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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. <u>2877</u>	<u>Press</u> <u>Mis.</u>
Dated <u>17-6-</u>	<u>1892.</u>

Not to be folded or roughly handled*Fish Curing, yards Establish*

22nd April 1873.

No. 99.

Dated 22nd April 1873, No. 424.

Miscellaneous.

THE attention of Government having for some time past been drawn to the improvement of the fisheries of this

Presidency, which are capable of affording so vast and valuable a supply of food for the people, the Governor in Council considers it desirable to ascertain how far the existing resources are practically wasted by the prohibitive effect of the salt duty; much fish being now thrown away, or imperfectly cured, in consequence of the inability of the fishermen to use good salt in sufficient quantities for the purpose, and being reduced to the use of salt-mud which must often be deleterious, or salt-water, which is certainly not efficacious.

2. The Board of Revenue are requested to give their attention to the subject, and to report, after consultation with the Collectors, in what form and to what extent a remedy (if found necessary) can be applied.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

3

My dear Mr. Austin
I have long in-
tended bringing before
Council, the subject
of an Anti-Slavery
on the evening of 7th
with a view to the sub-
ject being taken up at
the house always

3

Govt. of 1873

05

REVENUE.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated April 22nd.

2022

Back.

G. O., 2nd April 1873, No. 421.

APPENDIX

No. 99.

I lost of Self Monopoly on the evening of July 7.—A card of Revenue requested to give their attention to the subject and to report after consultation with the trustees to what form and to what extent a remedy if found necessary, can be applied.

for getting or had
no time -

Also I have been
is a brief G.O. to
the effect that as
we are now turning
an attention to
the improvement of
our Fisheries, it

is desirable to con-
sider how far our
existing resources
are hampered by the
prohibition of
of an ⁵ ~~last~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the}
which is being
thrown away & much
imperfectly cured in
consequence - to the fact
and during the ~~the~~ ^{the}

to take up the
helix

for ever

J. O. Lewis

Will you kindly
have a brief go to
work for Monday.
I think you as a
chance must be busy
working &

7
My dear Hubbard:
He is - or a
moment of time - for
to substitute money for
in case where the fish
industry of the incubus
of the salt monopoly. It
is a simple thought, the salt
pol trade -
I think it will
win & he promised me
an office memo on -
proving the injury
the St. Pri. have

No. 424

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 22 April 1873.

Read the following

been lying in draft form
 - for weeks or 2 mos - a -
 writing Mr. paper
 As you know let it
 pass if possible or
 in leave of the Hill

John Gray
 W. Robinson

18/4

The attention of Govt.
 having for some time
 past been drawn
 to the improvement of
 the fisheries of this
 Presidency which are
 capable of affording
 so vast and valuable
 a ^{supply} ~~source~~ of food for
 the people, the Governor
 in Council considers it
 desirable to ^{ascertain} ~~consider~~
 how far the existing
 resources are ~~in~~
 practically wasted
 by

By the prohibitive effect
of the salt duty, much
fish being now thrown
away or imperfectly
cured in consequence
of the inability of the
fishermen to use good
salt in sufficient
quantities for the purpose,
and being reduced to
the use of salt mud
which must often
be deleterious or
salt water which
is certainly not efficacious.

The Board of Revenue
are requested to give
their attention to the
subject and to report
after consultation with
the collectors
in

in what form and
to what extent a
(if deemed necessary)
remedy can be applied.

L.B.

14 To the Bd of Rev Dec: 23 April 73.

By the Secy

669

17/11/84
Robert H. Inglis
Member of the Council
of the Privy.

Council by

2181

Revenue.

no. 40.

15 India Office, 15
London, 4th December, 1884.

I have to acknowledge
the receipt of the letter of
Your Excellency's Government
in this department, no. 2,
dated 15th October, 1884.

The accompanying
Memorial addressed to me
by certain fishermen of
the Malabar district,
appealing against the
orders which you have
passed declining to
allow them to use salt
arch free of duty for
the purposes of fish-
ing.

You explain that
taxes are being taken to
increase the number of
wards at which salt is
sold at the lowest possible
price.

This Excellency
The Right Honorable
The Governor in Council
Fort St. George.

17
vice, and thereby
minish the inconvenience
which the memorialists
explain. In these
circumstances I am not
prepared to interfere,
and the Petitioners may
forward accordingly.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
Lumblé Servant,

Kimberly

Nº 0

Revenue

4 December 1884

The

Letter to Fort St George

Nº 40

Recd 25 Dec 1884.

Sep: 15. 10. 84
 29-9-73
 11-94
 22-5-80
 24-10-14
 8-10-19
 1-9-25

24-3-08
 REVENUE (1885) DEPARTMENT.
 No. 3
 from the Secy of State

No. 119

Dated 4th 1884
 Recd. 14th 1885

Communicated to the Board of Revenue.
 2. The memorialists will be informed of the decision of the Board of State.

No. 40 Revenue.

His. 10th 119, 10th Jan, 1885

SUBJECT.

Declining to interfere in the matter of the memorial from certain fishermen of Malabar St. appealing against the orders declining allow them to use salt. The free of duty for the purposes of fish-curing.

To the Board of Revenue
 Endorsement to 14-1-85

The memorialists will be informed that the Secretary of State is not prepared to interfere in their behalf.

Thae Kewokh Kunchan...
 15th 119, 10th Jan, 1885

Comparative statement of Fiskering operations

Quantity of fish brought to
be cured during
1888-89 1889-90 1890-91
For the
quarter
ending
31 Decr 1891
Quantity of salt sold during
Sanctioned
Establish-
ment

Up to
the quarter
ending
31 Decr
1891 S. S. Post House

yards
1888-89 1889-90 1890-91
For the
quarter
ending
31 Decr 1891
S. S. Post House

Ganjam	Kasipur	2719	24	1970	7	2758	17	2012	32	413	"	322	"	401	"	309	"	1	"
	Dyogi	4663	"	4840	"	3783	35	2380	18	704	"	653	"	433	"	272	"	1	"
	Rambha	1557	15	664	10	532	6	"	"	155	"	77	"	51	"	"	"	3	"
	Ganjam	6200	25	4323	12	3736	10	2037	"	587	"	411	"	337	"	169	"	1	"
	Gopalpur	2702	25	2727	30	2578	23	3291	23	304	"	236	"	257	"	233	"	1	"
	Markandi	1475	26	2363	6	2361	13	2965	"	177	10	288	10	271	15	300	20	1	"
	Lonapur	4690	9	4804	28	6555	35	5447	1	553	7	560	"	721	25	562	25	1	"
	Akalapalam	2360	7	3601	21	3730	1	2722	30	324	30	480	10	502	25	301	15	1	"
	Battigalavaru	1818	5	2920	17	3933	34	1629	6	262	10	372	"	434	35	183	20	1	"
	Barua	577	16	1299	37	2360	8	1187	18	83	"	168	"	258	5	125	5	1	"
	Goddurur	421	15	1219	3	1634	15	810	32	60	"	148	25	168	35	81	5	1	"
	{Poddakani Dinipalam}							858	32							92	10	1	"

