M.R.O. 14—12,000—27-9-21.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 2281 Press Mis.

284-235

Dated 14-12-1863

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 234. Read again letter from the Honorable C. PELLY, Member of the Board of Revenue, dated 5th May 1863, No. 1,526, and recorded in the Proceedings of Government, dated 11th June 1863, No. 1,023.

Read also the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd October 1863:—

Read again letter from the Head Assistant in charge of South Canara, dated 23rd June 1863, No. 100, recorded in Board's Proceedings, under date 6th August 1863, No. 4,900.

Read also letters from the Acting Collector of South Canara, dated 18th August 1863, Nos. 160 and 161.

(In Cons. 24th and 25th August 1863, Nos. 5,481 and 5,511.)

1. Resolved that the letters above recorded be submitted to Government, with reference to the Order of Government, dated 24th July 1863, No. 1,380.

2. These papers refer to the Coir Monopoly of the Ameendavy Islands, and it appears from Mr. Morris' report that in spite of the increased price of Rice, in which commodity three-fourths of the price of the Coir is paid to the Islanders, the Government has in every year since 1850, derived a considerable revenue from the sale of the Coir.

3. As the Coir received and paid for in one year is not necessarily sold and brought to credit in the same year, the result of the Monopoly can only be obtained by taking the transactions of a series of years, the course followed in the Statement enclosed in Mr. Morris' letter. It appears from this Statement that the average revenue of the last ten years has been in excess of Rupees 10,000 per annum.

4. Mr. Morris reports that while the number of trees on the Islands has considerably increased, the quantity of Coir brought for sale has only increased by 18 Candies a year. Inefficient superintendence is said to be the cause of this, though Mr. Morris considers that the illicit export of Coir is not carried on to any greater extent at the present time than when Mr. Robinson wrote his report on these Islands in 1846.

5. In the first letter recorded at the head of these Proceedings, Mr. Webster, the Head Assistant Collector, explains the causes which prevented the Islanders from reaching the Islands with their cargoes of Rice for the present year. Although strict orders were issued last year that the cargoes of Coir should be landed as heretofore in February or March, no effective measures were taken to ensure obedience to the order, so that no boats arrived until April, and some did not arrive till May. The Islanders being thus late in arriving, they were necessarily late in their departure, and being unable to set out on their return journey until after the bad weather had come on, they failed to make the Islands with their annual supply of Rice. Hence, as the Government are aware, a famine was averted only by the prompt despatch of a Steamer from Bombay with the necessary supplies.

6. Mr. Webster proposed, in order to prevent in future the recurrence of such disastrous delay on the part of the Islanders, to reduce the price paid for all Coir landed after the end of February. As the Board were doubtful whether the increased market price of this article would not render necessary a revision of the Monopoly price paid to the Islanders, they deferred disposing of Mr. Webster's proposal until that point was decided, and until it was made clear that the rates might be altered without any breach of faith.

7. Mr. Morris is of opinion that no increase in price is necessary, for an increased price has been, and is in fact now paid in consequence of the increased price of Rice. The average price paid for Coir from 1837, when enquiries were made into the matter, has been about Rupees 20-8-0 per Candy. Previous to that time the price paid seems to have varied at the will of the Hoozoor servants, and frequent complaints being made by the Islanders

the present prices were fixed. As Rice is now nearly 70 per cent. higher than the commutation price, and as three-fourths of the price of the Coir is paid in Rice, it is obvious that the actual price paid to the Islanders for their Coir is nearer Rupees 30 than Rupees 20 per Candy.

8. Under these circumstances the Board concur with Mr. Morris in considering that no increase of price is required, but to ensure the early shipment of the Coir from the Islands, they would propose to grant a bonus of Rupees 2-8-0 per Candy to all boats, the cargoes of which are landed before the end of February. The market price of Coir has certainly increased considerably more than 50 per cent. since the Monopoly price was last fixed in 1837, and it will be observed that the proposed bonus will raise that portion of the Monopoly price which is paid in Coir (one-fourth) by about this rate per cent.

