Coms 1961

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 18th November 1871.

No. 173. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th October 1871, No. 4,534:—

Read the following letter from the Collector of South Arcot, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cuddalore, 27th September 1871, No. 319.

I HAVE the honour to forward, herewith, copy of a letter from Messrs. Parry & Co.'s Agent, Mr. J. Fortune, in which he draws my attention to a serious clerical error in the letter addressed by Mr. Brown of that Firm to me, when acting as Collector of Customs in Madras, relative to the quantity of green leaf necessary to manufacture a maund of Indigo.

2. In Mr. Brown's letter it was stated that 1,000 lbs. of green leaf, or 2,000 of dry leaf, were required to make the above quantity of Indigo. I now find from Mr. Fortune's letter that the 1,000 should have been 10,000.

3. This will alter the calculations in my letter of the 13th March last to the Board, recorded in their Proceedings of the 23rd March, No. 1,258, considerably; but will only alter the deductions with respect to the manufacture of Indigo from the leaf imported from this district to this extent that it does not pay to cart green leaf more than two or three miles into Pondicherry for the purpose of this manufacture; that therefore the dry leaf is preferred, and that it can only pay to import the dry leaf from distances within ten or fifteen miles.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From J. FORTUNE, Esq., to J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., Collector of South Arcot, dated Cuddalore, 23rd September 1871.

I HAVE the honour to bring to your notice a clerical error in Mr. Brown's letter to you of the 25th February, which might have caused you misunderstanding. The letter says, "fully 2,000 lbs. of dry leaf are required to make a maund of Indigo and 1,000 lbs. of green leaf." What he meant to write, and what is in the original draft, is 10,000, and not 1,000 lbs. green leaf.

SUBMITTED for the information of Government, with reference to Government Order No. 662, dated 13th April 1871.

No. 174. ORDER THEREON, 18th November 1871, No. 196,1.

Separate Revenue, No. 9.
Customs.

THE Government observe that the clerical error materially affects the recommendation they have made to the Supreme Government that an export-duty of Rs. 6 per ton (2,240 lbs.) should be imposed on Indigo leaves, whether green or dry, in which it was assumed that in the case of green leaf (of which 1,000 lbs. were said to be needed to make a maund of Indigo) this would about equal the export-duty of Rs. 3 per maund on manufactured Indigo, although, in the case of dry leaf, of which 2,000 lbs. are required, it would double the duty.

2. It now, however, appears that the proposed rate of Rs. 6 per ton will be, in fact, a protective duty for Indigo manufactured in British India, as it will impose double the burden of duty on the foreign dry leaf manufacture, and eight times the amount on the green leaf.

3. This being altogether opposed to the intention of Government, they resolve to recommend to the Supreme Government, in modification of their former proposal, that the export-duty on Indigo leaves be Rs. 3 per ton, which, in the case of dry leaf, will make it about equal to that on manufactured Indigo, though, in the case of green leaf, it will still be protective as being equivalent to about Rs. 12 per maund on manufactured Indigo.

4. It is, however, undesirable to establish differential duties; and the proposal will still leave one description of raw material available for export to the foreign manufacturers on fair terms.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
18th November 1871.

No. 175.

No. 1,962.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Separate Revenue, No. 10.
Customs.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of 13th April 1871 to your address, proposing an export-duty of *Rupees six* per ton on Indigo leaves, and to the notice given by Sir R. Temple of a Bill to give effect to the proposal, I have the honour to forward the papers noted in the margin, which will show that, by a clerical error, this Government have been misled into proposing double the rate of duty necessary to produce the effect which they desired, namely, to place the foreign manufacturer of Indigo from our exported raw material on a fair footing of equality with the manufacturer in British India. I am therefore to request that an export-duty of *Rupees three* per ton on "Indigo leaves, whether green or dry," may be substituted for the rate formerly proposed.

