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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / B.P. No:	1850	Press. / Mis.
Dated	19.11.1878	197 .

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Archives 1—5,806—24-2-78.

1850
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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

19th November 1878, No. 1,350.

Read the following paper:—

No. 212. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 7th November 1878, No. 2,995.

Read the following letter from H. W. BLISS, Esq., Commissioner of Salt Revenue, to C. A. GALTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Tuticorin, 23rd October 1878, No. 1,466:—

THE Board are aware that owing to the floods of December last the Sevandakulam and part of the Levingepuram platforms were submerged and the salt heaps stored there greatly damaged (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 27, dated 5th January 1878).

2. Estimates were in consequence sanctioned (*vide* the paper marginally noted) for raising these platforms. The work at Levingepuram has been completed. That at Sevandakulam is in progress, but cannot be pushed on owing to the platform being almost entirely covered with salt heaps, 305 in number, manufactured in the following years:—

G.O., 24th May 1878, No. 784, R. D.

1875, 25 full heaps and 3 remnant heaps, 2 the result of separate re-storages and 1 under
1876, 151 full heaps and 2 remnant heaps due to the same cause.
1877, 124 full heaps.

5

305

3. The original number of the heaps of 1875 was eighty-eight, of which nine were sold before the flood above mentioned and twenty-five (=30,000 maunds) since.

4. The outturn of these twenty-five heaps was 14,287 maunds and the wastage 12,363, or 41 per cent.; and there remained over a balance of 3,350 maunds so dirty and mixed with sand that no one would buy it.

5. In the mean time, to ascertain the effect of the flood, the Salt Deputy Collector had opened and examined two heaps. The result was the re-storage of one complete heap and a remnant heap of 289 maunds, with a wastage of 711 maunds, or 29·6 per cent., and a surplus of 200 maunds of salt too dirty for sale.

6. This state of things was reported to me by the Salt Deputy Collector, who proposed that as the merchants would not buy this damaged salt, the heaps of 1875, which were the first exposed to the flood and suffered most, should be passed over and those of 1876 be opened for sale. This I did not agree to, but directed that the heaps of 1875 should all be opened and examined, and the good and bad salt separated. The result is that from fifty-one full and remnant heaps, containing originally 60,886 maunds, we have obtained twenty-four full and one remnant heaps, containing 29,028 maunds, with a wastage of 25,578 maunds, or 42 per cent., and a surplus of 6,280 maunds of dirty salt fit for nothing.

7. We have therefore now on the platform 9,830 maunds of salt so dirty and mixed with sand that it cannot be sold. The Collector was good enough to accompany me on my inspection, and agrees with me that it ought not to be forced into consumption. The Salt Deputy Collector has submitted estimates for destroying it by throwing it into the sea. This will, however, cost a good deal, and I have therefore

directed that it be stored separately on the edge of the platform, and that when the manufacture re-commences the ryots shall be allowed to remove it at their own expense, as they will be glad to do, and to use it in strengthening the brine in their evaporating beds. Proposals for formally writing this salt and the wastage above shown off the accounts will be submitted in due course at the end of the year, unless the Board think it right to move Government to allow of this being done at once.

8. There now remains for consideration how shall the platform be cleared of the remainder (the re-stored portion) of this salt? Mr. Pennington and I have inspected it, and are agreed that it is perfectly good. It consists, in fact, of the upper portion of the heaps, and is quite white and uninjured. But it is heavy salt, and so long as the sales are open at Vaipar, Arasadi, and Kayalpatam, where the salt is very much lighter, the merchants will not look at it. But it is absolutely necessary to get rid of it, for so long as it remains unsold the platform cannot be cleared and the work of raising proceeded with, and so long will Government be subjected to the risk of another similar heavy loss of stock should such a flood as that of last December recur. I have the honor, therefore, to request permission to stop sales as above. I know this is against the declared policy of Government, but the circumstances are such as to make it absolutely necessary. The Collector agrees with me in this. The work of raising this platform is very emergent. I therefore request the favor of very early orders.

UNDER the circumstances the Commissioner is authorized to stop the sales of the lighter salt at Vaipar, Arasadi, and Kayalpatam until the Sovandakulam platform is sufficiently cleared to admit of the improvements ordered being carried out.

2. The sanction of Government is requested for writing off the wastage 38,652 maunds, as also the value of 9,830 maunds of salt too dirty for sale, the utilization of which for strengthening the brine in the evaporating beds is approved.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

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

No. 213. ORDER THEREON, 19th November 1878, No. 1,850.

Separate Revenue, No. 18.
Salt.

THE Board's recommendations in paragraph 2 are approved and sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. A. F. Goodall.

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2

Govt. of [1878] Madras.

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD of REVENUE.

Dated November 1878.

Printed 31st.

Read

G.O. 16th November 1878, No. 1,820.

NOVEMBER.

Nos. 212-213.

Wastage of Salt in Tinnevelly District—Approving and sanctioning the Board's recommendations to write off the —, and also the value of 9,250 rounds of salt too dirty for sale.

Revenue Department

To

1878

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Dated 7th December 1878

Read the following

No. 1466.