9. The Board think it very desirable that a European Officer should as soon as possible make a visit to these Islands, and should report fully upon the progress made by the Islanders in their general circumstances or condition during the last fifteen years. From the Report before them, the Board much doubt whether their circumstances have much improved since the date of Mr. Robinson's Report. They are therefore of opinion that the present fiscal system should for the present be continued, if only from motives of humanity, for if the Islanders were left to their own resources for the disposal of their surplus produce, there apathetic and improvident habits would probably lead to very unfortunate results.

No. 235. ORDER THEREON, 14th December 1863, No. 2,251

1. The Government concur with the Board of Revenue that it is inexpedient to make any alteration in the Revenue system of the Laccadive Islands, until they have been visited and reported upon by one of the Collector's European Assistants. The Collector is requested to arrange for this being done as soon as practicable.

2. Judging from Mr. Robinson's Report on the Islands, the Government consider that a Sub-Moniger on 10½ Rupees per mensem should be stationed at Killan. The proposal to raise the Ameendavy Monigar's pay to Rupees 25 is approved. Eight Peons (or two to each of the principal* Islands) will be required, and their pay should be Rupees 6 per month.

* Ameendavy.
Kodnat.
Killan,
Chellat.

	RS.
1 Gumashta	15
1 Weigher	7
4 Peons at 6 Rupees each	24
Total ..	46
	12
	552

3. At Mangalore the Gumashta's pay should be raised to Rupees 15, but four Peons on 6 Rupees each are ample, as the Police guard the Coir.

4. The following Statement shows the present and future Establishments:—

ISLANDS.

	No.	Rate.			Total.			No.	Rate.			Total.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Chief Monigar	1	17	8	0	17	8	0	1	25	0	0	25	0	0
Sub do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	8	0	10	8	0
Peons	5	5	0	0	25	0	0	8	6	0	0	48	0	0
					42	8	0					83	0	0
MANGALORE.														
Gumashta	1	10	0	0	10	0	0	1	15	0	0	15	0	0
Weigher	1	7	0	0	7	0	0	1	7	0	0	7	0	0
Lance Naik	1	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peons	6	4	8	0	27	0	0	4	6	0	0	24	0	0
					50	0	0					46	0	0

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
14th December 1863.

5. The total cost of the revised Establishment will be Rupees 354 per mensem, or Rupees 37 more than that of the present Establishment.

6. The Ameendavy Monigar should be required to report his visits to the other Islands.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue.
„ Honorable C. Pelly.
„ Inspector General of Police.
„ Accountant General.
„ Civil Paymaster.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

No. 4,900.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 6th August 1863.

Read the following letters :—

From A. McC. WEBSTER, Esq., Head Assistant Collector in charge of South Canara, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, 23rd June 1863, No. 100.

1. In my letter No. 98 dated 18th instant, I promised to report on the causes which tended to delay the departure of the Laccadive Coondries until the bad weather which usually precedes the advent of the monsoon had set in, and have now the honor to submit that statement.

2. The Islanders have been in the habit of bringing the coir for the Government monopoly to Mangalore in the month of February, or at latest early in March. As soon as it was weighed, the price was paid in rice, and combustibles, and the Coondries left at once for the Islands with a certainty of being able to make them. If after they had landed the rice, the owners considered that they had time for a fresh trip to the coast on their own account, they made one. At any rate, the rice was safe in the Islands, and a sufficient supply of rice for the inhabitants during the monsoon was thereby secured.

3. Last year, however, but few (8) Coondries arrived before the 9th April, from which date until the 28th, 20 boats landed their cargoes at Mangalore. They were warned to come earlier this year, but as no effective measures were taken to ensure this order being obeyed, the islanders did not bring their coir until April, some not even until May.

4. The consequence was that though it was weighed as soon as possible and the price paid, the bad weather had set in before the boats could possibly clear out, and they were detained until the middle of May when those that attempted to gain the Islands were, as stated in my letter above alluded to, driven down the coast.

5. It appears to me that, unless strict orders are issued and enforced, the islanders will give no heed to whatever may be urged regarding the great risk they run in bringing their coir so late in the season.

