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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	1040	Press
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*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
10th July 1875.*

No. 115. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 17th June 1875, No. 1,654 :—

Read the following letter from W. D. HORSLEY, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Kurli, 19th October 1874, No. 241 :—

I have the honor to reply to Board's Proceedings, No. 1,780, dated 9th September 1873, communicating Government Order, No. 790, Revenue Department, dated 28th July 1873, on the subject of earth-salt manufacture.

2. I submit a statement of earth-salt modas, the manufacture on which was given up on the offer of compensation. It will be observed that the total number of modas in the district for which compensation has to be paid is 633, that the amount of compensation proposed by Tahsildars to be paid for the whole number is Rupees 7,528-8-0, and that that proposed by me is Rupees 49,151-13-2.

3. At first sight it may perhaps appear to the Board that the amount proposed by me is excessive. My calculation is made with reference to the views of Mr. Thornhill as expressed in paragraph 51 of his report to Government, and approved of by Government in paragraph 14 of their Order above referred to. The produce of each moda having been approximately estimated, the same has been valued according to the market selling price in the particular locality as shown in columns Nos. 4 to 6. One-fourth of the gross produce has been taken as the net profit and four years' net profit as the amount to be paid as compensation, so that the value of the gross annual produce of each moda represents the amount of compensation.

4. The compensation thus settled by me gives on an average Rupees 79-7-1 to each moda, the maximum being Rupees 160 and the minimum Rupees 2. Mr. Thornhill's proposal of compensation varies from Rupees 50 to Rupees 200 for each moda, and the average amount stands at Rupees 100.

5. Compensation has been calculated by the Tahsildars in various ways. Some of the Tahsildars have simply stated the demand of the owners of the modas, while others have mentioned what they consider sufficient compensation. It appears, from column 8 of the statement, that some Tahsildars have proposed different rates of compensation for various factories, which produce the same quantity and quality of salt.

6. Compensation to owners of 100 modas, who, when relinquishing, demanded no compensation, has been omitted by the Tahsildars. I have entered such cases for compensation in the statement, and it amounts to Rupees 3,137-11-8. The Board can distinguish these cases from others in the statement. As no entries are made in columns 8 and 9, the Tahsildars have made no proposals regarding compensation.

7. From column 4 of the statement it will be observed that, with the exception of Sidhout Taluq, the produce of the modas does not exceed 160 Bengal maunds, or 4,280 Madras measures. The produce in the Sidhout Taluq ranges from 512 Bengal maunds, or 13,696 Madras measures. There is no reason to suppose that the produce of the Sidhout modas is larger than those in other taluqs. The Sidhout modas may be fairly good, but they are not equal to the

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
10th July 1875.*

modas in the Cuddapah Taluq. The Tahsildar says he has arrived at his estimates after personal inspection, but I cannot accept them as at all accurate. Mr. Thornhill says that the production of a moda does not exceed 5,000 Madras measures per annum (paragraph 27 of his report). When the estimated produce of the Sidhout Tahsildar exceeds 160 Bengal maunds, which is the highest figure in other taluqs, I have reduced the produce to that figure. Column 4 contains the figures as entered by the Tahsildar, but the rate and amount of compensation entered in columns 10 and 11 are calculated on the figures as reduced by me.

8. I must mention that the number of modas in the enclosed statement does not correspond with the number in the statement which accompanied my letter, No. 148, dated 27th June 1874. To the number 1,016 entered in column 8 of the statement already furnished to the Board should be added two modas which have since been brought to notice, and out of this total number 1,018, six have been since licensed in Proddatoor Taluq, and for 379 in Jammalmadugu Taluq the owners have reserved a right to manufacture next year. The remaining number 633 is entered in the compensation statement.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Statement.

With the above letter the Collector submits a statement of compensation to be paid to the owners of earth-salt modas closed under the operation of the arrangements prescribed by G.O., dated 28th July 1873, No. 790.

2. The number of modas relinquished is 633, the total annual value of the produce thereof being estimated at Rupees 51,567-12-8. The Collector has taken one-fourth of the gross produce, as approximately estimated, to be the net profit and four years' net profit as the amount to be paid as compensation. In the Sidhout Taluq, where he believes that the produce has been estimated too highly, the Collector has taken 160 Bengal maunds, the highest figure in other taluqs, as the outturn. The result is that a sum of Rupees 49,151-13-2 is the amount of compensation settled by the Collector. The above calculations are based upon the proposals made by Mr. Thornhill and approved by Government, and the Board accept them. The rates proposed by the Tahsildars are far too low. The compensation granted should be liberal, and those modas for which no demands were made by the owners have been rightly included.

