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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	3287	Press.
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Dated	21. 11. 1877	197

Not to be folded or roughly handled

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

21st November 1877, No. 3,287.

Read the following paper:—

No. 219. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd November 1877, No. 4,910.

Read the following letter from W. H. COMYN, Esq., Acting Collector of South Canara, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Beltangadi, 16th October 1877, No. 1,721:—

I HAVE the honor to bring to the notice of the Board of Revenue the following circumstances connected with the salt trade on this coast, in view to the Portuguese Government of Goa being moved to adopt the system of weight in lieu of measurement in their salt transactions should the Board consider such a change desirable.

2. Under the present altered circumstances of the salt trade on this coast arising from the introduction of the Salt Excise Act, there is every likelihood of the trade in Goa and Damaun salt which is already in favor for home consumption in this district attaining larger proportions to the partial supersession of importations of Bombay salt which is not only more expensive, but on which *prepayment* of duty before export from Bombay is required.

3. The impossibility of arriving, under existing circumstances, at any correct equivalent in weight for the measures of capacity used in Goa has all along been one of our chief stumbling blocks in the way of checking smuggling of salt by native craft, and with the expected increase in the Goa trade our difficulties in this respect are likely to continue if the same system of measurement of salt exported from Goanese ports is pursued. Smuggling operations will no doubt be much restricted by the preventive establishment recently sanctioned, but in the event of a uniform standard of weight corresponding to that in use in our salt transactions being adopted at the Goanese ports, and steps being taken to reduce smuggling of salt out of those ports to a minimum, the work of this establishment will be much lightened and the force itself will probably after a time be found to be capable of reduction.

At the same time the change suggested is calculated to prove beneficial to the Portuguese Government by securing an increase to its revenues.

4. It appears that salt shipped at Goanese ports is entered in the Portuguese export manifests in "Candies" by the conversion into candies of certain measures of capacity used in Goa in all salt transactions, and that on the salt reaching our ports the importers enter in the import manifests the quantity in Indian maunds by the conversion of the candies into the latter, calculating the Goa candy as equivalent to $3\frac{1}{4}$ Indian maunds.

5. According to Mr. Ball, my Salt Deputy Collector, the measure in general use in salt transactions in Goa is called the "Kumbu," and in writing on this subject Mr. Ball states as follows:—

"The Goa 'Kumbu' is said to be equal to 40 candies of three baskets each, that is, 120 'baskets,' while a 'basket' is said to be equal to $6\frac{3}{4}$ 'Kolagas' of 6 'Siddes' each, that is, 40 'Siddes.' But the 'Kumbu' is said to vary (no doubt according to the size of the 'baskets' used) at the several salt-manufacturing stations. For instance, there is the 'Nidla' Kumbu, $1\frac{1}{2}$ of which is said to be equivalent to our gauge of 120 Indian maunds; the 'Sashti' Kumbu, $1\frac{1}{2}$ of which, and the 'new and old Goa' Kumbu, $2\frac{1}{2}$ of which, are said to be equal to 120 Indian maunds. Besides this it is reported that salt is shipped in Goa under no supervision. This state of things must necessarily lead to much fraud. On looking over the accounts I find that the outturn of salt supplied by our contractor during the previous Fasli (1285) varies as much as from 2.70 to 9.77 Indian maunds per Goa candy."

Revenue Department, 21st November 1877, No. 3,287.

6. But from the enclosures to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 2,644, dated 24th October 1876, it would appear that the capacity of the candy as used at the Customs Houses of Goa is arrived at by a different method; the candy consisting of 20 "curós," each "curós" being divided into 8 measures, and 3 "curós" making up a maund which weighs more or less 40 English pounds (Avoirdupois). From the Mr. Webster in his letter embodied in those Proceedings made out that the candy is generally considered to be equal to 3.07 Indian maunds; but the salt produced in the various pans in Goa not giving a uniform weight, the weight in Avoirdupois of the Goa candy varies accordingly.

7. Thus by whatever method the capacity of the Goa candy is arrived at, it is clear that not much dependance can be placed on the quantity, as entered in the Portuguese export manifests, as shipped at Goa, and that, unless the salt is shipped by weight, the true quantity cannot be given in the manifests.