6. I would, therefore, recommend that the full price should not be paid for coir that arrives after the end of February; that a deduction of a fifth should be made in the price of that brought between that date and the 15th March; one third after that date until the end of March; and that no more than half price should be paid for any coir that may be brought afterwards.

7. This measure may appear to the Board severe, and indeed it is so, but it is no more than what I consider to be imperatively necessary to prevent a recurrence of what will, unless checked, soon become a system with these islanders. Of course should the arrival of any particular Coondries be delayed through stress of weather, due consideration will be given to the circumstance before enforcing the penalty.

8. I believe that the promulgation of this order will have the desired effect, and that the islanders will not render themselves liable to the penalty by again bringing their coir at such a late period of the season.

9. As the sanction of the Board appears necessary before issuing the order I recommend, involving as it does the alteration in the accustomed price of the coir, I have the honor to request that the necessary sanction may be accorded me.

From G. L. MORRIS, Esq., Acting Collector of South Canara, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, 8th July 1863, No. 124.

1. With reference to the Board's Official Memorandum dated 29th ultimo, No. 453, I have the honor to state that in consequence of the destruction of the records in 1837, I am unable to quote the dates of the previous correspondence relating to the establishment of the present price of coir under the monopoly.

2. I beg, however, to refer the Board to the report on the Laccadive Islands made by Mr. W. Robinson under date the 22nd February 1848, and forwarded by the Collector with his letter dated 27th March of the same year, in paragraphs 76 and 77, in which will be found certain details connected with this subject.

The records of the Board's Office will be searched for any correspondence on the subject of the price fixed for the Coir under the monopoly, and meanwhile the Collector will be requested to prepare and forward a statement for 15 years showing the quantity of Coir received in each year; the price paid for it in rice and money; the cost of the rice to Government; the price realized by Government for the coir; and the net gain or revenue derived by Government under the monopoly. He will show in a separate column the charges incurred by Government on account of the Islands in each year explaining any special increase, and he will state whether, in his opinion, in view of the present state of the market both as regards coir and rice, any increase of the price paid for the Coir is equitable. If so it appears to the Board that the withholding of such increase as a penalty would be preferable to withdrawing any portion of the price now paid.

(True Copie and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary.

To G. L. Morris, Esq., Acting Collector of South Canara.

2nd. J. Wright

Rec^d 28 Oct^r 1863.

No. 4,900.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

1863. Department.

Dated 6th August 1863.

Calling for information on certain points respecting Coir.

Collector's Cutcherry
Mangalore
18th August 1863

From No. 166

G. L. Morris Esq.
Acting Collector of South Canara

To W. Hudleston Esq.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Chepauk.

Sir

In accordance with the Order of Government dated 24th July 1863 No. 1330, communicated with the Board's Proceedings dated 27th Idem No. 4653, I have the honor to report on the management of the Coir Monopoly on the Ameedivi Islands, its profits &c.

2 The islands of the Laccadive group which are attached to the district of South Canara are 8 in number as per margin, but of these the first four only produce Coir, the fifth being an uninhabited island, whilst the sixth, seventh and Eighth are of no use.

1 Ameendivi
2 Kodmat
3 Kittan
4 Chellat
5 Bitra
6 Bellyapanni
7 Cheryapanni
8 Permatta

3 The number and yearly salary of the Establishment Kept up on these islands to Superintend the Coir Monopoly is as follows

	Rs	A		Rs
1 Monegar @	17	8	per mensem or	210 per annum
5 Peons @	5	"	each	or 300

4 Karanies

4 Karanies @ 84 Moorahs of rice per annum, or at the current prices — Rs 225

Total-735

Previous to Fusly 1260 there was only one Karani on the receipt of 18 Moorahs of rice per annum but in that year the appointment of three more was sanctioned at the cost of 48 Moorahs of rice per year and the pay of the old Karani was raised to 36 Moorahs. The Establishment is distributed over the islands in the proportion of a Monegar, two peons and one Karani at Ammendivi and a peon and Karani at each of the islands of Kadamat, Kittan and Chettat.

4. The Monegar remains on the island of Ammendivi during the monsoon but as soon as it is over he is required to take a Peon along with him and to visit the other three islands, once a month at least, to see that the peon and Karani stationed there are doing their duty properly. No report of these visits however are furnished by him to the Collector, and I should think it doubtful that

that he goes quite as often as he ought.