G. O., 18th November 1871, No. 1,961, R. D.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Revenue Department.

No. 1961

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 18th November 1871.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Indigo — Letter from Collr of S. Arcot forwarding Copy of one from Mr Forbines Agent of Messrs Reay & Co, drawing attention to a Clerical error in letter addressed by Mr Brown of that Firm to Collr of Sea Customs Madras relative to quantity of Green leaf necessary to manufacture a maund of — submitted to Govt — (Here enter 30th Oct 1871 No 45314)

The Government observe that the Clerical error materially affects the recommendation they have made to the Supreme Government that an export duty of Rs 6 per ton (2240 lbs) should be imposed on Indigo leaves, whether "green or dry", in which it was assumed that in the case of green leaf (of which 1000 lbs were said to be needed to make a maund of Indigo) this would about equal the export duty

of Rs 3 per Maund on manu-
-factured Indigo, although in
the case of dry-leaf of which
2000 lbs are required, it would
double the duty

It may, however,
appear that the proposed
rate of 6 Rs per ton will be
in fact a protective duty for
Indigo manufacture in
British India, as it will in fact
double the burden of duty on
the foreign dry-leaf-manufacture
and eight times the amount
on the green leaf.

This being altogether
opposed to the intention of Gov-
-ernment, they resolve to
recommend to the Supreme
Government, in modification
of their former proposals, that
the Export Duty on Indigo leaves
be Rs 3 per ton, which, in the
case of dry leaf, will make
it about equal to that on
manufactured Indigo, though
in the case of green-leaf it
will

will still be protective, as
being Equivalent to about
Rs 12 per Maund on manu-
-factured Indigo.

It is, however,
undesirable to establish
differential duties - and the
proposal will still leave
one description of raw
material available for
Export to the foreign manu-
-facturers on fair terms

14 Feb Order of Council 20 Aug 71

Revenue Department.

No. 1962 dated 16 November 1871

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Financial Department

Sir,

Referring to my letter of 13th April 1871 to your address, proposing an export duty of Rs. 6 per ton on Indigo leaves, and to the notice given by Sir R. Temple of a bill to give effect to the proposal, I have the honor to forward the papers noted in the margin which will show that by a clerical error this Govt. have been misled

onto proposing double the rate of duty necessary to produce the effect which they desired, namely to place the foreign manufacturer of Indigo from our exported raw material on a fair footing of equality with the manufacturer in British India. I am therefore to request that an export duty of Rs. 3 per ton on "Indigo leaves, whether green or dry" may be substituted for the rate formerly proposed.

25/9.

10/5/85 Lett

Govt. of India, 1871. Revenue.

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated November 18th.

Read.

G. O., 18th November 1871, No. 1,961.

NOVEMBER.

Nos. 173-174.

Indigo leaves.—Resolving to recommend to the Supreme Government the modification of the export-duty proposed to be levied on it for the reason stated.

1966

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
18th Novr 1871.

No. 181. Read the following despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, (Revenue,) to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 11th October 1871, No. 27:—

ON the receipt of the despatch from your Excellency in Council of the 25th of April, No. 18, and after its consideration in Council, I at once caused a communication to be addressed to the Silk Supply Association, requesting that body to procure and send to Madras the Silk Reeling-machine for which you applied.

2. Your Excellency in Council will see, by the accompanying copy of the reply received from the Association, that a Silk Reeling-machine has been forwarded to you direct from Genoa.

Dated 23rd September 1871.

From the Honorary Secretary to the Silk Supply Association, to the Under-Secretary of State for India, dated London, 23rd September 1871.

WITH reference to your favour of 1st June (6,149) and my reply on 3rd of same month.

2. I have now the pleasure to inform you that a Reeling-machine, upon the most approved principles, has been forwarded from Genoa by Rubattin's steamer to Alexandria, and thence overland to Madras, addressed to his Excellency the Governor there.

3. In order to facilitate the putting together this machine correctly, drawings have been taken and the different parts numbered to correspond with the numbers in the drawings. This has added somewhat to the cost, which, including forwarding and shipping charges, amount to £20. The freight is payable at Madras, and is to be the equivalent of 320 francs at the exchange of 25 francs per £1 sterling.

4. In reply to your favour of 8th instant (5,309), I annex a list of the publications likely to prove of most service to the Council of India in the improvement of silk culture.

The Association will be at all times available for advice, if furnished with meteorological and geological information as to the different districts in which it may be thought desirable to experimentalise. Specimens of cocoons, lately received from Kongrah, prove beyond a doubt that there is a breed of worms acclimatised in that part of India, scarcely inferior to those of Italy.

Publications on Sericiculture.

Art of rearing silkworms—*Count Dandolo.*
L'Educature de Vers a Soi—*Taurigna.*
La Murier—*Cabanis.*
Sericiculture Simplifie—*Dufour.*
L'Education des Vers a Sire au Japon—*Leon de Rosny.*
Guide to Sericiculture—*Dickins's Silk Supply Association.*
Journal of Silk Supply Association—*S. S. A.*