8. It appears that so far back as 1855 this subject attracted the attention of the then Collector Mr. F. N. Maltby, who addressed the Governor-General of Goa on the 26th January of that year, suggesting that the Goa "Kumbu" should be defined to consist of a given number of Indian maunds, so that the export manifests of Goa and the import manifests of this district might correspond with each other; and the Governor-General replied on the 23rd February following that orders had been issued to enter in the export manifests the quantity in Indian maunds (at least approximately) of salt shipped from the 1st March of that year.

9. I am not aware for how long this practice was continued, or of the cause of its falling into disuse; but I understand that the framing of a commercial treaty is in contemplation between the Portuguese Government and the Government of India, and that arrangements connected with the salt excise are in progress of negotiation between the two Governments.

10. The present therefore appears to me to be a fitting opportunity to open the subject with the Government of Goa, so that a uniform standard of weighment in salt transactions may obtain under the two administrations.

SUBMITTED to Government with the request that the Portuguese Government may be moved to make arrangements for the weighment of salt exported from Goa to British Indian ports and the adoption of Indian maunds for exhibiting the weight in the export manifests.

2. From G.O., dated 2nd October 1877, No. 3,068, the Board gather that the subject is under the consideration of the Government of India.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

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

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 24th October 1876, No. 2,644.
Read the following letter from A. McC. WEBSTER, Esq., Collector of South Canara, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, 6th October 1876, No. 1,928.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board, dated the 3rd July 1876, No. 1,696, I have the honor to forward a translation of a letter from the Secretary-General to the Portuguese Government of Goa, from which the Board will perceive that the weight in avoirdupois of a Goanese candy varies considerably with reference to the locality of the manufacture. From the weight given by the Secretary it appears, however, that the candy is generally considered to be equal to 3.07 Indian maunds of 3,200 tolahs weight.

2. The average I took, viz., 3½ Indian maunds, is considerably higher than the equivalent as computed from the Secretary's letter, and this included wastage in transit. In practice it is found that, even with the 3½ Indian maunds computation, there is generally an increase in the weighment on importation over the amount calculated from the entries in the Goa Manifests.

Revenue Department, 21st November 1877, No. 3,287.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From the Secretary-General to the Portuguese Government of Goa, to the Collector of South Canara, dated New Goa, 14th August 1876, No. 5.

In reply to your official letter, No. 1,497, of the 28th July last, His Excellency the Governor-General of this State desires me to inform you that the salt in Goa is passed at the Portuguese Customs Houses by a measure of capacity and not by weight as is done at the English Customs Houses. The salt which is produced at the different pans in Goa if filled in a certain measure of capacity does not all give a uniform weight, especially that which is produced at the pans of the district of Bardez, which is more light.

2. The candy of salt, as a measure of capacity, and which it is that is used at the Customs Houses of this State in the measurement of salt, consists of twenty curós, each curó being divided into eight measures, and three curós making up a maund which weighs more or less forty English lbs. avoirdupois, and it is this kind of candy to which allusion is made in the vouchers of export.

3. I send you a printed pamphlet entitled "Studies relating to the system of Portuguese measures as compared with the decimal metric system," in which you will find some explanations as to the weights and measures of Goa.

(True Translation.)

(Signed) A. McC. WEBSTER,
Collector.

The Board will not interfere at present with the arrangements made by Mr. Webster which, though not satisfactory, appear to be the best which can be devised. The order issued in 1873 by the Deputy Collector will be cancelled.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

No. 220. ORDER IN COUNCIL, 21st November 1877, No. 3,287.

Separate Revenue, No. 25.

Salt.

THE correspondence will be forwarded for the consideration of the Government of India who are, presumably, negotiating with the Portuguese Government on the subject of the salt trade.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. F. D. Ryan.

The Board of Revenue
 of (1877) 23rd Nov.
 REVENUE.
 The Board of Revenue
 21st November 1877, No. 3,287.
 NOVEMBER
 Nos. 219-220.
 The Government of India for consideration letter
 from the Collector of South Canara, regarding
 that the Portuguese Government be moved to
 adopt the system of measurement in which of measures
 used in the —

No. 2,644.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 24th October 1876.

Read the following letter from A. McC. WEBSTER, Esq., Collector of South Canara, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, 6th October 1876, No. 1,928:—

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board, dated the 3rd July 1876, No. 1,696, I have the honor to forward a translation of a letter from the Secretary-General to the Portuguese Government of Goa from which the Board will perceive that the weight in avoirdupois of a Goanese candy varies considerably with reference to the locality of the manufacture. From the weight given by the Secretary, it appears, however, that the candy is generally considered to be equal to 3.07 Indian maunds of 3,200 tolahs weight.