5 In order to manufacture good Coir it is necessary that the Cocoanuts should not be cut till they are about 10 months old. When cut the husk is separated from the nut and thrown into soaking pits to loosen the woody parts. After the whole is thoroughly soaked the fibrous parts are separated from the woody by beating and being carefully washed are dried in the sun. When thoroughly dried the fibres are twisted between the palm of the hand so as to produce the yarn required, no mechanical aid of any kind being used as an adjunct. All the aforesaid processes as well as periodically collecting the inhabitants together to kill the rats and beetles which infest the islands and are very destructive to the cocoanut trees, the Peon and Karani are bound to see carefully attended to.

6 — In the months of January and February all the Coir of the year is gathered together

together and made up into yarns weigh-
-ing one Maund. Each bundle is then
numbered and entered in the Karanies
Register and afterwards the whole is placed
on board the boat which the family
owning the Coir is bound to employ. After
a boat is laden, the peon examines it
and reports the quantity shipped
to the Karani who registers the same
in his accounts, and issues the necessary
Port Clearance to the owner of the Boat.

7 When all the boats are ready they
start for the Port of Mangalore, which they
reach in either March or April the More-
-gar, 3 Peons and 2 Karanies accompanying
the Boats. On arriving at Mangalore
the owner of each Boat produces his Port
Clearance before the Salt-Mutsaddi, and
having obtained his permission lands
his Coir in the open ground in front of
the Salt-Kota. all the bundles of Coir to
being undone and exposed to the sun to
bee dried for about a week. A Gumasta
then makes an account of the number
of bundles brought in each boat and after
the coir is thoroughly dried it is weighed
in

in the presence of the Mutsaddi and of the
Boat owner, the Gumasta making up an ac-
-count of the same and forwarding it to the
Hazur. The Coir is then tied up in bundles
again as before and put away in the Govern-
-ment Godowns.

8. The Establishment Kept up at Mangalore
for the Coir Monopoly consists of

One Gumasta	@ 10 Rs. a month	or 120	Rs. per annum
One Weigher	7	or 84	
One Lance Naik	6	or 72	
Six Peons	4-8 each	or 324	
		Total Rupees 600	

This Establishment was sanctioned in the month
of February Fusly 1262, previous to which the
work was done by the Officials employed in
the Tobacco Monopoly. The Salt Mutsaddi at
Mangalore has charge of and general superin-
-tendence over, all the Coir transactions
on the main land and is responsible that every-
-thing is properly conducted. He does not however
receive any extra remuneration for doing so
The Gumasta keeps the accounts and forwards
a Memo at the close of each month to the
Hazur, which exhibits all the receipts and
sales of the month with particulars regarding
the way in which the Coir has been disposed

of

of, the price it has realized, the number of bundles and the weight, and the Fusles to which it belongs. The Weigher weighs the Coir when it is received from the islanders and when it is sold; whilst the Peons guard it when it is being shipped for Bengal or Bombay, as well as when it is kept in the Government Godowns.

9. After the accounts shewing the contents of each Boat, the weight of the Coir, and the Island from which it has been brought, have been scrutinized in the Nazir and found correct, an order is immediately issued to the Collector to pay the owner of each Boat the full amount to which he is entitled, & the Islanders together with such Officials as came with them are sent back to their homes.

10. No particular examination into the quality of the Coir takes place and the time of its receipt at Mangalore from the islanders, but it is divided into two classes, which are paid for at certain rates per cent. Ameendivi and Headmat Coir is considered one class, and of it 70 per Cent. is paid for at Rs. as. 21-14-0, 20 per Cent at Rs. as. 17-8-0, and 10 per Cent. at Rs. as. 13-2 per Mangalore Candy of 560 lbs, thereby realizing an average of Rs. as. 20-2 per Candy. Kittan and Chettat Coir on the other hand being finer & whiter, is considered another class and is received on a somewhat better footing, and is divided into 80 per Cent. @ Rs. as. 21.14., 15 per Cent. @ Rs. as. 17.8., and 5 per Cent. @ Rs. as. 13.2 per Mangalore Candy of 560 lbs, thereby realizing an average of Rs. as. p. 20.12.6 per Candy. The average rate paid for Ameendivi Coir of both classes is consequently Rs. as. p. 20.7.3 per Mangalore Candy.

