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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

R. Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / B.P. No.	3306	Press. / Mis.
Dated	26.11.1822	197 .

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Archives I—5,806—24-2-78.

14.

3306/1

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

26th November 1877, No. 3,306.

Read the following paper:—

No. 258. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 13th June 1877, No. 2,748.

Read the following letter from C. G. MASTER, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chetterpore, 4th May 1877, No. 1,727.

WITH reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 9th February last, No. 542, I have the honor to submit copy of a letter, dated the 1st instant, No. 95, in which R. Durma Row, the Salt Deputy Collector of this district, advances reasons which, so far as I can judge, deserve consideration against the proposed reduction of duty on Pooree Kurkutch salt.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From R. DURMA ROW, Deputy Collector in charge Salt Department, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, dated Chetterpore, 1st May 1877, No. 95.

WITH reference to your foot-note to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th February 1877, No. 542, I have the honor to offer my remarks upon the proposed reduction of duty on Pooree Kurkutch from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 2 per maund.

2. I may be permitted to premise by observing that, up to the 21st of April 1874, the duty on Pooree salt was Rs. 3-4-0, that on Ganjam salt being only Rs. 2, the same as at all the other salt stations of the Madras Presidency. I think the rates went some way to balance the difference of land assessment in the two Presidencies that in Bengal being, I was told, lighter than in Madras. To abolish the Inland Customs posts, established as a check over smuggling but which had been a hinderance to traffic, and Trade Act X of 1874 was passed, a sliding-scale of duty sanctioned for Bengal, and the minimum rate permitted by the Act introduced at Pooree. Thus the rate, which was as much as Rs. 3-4-0 there, has been lowered, and those at Ganjam and Itchapur raised to Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 2-3-0, respectively. Then were introduced rules imposing several restrictions upon the transit of Ganjam salt into Orissa. The result was a great falling off in the sales at Ganjam and Itchapur. The obstacles which the restrictions had thrown in the way of Ganjam traders were reported, and the rules ultimately modified. Meanwhile the quality of Ganjam salt improved. The Rambah Canal, connecting the Chilka with the salt works, was deepened, and the sales increased. The trade* at Itchapur, however, declined to an extent which has necessitated the cessation of manufacture for the last two years. A quantity of about 1¼ lakhs of maunds of old salt is still remaining, and it will take nearly three years to dispose of the stock unless my proposal that this opportunity be taken to move the India Government to sanction a reduction of the duty be entertained. The manufacturers chiefly depend upon salt culture. Many of them have of late left for Rangoon and other places. The Chilka Canal stops at Ganjam, a distance of 25 miles. The rates of cart-hire are heavy, and especially so during the monsoon, when the canal is open, so that if the duty on Itchapur salt be reduced to Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-1-0 a maund, it will only regain its hold of the local markets.

	Rs.
*1872-73	1,39,829
1873-74	1,52,659
1874-75	1,13,833
1875-76	67,576
1876-77	37,405

3. I now proceed to make my observations upon the grounds adduced in support of the reduction proposed. From paragraphs 5 to 7 in Mr. Dampier's minute, alluded to in Mr. Grimley's letter† proposing the reduction of duty, it would appear that the population of Malood and Parkood is in a great degree dependent for its livelihood on salt manufacture which, I gather, is the special reason that makes it, in his (Mr. Dampier's) opinion, a matter of peculiar importance that the salt manufacture in the southern part of the Pooree District should be encouraged, but I fail to see how they are dependent upon manufacture alone. To begin with the population is not more than 8,486, many of whom live by fishing in the Chilka, the best fishery I have seen in this part of the country, and which supplies the inland markets. The alluvial flats towards the Chilka yield rich rice crops. There are also several villages of boatmen which thrive by transporting the surplus rice crops of Orissa to Rambah. Besides, they are allowed to make small quantities of salt for their own consumption. Except during the famine season of 1866, a very few, if any, have emigrated. They are thus better off than their brethren in Ganjam. It was owing probably to this and want of employment in their own district that about 60 families belonging to Ganjam were found working at Gurubai when I visited the Pooree salt works. It may be added that many of the lower classes of the Ganjam District always emigrate, not only to the districts of Cuttack, Pooree, Vizagapatam, and Godavery, but also to Rangoon and Mauritius and other colonies. The emigration is on the increase. If salt manufacture may be encouraged as a means of livelihood for laboring classes, it is Ganjam and not Pooree that requires such artificial measures of relief.

† Embodied in Government of India's letter, dated Simla, 4th November 1876, No. 312.

4. Another point on which particular stress has been laid in advocating the reduction of duty on Pooree salt is that the Ganjam salt dealer enjoys an advantage over the Pooree manufacturers in the matter of carriage alone over a distance of 68¾ miles—*vide* paragraph 6 of Mr. Ravenshaw's letter, dated 10th March 1875, No. 175, alluded to in Mr. Dampier's minute. I do not quite understand the data on which the calculation was based, but the remarks made by the Salt Commissioners, in paragraphs 602 to 604 of their report after a searching inquiry, go to show that the rates given by the Orissa authorities are higher than those ascertained by them. Disputing the accuracy of the Cuttack Commissioner's data, Mr. Davidson has contrasted the rates of carriage paid for Ganjam and Pooree salt; the result shows that the Pooree salt dealer has an advantage of Pies 11 a maund over the Ganjam trader—*vide* paragraph 15 of his letter, dated Berhampore, 26th August 1875, No. 1,848. The accuracy of the data given by Mr. Davidson is not disputed. Indeed the traders questioned by the Salt Commissioners put at 0-1-0 (1 Anna) the difference of carriage in favor of Pooree salt when the Chilka Canal was open.

Vide paragraph 603 of Salt Commissioners' Report.

Paragraph 604 clearly shows that the difference in favor of Pooree Kurkutch may be accepted, but it must be remembered it is only when the canal is open that the difference against Ganjam salt is not more than 1 Anna; if the canal is closed, as has often been the case, the difference must be and is higher. I have again made full inquiries, and enclose Statements A, B, and C, which show the advantage enjoyed by Pooree salt dealers in the matter of carriage; it will be observed that the difference of carriage in favor of Pooree Kurkutch does not, on an average, fall below 1 Anna.

5. With regard to the reduction of 5 per cent. made to the purchasers of an entire heap of 1,200 maunds at Ganjam, and which has been alluded to in paragraph 4 of Mr. Dampier's minute as one of the advantages possessed by Ganjam salt, I beg to reproduce here the Salt Commissioners' remarks on the subject which run as follow: "The Ganjam trader is allowed a period of credit if he chooses to deposit Government securities (though this privilege is not much taken advantage of there), and if he purchases a whole heap he gets 5 per cent. discount. As a matter of fact, however, wholesale sales at the Ganjam Depôt have on an average of the past ten years only amounted to about 14 per cent. of the total sales, and the wastage on retail sales shows very nearly 5 per cent., so that we had better assume that the merchant pays the full sum of Rs. 2-4-0 per maund for his Ganjam salt.". From this it will be observed that the discount of 5 per cent. is no advantage to the Ganjam salt dealer. If it had been any advantage, it would have been availed of to a much larger extent than that ascertained by the Commissioners.