Manpada	Dokhalapur	1737	12	1798	20	1844	18	1481	36	182	10	206	10	187	30	158	25	1	"
	Pundi	4790	15	4971	35	6252	18	5973	37	562	35	611	5	648	15	600	15	1	"
	Manchinelipeta	4086	15	3783	22	5741	36	2934	26	457	"	463	10	594	30	296	20	1	"
	Barainpad	5790	15	4262	11	5640	15	3386	37	668	"	506	25	559	35	331	35	1	"
	Barivada	7675	12	3001	3	5567	18	2463	19	867	"	417	25	531	5	238	10	1	"
	Gupparipeta	3647	20	3225	10	5972	20	4134	2	387	"	379	5	493	25	308	"	1	"
	Kattarun	1249	"	797	25	1949	4	1194	30	115	30	88	20	153	10	107	"	1	"
	Calingapatam	4357	27	2201	34	5059	25	1996	13	387	10	272	15	450	20	164	10	1	"
	Kummutumpeta	2635	12	2834	10	3160	21	1671	8	281	30	352	10	303	"	128	20	1	"
	Kireenipalle	1958	1	1804	37	1723	"	1605	27	196	20	216	30	167	35	123	25	1	"

Amada	Allivalea	4708	38	3503	10	3060	31	866	6	470	10	443	30	374	"	119	15	1	"
	Santhapalle	2495	25	2749	3	3280	31	979	23	228	25	305	"	378	10	119	15	1	"
	Kukkum	5470	32	5367	6	7083	26	3558	8	593	20	567	30	781	5	445	10	1	"
	Nagamayapalem	3150	9	3423	28	4860	21	2403	28	433	15	381	15	569	"	313	15	1	"
	Bimlipatam	3207	30	2358	13	3460	30	1965	11	335	10	269	35	382	10	211	15	1	"
	Kontomeripeta	6627	15	5924	20	10336	15	10248	26	757	5	719	35	1087	25	1072	10	1	"
	Lawton's Bay	3122	12	2157	28	3584	9	2239	11	330	10	282	25	382	"	243	"	1	"
	Gangaravun	7683	30	6875	28	10104	29	4193	15	874	15	907	20	1190	20	446	20	1	"
	Galleripeta	3409	3	1589	28	1735	5	1319	30	846	5	200	"	178	20	136	20	1	"
	Pudinadaka	2450	31	1633	"	3763	14	1008	20	282	25	194	35	352	"	93	30	1	"
	Polavaram	2483	16	1269	27	2031	29	1046	14	256	15	129	"	150	10	86	25	1	"
	Kajapeta	4080	22	2193	24	2027	6	1919	30	280	15	207	15	194	10	189	"	1	"
	Pentakota	1093	20	1199	"	2542	29	1329	15	106	30	130	5	255	35	126	20	1	"
	Penguduru	3614	20	4280	20	6353	27	5617	31	564	"	689	35	883	5	736	10	1	"
	Uppada	14791	33	13604	10	15509	10	7592	33	2420	20	2154	10	2438	"	1106	"	1	"
	Godurungunta	6869	25	3660	10	3762	22	1881	9	678	"	510	20	490	35	269	"	1	"
	Goringa	1037	16	1447	38	1550	15	1153	36	170	35	222	35	254	5	185	20	1	"
	Gondinoga	2975	13	2957	5	2688	39	1406	23	449	15	483	20	441	25	252	"	1	"
	Pundi	985	5	1829	35	1805	7	397	36	185	10	218	15	246	15	62	"	1	"
	Karsapur	976	4	1634	15	1454	38	692	17	203	25	315	30	384	10	188	35	1	"
	Mogaltur	1585	36	2195	19	1907	19	1198	34	291	10	392	20	380	20	232	20	1	"
	Antarnedi	647	33	696	10	662	16	323	18	132	20	144	"	147	15	79	35	1	"

