in the propriety of this suggestion.

‡ 1. Ayipatam.
2. Arasanagiri.

13. ARASANGIRI, paragraphs 21 and 22.—The two‡ stations of which this division at present is composed are distant from each other about 13 miles. No. 1 is the most northerly, and is stated to be about 17 miles from those stations in the Sendalai division, which the Acting Collector now thinks of transferring to Arasanagiri.

§ Paragraph 12 of his Administration Report.

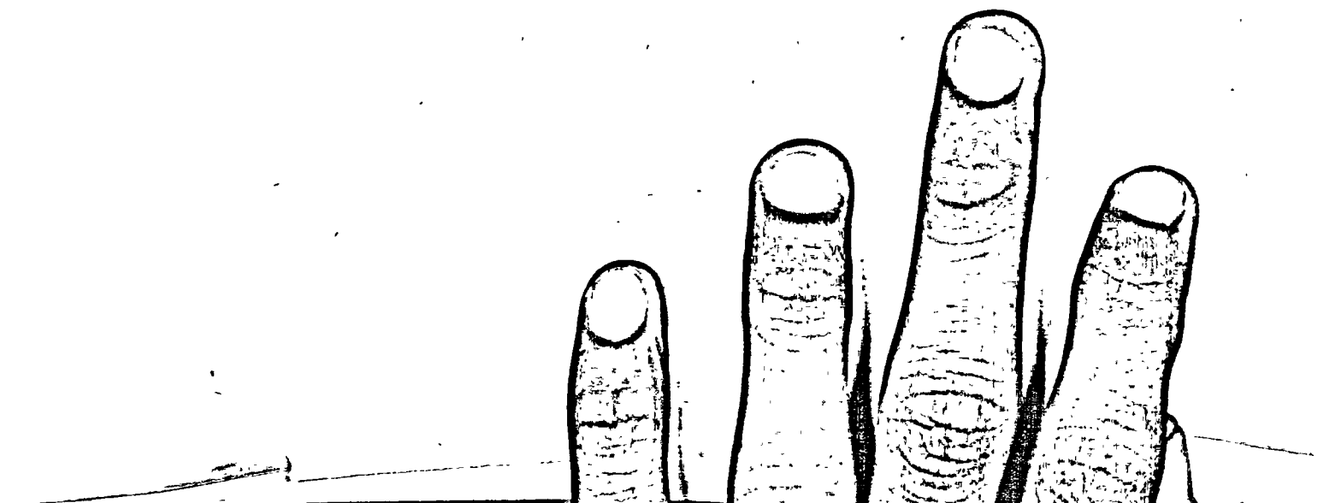
The Deputy Collector's proposal§ was to abolish Ayipatam (No. 1) and enlarge No. 2, and the Board gave this proposition a qualified approval (27th June 1861, No. 3,345).

|| Government Order, 14th August 1861, No. 1,628, paragraph 3.

The Government|| however were averse to this measure unless further information was afforded.

14. If the Arasanagiri division is composed as now recommended, Mr. Morris would move the Division Office to Ayipatam, thus placing it midway between the north and south stations.

15. The Board have given their careful consideration to the proposals summarized above, and they resolve to recommend their adoption to Government.