2. The average I took, viz., $3\frac{1}{4}$ Indian maunds, is considerably higher than the equivalent as computed from the Secretary's letter, and this included wastage in transit. In practice it is found that, even with the $3\frac{1}{4}$ Indian maunds computation, there is generally an increase in the weight on importation over the amount calculated from the entries in the Goa Manifests.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From the Secretary-General to the Portuguese Government of Goa, to the Collector of South Canara, dated New Goa, 14th August 1876, No. 57.

In reply to your official letter, No. 1,497, of the 28th July last, His Excellency the Governor-General of this State desires me to inform you that the salt in Goa is passed at the Portuguese Customs Houses by a measure of capacity and not by weight, as is done at the English Customs Houses. The salt which is produced at the different pans in Goa if filled in in a certain measure of capacity does not all give an uniform weight, especially that which is produced at the pans of the district of Bardoz, which is more light.

2. The candy of salt, as a measure of capacity, and which it is that is used at the Customs Houses of this State in the measurement of salt, consists of twenty curo, each curô being divided into eight measures, and three curo making up a maund which weighs more or less forty English lbs. avoirdupois, and it is this kind of candy to which allusion is made in the vouchers of export.

2. I send you a printed pamphlet entitled "Studies relating to the system of Portuguese measures as compared with the decimal metric system," in which you will find some explanations as to the weights and measures of Goa.

(True Translation.)

(Signed) A. McC. WEBSTER,
Collector.

The Board will not interfere at present with the arrangements made by Mr. Webster which, though not satisfactory, appear to be the best which can be devised. The order issued in 1873 by the Deputy Collector will be cancelled.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Collector of South Canara.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

Rev. Department.

No 4910
Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
Dated 2nd November 1877.

Read the following

No. 1721

From
W. H. Conyn Esqr.
Ag. Collr. of S. Canara.

To
H. E. Stokes Esqr.
Secretary to the Board of
Revenue Madras.

Sir
I have the honor to bring to
the notice of the Board of Revenue
the following circumstances con-
nected with the Salt trade on this
Coast, in view to the Portuguese
Govt. of Goa being moved to adopt
the system of weighing in lieu of
measurement in their Salt transacts.
Should the Board consider such a
change desirable

2. Under the present altered circumstances
of the Salt trade on this Coast arising
from the introduction of the Salt
Excise Act. there is every likelihood

1876.
Board of Revenue
MADRAS.
PROCEEDINGS, 24TH OCTOBER 1876, No. 2,634.
OCTOBER
No. 2,644.
Received
8021-11-77 W. 3207.
Dec 4/77
Encl.
Package to be allowed of Goa Salt imported
into South Canara District - stating that Board
will not interfere at present with arrangements
made by Collector in regard to amount of
and directing cancellation of order issued by
Deputy Collector in 1873 on subject.

of the trade in Goa and Damão
Salt, which is already in favour
for home consumption in this
district attaining larger
proportions, to the partial
suppression of exportations
of Bombay Salt which is not
only more expensive but on
which prepayment of duty
before export from Bombay is
required.

3 The impossibility of arriving
under existing circumstances
at any correct equivalent
in weight for the measures
of capacity used in Goa has
all along been one of our chief
trailing blocks in the way
of checking smuggling of salt
by native craft. And with
the expected increase in the Goa
trade our difficulties in this
respect are likely to continue

if the same system of measure-
ment of salt exported from
Goanese ports is pursued.
Smuggling operations will
no doubt be much restricted
by the measure established
recently sanctioned, but in
the event of a uniform standard
of weight corresponding to that
in use in our salt transactions
being adopted at the Goanese
ports + steps being taken
to reduce smuggling of salt
out of those ports to a mini-
-mum, the work of this labour-
-ment will be much lightened
+ the force itself will probably
after a time be found to
be capable of reduction.

At the same time, the
change suggested is calculated
to prove beneficial to the
Portuguese Government by

Securing an increase to its
revenues.