Vattanam	2182	25	2663	4	1953	"	1173	15	522	35	502	25	323	35	201	10	x/
Nambithalai	2636	11	5136	1	5863	19	5497	5	527	10	833	10	939	"	863	20	x/
Priyathuraimur	14973	30	8075	15	19012	30	5727	"	2474	20	1314	10	3151	30	902	30	x2
Paithuram																	
Attankaraimur	29055	15	2611	15	24544	25	13865	"	4684	10	4262	20	3883	10	2178	35	x2
Madupad	7142	20	10828	20	8666	"	3228	15	878	10	1377	25	1186	5	545	5	x1
Mukkur	1566	25	2440	36	2500	28	1436	1	232	35	360	"	322	5	200	35	x1
Dembar	8070	"	14118	25	14502	36	8945	31	1196	20	1865	15	1718	"	1120	35	x1
Sippakulam	6816	30	8606	25	9820	"	4545	19	1150	"	1340	20	1330	20	626	"	x1
Alaudalai	5676	10	9253	5	9066	21	4129	5	750	30	1127	"	1139	25	533	25	x1
Manapad	3558	10	4506	30	7302	18	882	19	522	20	742	20	983	30	121	32	x1
Talai	5783	20	3594	30	5484	17	3379	1	924	"	492	25	750	30	447	35	x1
Elviri	8946	35	13880	"	13397	35	11552	4	1767	15	2177	35	2216	25	1889	20	x1
Kuttanguli	2297	9	1474	27	1953	7	680	"	473	20	235	30	315	5	112	10	"
Idithakarai	16525	10	14735	20	16048	"	22349	10	3277	20	2424	15	2714	35	3715	15	x1
Perumamal	3182	25	2407	29	1986	24	844	25	637	15	374	15	308	25	138	20	x1
Kuttapuli	18716	5	13730	15	11047	1	4803	22	3976	25	2256	10	1786	25	765	20	x1
Shirur	1914	29	1997	20	"	"	"	"	302	20	242	30	"	"	"	"	x1
Gangoli	17478	"	25003	35	11515	21	5087	8	2615	"	3360	20	1657	"	689	10	x3
Kayarkotta	9803	"	14480	25	8781	20	1465	30	1428	"	1963	"	1253	20	206	20	x1
Derinbadadurgar	21042	25	24525	"	18989	20	2691	25	4969	"	3974	"	4244	30	528	15	x2
Bokkapatnam	7764	10	4007	5	7402	20	3826	39	1116	10	501	20	852	30	398	10	x1
Ullal	10233	13	6033	26	11565	29	14254	15	1537	20	821	10	1518	39	1979	1	x1
Kayjichwar	10767	"	5066	10	8302	29	9893	24	1574	"	652	"	1096	10	1300	"	x1
Kumbala	5344	20	2212	10	4542	10	7017	30	696	30	289	"	664	30	1325	"	x1
Kazargod	12852	10	18367	10	21099	15	12206	32	2207	20	2674	10	3497	30	2379	25	x2
Bekal	5320	"	2470	"	8985	"	6609	32	804	"	304	"	1253	"	909	25	x1
Tellichery	10280	35	17428	35	22809	35	12332	8	1816	"	2446	35	3524	15	1887	20	x2
Madai Kalyangadi	9444	"	15711	9	14789	"	6966	29	1946	20	2487	"	2215	10	1333	20	x1
Azhical	7125	25	10750	10	11192	30	5785	6	1077	"	1326	20	1380	20	661	10	x1
Baliapatnam	40900	20	49199	30	49482	18	38297	6	7131	20	6228	20	6450	35	5702	30	x3
Camanore	88675	20	89162	15	103704	24	74653	12	14654	15	12653	10	15344	10	10138	20	x3
Tellichery	7361	37	12315	10	15138	20	4471	10	1266	30	2074	30	2825	10	612	10	x1
Madakarai	8478	36	10320	33	16059	4	13389	21	1265	"	1393	"	2116	30	1830	30	x1
Badagara	34628	8	45457	38	41222	20	18803	13	5327	10	6220	10	5395	35	1909	35	x3
Quilandq	4468	5	6448	15	7498	20	3981	39	627	20	958	35	963	15	565	15	x1
Elathur	9715	35	15088	35	11119	5	7211	"	1342	25	2315	10	1559	25	964	30	x1
Pudiyapper	26267	39	27960	33	30490	35	15932	10	3961	35	4257	35	4356	5	2179	25	x3
Calicut North	11605	5	10745	35	12931	38	7603	27	1688	15	1578	30	1886	35	1060	"	x1
Calicut South	7827	28	5735	20	7335	35	6486	11	1025	5	1047	30	1040	30	903	5	x1
Beyyore North	11735	2	8802	18	11491	16	1461	20	1604	5	1374	30	1800	10	214	"	x2
Beyyore South	46844	36	53108	34	77202	3	53855	14	7573	15	9325	15	11486	25	7579	20	x3
Parappanangadi	87945	21	92743	7	93685	5	95695	21	12253	20	14393	25	14512	15	11960	5	x3
Tamir	19409	25	24396	25	31963	6	19933	21	2754	10	3508	20	4684	"	3020	20	x2
Paravannah	17669	34	19848	29	26873	34	16372	9	2725	25	2968	20	4082	20	2315	"	x2
Kuttai	34044	22	27187	25	45474	7	30895	32	5071	15	5025	35	6889	35	4248	15	x2
Ponani																	

[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(SEPARATE REVENUE).

C. S. CROLE, Esq., C.S.

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
dated 9th January 1892, No. 16:—

C. S. CROLE, Esq., C.S.

Read—the following letter from W. O. HORNE, Esq., C.S., Acting Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Southern Division, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, dated 19th November 1891, No. 4078:—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 89, dated 25th February 1891, I have the honour to make a few suggestions for the improved management of fish-curing yards.

2. My remarks apply entirely to the yards on the West Coast, where alone the industry has assumed considerable proportions. On the East Coast the yards are small and operations generally trifling, the methods of curing are dirty and inefficient, and the trade is, with a few exceptions, purely local. Those on the West Coast, on the other hand, do an enormous business and largely for foreign export. The curers are wealthy men, and the quantities of salt dealt with are so large as to represent a very considerable amount of revenue foregone by Government.

3. The quantities of fish cured and salt issued in the Malabar and South Canara yards during the last three years were as under:—

Yards.	QUANTITY OF FISH BROUGHT TO BE CURED IN			QUANTITY OF SALT ISSUED IN		
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.
South Canara	102,520	104,178	100,584	17,304	14,783	16,033
Malabar	600,646	665,212	818,648	90,897	99,628	118,951

As much as 1,000 and 2,000 maunds of fish have been entered at the larger yards, Tellicherry, North Calicut, Tanur and Parpanangadi, in a single day, and this not merely once or twice. In special instances very much larger quantities even than the above have been brought in in one day.

4. It has been generally suspected that owing to defective supervision, difficulty of inspection, &c., a good deal of fraud was at times carried on in the yards. This could be managed either by surreptitious removals of salt by curers and their coolies,

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or, with the connivance of the Petty officer in charge, by the entry in the books of a very much larger quantity of fish than is actually brought, and the issue of salt proportionate to the imaginary quantity.

5. From inquiries and personal inspection, I have no reason to believe that much is ever done in the way of carrying salt out of the yard, though it is so probable as to be hardly doubtful that coolies, particularly women, do remove a few tolas in the corner of their cloth. Still, as a general rule, the curers can find use in curing for all the salt they get, and this pays them just as well as carrying it away.

6. I am tolerably certain, however, that great inaccuracy and irregularity prevails in the entry of quantities of fish and issue of proportionate amounts of salt.

The book entries always show that the right proportion is issued, but that is easily managed by multiplying the quantity of salt issued by the required number, and entering the result as the quantity of fish brought.

7. There is only one way of stopping this kind of thing, viz., inspection, but inspection is no good unless adequate means of check are provided. It is necessary that an officer should be able to go to a yard, and taking F.C.-3, see what fish is, according to the book in the yard, and then, by measure or weighment, check the quantities. He will then see whether the wastage corresponds with that which the books show to have taken place in similar kinds of fish, hitherto brought in and passed out.

8. The prescribed form F.C.-3 is unsuitable for this purpose, because although the kinds of fish are entered separately on entry, they are entered promiscuously in column 12 (c) on removal. I find it better to use two F.C.-3 books in each yard—one for entry and one for removal. The only difference between these is that in the latter the heading of columns 4 to 9 is "description of fish removed," not "brought," and columns 10, 11 and 12 are blank; while in the former column 12 is omitted.

9. It is thus possible by adding up vertically any one of the columns 4 to 9 in the entry book to find the total weight of fish of any kind brought in on a particular day, or up to date, and by doing the same in the issue book to find what that fish weighed on removal, and the average wastage. Then on checking the weight of any particular consignment in the yard, an officer can very accurately judge whether the quantity entered as brought in was actually so brought, or whether it was over or under stated.

10. To further render this check applicable, it is necessary that each kind of fish should be kept in the yard for an uniform number of days in every case, and this may be fixed with reference to (1) the kind and size of fish, (2) the distance of the yard from head-quarters and the facilities for its sudden inspection. The Inspector may well be left to fix the number of days for each kind of fish and each yard with reference to these considerations, and to communicate the order to the curers by notice stuck up in the yard.