16. The following Statement shows the proposed changes compared with present arrangements:—

Present Arrangement.																Proposed Arrangement.					
No.	Division.	No.	Villages.	Number of Pans.	Extent.	Number of Platforms.	Capability of manufacture per annum.	Average outturn per annum.	Amount of sales per annum.	Description of Salt.	Distance from Division Office.	Distance from last station.	Population dependant on each place of manufacture.	No.	Division.	No.	Villages.	Remarks.
1	Neidavasal ...	1	Kilakarai	300	Acs. 13	1	In. Mds. 16,062	In. Mds. 6,146	In. Mds.	Inferior.	Miles. 5	Miles. ...	3,790	1	Neidavasal ...	1	Vadapathi	To be amalgamated and extended.
		2	Tannampatam	272	10	1	21,501	14,200	.....	do.	4	1	A few hamlets.			2	Tenpathi ...	
		3	Kadikadu ...	262	9	1	26,610	10,467	.....	do.	3	1				3	Kilaiyur.	
		4	Vadapathi ...	448	...	2	29,268	29,268	.....	Superior.	1	1	.....			4	Sandrapathi	Exclusively for the supply of Salt to Karrikal.
		5	Tenpathi	260	...	1	23,512	20,785	.....	do.	1	1	.....	1	Negapatam ...	1	Kovilpat ...	These four stations are in one cluster near Negapatam.
		6	Kilaiyur	192	...	1	8,835	4,810	.....	Very inferior.	2	1	1,012			2	Puttur	
		7	Sandrapadi ...	...	...	...	17,682	12,425	.....	.....	12	10	.....			3	Akraputtur.	
2	Negapatam ...	1	Kovilpat	1,444	...	1	7,367	2,666	.....	.....	5	1	....			4	Papakovil..	
		3	Negapatam ...	not mentioned.			.....	....	.....	.....	...	...	....			5	Anthanapet.	
		2	Vedarniem ...	...	...	...	.....	....	.....	.....	29	...	....					
3	Adrampatam.	1	Tambikanallavankottai...	2,645	60	3	1,08,370	83,000	.....	Very superior.	4	3	1,423	3	Vedarniem ...	1	Vedarniem ...	
		2	Tamarankottai	1,853	36	2	59,200	40,000	40,000	.....	3	1	1,295					
		3	Adrampatam...	2,027	40	3	96,867	65,000	65,000	.....	1	2	2,325	4	Adrampatam..	1	Tambikanallavankottai...	1,50,000 Maunds may be manufactured here per annum.
		4	Magalankottai	843	24	1	55,885	42,967	42,967	White and fine.	2	...	None.			2	Adrampatam..	
4	Sendalai	1	Shembai	273	5	1	10,476	6,943	46,000	.....	3	1	10 No villages near these.	5	Arasanagiri ...	1	Sembiamahadevi.	Amalgamated.
		2	Korukan	828	18	1	31,000	20,400		.....	1	...	1 850			2	Kattumavadi..	Division Office.
		3	Sendalai	1,859	18	1	45,324	24,300		.....	...	5				3	Ayipatam ...	
		4	Sembiamahadevi	661	8	1	15,277	5,500	.....	.....	5	...	5			4	Arasanagiri...	
		5	Kattumavadi.	1,843	30	2	71,300	23,390	.....	Very superior.	6	1	1					
5	Arasanagiri...	1	Ayipatam ...	761	9	2	20,692	10,885	.....	.....	10	5	9	5	Divisions.	16	Villages.	
		2	Arasanagiri...	1,423	...	3	56,320	51,500	.....	.....	3	...	13					
5	Divisions.	21	Villages															

* The average amount sold in the whole of the Adrampatam Division has been hitherto 2,44,592 Indian Maunds per annum.

17. The Board apprehend that these arrangements will, after all, be but temporary. Abolition of outlying Pans, and concentration of sale Depôts, would seem to be the natural consequence of the alteration in modes of transit. The limit of the changes which the Railroad will produce in the marts and emporiums of trade has not yet been reached. With a Depôt at Tanjore it will probably be found that the northern stations, as far as the general trade of the country is concerned, may be given up; and that those south of Vedarniem will also be largely affected. One large store with local facilities for supplying both the north and south of the District, as well as the French at Karikal, will be all that will be needed. Negapatam will supply the interior at large Depôts formed along the line of rail.

18. In the last paragraph of his letter, Mr. Morris asks for full power to open new Pans as they may be required. The Board are of opinion that if he acts up to the authority vested in him of maintaining a supply of Salt at each station sufficient for two years' consumption, no such difficulties as those hinted at will arise.

19. In recommending the abolition of places of manufacture, the Acting Collector has said nothing about compensation being required.

30th September 1856, No. 154, paragraph 11.