Paragraph 600 of Salt Commissioners' Report.

6. Relative to the salt sales, alluded to in paragraphs 7 to 12 of Mr. Grimley's letter mentioned above, I beg to observe that Ganjam salt seldom goes to Balasore. Most of the salt declared for Cuttack ultimately finds its way to the Central Provinces, to which a cheaper article from Bombay and other districts of the Madras Presidency is also taken, and this too in much larger quantities. The decrease in the sales for Pooree is in some degree due to the profit charged in more than one way by the Pooree licensee who can raise the price as he likes, he would naturally exaggerate the cost of making salt which, as ascertained by Mr. Ravenshaw,* was Rupee 0-4-10·7, but the items composing this appear to have been overrated by the licensees,† and paragraphs 591 and 599 show that it can be reduced to Rupee 0-3-3. The selling price as per

* Paragraph 581 of Salt Commissioners' Report.

† Paragraphs 582 and 590 of Salt Commissioners' Report.

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paragraph 581 is Rupee 0-7-10, while the same is said to be to from Rs. 2-12-0 to Rs. 2-14-0 (*vide* paragraph 12 of the letter under reply) which, if correct, would give some idea of the profit made by the middleman who seems to be the only gainer under the system in vogue here. Any reduction of the duty which might be sanctioned giving the middleman additional facilities would be adding so much to the duty on Ganjam salt which has already been raised for the protection of the Pooree manufacturers. I would therefore deprecate any reduction of the duty on Pooree salt without a corresponding reduction being made in Ganjam. Should a revision of rates levied at Pooree and Ganjam be however decided upon, I see no objection to the cost§ of Ganjam salt as ascertained by the Commissioners, *minus the difference of* 1 *Anna in favor of Pooree Kurkutch, as per paragraph* 4 *supra*, being added to the duty on Ganjam salt *declared for Orissa*. An arrangement similar to this had been in force, and full duty levied on Ganjam salt declared for Orissa before the passing of Act X of 1874, but I would deprecate any such addition to the duty on that sold for home consumption and consumption in the Central Provinces, for I do not think it is fair that the people of Ganjam and Central Provinces, who have been already paying an exceptionally higher rate for the protection of Pooree manufacturers, should pay anything more on their account. Any other changes which may be ordered for the protection of the Pooree licensees, or as a measure of relief for the small population of Parikood, would, I fear, seriously affect the salt revenue of Ganjam and deprive the poorer classes (salt manufacturers) of the chief means of their livelihood, and this too in a district where, as stated above, emigration is on the increase. If the licensees do not choose to reduce the cost, or charge less profit, it is no reason why the duty to Government should be reduced.

† Pooree licensee.

§ Rupee 0-2-11·5, paragraph 598 of Salt Commissioners' Report.

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§ Rupee 0-2-11·5, paragraph 598 of Salt Commissioners' Report.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

A.—STATEMENT showing Cost of Carriage from Ganjam Salt Pans to Cuttack, Tangi, and Damotharapur, either wholly by Land or Water, or partly by Land and partly by Water.

No.	Particulars of Places.	Expenses for carrying 100 Maunds of Salt.					Average Cost per Maund.
		Shipping or Loading Charges.	Boat-hire.	Landing Charges.	Cart-hire.	Total Cost of carrying 100 Maunds.	
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	From Ganjam platforms to Cuttack direct by land ...	0 8 0	...	...	50 0 0	50 8 0	0 8 ·96
2	From Ganjam platforms to Cuttack *viâ* Rambah and Besodiapenta, partly by land and partly by water ...	0 8 0	8 0 0	...	23 9 0	32 1 0	0 5 1·56
3	From Ganjam platforms to Cuttack direct by water *viâ* Rambah	0 8 0	25 0 0	3 2 0	3 9 0	32 3 0	0 5 1·80
4	From Ganjam platforms to Cuttack partly by land and partly by water *viâ* Besodiapenta through Chilka Canal	2 0 0	12 0 0	...	20 0 0	34 0 0	0 5 5·28
5	From Ganjam platforms to Cuttack direct by water through Chilka Canal	2 0 0	30 0 0	3 2 0	...	35 2 0	0 5 7·44
6	From Ganjam platforms to Tangi partly by water and partly by land through Kalapada	2 0 0	6 0 0	...	1 14 0	9 14 0	0 1 6·96
7	From Ganjam platforms to Tangi direct by land ...	0 8 0	...	...	25 0 0	25 8 0	0 4 ·96
8	From Ganjam platforms to Damotharapur direct by water	2 0 0	15 0 0	0 12 0	...	17 12 0	0 2 10·08

(Signed) R. DURMA ROW,
Deputy Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

B.—STATEMENT showing Cost of Carriage from Pooree, Golohe to Cuttack, Tangi, and Damotharapur either wholly by Water or partly by Land

No.	Particulars of Places.	Expenses for carrying 100 Maunds of Salt.					Average Cost per Maund.	Remarks.
		Shipping or Loading Charges.	Boat-hire.	Loading Charges.	Cart-hire.	Total Cost of carrying 100 Maunds.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1	From Pooree platforms to Cuttack direct by land ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No Pooree salt goes to Cuttack direct by land.
2	From Pooree platforms to Cuttack partly by land and partly by water *viâ* Besodiapenta	0 1	6 0 0	...	20 0 0	26 12 0	0 4 3·36	
3 & 5	From Pooree platforms to Cuttack direct by water ...	0 12 0	22 0 0			4 0	0 4 1·68	
6	From Pooree platforms to Tangi partly by water and partly by land through Kalapada	0 12 0	3 8 0	...	1 14 0	6 2 0		
7	From Pooree platforms to Tangi direct by land ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No Pooree salt goes to Tangi direct by land.
8	From Pooree platforms to Damotharapur direct by water	0 12 0	10 0 0	0 12 0	...	11 8 0	0 1 10·8	

(Signed) R. DURMA ROW,
Deputy Collector.

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ENCLOSURE No. 3.

C.—COMPARATIVE ... of Rates of Carriage paid for Pooree and Ganjam Salts per Maund.