3. Although the Board were authorized by G.O., dated 13th June 1874, No. 732, to settle compensation for salt modas, they deem it necessary to obtain the sanction of Government in this case, as the amount is considerable and no provision has been made in the Budget. The charge can, however, be met from the Salt grant, which is not limited, and an application for an additional allotment can be made at the close of the year if necessary.

4. The Collectors of Bellary and Kurnool should report at an early date the amount of compensation payable for the salt modas already closed in their districts.

5. A copy of G.O., dated 13th June 1874, No. 732, will now be furnished to the Collectors of Cuddapah and Kurnool, as it does not appear to have been com-

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
10th July 1875.*

communicated to them, and their attention will be called to the course therein prescribed for the purpose of preventing the revival of manufacture at modas once suppressed.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

No. 116. ORDER THEREON, 10th July 1875, No. 1,040.

Separate Revenue, No. 14.

Salt.

BEFORE disposing of the question of compensation proposed by the Collector and recommended by the Board of Revenue, the Government desire that more

detailed information be obtained and furnished to them as to the average value of the net profits per moda. It is observed that, though the selling price of the Cuddapah earth-salt is much below that of Bellary, the compensation sanctioned in G. O., 13th June 1874, for Bellary was Rs. 30 per moda, while Mr. Horsley's average is nearly Rs. 80.

2. The Tahsildars must be officers of large local knowledge, and the Government are surprised to find so vast a difference between the amount of compensation proposed by them and that proposed by the Collector.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. MACGREGOR,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

No. 1,654.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 17th June 1875.

Read the following letter from W. D. HORSLEY, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Kurli, 19th October 1874, No. 241:—

I have the honor to reply to Board's Proceedings, No. 1,780, dated 9th September 1873, communicating Government Order, No. 790, Revenue Department, dated 28th July 1873, on the subject of earth-salt manufacture.

2. I submit a statement of earth-salt modas, the manufacture on which was given up on the offer of compensation. It will be observed that the total number of modas in the district for which compensation has to be paid is 633, that the amount of compensation proposed by Tahsildars to be paid for the whole number is Rupees 7,528-8-0, and that that proposed by me is Rupees 49,151-13-2.

3. At first sight it may perhaps appear to the Board that the amount proposed by me is excessive. My calculation is made with reference to the views of Mr. Thornhill as expressed in paragraph 51 of his report to Government, and approved of by Government in paragraph 14 of their Order above referred to. The produce of each moda having been approximately estimated, the same has been valued according to the market selling price in the particular locality as shown in columns Nos. 4 to 6. One-fourth of the gross produce has been taken as the net profit and four years' net profit as the amount to be paid as compensation, so that the value of the gross annual produce of each moda represents the amount of compensation.

4. The compensation thus settled by me gives, on an average, Rupees 79-7-1 to each moda, the maximum being Rupees 160 and the minimum Rupees 2. Mr. Thornhill's proposal of compensation varies from Rupees 50 to Rupees 200 for each moda, and the average amount stands at Rupees 100.

5. Compensation has been calculated by the Tahsildars in various ways. Some of the Tahsildars have simply stated the demand of the owners of the modas, while others have mentioned what they consider sufficient compensation. It appears, from column 8 of the statement, that some Tahsildars have proposed different rates of compensation for various factories, which produce the same quantity and quality of salt.

6. Compensation to owners of 100 modas, who, when relinquishing, demanded no compensation, has been omitted by the Tahsildars. I have entered such cases for compensation in the statement, and it amounts to Rupees 3,137-11-8. The Board can distinguish these cases from others in the statement. As no entries are made in columns 8 and 9, the Tahsildars have made no proposals regarding compensation.

Noted 20.10.1875

Govt. of 1875

REVENUE.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

28th July, 1875.

To

From

G. O., 10th July 1875, No. 1,010.

JULY

Nos. 115-116.

Earth-salt Modas in Cuddapah District.

Desiring to be furnished with reference to the question of compensation to be paid to the owners of— with more detailed information as to the average value of the net profits per moda, and observing that, though the selling price of the Cuddapah earth-salt is much below that of Bellary, the compensation sanctioned for Bellary was Rs. 30 per moda, while Mr. Horsley's average is nearly Rs. 80.