20. When Mr. Cherry reported in 1856 on the proposed concentration of manufacture, the question which he considered of the greatest difficulty was that of compensating the Mirasidárs whose Pans were to be abolished. Mirasidárs, he observed, are declared by Section 4, Regulation I of 1805 to be entitled to compensation on manufacture at the usual places being suspended. The Board in reviewing his letter spoke of the additional expense in the shape of compensation to Merasi proprietors if the plan of doing away with whole divisions was carried into effect. They asked Mr. Phillips' opinion on the rights of Mirasidárs, and called for an estimate of the compensation likely to be claimed. Mr. Phillips in reply* expressed his conviction that if the Neidavasal and Arasanagiri Divisions were abolished, the compensation to be given, calculated at the average selling price of a Pan, would amount to Rupees 66,000, and this was one of his principal reasons for deprecating any alteration in existing stations. The Board then, in making† certain suggestions regarding what Pans they considered should be retained, and what abandoned, again alluded to the compensation question, remarking that where, from falling off of sales and diversion of trade, manufacture had ceased in the ordinary course of events, compensation would not be claimable; nothing came of this discussion because the question of abolition of Pans was shortly afterwards dropped. The Board resolve to request the Acting Collector's opinion on the subject. They are disposed to think that if compensation is allowable at all, it can only be in those cases where the land occupied by the Pans being *the property of the manufacturer*, he is unable to turn it to any other equally profitable purpose, if to any useful purpose whatever, except the manufacture of Salt.

17th December 1857, No. 4,553, paragraph 11.

* 28th January 1858, No. 20, paragraph 5.

† 13th May 1858, No 1,094.

Board's Proceedings, 10th November 1858, No. 4,175.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

No. 376. ORDER THEREON, 29th October 1862, No. 2,308.

1. The Government resolve to defer the consideration of the proposed measures for concentrating the manufacture of Salt in Tanjore, until the Collector shall submit his report on the question of compensation to the manufacturers. The amount of compensation considered equitable should be distinctly stated in every case where it is allowable at all. The Government are disposed to agree with the Board that, as a general rule, it should only be granted where the abolished pans are the property of the manufacturer and cannot be turned to any other profitable purpose, but much must depend upon circumstances and local usage.

2. The Board will be so good as to report in detail what saving of establishment will be effected under the proposed arrangement.

(Signed) P. P. HUTCHINS,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

No. 4,222.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 30th June 1862.

In their Proceedings, dated 27th June 1861, No. 3,345, the Board reviewed the reports of the Collector and his Deputy on the Salt administration, and made certain suggestions in regard to the Pans to be abolished, and Depôts to be opened, and requested the views of the Collector on the several points. No report has since been received from the Collector, and as the Government have now called upon the Board to dispose of the matter at an early period before the Establishments for the Salt Department are fixed, they request the Collector to report the arrangement of the Pans he would now propose. There are in Tanjore many small places of manufacture and sale quite inaccessible to the great bulk of the surrounding population, cut off by rivers, and only approached by passing other Salt Depôts, at which it is stated the sales are closed, in order to force parties to proceed to the less conveniently situated stores. The Board are of opinion that all such places as are not easily accessible, or which are not required to meet local consumption, and especially all such at which salt can only be sold by resorting to the improper and forced process referred to above should be immediately closed, and that only such places should be retained as are necessary to meet the public demand and convenience. Salt Depôts should be located near the roads which are connected with or are the great feeders of the country. With reference to paragraph 3 of the Order of Government, dated 14th August 1861, No. 1,628, the Collector will mention the quantity of salt manufactured and sold at the Pans proposed to be closed, the distance of these from each other, and the population dependent upon each. The Board hope that a complete report will be submitted on this subject within as short time as possible.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To G. L. Morris, Esq., Acting Collector of Tanjore.

Exd. J. Wright.

Requesting a report on the Salt Pans to be abolished and the Depôts to be opened with certain other information.

Dated 30*th June* 1862.
Despatched
Received

No. 4,222.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No.