Particulars.	... of one ... of ... n	Cost of carrying one Maund of Salt from Pooree Platform.	Excess in favor of Pooree Salt.	Increase in favor of Ganjam Salt.	Remarks.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
To Cuttack direct by land		...	...	...	No Pooree salt goes to Cuttack direct by land.
To Cuttack partly by land and partly by water—					
1st, *viâ* Rambah and Besodiapenta ...	0	0 4 3·36	0 0 10·20	...	
2nd, *viâ* Besodiapenta	0	0 4 3·36	0 1 1·92	...	
To Cuttack direct by water—					
1st, *viâ* Rambah ...	0	0 4 1·68	0 1 ·12	...	
2nd, *viâ* Chilka Canal	0	0 4 1·68	0 1 5·76	...	
To Tangi partly by water and partly by land *viâ* Kalapada ...	0 1	0 0 11·76	0 0 7·20	...	
To Tangi direct by land	0 4	...	...	...	No Pooree salt goes to Tangi direct by land.
To Damotharapur direct by water	0 2 1	1 10·8	0 1 0	...	
Average					
		0 0 10·20			
		0 1 1·92			
		0 1 ·12			
		0 1 5·76			
		0 0 7·20			
Total ...		0 5 1·20			
Average ...		0 1 ·24			

CHETTERPORE,
1st May 1877.

(Signed) R. DURMA ROW,
Deputy Collector.

SUBMITTED to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 9th February 1877, No. 542.

2. The Collector forwards a communication from his Salt Deputy, commenting upon the arguments which have been adduced by the Government of Bengal in favor of the reduction of the duty on Pooree Kurkutch. He urges that the Pooree manufacturers are really better off than the Ganjam salt ryots; that the Pooree salt dealers enjoy an advantage of 1 Anna at least, if not more, in the matter of carriage to Cuttack; that the Ganjam dealers derive no advantage from the 5 per cent. discount; and that the decrease in Pooree sales is to some extent due to the exorbitant profits of the middlemen. He therefore deprecates any reduction of duty, but if a revision of rates is resolved upon, suggests that allowance should be made for the difference in the cost of carriage to Cuttack, 1 Anna being deducted from the duty on this account in the case of Ganjam salt declared for Orissa.

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3. The Deputy Collector has altogether overlooke... that Ganjam salt enjoys an advantage of nearly 2 Annas in respect of ... nufacture which will enable it to displace Pooree salt in the Cuttack n... withstanding the equalization of the duty. In competing for the supply ... Orissa market the Pooree dealers are entitled to the benefit of the advant... njoy in respect of proximity, and all that Ganjam has a right to demand ... salt shall not be weighted by a higher rate of duty than that imposed ... salt, and that no restriction shall be placed on its freedom of transit ... tmost that can be demanded is that Ganjam salt should not be exclud... otective duties and measures, but if Orissa salt can compete on equal terms ... be allowed to do so. Any idea of fostering the Orissa manufacture by pro... easures is expressly disclaimed by the Bengal Board of Revenue, and equa... eatment is all that is urged—*vide* paragraph 15 of their Secretary's letter ... 1 in G.O., dated 28th November 1876, No. 1,830. Of the measures of reli... sed at paragraph 2 of the same letter reduction of duty is the only one ... g which the Ganjam manufacturer is entitled to be heard, and the Board ... dent that the Supreme Government will see the justice of an equalization ... ies as recommended by the Salt Commission and the Board.

4. As regards Itchapur the Board have alrea... ht prominently to notice the disastrous effects of the increase of duty at that ..., and they would suggest the advisability of moving the Government of India ... uce the selling price to Rs. 2 per maund, the rate which formerly prevaile... t any rate to Rs. 2-1-0. It stands at present at Rs. 2-3-0.

(True Copies and Ext...

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

No. 259. ORDER THEREON, 26th Novemb... 7, No. 3,306.

Separate Revenue, No. 32.
Salt.

R...RED with reference to G.O., 21st N...mber 1877, No. 3,285.

(True Extract

(S...d) C. G. MASTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. T. D. Ryan.

Govt. of [1877] Madras.

REVENUE.

To

The BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated November 26th.

Read

Encl.

G.O, 26th November 1877, No. 3,306.

Pooree Kurkutch Salt.—Recording Proceedings of the Board of Revenue submitting letter from the Ganjam Salt Deputy Collector commenting on the arguments adduced by the Government of Bombay in favor of the reduction of duty on —.

3306/5

No. 2,748.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 13th June 1877.

Read the following letter from C. G. MASTER, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to H. F. STOKES, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chetterpore, 4th May 1877, No. 1727:—

With reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 9th February last, No. 542, I have the honor to submit copy of a letter, dated the 1st instant, No. 95, in which R. Durma Row, the Salt Deputy Collector of this District, advances reasons which, so far as I can judge, deserve consideration against the proposed reduction of duty on Pooree Kurkutch Salt.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From R. DURMA ROW, Deputy Collector in charge, Salt Department, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, dated Chetterpore, 1st May 1877, No. 95.

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2. I may be permitted to premise by observing that, up to the 21st of April 1874, the duty on Pooree Salt was Rupees 3-4-0, that on Ganjam Salt being only Rupees 2, the same as at all the other salt stations of the Madras Presidency. I think the rates went some way to balance the difference of Land Assessment in the two Presidencies that in Bengal being, I was told, lighter than in Madras. To abolish the Inland Customs posts, established as a check over smuggling but which had been a hinderance to traffic, and Trade Act X. of 1874 was passed, a sliding scale of duty sanctioned for Bengal, and the minimum rate permitted by the Act introduced at Pooree. Thus the rate, which was as much as Rupees 3-4-0 there, has been lowered, and those at Ganjam and Itchapur raised to Rupees 2-4-0 and Rupees 2-3-0, respectively. Then were introduced rules imposing several restrictions upon the transit of Ganjam Salt into Orissa. The result was a great falling off in the sales at Ganjam and Itchapur. The obstacles which the restrictions had thrown in the way of Ganjam traders were reported, and the rules ultimately modified. Meanwhile the quality of Ganjam Salt improved.

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1876-77	37,405

The Rambah Canal, connecting the Chilka with the Salt works, was deepened, and the sales increased. The trade* at Itchapur, however, declined to an extent which has necessitated the cessation of manufacture for the last two years. A quantity of about 1½ lakhs of maunds of old salt is still remaining, and it will take nearly three years to dispose of the stock unless my proposal that this opportunity be taken to move the India Government to sanction a reduction of the duty be entertained. The manufacturers chiefly depend upon salt culture. Many of them have of late left for Rangoon and other places. The Chilka Canal stops at Ganjam, a distance of 35 miles. The rates of cart-hire are heavy and especially so during the monsoon. When the canal is open, so that if the duty on Itchapur Salt be reduced to Rupees 2 or Rupees 2-1-0 a maund, it will only regain its hold of the local markets.

