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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	1570	Press
B.P. No.		Mis.

Dated 16-10-1975 196 .

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1510/1

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
15*th October* 1875.

No. 126. Read the following letter from A. O. HUME, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, (Customs and Salt,) to A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, dated Simla, 28th September 1875, No. 308 :—

With reference to the letters from the Officiating Collector of Ganjam, forwarded with your letter of the 19th July last, No. 1,086, on the subject of the falling off of the salt trade of that district consequent on the restrictive measures adopted by the Bengal Government in regard to Ganjam salt, and the enhancement of price at Itchapore and Ganjam under Act X. of 1874, I am directed to forward, for the information of that officer, extract (paragraph 2) from a letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, from which it will be seen that an increase, to the extent of 30,000 maunds, has taken place in the import of salt into Sambalpur and Chhattisgarh from the Eastern Coast, almost the whole of which came from the Madras District of Ganjam.

——

Enclosure No. 1.

Extract paragraph 2 from a letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, dated 2nd August 1875, No. 2,689/121.

* * * * *

2. First with regard to the financial effect of the innovations which resolve themselves into—

(1.) The abolition of the customs line in the south and east of the Province.

(2.) The new system of levying the differential duty between Bombay and the Central Provinces by charging a mileage rate on all salt imported by rail.

To some extent this has already been placed before the Government of India by the Commissioner of Customs in his preliminary report for the year 1874-75, during eleven months of which year the new arrangements were in force. In paragraph 13 of the report, the income of the year credited to the Central Provinces is given as Rs. 7,79,237 against Rs. 12,84,105 in the year previous, the difference being Rs. 5,04,868. The Commissioner of Customs refers to this result as a "loss owing to the lower rate of duty taken by the mileage system which was introduced early in May 1874;" but he indicates as a set off to this loss a saving in establishments to the extent of Rs. 1,03,475, and further on points to a proportion chargeable to Berar of the charges for collection of the mileage duties, which may be set down at Rs. 8,000, thus reducing the "loss" to Rs. 3,93,393. To what extent this has been recouped by the enhancement of the Madras duty on the salts imported into Sambalpur and Chhattisgarh from the Eastern Coast it is not so easy to say, but so far as the statistics of imports collected by the Trade Moharirs stationed on the frontier can be depended upon, there would appear to have been, on the stimulus of the withdrawal of the inland duty being brought into play, an increase in the imports from the Eastern Coast. In the year 1874-75, the total quantity of salt imported was 125,000 maunds against 95,000 maunds in the year previous. Almost the whole of these supplies came from the Madras District of Ganjam, where the duty had been raised from to Rs. 1-14-0 to Rs. 2-4-0 per maund. Then calculating at the difference of 6 Annas, or the enhanced duty on the 95,000 maunds (taking the previous year's figures as the normal annual import during the existence of the Customs line), and the whole enhanced duty of Rs. 2-4-0 on the extra 30,000 maunds (which but for the withdrawal of the inland line, would not have paid duty at the coast at all, and may thus represent increased consumption) the revenue realised at the coast on account of the Central

Province's trade, was Rs. 1,03,125, or not much less than was collected in 1873-74, on the Raipur line at the inland rates of duty then prevailing.

* * * * *

No. 127. ORDER THEREON, 15th October 1875, No. 1,510.

Separate Revenue, No. 23.
Salt.

COMMUNICATED to the Collector of Ganjam, through the Board of Revenue, for information and any remarks he may wish to offer.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) L. A. CAMPBELL,
Under-Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Govt. of Madras.

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated October, 15th.

Read.

Encl.

G. O., 15th October 1875, No. 1,510.

OCTOBER.

Nos. 126-127.

Salt Trade of Ganjam District.—Communicating to the Collector, through the Board of Revenue, for information and any remarks he may wish to offer, copy of a letter from the Government of India regarding the alleged falling off of the —.

Govt. 382/75
Rev. Rec. 307/76.

No. 308

FROM

A. O. HUME, ESQUIRE, C. B.,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,

1510/3

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Simla, dated 28th September 1875.

Customs and Salt.

SIR,

With reference to the letters from the Officiating Collector of Ganjam, forwarded with your letter of the 19th July last, No. 1086, on the subject of the falling off of the salt trade of that District consequent on the restrictive measures adopted by the Bengal Government in regard to Ganjam Salt and the enhancement of price at Itchapore and Ganjam under Act X of 1874, I am directed to forward for the information of that Officer an extract (paragraph 2) from a letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, from which it will be seen that an increase to the extent of 30,000 maunds has taken place in the import of salt into Sambalpur and Chhattisgarh from the Eastern Coast almost the whole of which came from the Madras

Distr

District of Ganjam.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

A O Hume

Secretary to the Government of India

V 1510/5

Extract paragraph 2 from a letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces No. 2689/121 dated 2d August 1875.

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2. First with regard to the financial effect of the innovations, which resolve themselves into

(1) the abolition of the Customs line in the south and east of the Provinces.

(2) The new system of levying the differential duty between Bombay and the Central Provinces by charging a mileage rate on all salt imported by rail.

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Rev: 1095: Dept
No. 3801
From
The Secy. Govt. C.P.
Dept. Revt.
No 305.
Dated 25th Oct 1875
Rec'd 6th Nov 1875

14 to the Board Dec 26-10-

as a "loss owing to the lower rate of duty" taken by the mileage system which was introduced early in May 1874," but he indicates as a set off to this loss a saving in Establishments to the extent of Rs. 1,03,475 and further on points to a proportion chargeable to Berar of the charges for collection of the mileage duties, which may be set down at Rs. 8,000, thus reducing the "loss" to Rs. 3,93,393. To what extent this has been recouped by the enhancement of the Madras duty on the salts imported into Sambalpur and Chhattisgarh from the Eastern Coast it is not so easy to say, but so far as the statistics of import collected by the Trade Moharirs stationed on the frontier can be depended upon, there would appear to have been, on the stimulus of the withdrawal of the inland duty being brought into play, an increase in the imports from the Eastern Coast. In the year 1874/75 the total quantity of salt imported was 125,000 maunds against 95,000 mds. in the year previous. Almost the whole of these supplies came from the Madras District of Ganjam, where the duty had been raised from to Rs. 1-14-0 to Rs. 2-4-0 per maund.

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(True Extract).

A. [illegible]

Registrar,

Department of Revenue, Agriculture & Commerce.