11. The two F.C.-3 books above mentioned are now being maintained, and the number of days is fixed for each kind of fish in every yard in Malabar, and good results have been experienced therefrom. I would recommend that the two books be brought into force everywhere, even on the East Coast, and called F.C.-3 and F.C.-3A.

12. While in Malabar, I weighed a number of consignments of fish in the yards, comparing the result with the quantity shown in the F.C.-3, and found that a very little experience is sufficient to enable an officer to judge the amount of wastage which should have taken place after any particular period.

13. The time which each kind of fish is now kept in the Malabar yards varies from one clear day for sardines in yards close to head-quarters, to four clear days for shark and seer in yards far away.

14. Very few yards on the West Coast have steel yards supplied to them, and weighment is made by country-made beam scales with very rough weights. On the other hand, many yards on the East Coast, where transactions are trifling, have steel yards. I think as many as possible might be ordered to be transferred.

15. Ten of the bigger yards now have Sub-Inspectors sanctioned for them, and this is as it should be. The amount of revenue at stake in some cases precludes any other course. The number of peons is generally sufficient, but they are all temporary for six months, while the Sub-Inspectors and Petty officers are permanent. The theory is that operations almost cease for six months. Experience, however, proves that this is not the case, and in the breaks of the monsoon a very large amount of business is sometimes done. The Sub-Inspector or Petty officer is then given a peon, from an adjacent party—a pernicious arrangement which weakens the parties and does not adequately man the yard. One Petty officer or Sub-Inspector cannot control a big yard in which much is going on with one peon, when his sanctioned establishment in the working season is two or even three in some cases. I consider it essential that the whole establishment of the permanent yards in Malabar be made permanent. I do not say the same for South Canara, because there operations really do cease in the monsoon.

16. I would further propose that the yards named in the margin be allowed 1 Sub-Inspector each, instead of a Petty officer as the average issues of salt during the last three years have exceeded 3,000 maunds, the limit prescribed by the Board and approved of by Government in its order, No. 1136, dated 6th October 1885. I do not, however, propose any increase in the number of peons sanctioned for these yards, as I consider the number at present employed quite sufficient for all purposes. The result of this proposal will be a net increase of Rs. 157 per mensem, or Rs. 1,884 per annum.

17. In the control of yards the most important point of all is sudden and unexpected inspection. This is in many cases impossible. In a Circle like Ponani, containing 15 working yards and having a seaboard some 40 miles long, a yard officer knows that, when the Inspector or Assistant Inspector is at the other end of the Circle, he cannot possibly be inspected for three or four days under any circumstances, and will probably not be so for some weeks.

There is no means of rapid locomotion. A good sea-going boat would be most useful, and would be of the greatest value for general Circle work, and for the use of inspecting officers, as well as for fish-curing inspection. I think the Ponani Circle at least should be supplied with a seaworthy and fast-sailing cutter, sufficient to carry an officer and his camp, and for him and his servants to spend a night on if necessary. Such a boat would be laid up in the Beypore river in the monsoon. I have no idea what it would cost.

18. To meet the cost of making the establishment permanent of the boat, and of the proposed increase in the number of Sub-Inspectors, I would raise the price of salt per maund to the curers by annas 4, making it Re. 1.

This would be no hardship. Fish-curing in Malabar is not a charity business as on the East Coast. It is an exceedingly profitable industry and the curers are mostly very well-to-do.

19. To prove this, and to show what the profit on the use of salt at annas 12 per maund must be, I will mention that last year when, owing to the transport contractor's default, the stock of salt at some of the gollahs entirely ran out, the curers at certain yards, where large catches were being made, continued operations as usual, using, instead of Tuticorin salt at annas 12 a maund, Bombay salt bought in the bazaar at from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per bag, and this in considerable quantities. Presumably it paid or they would not have done it.

20. The greatest diversity exists in the tenure of the land on which the yards are situated. In some cases it belongs to Government, in others to the curers, in others Government pays a rent for it, in yet others the curers do so. Similarly with the buildings and fences. Some were put up by Government, some by curers, some are repaired at Government cost, in other cases notice is given to the curers who do what is required.

21. Seeing the dimensions and profitable character of the business, I would suggest, for the whole West Coast, a rule that in all yards all repairs required to buildings and fences shall be executed by the ticket-holders after due notice, failing which the yard will be closed. Also, I would demand, in the case of proposed new yards, that the petitioners should provide a suitable site, shall erect buildings of the size and kind required by the department, and fence the site to the Inspector's satisfaction. Government would then provide the salt and the establishment.

22. I would restrict the increase in the issue price of salt for the present to Malabar and to the Deriabahadurghur yard of South Canara.

23. It is often suspected that Petty officers exact contributions from ticket-holders. If they do so, it is with the full acquiescence of the latter who know perfectly well that we should at once dismiss any Petty officer against whom such a thing was proved. Looking to the custom of the country, I have no doubt myself that such mamuls are the rule. I do not think there is any extortion however.

Resolution—dated 9th January 1892, No. 16.

The suggestions contained in paragraphs 8—11 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter read above have the approval of the Board and a Sub-Circular order embodying them will issue.

2. The Deputy Commissioner's proposal in paragraph 14 is approved. He will arrange to effect an exchange of beam scales and steel yards, wherever he considers it necessary, and will indent for any additional steel yards that may be required.

3. The recommendations made in paragraphs 15 and 16 will be submitted shortly for the consideration of Government along with the general proposals for the revision of the fish-curing establishments for 1892-93.

4. The Deputy Commissioner's proposal in paragraph 17 to supply the Ponáni Circle with a cutter for the inspection of the fish-curing yards and for general Circle work is approved. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to submit an estimate. If Government should be pleased to sanction the steamer proposed for visiting the Laccadives, it might be made available when not required for that service for the inspection of fish-curing yards.

5. The Government will be requested to sanction the increase of the issue price of fish-curing salt from 12 annas to 1 rupee in all the yards of the Malabar District and in the Deriabahadurghur yard of the South Canara District, as recommended by the Deputy Commissioner in paragraph 22. The facts stated in paragraph 18 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter conclusively show that the increase will not be felt as a hardship.

6. The Board fully endorses the Deputy Commissioner's suggestion in para. 21 as to the terms on which fish-curing yards should in future be sanctioned on the West Coast.

7. The "custom" referred to in the concluding paragraph of the Deputy Commissioner's report should be formally and publicly prohibited, wherever it is suspected to exist.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) HERBERT BRADLEY,
Secretary.

To the Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue,
Southern Division.

Copy to the other Deputy Commissioners and all Assistant
Commissioners of Salt and Abkari Revenue
(except Balasore, Arcot and Erode).