3. I now proceed to make my observations upon the grounds adduced in support of the reduction proposed. From paragraphs 5 to 7 in Mr. Dampier's minute, alluded to in Mr. Grimley's letter† proposing the reduction of duty, it would appear that the population of Malood and Parkood is in a great degree dependent for its livelihood on salt manufacture which, I gather, is the special reason that makes it, in his (Mr. Dampier's) opinion, a matter of peculiar importance that the salt manufacture in the southern part of the Pooree District should be encouraged, but I fail to see how they are dependent upon manufacture alone. To begin with the population is not more than 8,486, many of whom live by fishing in the Chilka, the best fishery I have seen in this part of the country, and which supplies the inland markets. The alluvial flats towards the Chilka yield rich rice crops. There are also several villages of boatmen which thrive by transporting the surplus rice crops of Orissa to Rambah. Besides, they are allowed to make small quantities of salt for their own consumption. Except during the famine season of 1866, a very few, if any, have emigrated. They are thus better off than their brethren in Ganjam. It was owing probably to this and want of employment in their own district that about 60 families belonging to Ganjam were found working at Gurubai when I visited the Pooree Salt works. It may be added that many of the lower classes of the Ganjam District always emigrate, not only to the districts of Cuttack, Pooree, Vizagapatam, and Godavery, but also to Rangoon and Mauritius and other colonies. The emigration is on the increase. If salt manufacture may be encouraged as a means of livelihood for laboring classes, it is Ganjam and not Pooree that requires such artificial measures of relief.

4. Another point on which particular stress has been laid in advocating the reduction of duty on Pooree Salt is that the Ganjam salt dealer enjoys an advantage over the Pooree manufac-

† Embodied in Government of India's letter, dated Simla, 4th November 1876, No. 312.

tures in the matter of carriage alone over a distance of 63½ miles—*vide* paragraph 6 of Mr. Ravenshaw's letter, dated 10th March 1875, No. 175, alluded to in Mr. Dampier's minute. I do not quite understand the data on which the calculation was based, but the remarks made by the Salt Commissioners, in paragraphs 602 to 604 of their report after a searching inquiry, go to show that the rates given by the Orissa authorities are higher than those ascertained by them. Disputing the accuracy of the Cuttack Commissioner's data, Mr. Davidson has contrasted the rates of carriage paid for Ganjam and Pooree Salt; the result shows that the Pooree salt dealer has an advantage of Pies 11 a maund over the Ganjam trader—*vide* paragraph 15 of his letter, dated Berhampore, 26th August 1875, No. 1848. The accuracy of the data given by Mr. Davidson is not disputed. Indeed the traders questioned by the Salt Commissioners put at 0-1-0 (1 Anna) the difference of carriage in favor of Pooree Salt when the Chilka Canal was open.

Vide paragraph 603 of Salt Commissioners' Report.

Paragraph 604 clearly shows that the difference in favor of Pooree Kurkatch may be accepted, but it must be remembered it is only when the canal is open that the difference against Ganjam Salt is not more than 1 Anna; if the canal is closed, as has often been the case, the difference must be and is higher. I have again made full inquiries, and enclose Statements A, B, and C, which show the advantage enjoyed by Pooree salt dealers in the matter of carriage; it will be observed that the difference of carriage in favor of Pooree Kurkatch does not, on an average, fall below 1 Anna.

5. With regard to the reduction of 5 per cent. made to the purchasers of an entire heap of 1,200 maunds at Ganjam, and which has been alluded to in paragraph 4 of Mr. Dampier's minute as one of the advantages possessed by Ganjam Salt, I beg to reproduce here the Salt Commissioner's remarks on the subject which run as follow: "The Ganjam trader is allowed a period of credit if he chooses to deposit Government-securities (though this privilege is not much taken advantage of there), and if he purchases a whole heap he gets 5 per cent. discount. A good matter of fact, however, wholesale sales at the Ganjam Depôt have on an average of the past ten years only amounted to about 14 per cent. of the total sales, and the wastage on retail sales shows very nearly 5 per cent., so that we had better assume that the merchant pays the full sum of Rupees 2-4-0 per maund for his Ganjam Salt." From this it will be observed that the discount of 5 per cent. is no advantage to the Ganjam salt dealer. If it had been any advantage, it would have been availed of to a much larger extent than that ascertained by the Commissioners.

Paragraph 600, Salt Commissioners' Report.

6. Relative to the salt sales, alluded to in paragraphs 7 to 12 of Mr. Grimley's letter mentioned above, I beg to observe that Ganjam Salt seldom goes to Balasore. Most of the sale declared for Cuttack ultimately finds its way to the Central Provinces, to which a cheaper article from Bombay and other districts of the Madras Presidency is also taken, and this too in much larger quantities. The decrease in the sales for Pooree is in some degree due to the profit charged in more than one way by the Pooree licensee who can raise the price as he likes, he would naturally exaggerate the cost of making salt which, as ascertained by Mr. Ravenshaw,* was Rupee 0-4-10·7, but the items composing this appear to have been overrated by the licensees,† and The selling price as per paragraphs 591 and 599 show that it can be reduced to Rupee 0-8-3 from Rupees 2-12-0 to Rupees 2-14-0 (*vide* paragraph 12 of the letter under reply) which, if correct would give some idea of the profit made by the middleman who seems to be the only gainer under the system in vogue there. Any reduction of the duty which might be sanctioned giving the middleman, additional facilities would be adding so much to the duty on Ganjam Salt which has already been raised for the protection of the Pooree manufacturers. I would therefore deprecate any reduction of the duty on Pooree Salt without a corresponding reduction being made in the Ganjam. Should a revision of rates levied at Pooree and Ganjam be however decided upon, I see no objection to the costs of Ganjam Salt as ascertained by the Commissioners, *minus the difference of 1 Anna in favor of Pooree Kurkatch, declared for Orissa.* An exceptionally higher rate for the protection of Pooree manufacturers, should pay anything more on their account. Any other changes which may be ordered for the protection of the Pooree licensees, or as a measure of relief for the small population of Parikood, would, I fear, seriously affect the Salt revenue of Ganjam and deprive the poorer classes (salt manufacturers) of the chief means of their livelihood. If this too in a district where, as stated above, emigration is on the increase. If the licensees do not choose to reduce the cost, or charge less profit, it is no reason why the duty due to Government should be reduced.

Paragraphs 582 and 590, Salt Commissioners' Report.

Paragraph 581, Salt Commissioners' Report.

Pooree licensee.

Rupees 0-2-11·5, paragraph 598, Salt Commissioners' Report.

Enclosure No. 1.

A.—Statement showing Cost of Carriage from Ganjam Salt Pans to Cuttack, Tangi, and Damotharapur, either wholly by Land or Water, or partly by Land and partly by Water.