11. Annexed in the margin is a Statement shewing the Coir Imported total, as well as the annual amount of Ameendivi and Headmat Coir on the one hand and of Kittan and Chettat on the other, which has been received at Mangalore from Fusly 1256 (the year after Mr. Robinson visited the islands) to Fusly 1272, and from this it will be perceived that the total amount in Candies is 10,782. m. lbs. 3. 23 and the average receipt per annum Candies 634-4-26 m. lbs respectively.

Fusles	From Ameendivi & Headmat islands C.	m lbs	From Kittan & Chettat islands C.	m lbs	Total C.	m lbs
1256	306	18	190	12	497	10
1257	270	14 3	153	15 23	424	9 26
1258	507	19 15	221	15 6	729	14 21
1259	406	15 8	264	7 19	671	2 27
1260	425	2	241	15 9	665	15 11
1261	330	12 14	243	14 1	574	6 15
1262	434	7	241	16 1	676	3 1
1263	403	19 18	220	14 23	624	14 13
1264	465	18 22	203	12 8	669	11 2
1265	374	17 10	231	18 20	606	16 2
1266	424	14 5	208	11 23	633	6
1267	420	10 18	226	1 17	647	12 7
1268	422	16 13	212	18 18	635	15 3
1269	414	2 11	221	15 25	635	18 8
1270	500	12 23	238	7 5	739	
1271	424	10	218	12 2	643	2 2
1272	447	9 4	260	16 21	708	5 25
Total	6981	17 26	3,800	5 25	10782	3 23

The

The Statement also shows that, an increase or decrease in the amount of the imports of the two classes of Coir does not always happen simultaneously*; from which it may be inferred that variations of seasons have but little effect on the manufacture. I have tried to discover a good reason for these fluctuations, but regret to state that the information in this Office has not enabled me to satisfactorily account for it. I think however that it may be ascribed in a great measure to a want of proper supervision on the part of the Officials on the islands.

The price of Coir paid to the islanders is distributed to

	Quantity of Coir given each year as Stomach	Price @ 2 Rupees a Monah	Paid for the same each year by Government	Carriage to Monah	Profit to Government	Islanders	Government
	Monahs	Rs as p	Rs as p	Rs as p	Rs as p	Rs as p	Rs as p
Fusly 1256	3802.7/64	5694 7 8	1 8			1909 8 6	
1257	3242 6/8	4875 4 6	1 8			1618 11 6	
1258	5565 11/30	8154 4 2	1 7 5			2975 11 8	
1259	3732 1/2 10265 12	2869 15 8	7 7			2895 12 6	
1260	5081 1/3 10172 12	6891 5 10	1 5 8			3281 3 2	
1261	4317 1/4 8775 8	6271 15	1 6 10			2622 9	
1262	5763 3/4 10327 8	3341 7 4	1 8 11			2281 8	
1263	4764 1/4 9528 8	7165 5 5	2 9	242 13 5			
1264	5701 1/4 10202 8	11173 1 11	2 3 1	990 9 11			
1265	4634 1/2 9269	9461 11 7	2 8	182 11 7			
1266	4828 9656	10025 7 4	2 8 11	1167 7 2			
1267	4933 9866	10194 8 2	2 2 8	868 8 2			
1268	4846 3/4 9693 8	13165 13 4	2 11 2	3372 5 4			
1269	4551 9702	17807 15 2	3 10 9	8105 15 2			
1270	5629 3/4 11259 8	16234 9 6	2 11 4	3975 1 6			
1271	4907 9813 15	10 12154 9	2 7 8	2340 2 11			
1272	5408 1/4 10816 10	11571 9 8	2 2 3	759 15 8			
		21947 11	1107 9 3				
		Total Profit to Govmnt	4405 2 3				

Fusly 1256, the value thereof at 2 Rupees a Monah and the prices at

* See Fusilies 1253 & 1254 & 1262 & 1265.

at which the same was purchased each year by the Government, and thus shows exactly the annual amount which the aforesaid commutation rate has cost Government during the last 17 years. From this statement it will be perceived that previous to Fusly 1262 the exchange was against the islanders, but that since then it has been in their favor.