READ—also the following papers:—

From the Deputy Commissioner, Northern Division, dated		4th March 1892, No.	485.
"	"	16th Dec. 1891, "	3718.
"	"	12th Jan. 1892, "	109.
"	"	11th Feb. " "	313.
"	"	29th Jan. " "	24.
"	"	29th Feb. " "	456.
"	"	6th " " "	422.
"	Assistant Commissioner, Masulipatam,	29th " " "	1036.
"	Deputy Commissioner, Central Division,	13th Jan. " "	214.
"	"	16th Feb. " "	734.
"	"	29th " " "	1037.
"	"	6th " " "	469.
"	Assistant Commissioner, Negapatam,	1st " " "	393.
"	Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division,	5th " " "	484.
"	Assistant Commissioner, Calicut,	18th " " "	644.
"	Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division,	" " " "	"

RESOLUTION—dated 24th March 1892, No. 180.

The Board begs to submit its annual proposals for the transfer of certain fish-curing yards from the temporary to the permanent list, for the abolition of certain other yards which show no signs of improvement, and for a better supervising agency in the more important yards. A statement showing the operations of the several yards during the three years ending 1890-91 and the first nine months of 1891-92 is enclosed for reference. Certain other connected questions have also been dealt with in the report.

2. The last general sanction of Government for the establishment at fish-curing yards is contained in G.O., dated 23rd April 1891, No. 269, Financial, communicated with G.O., dated 11th May 1891, Mis. No. 2842, Revenue. The details of that sanction are as under:—

	Permanent establishment. RS.	Temporary establishment. RS.
104 permanent yards (exclusive of four yards supervised by factory establishments) at an annual cost of	11,832	5,330
30 temporary yards at an annual cost of	...	4,561

3. The only changes which have taken place since the receipt of the above Government Order are (i) the sanction accorded till the end of 1891-92 for a new temporary yard at Peddakarivanipalem in the Surlá Circle, with an establishment costing Rs. 144 per annum (*vide* G.O., dated 8th June 1891, Mis. No. 3382, Revenue), and (ii) the opening, tentatively for one year, of another yard at Medapoliem, in the Vayalur Circle, with a similar establishment (*vide* G.O., dated 10th November 1891, Mis. No. 5779, Revenue).

4. The sanction, therefore, now stands as follows:—

	Permanent establishment. RS.	Temporary establishment. RS.
104 permanent yards (exclusive of four yards supervised by factory establishments) at an annual cost of	11,832	5,330
32 temporary yards at an annual cost of	...	4,849

5. In Board's Proceedings, No. 114, dated 18th February 1892, the sanction of Government has been applied for, for the opening of a new yard at Mannalamkundu in the Ponáni Circle, tentatively for one year, from 1st April 1892, with an establishment costing Rs. 150 per annum. This establishment will be included in the proposals submitted with these Proceedings.

6. The majority of the temporary yards above referred to, have been on their present footing for the last 5 to 10 years, and the Board considers that the time has arrived for deciding the question of their permanent retention or abolition. In bringing yards from the temporary to the permanent list from time to time, the question as to whether they are likely to be self-supporting has hitherto been very carefully

considered. The comparatively few temporary yards which have survived this sifting process are never likely, if taken by themselves, to become self-supporting. All of them cannot, however, for this reason, be abolished, as there are other considerations, such as the danger of fishermen resorting to the use of salt-earth, the check to the development of an industry calculated to increase, however slightly, the food-supply of the country, &c., which render the retention of some of them desirable. In making the present proposals, therefore, the Board has been guided by all these considerations, whereas during the last three years a temporary yard has not been made

* Disposed of in G.O., dated 24th June 1890, Mis. No. 3889, Revenue.

permanent unless its average annual issues amounted to not less than 300 maunds of salt per annum (*vide* paragraph 5 of Board's Proceedings, No. 98,* dated 4th March 1890).

7. The operations at two † of the temporary yards have been so insignificant during the 9 or 10 years they have been in existence, that the Board has no hesitation in recommending that they be abolished at once. The Rambha yard

† Rambha in the Ganjam Circle.

‡ Pallipalem in the Manginapudi Circle.

was opened in 1882 and the quantities of salt issued therein during the two years (1889-90 and 1890-91) were only 77 and 51 maunds respectively. There were no operations up to December 1891 in the current year. This yard is reported to depend solely upon the fish caught near the shores of the Chilka lake, where catches are very rare, as during the greater part of the year the fishermen resort to sea-fishing. The abolition of the Pallipalem yard, already foreshadowed in paragraph 8 of Board's Proceedings, No. 89, ‡ dated 25th February 1891, is strongly recommended by the local officers and meets with the Board's approval.

‡ Disposed of in G.O., dated 10th April 1891, Mis. No. 2260, Revenue.

8. The Shirur yard (permanent) in the Udipi Circle has been lying idle during the last two years and there is evidently no likelihood of the curers resuming operations there. The Board has therefore no alternative but to recommend, as indicated in paragraph 10 of its Proceedings, dated 14th August 1891, No. 358, § its total abolition.

§ Disposed of in G.O., dated 26th September 1891, No. 914, Revenue.

9. In accordance with the suggestion made by the Board in paragraph 8 of its Proceedings, dated 25th February 1891, No. 89, the Deputy Commissioner, Central Division, has proposed that the four ¶ temporary yards in the Merkanam circle be replaced by two yards at Anumanthai and Kadapakkam, each with an establishment costing Rs. 144 per annum. This measure will result in a saving of Rs. 306 per annum. The materials of the old yards will be utilized in constructing the new ones. These two new yards will for the present be treated as temporary.

¶ Mudaliarkuppam.
Karpanikuppam.

Merkanam.
Kunnimedu.

10. The Board recommends that all the other temporary yards (with the exception of Peddakarivanipalem and Medapoliem, which have not as yet had a year's trial, and of Mannalamkundu proposed in Board's Proceedings, dated 18th February 1892, No. 114), be brought on to the permanent list. Of these, Pakala in the Kanuparti Circle, Vembar in the Tuticorin Circle, and Puthuponani, Vadanapalli and Cochin in the Ponani Circle, have already reached or exceeded the standard of 300 maunds of salt. The operations at the last-named yard have not been so encouraging as at other yards in Malabar, and the local officers consequently look upon it as a yard which will eventually have to be closed. But the inexpediency of leaving this part of the coast without the lawful means of curing fish is obvious. The operations at the remaining temporary yards, though not up to the standard, are not so insignificant as to justify their closure.

11. It will be seen from paragraphs 7 to 10 above that of the 32 temporary yards shown in paragraph 4, six (one in Ganjam Circle, one in Manginapudi and four in Merkanam) are to be abolished, thus leaving 26, and with the new yard at

Mannalamkundu, referred to in paragraph 5, and the two new yards in Merkanam Circle (paragraph 9) 29. Of these the last three and the two other yards referred to in the first sentence of paragraph 10 will remain temporary, and the other 24 will be added to the 104 permanent yards shown in paragraph 4. But one of these latter, that at Shirur (paragraph 8), is to be closed. Adding the four yards at present supervised by the factory staff, there will thus be 131 permanent and 5 temporary yards on 1st April 1892.