No.	Particulars of Places.	Expenses for carrying 100 Maunds of Salt.									Average Cost per Maund.		
		Shipping or Loading Charges.			Boat-hire.			Landing Charges.			Cart-hire.	Total Cost of carrying 100 Maunds.	
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1	From Ganjam platform to Cuttack direct by land ..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 0 0	50 8 0	0 8 ·96
2	From Ganjam platform to Cuttack *vid* Rumbah and Besodiapenta, partly by land and partly by water ..	0	8	0	8	0	0	..	..	..	23 9 0	32 1 0	0 5 1·56
3	From Ganjam platforms to Cuttack direct by water *vid* Rumba	0	8	0	25	0	0	3	2	0	3 9 0	32 3 0	0 5 1·80
4	From Ganjam platform to Cuttack partly by land and partly by water *vid* Besodiapenta through Chilka Canal	2	0	0	12	0	0	..	..	..	20 0 0	34 0 0	0 5 5·28
5	From Ganjam platforms to Cuttack direct by water through Chilka Canal	2	0	0	30	0	0	3	2	0	.. .. ..	35 2 0	0 5 7·44
6	From Ganjam platforms to Tangi partly by water and partly by land through Kalapada	2	0	0	6	0	0	..	..	..	1 14 0	9 14 0	0 1 6·96
7	From Ganjam platforms to Tangi direct by land ..	0	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	25 8 0	0 4 ·96
8	From Ganjam platforms to Damotharapur direct by water	2	0	0	15	0	0	0	12	0	.. .. ..	17 12 0	0 2 10·08

(Signed) R. DURMA ROW,
Deputy Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

B.—STATEMENT showing Cost of Carriage from Pooree, Goloho to Cuttack, Tangi, and Damotharapur either wholly by Water or partly by Land.

No.	Particulars of Places.	EXPENSES FOR CARRYING 100 MAUNDS OF SALT.					Average Cost per Maund.	Remarks.
		Shiping or Loading Charges.	Boat-hire.	Loading Charges.	Cart-hire.	Total Cost of carrying 100 Maunds.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1	From Pooree platforms to Cuttack direct by land ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No Pooree Salt goes to Cuttack direct by land.
2 & 4	From Pooree platforms to Cuttack partly by land and partly by water *vid* Besodiapenta	0 12 0	6 0 0	.....	20 0 0	26 12 0	0 4 3·36	
3 & 5	From Pooree platforms to Cuttack direct by water ..	0 12 0	22 0 0	3 2 0	.....	25 14 0	0 4 1·68	
6	From Pooree platforms to Tangi partly by water and partly by land through Kalapada	0 12 0	3 8 0	.....	1 14 0	6 2 0	0 0 11·76	
7	From Pooree platforms to Tangi direct by land ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No Pooree Salt goes to Tangi direct by land.
8	From Pooree platforms to Damotharapur direct by water	0 12 0	10 0 0	0 12 0	.....	11 8 0	0 1 10·8	

(Signed) R. DURMA ROW,
Deputy Collector.

CHETTERPORE,
1st May 1877.

Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 9th February 1877, No. 542.

2. The Collector forwards a communication from his Salt Deputy, commenting upon the arguments which have been adduced by the Government of Bengal in favor of the reduction of the duty on Pooree Kurkutch. He urges that the Pooree salt manufacturers are really better off than the Ganjam salt ryots; that the matter of carriage to dealers enjoy an advantage of 1 Anna at least, if not more, in the matter of carriage to Cuttack; that the Ganjam dealers derive no advantage from the 5 per cent. discount; and that the decrease in Pooree sales is to some extent due to the exorbitant profits of the middlemen. He therefore deprecates any reduction of duty, but if a revision of rates is resolved upon, suggests that allowance should be made for the difference in the cost of carriage to Cuttack, 1 Anna being deducted from the duty on this account in the case of Ganjam Salt declared for Orissa.

5

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

C.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Rates of Carriage paid for Pooree and Ganjam Salts per Maund.

Particulars.	Cost of carrying one Maund of Salt from Ganjam Platform.			Cost of carrying one Maund of Salt from Pooree Platform			Excess in favor of Pooree Salt.			Increase in favor of Ganjam Salt.			Remarks.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
To Cuttack direct by land ..	0	8	·96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Pooree Salt goes to Cuttack direct by land.
To Cuttack partly by land and partly by water—													
1st, *vid* Rumbah hand Besodiapenta ..	0	5	1·56	0	4	3·36	0	0	10·20	..	..	..	
2nd, *vid* Besodiapenta ..	0	5	5·28	0	4	3·36	0	1	1·92	..	..	..	
To Cuttack direct by water—													
1st, *vid* Rumbah ..	0	5	1·80	0	4	1·68	0	1	·12	..	..	..	
2nd, *vid* Chilka Canal	0	5	7·44	0	4	1·68	0	1	5·76	..	..	..	
To Tangi partly by water and partly by land *vid* Kalapada ..	0	1	6·96	0	0	11·76	0	0	7·20	..	..	..	
To Tangi direct by land	0	4	·96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Pooree Salt goes to Tangi direct by land.
To Damotharapur direct by water ..	0	2	10·08	0	1	10·8	0	1	0	..	..	..	
	Average.												
	0	0	10·20										
	0	1	1·92										
	0	1	·12										
	0	1	5·76										
	0	0	7·20										
Total ..	0	5	1·20										
Average ..	0	1	·24										

(Signed) R. DURMA ROW,
Deputy Collector.

3. The Deputy Collector has altogether overlooked the fact that Ganjam Salt enjoys an advantage of nearly 2 Annas in respect of cost of manufacture which will enable it to displace Pooree Salt in the Cuttack market notwithstanding the equalization of the duty. In competing for the supply of the Orissa market the Pooree dealers are entitled to the benefit of the advantage they enjoy in respect of proximity, and all that Ganjam has a right to demand is that its salt shall not be weighted by a higher rate of duty than that imposed on Pooree Salt, and that no restriction shall be placed on its freedom of transit. The utmost that can be demanded is that the Ganjam Salt should not be excluded by protective duties and measures, but if Orissa Salt can compete on equal terms it should be allowed to do so. Any idea of fostering the Orissa manufacture by protective measures is expressly disclaimed by the Bengal Board of Revenue, and equality of treatment is all that is urged—*vide* paragraph 15 of their Secretary's letter embodied in G.O., dated 28th November 1876, No. 1830. Of the measures of relief proposed at paragraph 2 of the same letter reduction of duty is the only one regarding which the Ganjam manufacturer is entitled to be heard, and the Board are confident that the Supreme Government will see the justice of an equalization of the duties as recommended by the Salt Commission and the Board.

4. As regards Itchapur the Board have already brought prominently to notice the disastrous effects of the increase of duty at that station, and they would suggest the advisability of moving the Government of India to reduce the selling price to Rupees 2 per maund, the rate which formerly prevailed, or at any rate to Rupees 2-1-0. It stands at present at Rupees 2-3-0.

(True Copies and Extract.)

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

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to the Collector of Ganjam.

Exd. J. Wright.

Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.
1877.