13. Mr. Robinson in his report on the Ameendivi Islands dated 16th July 1846 gives the following particulars regarding the population and the number of Cocoanut trees in Fusly 1253.

	Population	Cocoanut trees
Ameendivi	2135	44,229
Hadmat	133	2,362
Hillan	639	14,917
Chettat	522	7146
Total	3429	69,234

whilst in the return for Fusly 1270, it is stated as follows.

	Population	Cocoanut trees
Ameendivi	2519	48,810
Hadmat	217	3,017
Hillan	750	18,798
Chettat	599	12,157
Total	4085	82,782

thus exhibiting the subjoined increase:—

Ameendivi

	Population	Cocoanut-trees
Ameendivi	384	4,581
Kadmat	84	655
Kiltan	111	3,881
Chettat	77	4,411
Total	656	13,528

Again Mr Robinson shows that the average annual amount of Coir received from all the islands from Fusly 1249 to 1253 was 654 Candies, whilst my accounts show the average from Fusly 1268 to 1272 to have been 672 Candies, or an increase of 18 Candies per annum, which is not satisfactory, for, taking the Candy to be the produce of 100 trees, which is the rate fixed by Mr Robinson we have the following sum:

trees	Candy	trees	C. M. tts
100	: 1 :	13,528	: 135. 5. 16

So that the increase should have been at all events 80 or 100 Candies per annum more than it has been, even allowing for home consumption and for a considerable number of trees being cut for Meerah &c. - Mr Robinson in Para 67 of his Report has shown how unlikely it is that illicit traffic to any great extent is carried on, and as all the reasons advanced by him still exist, with the exception of the low price of Coir in the market, I am of opinion that the want of an adequate increase must be attributed to the general apathy of the inhabitants, and the negligence of the Officials on the islands.

14. The Coir brought each year in March and April is kept in the Government store-house for about 10 or 12 months and is then disposed of in the following way:- About the month of January in each year the Collector is informed through the Board of Revenue of the amount of Coir which will be required by either the Bengal or Bombay Governments. Ships arrive for the same sometime in February;- and after the requisite quantity of Coir has been carefully weighed, it is shipped and sent off, the price to be paid for it being fixed by the Collector at a rate varying from 10 to 12 Rupees above the prevailing Bazar price of Country Coir. The Collector then sends a report of the remainder on hand to the Board of Revenue, and after obtaining their sanction sells it by Public Auction in Mangalore, the upset price being about 18 Rupees above the current prices of Country Coir.

15. The marginal statement shows the amount of Coir sold annually either

to

to the Bengal or Bombay Governments, or by public auction since Fusly 1256, together with the prices which it has realized. In Fuslies 1271 & 1272 the Bengal Government took a small=er quantity than usual, and the prices per Candy, re=alized by that sold at public auction were much less than those paid by the Bengal Government.