1862 Department.

17. The Board apprehend that these arrangements will, after all, be but temporary. Abolition of outlying Pans, and concentration of sale Depôts, would seem to be the natural consequence of the alteration in modes of transit. The limit of the changes which the Railroad will produce in the marts and emporiums of trade has not yet been reached. With a Depôt at Tanjore it will probably be found that the northern stations, as far as the general trade of the country is concerned, may be given up; and that those south of Vedarniem will also be largely affected. One large store with local facilities for supplying both the north and south of the District, as well as the French at Karikal, will be all that will be needed. Negapatam will supply the interior at large Depôts formed along the line of rail.

18. In the last paragraph of his letter, Mr. Morris asks for full power to open new Pans as they may be required. The Board are of opinion that if he acts up to the authority vested in him of maintaining a supply of Salt at each station sufficient for two years' consumption, no such difficulties as those hinted at will arise.

19. In recommending the abolition of places of manufacture, the Acting Collector has said nothing about compensation being required.

20. When Mr. Cherry reported in 1856 on the proposed concentration of manufacture, the question which he considered of the greatest difficulty was that of compensating the Mirasidars whose Pans were to be abolished. Mirasidars, he observed, are declared by Section 4, Regulation I of 1805 to be entitled to compensation on manufacture at the usual places being suspended. The Board in reviewing his letter spoke of the additional expense in the shape of compensation to Merasi proprietors if the plan of doing away with whole divisions was carried into effect. They asked Mr. Phillips' opinion on the rights of Mirasidars, and called for an estimate of the compensation likely to be claimed. Mr. Phillips in reply* expressed his conviction that if the Neidavasal and Arasanagiri Divisions were abolished, the compensation to be given, calculated at the average selling price of a Pan, would amount to Rupees 66,000, and this was one of his principal reasons for deprecating any alteration in existing stations. The Board then, in making* certain suggestions regarding what Pans they considered should be retained, and what abandoned, again alluded to the compensation question, remarking that where, from falling off of sales and diversion of trade, manufacture had ceased in the ordinary course of events, compensation would not be claimable; nothing came of this discussion because the question of abolition of Pans was shortly afterwards dropped. The Board resolve to request the Acting Collector's opinion on the subject. They are disposed to think that if compensation is allowable at all, it can only be in those cases where the land occupied by the Pans being *the property of the manufacturer*, he is unable to turn it to any other equally profitable purpose, if to any useful purpose whatever, except the manufacture of Salt.

30th September 1856, No. 154, para. 11.

17th December 1857, No. 4,553, para. 11.

• 28th January 1858, No. 20, para. 5.

* 13th May 1858, No. 1,694.

Board's Proceedings, 10th November 1858, No. 4,175.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Acting Sub-Secretary.

To Honorable T. Pycroft, Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy to G. L. Morris, Esq., Acting Collector of Tanjore.

Exd. J. Wright.

Pro. 7th Aug. 61 Nos. 198-199
Sel. 62 " 91 & 94.

Rev= 1862. Department.
Rep. of Govt for Retn

No. 2861.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 10th *October* 1862.
Despatched 14 Oct.
Received. 11th.
Encl.
From Bd of Rev. 13th & 14th Jany 63
Nos 112 & 114

No. 6,791.

Submitting report from the Acting Collector of Tanjore, on the Salt Pans to be abolished and Depots to be opened in the District, and recommending the adoption of the Collector's proposals and requesting his opinion on certain point.

Nos 375 & 376.

22-15

27 Oct Pc. R 27th

No. 2308. 29 Oct.

Milk and Water

Pro. 14 Oct. No. 2861 & Encls to Mad. Govt. Desp. 30

Pro. 7305.

The Sentence to defer the consideration of the proposed measures for conducting the manufacture of salt in Tanjore until the Collector shall submit his report on the question of compensation to the manufacturers. The amount of compensation considered equitable should be distinctly stated in every case where it is allowable at all. The Govt are disposed to agree with the Board that a general rule should only be framed where the holdings and the property of the manufacturer cannot be turned to any other profitable purpose, but must depend upon circumstances & local usage.

The Board will be so good as to report what saving of establishment will be effected under the proposed arrangement to this Govt.