PROCEEDINGS, 13TH JUNE 1877, No. 2,748.

Encl.

Received

JUNE
No. 2,748.

Pooree Kurkutch Salt.—Submitting to Government letter from Collector forwarding one from Salt Deputy Collector, commenting upon the arguments adduced by Government of Bengal in favor of the reduction of duty on —.

No. 2,748.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 13th June 1877.

ead the following letter from C. G. MASTER, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to H. E STOKES Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chetterpore, 4th May 1877, No. 1727 :—

With reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 9th February last, No. 542, have the honor to submit copy of a letter, dated the 1st instant, No. 95, in which . Durma Row, the Salt Deputy Collector of this District, advances reasons which, so r as I can judge, deserve consideration against the proposed reduction of duty on ooree Kurkutch Salt.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

om R. DURMA ROW, Deputy Collector in charge, Salt Department, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, dated Chetterpore, 1st May 1877, No. 95.

With reference to your foot-note to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th bruary 1877, No. 542, I have the honor to offer my remarks upon the proposed reduction of y on Pooree Kurkutch from Rupees 2-4-0 to Rupees 2 per maund.

2. I may be permitted to premise by observing that, up to the 21st of April 1874, the duty Pooree Salt was Rupees 3-4-0, that on Ganjam Salt being only Rupees 2, the same as at all the r salt stations of the Madras Presidency. I think the rates went some way to balance the rence of Land Assessment in the two Presidencies that in Bengal being, I was told, lighter in Madras. To abolish the Inland Customs posts, established as a check over smuggling which had been a hinderance to traffic, and Trade Act X. of 1874 was passed, a sliding scale uty sanctioned for Bengal, and the minimum rate permitted by the Act introduced at Pooree. s the rate, which was as much as Rupees 3-4-0 there, has been lowered, and those at Ganjam Itchapur raised to Rupees 2 4-0 and Rupees 2-3-0, respectively. Then were introduced s imposing several restrictions upon the transit of Ganjam Salt into Orissa. The result was reat falling off in the sales at Ganjam and Itchapur. The obstacles which the restrictions thrown in the way of Ganjam traders were reported, and the rules ultimately modified. anwhile the quality of Ganjam Salt improved. The Rambah Canal, connecting the Chilka with the Salt works, was deepened and the sales increased. The trade at Itchapur, however, declined to an extent which has necessitated the cessation of manufacture for the last two years. A quantity of about 1¼ lakhs of maunds of old salt is still remaining, and it will take nearly years to dispose of the stock unless my proposal that this opportunity be taken to move ndia Government to sanction a reduction of the duty be entertained. The manufacturers dly depend upon salt culture. Many of them have of late left for Rangoon and other places. Chilka Canal stops at Ganjam, a distance of 35 miles. The rates of cart-hire are heavy and cially so during the monsoon. When the canal is open so that if the duty on Itchapur Salt be ced to Rupees 2 or Rupees 2-1-0 a maund, it will only regain its hold of the local markets.

72-73	1,39,829
73-74	1,52,559
74-75	1,13,833
75-76	67,576
76-77	27,405

3. I now proceed to make my observations upon the grounds adduced in support of the reduction proposed. From paragraphs 5 to 7 in Mr. Dampier's minute, alluded to in Mr. Grimley's letter† proposing the reduction of

bodied in Government of India's letter, dated Simla, November 1876, No. 312.

, it would appear that the population of Malood and Parkood is in a great degree dependent ts livelihood on salt manufacture which, I gather, is the special reason that makes it, in his Dampier's) opinion, a matter of peculiar importance that the salt manufacture in the ern part of the Pooree District should be encouraged, but I fail to see how they are dependent manufacture alone. To begin with the population is not more than 8,486, many of whom y fishing in the Chilka, the best fishery I have seen in this part of the country, and which es the inland markets. The alluvial flats towards the Chilka yield rich rice crops. There so several villages of boatmen which thrive by transporting the surplus rice crops of Orissa nbah. Besides, they are allowed to make small quantities of salt for their own consumption. during the famine season of 1866, a very few, if any, have emigrated. They are thus off than their brethren in Ganjam. It was owing probably to this and want of employ- their own district that about 60 families belonging to Ganjam were found working at i when I visited the Pooree Salt works. It may be added that many of the lower classes of njam District always emigrate, not only to the districts of Cuttack, Pooree, Vizagapatam, davery, but also to Rangoon and Mauritius and other colonies. The emigration is on the . If salt manufacture may be encouraged as a means of livelihood for laboring classes, njam and not Pooree that requires such artificial measures of relief.

Another point on which particular stress has been laid in advocating the reduction of Pooree Salt is that the Ganjam salt dealer enjoys an advantage over the Pooree manufac-

tares in the matter of carriage alone over a distance of 68½ miles—*vide* paragraph 6 of Mr. Ravenshaw's letter, dated 10th March 1875, No. 175, alluded to in Mr. Dampier's minute. I do not quite understand the data on which the calculation was based, but the remarks made by the Salt Commissioners, in paragraphs 602 to 604 of their report after searching inquiry, go to show that the rates given by the Orissa authorities are higher than those ascertained by them. Disputing the accuracy of the Cuttack Commissioner's data, Mr. Davidson has compared the rates of carriage paid for Ganjam and Pooree Salt; the result shows that the Pooree salt dealer has an advantage of Pies 11 a maund over the Ganjam trader—*vide* paragraph 75 of his letter, dated Berhampore, 26th August 1875, No. 1848. The accuracy of this argument by Mr. Davidson is not disputed. Indeed the traders questioned by the Salt Commissioners put at 0-1-0 (1 Anna) the difference of carriage in favor of Pooree Salt when the Chilka Canal was open.

Vide paragraph 603 of Salt Commissioners' Report.

Paragraph 604 clearly shows that the difference in favor of Pooree Kurkutch does not be accepted, but it must be remembered it is only when the canal is open that the difference against Ganjam Salt is not more than 1 Anna; if the canal is closed, as has often been the case, the difference must be and is higher. I have again made full inquiries, and enclose Statements A, B, and C, which show the advantage enjoyed by Pooree salt dealers in the matter of carriage; it will be observed that the difference of carriage in favor of Pooree Kurkutch does not, on an average, fall below 1 Anna.

5. With regard to the reduction of 5 per cent. made to the purchasers of an entire heap of 1,200 maunds at Ganjam, and which has been alluded to in paragraph 4 of Mr. Dampier's minute as one of the advantages possessed by Ganjam Salt, I beg to reproduce here the Salt Commissioner's remarks on the subject which run as follow: "The Ganjam trader is allowed a period

Paragraph 600, Salt Commissioners' Report.

of credit if he choses to deposit Government-Securities (though this privilege is not much taken advantage of there), and if he purchases a whole heap he gets 5 per cent. discount. As a matter of fact, however, wholesale sales at the Ganjam Depot have on an average of the past ten years only amounted to about 14 per cent. of the total sales, and the wastage on retail sales shows very nearly 5 per cent., so that we had better assume that the merchant pays the full sum of Rupees 2-4-0 per maund for his Ganjam Salt." From this it will be observed that the discount of 5 per cent. is no advantage to the Ganjam salt dealer. If it had been any advantage, it would have been availed of to a much larger extent than that ascertained by the Commissioners.