Fusly	Amount of Coir sold to Bengal Government	Rate per Candy	Amount of price paid	Amount of Coir sold to Bombay Government	Rate	Amount of price paid	Amount of Coir sold in the Market	Rate	Amount of price realized	Total Receipts
	C m lbs	Rs as	Rs as P	C m lbs	Rs as	Rs as P	C m lbs	Rs as	Rs as P	Rs as P
1256	310 " "	25 "	7750 " "	" " "	" "	" " "	16 15	12 24	413 1 8	7918 1 8
1257	572 15 2	25 "	14318 13 6	" " "	" "	" " "	22 8	11 25	581 4 7	14880 2 "
1258	430 8 7	25 "	10760 5 "	" " "	" "	" " "	22 9	6 24	12 556	13 3 11317 2 8
1259	" " "	" "	" " "	" " "	" "	" " "	402 12	25 25	" 10053	10 6 10063 10 6
1260	500 " "	30 "	15000 " "	" " "	" "	" " "	975 11	12 27	2 26462	9 3 41463 9 3
1261	402 4 13	30 "	12066 11 2	" " "	" "	" " "	29 14	9 25	" 744 11	8 12811 6 10
1262	389 19 18	30 "	11699 7 5	56 13 28	30 "	1700 14 4	" 16 24	29 15	24 2 10	13424 8 7
1263	780 19 28	30 "	23429 9 2	2 " "	80 "	120 " "	1 14 19	24 15	44 9 9	23574 2 11
1264	472 11 14	40 "	18903 " "	285 " "	30 "	8550 " "	15 8 6	38 2	5885 9 4	25038 9 4
1265	541 " 28	40 "	21641 6 11	450 " "	40 "	16000 " "	1 5 14	39 "	49 12 "	37691 2 11
1266	600 " "	40 "	24000 " "	" " "	" "	" " "	50 9 6	45 8	2227 5 9	26227 5 9
1267	615 " "	40 "	24600 " "	160 " "	45 "	7200 " "	" 1928 4 3	"	42 13 9	31862 13 9
1268	517 3 11	45 "	23272 10 2	" " "	" "	" " "	142	45 "	33 8 "	23305 18 2
1269	701 " "	45 "	31545 " "	" " "	" "	" " "	9 21	45 "	21 15 "	31566 15 "
1270	500 " 15	45 "	22581 3 3	" " "	" "	" " "	10 8 "	39 8	411 " "	22912 3 3
1271	100 " "	45 "	4500 " "	" " "	" "	" " "	806 8 18	37 2	29983 15 2	34618 15 2
1272	340 " "	40 "	12000 " "	" " "	" "	" " "	352 13 3	34 10	12191 2 2	24191 2 2

3 5 4 6 5 4 5 5 6

16. In conclusion I beg to enclose a Tabular Statment marked A which exhi=bits all the information which I have been able

able to collect on the subject of the Coir Mo=nopoly. It shows clearly the amount and description of Coir annually received since Fusly 1256, the receipts from the sale of the same to the Bengal and Bombay Go=vernments, as well as at public auction; the disbursements divided into the pay of the Establis=hment, Miscellaneous expenses and the amount paid to the islanders in rice & coin, & lastly the net profits or loss each=a year to the Government from the Monopoly. From this Statement it will be seen that the net profit during the last 17 years has been Rupees 15[illegible]067. 5. 4; that there was a loss only in Fus=lies 1256, 1258 & 1259 & that though the rate for the commutation of money into rice has been in favor of the islanders since Fusly 1263, yet that the price of Coir has risen simultaneously with that of rice since then, & has thus en=abled the Government to obtain an annual profit.

I have &c.a

/Signed/ G. L. Morris
Ag. Collector

(A True Copy)

Sub-Secretary

Collectors Office,
Mangalore,
18th August 1863.

No. 161.

From,

G. L. Morris Esqre
Acting Collector of South Canara,

To,

H. Huddleston Esqre
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Madras,

Sir,

With reference to the Board's Proceedings dated 6th August 1863, No. 4900 received by me this day, I have the honor to forward herewith a statement as requested.

2. The statement exhibits all the information asked for, with the exception of the price realized by Government for the Coir, which I am unable to give in the exact form required, as my accounts only shew the price realized for the Coir, sold in each year and not that obtained for the amount received in each year, the Coir never being sold in the same year in which it is received, nor the whole of it, in some instances, in one and the same year.

3. The present state of the Market as

Enclosure No 2 in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue to the Secretary to Government N.C.D. dated 23rd October 1863.

6.1.64

Rec'd 25th Oct 63.

Letter from the Hon'ble Collector of South Canara to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated 18th August 1863. No 161 regarding the Monopoly of Coir.

as regards Coir and rice is 40 Rupees per Candy for the former, 3 Rupees 12 Annas per Amurah for the latter. The average price to the islanders for their Coir is Rs. A. P. 20–7–3 per Candy, whilst the commutation of money into rice is fixed at 2 Rupees a Amurah. I do not therefore think that there is any necessity for increasing the price paid for the Coir, for it must be recollected that the islanders are allowed to buy a certain amount of Salt at cost price, and that the market price of Coir would be sure to fall on a large quantity being brought into the ~~market at one time~~, which would inevitably be the case, if the islanders had to dispose of their coir for themselves.—

I have &c.