From.

H. W. Blifil Esqre

Commissioner of Salt Revenue

To

P. A. Galletti Esqre

Ag Secretary to the

Board of Revenue

Madras

The Board are aware that owing to the floods of December last the Sevandakolam and part of the Levingepuram platforms were submerged and the salt heaps stored there greatly damaged (Vide Boards Proceedings No 27 dated 5 January, 1878)

2 Estimates were in consequence sanctioned (vide the papers marginally noted) for raising these platforms.

2 G.O. 24th May 1878 No 704. R.D.

The work at Levingepuram has been completed

completed. That at Sewandakolam is in progress but cannot be pushed on owing to the platform being almost entirely covered with salt heaps, 305 in number, manufactured in the following years:—

1875, 25 full heaps and 3 remnant heaps, 2 the result of separate re-storages and one under sale.

1876, 151 " " " 2 remnant heaps due to the same cause.

1877, 124 "

5

305

3. The original number of the heaps of 1875 was 88 of which 9 were sold before the flood above mentioned and 25 (=30,000 mds) since.

4. The out-turn of these 25 heaps was 14,287 maunds, and the wastage 12,363 or 41 per cent; and there remained over a balance of 3350 mds so dirty and mixed with sand that no one would buy it.

5. In the meantime to ascertain the effect of the flood, the Salt Deputy Collector had opened and examined

two

heaps. The result was the percentage of 1 complete heap, and a remnant heap of 289 mds, with a wastage of 711 mds or 29.6 per cent, and a surplus of 200 mds of salt too dirty for sale.

6. The state of things was reported to me by the Salt Deputy Collector who prayed that as the merchants would not buy this damaged salt, the heaps of 1875, which were the first exposed to the flood and suffered most, should be passed over and those of 1876 be opened for sale. This I did not agree to, but directed that the heaps of 1875 should all be opened and examined and the good and bad salt separated. The result is that from 67 full and remnant heaps, containing originally 69,886 mds we have obtained 24 full and 1 remnant heaps containing 29,028 mds, with a wastage of 25,578 mds or 42 per cent and a surplus of 6280 mds of dirty salt fit for nothing.

We

7. We have therefore now on the platform 9830 mds of salt so dirty and mixed with sand that it cannot be sold. The Collector was good enough to accompany me on my inspection and agrees with me that it ought not to be forced into consumption. The Salt Deputy Collector has submitted estimates for destroying it by throwing it into the sea. This will, however, cost a good deal, and I have therefore directed that it be stored separately on the edge of the platform and that when the manufacturers recommence the pits shall be allowed to remove it at their own expense, as they will be glad to do, and to use it on strengthening the brine in their evaporating beds. Proposals for formally writing this salt and the wastage above shewn off the accounts will be submitted in due course at the end of the year, unless the Board think it right to move Government to allow of this being done at once.

Here

8. There now remains for consideration How shall the platform be cleared of the remainder (the re-stored portion) of this salt? Mr Pennington and I have inspected it, and are agreed that it is perfectly good. It consists, in fact, of the upper portion of the heaps and is quite white and uninjured. But it is heavy salt and so long as the sales are open at Vaipar, Aracadi and Kayalpatnam, where the salt is very much lighter, the merchants will not look at it. But it is absolutely necessary to get rid of it for so long as it remains unsold the platform cannot be cleared and the work of raising proceeded with, and so long will Government be subjected to the risk of another similar heavy loss of stock should such a flood as that of last December recur. I have the honor therefore to request permission to stop sales as above. I know this is against the declared policy of Government, but

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but the circumstances are such as to make it absolutely necessary. The Collector agrees with me in this. The work of paving the platforms is very emergent. I therefore request the favour of very early orders.

I have &c

Office of the Com.r of Salt Revenue in Limits, Tuticorin, 23. October 1850

(Signed) H.W. Bliss
Commissioner of Salt Revenue

Under the circumstances the Commissioner is authorized to stop the sales of the lighter salt at Vaipar, Aravadi and Kayalpatam until the Sevandakolam platform is sufficiently cleared to admit of the improvements ordered being carried out.

2. The sanction of Government is requested for writing off the wastage 38,652 maunds as also the value of 9830 maunds of salt too dirty for sale, the utilization of which for strengthening the brine in the evaporating beds is approved.

(True Copy & Extract)

A. Galletly
Ag Secretary

No. 2 To The Secretary to Government R.D.

G.O 24 May / 18 No 295-6
9 Sept — 67-68

Revenue 1878 Dep.t
No 4909

Proceedings of the

Board of Revenue
No 1850. 19 November 1878

Dated 7 November 1878.
Rec.d 18th do do

Sir T. Pycroft

Authorizing the Commr of salt Revenue to close the sales of lighter salt at certain stations of Tinnevelly and requesting sanction of Govt for writing off the wastage as also the value of certain quantities of salt too dirty for sale. With Order

No 1850

The Board's recommendations are sanctioned & are approved and sanctioned

19 Nov 1878

No 212-

215
217

c. 15. Rev.e R.p. Fwd to