12. The question of improving the establishments at the several yards, on which Government called for report in paragraph 6 of G.O., dated 26th September 1891, No. 914, will next be dealt with, the scale laid down in paragraph 4 of Mr. Bliss' letter, dated 30th August 1884, No. 6899, printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 3599, dated 18th October 1884, and reprinted below for facility of reference, being generally kept in view:—

	East Coast.	West Coast.
1. For yards selling, on the East Coast, less than 2,500 maunds and on the West Coast less than 1,500 maunds of salt per annum.	1 Petty-officer ... 1 Third-grade peon ...	1 Petty-officer. 1 Second-grade peon.
2. For yards selling, on the East Coast, more than 2,500 but less than 5,000 maunds, and on the West Coast, more than 1,500 but less than 3,000 maunds of salt per annum.	1 Petty-officer ... 2 Third-grade peons ...	1 Petty-officer. 2 Second-grade peons.
3. For yards selling, on the East Coast, more than 5,000 and on the West Coast more than 3,000 maunds of salt per annum.	1 Sub-Inspector ... 1 First-grade peon ... 2 Third-grade peons ...	1 Sub-Inspector. 1 First-grade peon. 2 Second-grade peons.

Note.—The peons are ordinarily employed for six months only.

13. *Chatrapur Sub-Division.*—As the operations in none of the yards in this Sub-Division have reached the East Coast limit of 2,500 nor even the West Coast limit of 1,500 maunds of salt, no increase of establishment is necessary. The Inspector of the Ganjam Circle, however, recommends that sanction may be obtained to the employment of the peons throughout the year instead of for six months only as at present, as he finds it difficult, owing to the increasing work at the Ganjam Factory, to spare any men from the factory staff even during the off season. Pending the question of strengthening the factory staff, which is now under consideration, the change suggested above may stand over.

14. *Chicacole Sub-Division.*—In none of the yards in this Sub-Division are the operations so extensive as to justify the employment of larger or better paid establishments. Mr. Leggatt, however, suggests the advisability of appointing a Sub-Inspector in the Sub-Division solely for fish-curing duty throughout the year. Itinerating Sub-Inspectors of this sort have had ample trial, and the Board does not think that they have proved very successful (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 600, dated 13th December 1891). The best way to improve fish-curing work is to substitute Sub-Inspectors for Petty officers at the important yards. The yards at Montgomeripeta and Gangavaram may in course of time need this change, but as the operations now stand, no alteration seems necessary.

15. The fish-curing yards at Nagamayapalem and Lawson's Bay in the Karasa Circle are now supervised by the factory staff. The Inspector, however, reports that this causes inconvenience, more especially during the manufacturing season when the sanctioned factory establishment is found to be none too strong for the requirements of the ordinary factory work. It is therefore recommended that each of these yards may be provided with the usual special establishment of one Petty officer on Rs. 9 for the whole year and a peon on Rs. 6 for six months, costing Rs. 144 per annum. This recommendation has the Board's support.

16. *Cocanada Sub-Division*.—The Uppada yard is the only one which shows operations on a scale demanding an increase of establishment, although even there the East Coast limit of 2,500 maunds laid down by Mr. Bliss has not been fully reached. The Assistant Commissioner recommends an increase of two additional peons, but the Board considers that one extra (3rd grade) peon should suffice. The establishment of no other yard in this Sub-Division needs strengthening.

17. *Masulipatam Sub-Division*.—No change is necessary in this Sub-Division.

18. *Nellore Sub-Division*.—Mr. Dittmas proposes the employment of a Sub-Inspector (provided with an orderly and a boat) in each Circle, but, in the Board's opinion, the operations in this Sub-Division have not attained such magnitude as to justify the outlay. Moreover, as above remarked, the employment of itinerating Sub-Inspectors is not considered worth the money it would cost.

19. *Chingleput Sub-Division*.—The operations at the Sathankuppam yard, though still falling short of the East Coast limit of 2,500 maunds, have exceeded the West Coast limit of 1,500 maunds, and the Board considers that an additional peon should be provided for this yard. The East Coast limit seems rather high and need not be rigidly enforced. The Pulicat yard has already two peons.

20. It is also proposed by the local officers to employ the peons in the 3

* Pulicat.
Sathankuppam.
Mankodu.

permanent yards of the Vayalur Circle throughout the year instead of for only 6 months as at present, and to slightly improve the grading of the Petty officers, as

Present grading.
† 1 First-grade Duffadar.
2 Second-grade Duffadars.

Proposed grading.
1 First-grade Jemadar.
1 Second-grade Jemadar.
1 First-grade Duffadar.

shown in the margin †. These proposals meet with the Board's approval and are recommended for sanction.

21. *Nagapattinam Sub-Division*.—The operations at the Mutupet yard during the three years ending 1890-91 average more than 1,500 maunds of salt, and the Board considers that an additional peon should be provided for the yard which has at present only one Petty officer and one peon (the latter for 6 months). There was a temporary cessation of operations at this yard during the early part of the current year owing to disputes between the fishermen and the lessee of the *Wodagu*, but these have now been settled.

The Inspector, Vedaraniem Circle, suggests that this yard may be transferred from the Vedaraniem to the Adirampatnam Circle, as it draws its supply of salt from the Thambikkanallavankottai Factory of the latter Circle and is situated nearer to it and to the Adirampatnam Factory than to Vedaraniem. It is also reported that during the wet weather Mutupet can only be reached by a long route *via* Tiruturaipundi, and that if the yard were attached to the Adirampatnam Circle, it can be inspected always without any difficulty. Under these circumstances, the proposal to transfer the yard from the Vedaraniem to the Adirampatnam Circle meets with the Board's approval and is recommended for sanction.

22. *Tinnevely Sub-Division*.—The operations at the Periyaturai *cum* Ramesvaram and the Attankarai *cum* Nadupad groups of yards appear, when each group is taken as a whole, sufficiently large to justify the employment of a Sub-Inspector according to the West Coast scale; but as the two yards in each group are worked alternately during the two half-years to suit the monsoons, the present establishment of a Petty officer and two peons which supervises the operations at each of these groups is probably sufficient. The Uvari, Idinthakarai and Kuttapuli yards of the Kuttanguli Circle, the operations at each of which vary from 2,000 to 3,000 maunds of salt per annum (*vide* paragraph 12 of Board's Proceedings, No. 89, dated 25th February 1891) may each be provided with an extra peon, as the single peon now assisting the Petty officer must be quite insufficient to cope with the work. The Board is further of

opinion that some at least of the yards in this Sub-division should have Sub-Inspectors in lieu of Petty officers to supervise them, although the operations have not yet reached the scale of 5,000 maunds of salt laid down by Mr. Bliss for the East Coast, which, as already remarked, appears rather high and which was drawn up when fish-curing was still in the experimental stage, and it was not certain that the satisfactory financial results which now accrue would be secured. The Deputy Commissioner will be requested to report on this point.