(Signed) G. L. Morris
Acting Collector.

(True Copy)

Sub Secretary—

Enclosure of Proceedings

No. 2281.

Extract of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated the 14th December 1863.

Read a petition [illegible] of Mr. Pate [illegible]

praying that he may be allowed to purchase the Cocoanuts of the Government Gardens at Kalutara for the year 1864 at the same rate as he has been paying for the last three years.

Ordered that the petitioner be informed that the Board are not prepared to accede to his request, but that they will be willing to receive tenders for the Cocoanuts of the Government Gardens at Kalutara.

(Memorandum 23rd October 1863 No. 1150)

The Board of Revenue have the honor to forward herewith the petition of Mr. Pate dated the 14th instant, praying that he may be allowed to purchase the Cocoanuts of the Government Gardens at Kalutara for the year 1864 at the same rate as he has been paying for the last three years.

2. The Board are not prepared to accede to the petitioner's request, but they will be willing to receive tenders for the Cocoanuts of the Government Gardens at Kalutara for the year 1864.

3. The Board have the honor to request that the petition may be returned to them with the Secretary's decision thereon.

The Secretary to Government Revenue Department.

To be returned with the above petition.

Explained in Council Proceedings 14th Dec. 1863

Enclosure No 3 in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue to the Secretary to Government Revenue Department dated 23rd October 1863.

Ol. 1. No. 2.

Rev = 2556/63

Copy of Letter from the Collr. of South Canara to the Secy to the Board of Revenue dated 18th August 1863 No. 161 Regt the monopoly of Coir.

one of the Collector's
European Assistants
the Collector is requested
to arrange for this
being done as soon

Lechmere

Mr. Robinson's report
on the Islands the Govt
considers that a Sub
Monigar on 10½ Rs per
mensem should be sta-
tioned at Killan. He
to visit Chellat twice a
month. A Peon is appointed
to each of the principal Islands
& will be required as the
pay should be Rs 6 per
month.

At Mangalore
the Canara Interpr
should be raised to
Rs 15 but 4 peons at
Rs 5 each are quite
as the Police guard
for Bl

Cannanore 16
Weigher 7
4 Peons at 6 Rs each 24
Total 46
92

Cannanore
Coondatah—1—12—6 10— 1—16— 16—
Weigher—1—7— 7— 1—7— 7—
Lance Naick—1—6— 6— " " " "
Peons—6—4—8—27— 4—6— 24—
50— 46—

Statement shows the pre-
sent and future Es-
tablishments.—

Islands—

	No.	Rate	Total	No.	Rate	Total
		Rs a			Rs a	Rs
Chief Monegar	1	17-8	17-8	1	25	25
Do	2	10	" "	1	15	"
Peons	5	5	25	8	6	48
			42-8			83

Mangalore

Coondatah	1	12-6	10	1	16	16
Weigher	1	7	7	1	7	7
Lance Naick	1	6	6	"	"	"
Peons	6	4-8	27	4	6	24
			50			46

Total
Establishment
ment will be Rs
per mensem or Rs 37
more than that of the
present Establishment

6. The Amildar
Monigar should be
quired to report his
visits to the other Is-
lands.

Amildar
Kodua
Killan
Chellat

1 Cannanore 16
1 Weigher 7
4 Peons at 6 Rs each 24
Total 46
92

1 Captain, Lt the Regt Rs, Comp't Master
with 2 Subs
1 " Rambles & Staff
1 " Inspector General Police
31 " Asst Gen'l
3 " Civil Paymasters

3106 J
22-4-63

1862 Dep. Ft.
For Dec.

2281.

Madras Govt

Dated 11th December 1862

19-12-11
25-7-17

Proc. of the Board of Rev.
April 67 No. 959.

10-11-22

Pub. No. 461-462
24-2-63

No. 234 & 235

The Establishment attached to the Coir Monopoly & Amendavy Islands, revised.