6. Relative to the sale rates, mentioned in paragraphs 7 to 12 of Mr. Grimley's letter mentioned above, I beg to observe that Ganjam Salt seldom goes to Balasore. Most of the salt declared for Cuttack ultimately finds its way to the Central Provinces, to which a cheaper article from Bombay and other districts of the Madras Presidency is also taken, and this too in much larger quantities. The decrease in the sales for Pooree is in some degree due to the profit charged in more than one way by the Pooree licensee who can raise the price as he likes, he would naturally exaggerate the cost of making salt which, as ascertained by Mr. Ravenshaw,* was Rupee 0-4-10·7, but the items composing this appear to have been overrated by the licensees,† and paragraphs 591 and 599 show that it can be reduced to Rupee 0-3-3. The selling price as per paragraph 581 is Rupee 0-7-10, while the same is said to be to from Rupees 2-12-0 to Rupees 2-14-0 (*vide* paragraph 12 of the letter under reply) which if correct would give some idea of the profit made by the middleman who seems to be the only gainer under the system in vogue there. Any reduction of the duty which might be sanctioned giving the middleman‡ additional facilities would be adding so much to the duty on Ganjam Salt which has already been raised for the protection of the Pooree manufacturers. I would therefore deprecate any reduction of the duty on Pooree Salt without a corresponding reduction being made in Ganjam. Should a revision of rates levied at Pooree and Ganjam be however decided upon, I see no objection to the cost of Ganjam Salt as ascertained by the Commissioners, *minus the difference of* 1 *Anna in favor of Pooree Kurkutch, as per paragraph 4 supra*, being added to the duty on Ganjam Salt *declared for Orissa*. An arrangement similar to this had been in force, and full duty levied on Ganjam Salt declared for Orissa before the passing of Act X. of 1874, but I would deprecate any such addition to the duty on that sold for home consumption and consumption in the Central Provinces, for I do not think it is fair that the people of Ganjam and Central Provinces, who have been already paying an exceptionally higher rate for the protection of Pooree manufacturers, should pay anything more on their account. Any other changes which may be ordered for the protection of the Pooree licensees, or as a measure of relief for the small population of Parikood, would, I fear, seriously affect the Salt revenue of Ganjam and deprive the poorer classes (salt manufacturers) of the chief means of their livelihood, and this too in a district where, as stated above, emigration is on the increase. If the licensees do not choose to reduce the cost, or charge less profit, it is no reason why the duty due to Government should be reduced.

* Paragraph 581, Salt Commissioners' Report.

† Paragraphs 582 and 590, Salt Commissioners' Report.

‡ Pooree licensee.

§ Rupee 0-2-11·5, paragraph 588, Salt Commissioners' Report.

Enclosure No. 1.

A.—Statement showing Cost of Carriage from Ganjam Salt Pans to Cuttack, Tangi, and Damotharapur, either wholly by Land or Water, or partly by Land and partly by Water.

No.	Particulars of Places.	Expenses for carrying 100 Maunds of Salt.					Average Cost per Maund.
		Shipping or Loading Charges.	Boat-hire.	Landing Charges.	Cart-hire.	Total Cost of carrying 100 Maunds.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	From Ganjam platform to Cuttack direct by land ..	0 8 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	50 0 0	50 8 0	0 8 ·96
2	From Ganjam platform to Cuttack *vid* Rumbah and Besodiapenta, partly by land and partly by water ..	0 8 0	8 0 0	.. .. ..	23 9 0	32 1 0	0 5 1·56
3	From Ganjam platforms to Cuttack direct by water *vid* Rumba	0 8 0	25 0 0	3 2 0	3 9 0	32 3 0	0 5 1·80
4	From Ganjam platform to Cuttack partly by land and partly by water *vid* Besodiapenta through Chilka Canal	2 0 0	12 0 0	.. .. ..	20 0 0	34 0 0	0 5 5·28
5	From Ganjam platforms to Cuttack direct by water through Chilka Canal	2 0 0	30 0 0	3 2 0	.. .. ..	35 2 0	0 5 7·44
6	From Ganjam platforms to Tangi partly by water and partly by land through Kalapada	2 0 0	6 0 0	.. .. ..	1 14 0	9 14 0	0 1 6·96
7	From Ganjam platforms to Tangi direct by land ..	0 8 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	25 0 0	25 8 0	0 4 ·96
8	From Ganjam platforms to Damotharapur direct by water	2 0 0	15 0 0	0 12 0	.. .. ..	17 12 0	0 2 10·08

(Signed) R. DURMA ROW,
Deputy Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

B.—STATEMENT showing Cost of Carriage from Pooree, Golohe to Cuttack, Tangi, and Damotharapur either wholly by Water or partly by Land.

No.	Particulars of Places.	EXPENSES FOR CARRYING 100 MAUNDS OF SALT.					Average Cost per Maund.	Remarks.
		Shipping or Loading Charges.	Boat-hire.	Loading Charges.	Cart-hire.	Total Cost of carrying 100 Maunds.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1	From Pooree platforms to Cuttack direct by land ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No Pooree Salt goes to Cuttack direct by land.
2 & 4	From Pooree platforms to Cuttack partly by land and partly by water *vid* Besodinpenta	0 12 0	6 0 0	.....	20 0 0	26 12 0	0 4 3·36	
3 & 5	From Pooree platforms to Cuttack direct by water ..	0 12 0	22 0 0	3 2 0	.....	25 14 0	0 4 1·68	
6	From Pooree platforms to Tangi partly by water and partly by land through Kalapada	0 12 0	3 8 0	.....	1 14 0	6 1 0	0 0 11·76	
7	From Pooree platforms to Tangi direct by land ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No Pooree Salt goes to Tangi direct by land.
8	From Pooree platforms to Damotharapur direct by water	0 12 0	10 0 0	0 12 0	.....	11 8 0	0 1 10·8	

(Signed) R. DURMA ROW,
Deputy Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

C.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Rates of Carriage paid for Pooree and Ganjam Salt per Maund.