Recd R.P. 16-8-95 A. 2222

7. From column 4 of the statement it will be observed that, with the exception of Sidhout Taluq, the produce of the modas does not exceed 160 Bengal maunds, or 4,280 Madras measures. The produce in the Sidhout Taluq ranges from 512 Bengal maunds, or 13,636 Madras measures. There is no reason to suppose that the produce of the Sidhout modas is larger than those in other taluqs. The Sidhout modas may be fairly good, but they are not equal to the modas in the Cuddapah Taluq. The Tahsildar says he has arrived at his estimates after personal inspection, but I cannot accept them as at all accurate. Mr. Thornhill says that the production of a moda does not exceed 5,000 Madras measures per annum (paragraph 27 of his report). When the estimated produce of the Sidhout Tahsildar exceeds 160 Bengal maunds, which is the highest figure in other taluqs, I have reduced the produce to that figure. Column 4 contains the figures as entered by the Tahsildar, but the rate and amount of compensation entered in columns 10 and 11 are calculated on the figures as reduced by me.

8. I must mention that the number of modas in the enclosed statement does not correspond with the number in the statement which accompanied my letter, No. 148, dated 27th June 1874. To the number 1,016 entered in column 8 of the statement already furnished to the Board should be added two modas which have since been brought to notice, and out of this total number 1,018, six have been since licensed in Proddatoor Taluq, and for 379 in Jammalmadugu Taluq the owners have reserved a right to manufacture next year. The remaining number 633 is entered in the compensation statement.

Enclosure No. 1.—Statement.

With the above letter the Collector submits a statement of compensation to be paid to the owners of earth-salt modas closed under the operation of the arrangements prescribed by G.O., dated 28th July 1873, No. 790.

2. The number of modas relinquished is 633, the total annual value of the produce thereof being estimated at Rupees 51,567-12-8. The Collector has taken one-fourth of the gross produce, as approximately estimated, to be the net profit and four years' net profit as the amount to be paid as compensation. In the Sidhout Taluq, where he believes that the produce has been estimated too highly, the Collector has taken 160 Bengal maunds, the highest figure in other taluqs, as the outturn. The result is that a sum of Rupees 49,151-13-2 is the amount of compensation settled by the Collector. The above calculations are based upon the proposals made by Mr. Thornhill and approved by Government, and the Board accept them. The rates proposed by the Tahsildars are far too low. The compensation granted should be liberal, and those modas for which no demands were made by the owners have been rightly included.

3. Although the Board were authorized by G.O., dated 13th June 1874, No. 732, to settle compensation for salt modas, they deem it necessary to obtain the sanction of Government in this case, as the amount is considerable and no provision has been made in the Budget. The charge can, however, be met from the Salt grant, which is not limited, and an application for an additional allotment can be made at the close of the year if necessary.

4. The Collectors of Bellary and Kurnool should report at an early date the amount of compensation payable for the salt modas already closed in their districts.

5. A copy of G.O., dated 13th June 1874, No. 732, will now be furnished to the Collectors of Cuddapah and Kurnool, as it does not appear to have been communicated to them, and their attention will be called to the course therein prescribed for the purpose of preventing the revival of manufacture at Modas once suppressed.

(A true Copy and Extract,)

C. S. S.
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with statement to be returned.

" Collector of Cuddapah, with copy of G.O., 13th June 1874, No. 732, B.D.

" Collector of Kurnool, with do.

" Collector of Bellary.

10 July 175

Before disposing of her-

Question of Compensation
proposed by the Collector

Recommended by the

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Letter is nearly R.P. Po.

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— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997

H. Hombold says
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have no salable
value whatever

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Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 17TH JUNE 1875, No. 1,654.

Def: 25 June 75
 Dec 28 1.
 Encl 1
 A/c

Received 5. July 1875

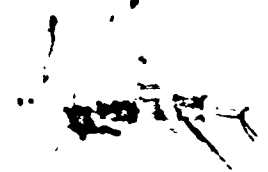
JUNE.
No. 1,654.

Earth-salt Modas.—in Cuddapah District, closed under the operation of the arrangements prescribed by G.O., 23rd July 1873, No. 750.—Amount of compensation settled by Collector to be paid to owners of — accepted, and sanction of Government requested for the sum as it is very considerable and as there is no provision in the Budget. Report called for as to the amount payable for the modas closed in Belary and Kurnool Districts. Attention of Collectors of latter district and Cuddapah requested to concur prescribed by Government for preventing revival of manufacture at modas once suppressed.

which
is marked a difference
between ^{the} amount of com-
pensation proposed by them
& that proposed by the
Collector.

14 To the Board of Recs. 20 July

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