23. *Calicut Sub-Division*.—In the Udipi Circle, the Inspector requests that an additional peon may be sanctioned for 8 months at the Hangerkatta yard where the existing establishment of 1 Petty officer and 1 peon is reported to be insufficient to cope with the work. As the operations

* Salt issued.

1888-89	...	...	...	...	MDS.	1,428	At this yard have recently shown a considerable falling off,* this proposal must stand over for the present. The Gangoli yard, where the operations average about 3,000 maunds, has an establishment of 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Petty officer and 3 peons,
1889-90	...	...	...	...	1,968		
1890-91	...	...	...	...	1,253		
Nine months ending December 1891 ..	...	...	...	...	206		

the last sanctioned for 6 months in the year. As it is reported that the Sub-Inspector is employed on preventive duty during the off-season, the Deputy Commissioner recommends that 2 of the 3 peons above referred to may be treated as the Sub-Inspector's orderly and sanctioned for the whole year instead of for 6 months. The proposal has the Board's support.

24. Owing to the transfer of the Deriabadurgur yard from the island off Malpe to the mainland, the services of one first-grade duffadar (on Rs. 10) sanctioned for that yard will be dispensed with.

25. In the Mangalore Circle, the operations at the Kasaragod yard are sufficiently extensive to justify the appointment of a Sub-Inspector in lieu of a Petty officer, and those at Ullal to justify the appointment of an additional peon. Mr. McMaster, however, thinks that if the Ratnagiri curers who are stated to be responsible for the heavy transactions at these yards and for whom ample space is available at Malpe are excluded from them, there will be no necessity for strengthening the establishments sanctioned therefor. The Board doubts this, as also the expediency of putting restrictions on the industry by confining the Ratnagiri men to any particular yard or yards, but pending the receipt of Mr. Horne's views on the subject, which that officer will submit on his return to the Division, it will make no change in the existing strength.

26. As regards the fish-curing yards in the Malabar district, Mr. Horne submitted a special report in December last—*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 16, dated 9th January 1892, read at the head of these Proceedings. The proposals therein made by him were (i) to retain the peons at all the permanent yards for the whole year

Paravannah.
Kuttai.
Ponani.

Veliangode.
Edakkaliyur.

instead of for 6 months and (ii) to employ a Sub-Inspector instead of the Petty officer in the 5 yards named in the margin without increasing the number of peons already sanctioned therefor.

These proposals have been supplemented by Mr. McMaster who recommends that an additional (2nd grade) peon be allowed at each of the 4 yards named in the margin where there is only one peon at present. Both Mr. Horne's and Mr.

McMaster's proposals have the Board's approval. The Puthuponani and Vadanapalli yards, the operations at which exceed 1,500 maunds of salt, will also be allowed an extra (2nd grade) peon each.

27. The net additional cost entailed by the above proposals will be Rs. 5,256 per annum as shown below. The sanction of Government is requested to this expenditure with reference to paragraph 6 of G.O., dated 26th September 1891, No. 914, Revenue. Two proposition statements in duplicate are enclosed:—

	PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT.										PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.										Difference.													
	Sub-Inspectors.	Petty officers on					Peons on				Total annual cost.	Sub-Inspectors.	Petty officers on					Peons on				Total annual cost.												
		Rs. 15.	Rs. 12.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 9.	Rs. 8.	Rs. 7.	Rs. 6.	Rs. 15.	Rs. 12.			Rs. 10.	Rs. 9.	Rs. 8.	Rs. 7.	Rs. 6.																	
Nagamayapalem (paragraph 15 <i>supra</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 144	+
Lawson's Bay (do. 15 <i>do.</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 144	+	
Uppada (paragraph 16 <i>supra</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 144	+	
Sathanakuppam (paragraph 20 <i>supra</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 72	+	
Pulicat (paragraph 20 <i>supra</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 288	+	
Manikodu (do. 20 <i>do.</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 144	+	
Mutpet (do. 21 <i>do.</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 324	+	
Uvari (paragraph 22 <i>do.</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 192	+	
Idinthakara (paragraph 22 <i>supra</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 36	+	
Kattapuli (paragraph 22 <i>supra</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 36	+	
Gangoli (paragraph 23 <i>supra</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 36	+	
Additional expenditure caused by the retention of six 1st-grade and 45 2nd-grade peons (including two Assistant Inspectors' peons) employed in 27 permanent yards (including the Puthupponani and Vadanapalli now proposed to be made permanent (b)) in the Malabar District (paragraph 26 <i>supra</i>).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 84	+	
Additional expenditure caused by the substitution of five Sub-Inspectors (one in each grade) in lieu of five Petty officers (two on Rs. 15, one on Rs. 10 and two on Rs. 9) in the Paravunnah, Kutai, Ponani, Velungode and Edakazhiyur yards (paragraph 26 <i>supra</i>).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 2,220	+	
Additional expenditure caused by six additional 2nd-grade peons for the six yards at Madakara, Badagari, Pudiappu, Calicut South, Puthupponani and Vadanapalli (paragraph 26 <i>supra</i>).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 2,304	+	
Additional cost of establishment of the new temporary yard to be opened from 1st April 1892 at Mannilamkundu in the Ponani Circle (paragraph 5 <i>supra</i>).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 504	+	
Total cost ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 150	+
Deduct—Savings caused by the abolition of the Rambha (Rs. 114), Pallipalem (Rs. 144) and Shirur (Rs. 150) yards (paragraphs 7 and 8 <i>supra</i>).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 6,090	+
By the substitution of two for four temporary yards in the Merkanam Circle (paragraph 9 <i>supra</i>).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 408	—
By the abolition of a 1st-grade duffadar in the Derabhadurgur yard (paragraph 24 <i>supra</i>).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 306	—
Total savings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 120	—
Net additional expenditure per annum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 834	—
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 5,256	+

* For six months.

(a) Average pay Rs. 43.

(b) No change recommended in the period of employment of the peons at the *Cadin* yard.

28. The bulk of the above expenditure, it will be noted, falls on Malabar. To meet this expenditure and to increase the resources for a further improvement of establishments, which will no doubt be necessary and which will be gradually introduced, the Deputy Commissioner proposes that the issue price of salt in all the yards of the Malabar district and in the Deriabadurgur yard of the South Canara district be raised from 12 annas to Re. 1. To show that this would be no hardship, the Deputy Commissioner remarks as follows:—

Fish-curing in Malabar is not a charity business as on the East Coast. It is an exceedingly profitable industry and the curers are mostly very well-to-do.