Particulars.	Cost of carrying one Maund of Salt from Ganjam Platform.	Cost of carrying one Maund of Salt from Pooree Platform	Excess in favor of Pooree Salt.	Increase in favor of Ganjam Salt.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
To Cuttack direct by land	0 8 ·96	.....	.....	.....	No Pooree Salt goes to Cuttack direct by land.
To Cuttack partly by land and partly by water—					
1st, *vid* Rumbah and Besodiapenta	0 5 1·56	0 4 3·36	0 0 10·20	.....	
2nd, *vid* Besodiapenta	0 5 5·28	0 4 3·36	0 1 1·92	.....	
To Cuttack direct by water—					
1st, *vid* Rumbah and Chilka Canal	0 5 1·80	0 4 1·68	0 1 ·12	.....	
2nd, *vid* Chilka Canal	0 5 7·44	0 4 1·68	0 1 5·76	.....	
To Tangi partly by water and partly by land *vid* Kalapada ..	0 1 6·96	0 0 11·76	0 0 7·20	.....	
To Tangi direct by land	0 4 ·96	.....	.....	.....	No Pooree Salt goes to Tangi direct by land.
To Damotharapur direct by water	0 2 10·08	0 1 10·8	0 1 0	.....	
		Average.			
		0 0 10·20			
		0 1 1·92			
		0 1 ·12			
		0 1 5·76			
		0 0 7·20			
Total ..	0 5 1·20				
Average ..	0 1 ·24				

(Signed) R. DURMA ROW,
Deputy Collector.

CHEETAGOPORE,
1st May 1877.

Submitted to Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 9th February 1877, No. 542.

2. The Collector forwards a communication from his Salt Deputy, commenting upon the arguments which have been adduced by the Government of Bengal in favor of the reduction of the duty on Pooree Kurkutch. He urges that the Pooree salt manufacturers are really better off than the Ganjam salt ryots; that the matter of carriage to dealers enjoy an advantage of 1 Anna at least, if not more, in the matter of carriage to Cuttack; that the Ganjam dealers derive no advantage from the 5 per cent. discount; and that the decrease in Pooree sales is to some extent due to the exorbitant profits of the middlemen. He therefore deprecates any reduction of duty, but if a revision of rates is resolved upon, suggests that allowance should be made for the difference in the cost of carriage to Cuttack, 1 Anna being deducted from the duty on this account in the case of Ganjam Salt declared for Orissa.

3. The Deputy Collector has altogether overlooked the fact that Ganjam Salt enjoys an advantage of nearly 2 Annas in respect of cost of manufacture which will enable it to displace Pooree Salt in the Cuttack market notwithstanding the equalization of the duty. In competing for the supply of the Orissa market the Pooree dealers are entitled to the benefit of the advantage they enjoy in respect of proximity, and all that Ganjam has a right to demand is that its salt shall not be weighted by a higher rate of duty than that imposed on Pooree Salt, and that no restriction shall be placed on its freedom of transit. The utmost that can be demanded is that Ganjam Salt should not be excluded by protective duties and measures, but if Orissa Salt can compete on equal terms it should be allowed to do so. Any idea of fostering the Orissa manufacture by protective measures is expressly disclaimed by the Bengal Board of Revenue, and equality of treatment is all that is urged—*vide* paragraph 15 of their Secretary's letter embodied in G.O., dated 28th November 1876, No. 1830. Of the measures of relief proposed at paragraph 2 of the same letter reduction of duty is the only one regarding which the Ganjam manufacturer is entitled to be heard, and the Board are confident that the Supreme Government will see the justice of an equalization of the duties as recommended by the Salt Commission and the Board.

4. As regards Itchapur the Board have already brought prominently to notice the disastrous effects of the increase of duty at that station, and they would suggest the advisability of moving the Government of India to reduce the selling price to Rupees 2 per maund, the rate which formerly prevailed, or at any rate to Rupees 2-1-0. It stands at present at Rupees 2-3-0.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Sub-Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to the Collector of Ganjam.

Exd. J. Wright.

Revenue Department
No 2738
1877.

Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 13TH JUNE 1877, No. 2,748.

Encl.

JUNE.
No. 2,748.

Pooree Kurkutch Salt.—Submitting to Government letter from Collector forwarding one from Salt Deputy Collector, commenting upon the arguments adduced by Government of Bengal in favor of the reduction of duty on Pooree Kurkutch Salt.

Received 4 July

Revenue Department
230d
10 A

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the August 1877

Read Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 13th June 1877 No. 2748, submitting letter from Collector forwarding one from Salt Dy. Collector, commenting upon the arguments adduced by Govt. of Bengal in favor of the reduction of duty on Pooree Kurkutch Salt.

The Governor in Council concurs in the views expressed by the Board in paragraph 3 of these Proceedings.

The

2 The Government of India will be addressed on the subject referred to in paragraph 4.

(Here enter Letter to Govt of India)

(3) G.O. No 2137-77

Salt -
Reduction of duty
& Issues & Stocks
at Uchalkaranji

C.24: augt/77 R 24/9/77

This draft order & letter to G.O.I.D. to be over until orders are passed on subject of G.O. 5 Sept 1877 No 2650.
[Ordered in Council 25.9.77
Bd & be asked to expedite reply to that G.O.
CJA

Cancelled

R.D.

To.

The Secretary to Govt of India.
Dept of Rev: Agri: & Commerce.

Sir,

The enclosure to Mr. Carmichael's letter dated 6th March last No 954 shewed among other things the disastrous effect which the increase of duty under Act X of 1874 has had upon the Salt Trade at Uchapur in the Gunjam District.

2. The subject has again been brought under the notice of His Grace the Governor in Council and I am directed to solicit the attention of the Govt of India to the fact apparent from the accompanying statement

Statement viz that while the average sales of the ten years ending June 30/75 at this station were 1,39,112 Indian Maunds (including a year during which the duty had been charged at the higher rate) the transactions still further declined during 1875-76 and 1876-77 the average sales for those years amounting to 62,813 Indian Maunds.

3. In consequence of this falling off there has been no manufacture for two seasons and the population dependent on the culture of salt have been forced in many instances to leave the Country

country and seek their livelihood at Rangoon and other places.

4. It was considered by the Salt Commissioners (para 153 of their report) that it would hardly be necessary to maintain the works at Ichapur unless sales there shewn tendency to revive. I am to observe however that the abolition of this station would be very inconvenient to the public as the distance between Ganjam on the North and Nowpada on the South is quite 85 miles and communication with the country South of Ganjam is

330/14

is often entirely cut off during the monsoons when the Rushikulya is in flood.

5. The Governor in Council is of opinion that results have shewn the difference between the price of salt fixed for Ichapur by Govt of India Notification dated 21 April 1874 and that settled for Ganjam to be too small and that if the Ichapur rate was made Rs 2-7-0 leaving Ganjam as it is (Rs 2-4-0) the Govt revenue would benefit without affecting Orissa interests, trade would revive at Ichapur and local wants be supplied.

6. Ichapur is 35 miles south of Ganjam.

Gov. of Indies

salt

at Nehaptur.

c. 24: augt 77 R 24/9 77