4) It appears that salt shipped
at Goanese ports is entered
in the Portuguese Export Manifests
in "Candies" by the conversion
into Candies of certain measures
of capacity used in Goa in
all salt transactions, &
that in the salt reaching
our ports the importers enter
in the import manifests the
quantity in Indian Maunds.
By the conversion of the Candies
into the latter, calculating
the Goa Candy as equivalent
to $3\frac{1}{4}$ Indian Maunds.

5. According to Mr. Ball, my
Salt Dy Collector, the measure
in general use in salt trans-
actions in Goa is called
the "Kumbha" & in writing

on this subject Mr. Ball
states as follows: -

"The Goa 'Kumbha' is said to
be equal to 40 Candies of
2 baskets each that is

120 'baskets', while a basket
is said to be equal to $6\frac{2}{3}$
'Kolefas' of 6 'Siddes' each
that is 40 'Siddes' but the

'Kumbha' is said to vary
(no doubt according to the
size of the 'baskets' used) at
the several salt manufac-
turing stations. For instance,

there is the 'Nalla' Kumbha,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ of which is said to be
equivalent to our farce of
120 Indian Maunds; the

'Sashki' Kumbha $1\frac{1}{2}$ of which
& the 'New & old Goa' Kumbha
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ of which are said to

be equal to 120 Indian
Mauads. Besides this it is
reported that Salt is shipped
in Goa under no supervision.

State of things must
necessarily lead to much
fraud. On looking over the
accounts I find that the
outturn of Salt supplied
by our Contractor during the
previous fiscal (1885) varies
as much as from 2.70 to 9.77
Indian Mauads per Goa
"Candy".

6. But from the enclosures to the
Proceedings of the Board of
Revenue No. 2644 dated 24th
October 1896, it would appear
that the Capacity of the
Candys used at the Customs
house of Goa is arrived

at by a different method
the Candy consisting of 20
"Curos" - each "Curo" being
divided into 8 measures -
3 three "Curos" make
up a Mauad which weighs
more or less 40 English
pounds (avoirdupois) from
this Mr. Webster in his letter
enclosed in those Proceedings
made out that Candy is
generally considered to be
equal to 3.07 Indian Mauads
but the Salt produced in the
various parts in Goa not
giving a uniform weight
the weight in avoirdupois
of the Goa Candy varies
accordingly.

7. Thus by whatever method

the Capacity of the Goa Land
is arrived at, it is clear
that not much dependence
can be placed on the quantity
entered in the Portuguese
Export Manifesto as shipped
at Goa, & that unless the
Salt is shipped by weight,
the true quantity can not
be given in the Manifesto.
It appears that so far
back as 1855 this Subject
attracted the attention of
the then Collector Mr. F. N. Malby
who addressed the Governor
General of Goa on the 26th
January of that year -
suggesting that the Goa
"Kumbh" should be defined
to consist of a given number
of Indian Maunds so that

the Export Manifesto of Goa
& the Import Manifesto of
this District might correspond
with each other; & the
Governor General replied
on the 23rd February following
that orders had been issued
to enter in the Export Manifesto
the quantity in Indian Maunds
(at least approximately) of
all Salt shipped from the
1st March of that year.

9. I am not aware for
how long this practice
was continued or of the
cause of its falling into
disuse; but I understand
that the framing of a Com-
mercial treaty is in con-
templation between the
Portuguese Government and

the Government of India, & that arrangements connected with the Salt Excise are in progress of negotiation between the two Governments.

Perhaps

this is what is alluded to in G.O. telegram received in B.O.

20 Oct 1877 No 3068

The present therefore appears to me to be a fitting opportunity to open the subject with the Government of Goa so that a uniform standard of weightment in salt transactions may obtain under the two administrations.

S. Canara
Collector's office
on circuit
Belgaum
16th October 1877

I have re
(Sd) W. H. Conroy
By Collector

Submitted to Government with the request that the Portuguese Government may be moved to make arrangements for the weightment of salt

exported from Goa to British Indian ports & the {adoption of Indian standards for exhibiting the weight in the Export Manifest

2. From G.O. dated 2nd October 1877 No 3068 the Board gather that the subject is under the consideration of the Govt of India

Subscribing

To
The Secretary to Govt R.D.
with copy of R.D. Propo dated 24th October 1876 No 2134

C. H.

Selling better than
improving that is
Polynesia's gift of the
day he turned to
adapt. He up to
of reciprocal when
The movement in
the first century
1870-1880

C. 17. hoop R. 20. hoop