To prove this, and to show what the profit on the use of salt at annas 12 per maund must be, I will mention that last year when, owing to the transport contractor's default, the stock of salt at some of the gollahs entirely ran out, the curers at certain yards, where large catches were being made, continued operations as usual, using, instead of Tuticorin salt at annas 12 a maund, Bombay salt bought in the bazaar at from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per bag, and this in considerable quantities. Presumably it paid or they would not have done it.

As already observed in Board's Proceedings, dated 9th January 1892, No. 16, Mr. Horne's proposal has the Board's support and is now recommended for the sanction of Government.

29. The Board also takes this opportunity of recommending that the issue price of 7 annas per maund charged to the curers at the Kammaruvanipeta, Allivalsa, Mukkam, Nagamayapalem and Lawson's Bay yards of the Chicacole Sub-Division be raised to 8 annas, as the present rate is inconvenient in calculating the price of fractions of a maund and as some increase of price is also necessary at these yards to save Government from loss. For the second reason, the price at the Bimlipatam yard also needs to be raised from 6 annas to 8 annas per maund. The price at the Polavaram yard, on the other hand, may be reduced from 10 annas to 6 annas and that at Raziapeta from 10 annas to 8 annas, since salt is now available at the Polavaram factory close at hand, whereas it had formerly to be obtained from Balacheruvu which is 40 to 50 miles away.

30. No alterations of rates have been proposed in any other Sub-division, but the Deputy Commissioners will be requested to consider and report on the subject in their next proposals.

31. The changes referred to in these Proceedings will be brought into force only after the orders of Government have been received thereon, as there is no need to carry out any of them immediately. Pending the receipt of the Government order, all the fish-curing establishments and the rates charged for salt may, it is requested, be allowed to remain on their present footing.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) W. S. MEYER,
Acting Secretary.

(True Copy.)

Assistant Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with a comparative statement of fish-curing operations
and two proposition statements in duplicate
(through the Accountant-General).
,, all Deputy and Assistant Commissioners and Inspectors of Circles.

Exd. C. A. Munisawmy.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

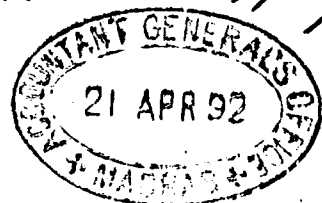
1892.

Board of Revenue

(Separate Revenue)

MADRAS.

Current Number 4292.



Printed April 11th.

Read 11th April

11 MAY 92

Proceedings, 24th March 1892, No. 180.

3
5

Submitting, for the sanction of Government, proposals for the transfer of certain fish-curing yards from the temporary to the permanent list, for the abolition of certain other yards, and for certain changes in the establishments employed in, and in the price charged for salt at, certain yards.

2842 d 11-5-91
" 3382 d 8-6-91
" 5779 d 10-11-91
" 1640 d 25-3-92
So 3889 d 24-6-90
" 2260 d 10-4-91
" 914 d 26-9-91
So 12413 10-3-85
So 1323 d 9-3-92
So 11367 6-10-85
" 737 - 6-2-92

4502 d 15-8-91
" 6212 d 5-12-91
" 1161 d 29-2-92
" 5029 d 22-7-91
" 5207 d 6-10-91
" 4338 d 4-8-91
" 315 d 18-1-92

49
C No. 4292

G.O. No. 2877 of 17 June 92

The Board's proposals are approved and the proposition statement will be transferred to the financial dept for sanction.

2. The Board should

submit a draft notification transferring the Mithupet fish-curing yard from the Vedaiahm to the Adichampatnam circle.

Des. 20-6
To the Comr of B. P. Rev.
Financial Dept.
with the above statement note.

There were at the beginning of last year

108 Permanent & 30 temporary yards.

3 temporary yards were sanctioned subsequently, thus making 108 Permanent & 33 temporary yards.

The proposals now made are

I. as regards the yards

(1) to abolish 1 Permanent & 2 temporary yards.

(2) to replace the 4 temporary yards in the merkanam circle by two temporary yards.

(b) para 8 of the B. P. C. para 7

(d) Para 9

(3) to transfer 243rd^(e) from the temporary to the permanent list: subject to these changes will give

(e) para 11 of the B.P.

131 permanent & 5 temporary and the reasons for transferring to the permanent list the majority of the temporary and are stated in para 6 of the B.P.

(4) to transfer the metampet yard from the Vedarannam & the Adirampetnam circle (para 21)

II As regard establishment

(1) to employ special fish wing establishment for two of the four yards and supervised by fishing establishment (para 15)

(2) to employ an additional person in 6 yard on the east coast (para 16-20 & 21) and in 6 yard on the west coast (para 26 & 27)

(3) to increase the number of the petty officers employed in the 3 permanent yard.

yards of the Vozahar circle.
(4) to retain for the whole year instead of for only 6 months the persons employed in the 3 yard of the Vozahar circle in the Gangoli yard of the Adirampetnam circle and in all the yards (except Cochin) in the Malabar district.

(5) to employ a sub-inspector instead of a petty officer in 5 yard of the Bruni circle (para 26)

(6) to abolish the petty officer employed in the deriataha surgar yard which has been transferred to Malpe - para 24.

The above proposals involve a net additional cost of Rs 5256 per annum the bulk of which relates to Malabar. To meet this expenditure and to increase the resources for a further improvement of establishment the Board proposes

III to raise the is one price of salt in all the yards of

of the Malabar District and
the Doris Bahadurgur Zard
the South Canara District from
Rs 12 annas to 1 R (para 24)
certain enhancements & also
reductions in the issue price
in some of the Zard of the
East Coast are also recommended
(para 29)

As to the issues during 1890-91
in the Malabar Zard and in the
Doris Bahadurgur Zard of S. Canara
amounts to Rs 123,181 and the
proposed enhancement in
the issue price will, if the
issues do not decline, ^{raise} ~~raise~~
^{the receipts by} more than Rs 30,000 when
the cost of the entire additional
establishment and proper
is only Rs 5256.

R. H.
4/6

\$ 897
17/6
No 4292.

Re: proposals for the
transfer of ^{certain} fishery
Zard from the temporary
to the permanent list
etc.

The Hon. Mr. Gairton C.S.O.
The Hon. Sir Henry Stobbes,

The Hon. the Chief Secy
for favor of countermand
S/B

C10/6
R17/6

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 17th June 1887.
No. 2877.

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

*Approving proposals
for the enclosure of
certain fish curing yards
from the demerit
to the permanent list.*

26-7-20

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 17th June 1889.
No. 2877.

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]