

Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 2652

DATED 25th May 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording with remark R.P. furnishing
information regarding the transport of Mysore tea
through the intervening British territory

BACK PAPERS.

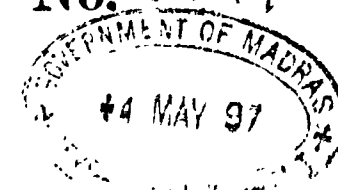
G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 3671



From the Secretary to the Commission
of Salt, Abkari and Separate
Revenue

Order

His No. 1739

Dated 1st May 1897

Received 4.5.97

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

9.11.1897
2-7-2/10-25/1
without delay

1/4/97

SUBJECT.

Submitting to Government
with remarks letter from the
Assistant Commissioner, Bellary
Subdivisions to the Deputy Com-
missioner, Central Divisions
furnishing information
regarding the transport of
Sugars to the through the
intervening British territory

BACK PAPERS. 5

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Letter from the Assistant Commis-
-sioner, Bellary Sub Division to the
Deputy Commissioner, Central Division
No 719 dated 22nd March 1897.

With reference to Board's Pro-
-ceedings No 987 Mis, dated 13th inst, and
communicating for report Government
order calling for certain information
regarding the points in the Bellary
and Anantapur districts where My-
-sore toddy enters British territories,
I have the honor to report, that, this
question was dealt with at length
in the proposals for the introduction
of the J. J. System into this Sub Division.
2. I will however, recapitulate
what I then said on the subject.
3. As regards Bellary Circle, My-
-sore toddy finds its way into the
district at 3 points viz Hurikal
(Bellary Taluk), Rayadurg, and
Tallahar

Tallakur (Rayadrug Talug) The shops supplied being Bellary Town, Rayadrug and a few small shops of the Rayadrug Talug. All this is brought from the neighbourhood of Talak in Mysore where trees are said to be abundant. So far as the last named point of entry is concerned, the quantities dealt with are very small and there is sufficient local supply. It was therefore not proposed to establish a Chowki there and unless some mutual arrangement such as is indicated further on in this report, be entered into, transport by this route would necessarily be prohibited.

4. But, as regards the Bellary and Rayadrug Towns, especially the former, these are mainly dependent on their supply from outside sources.

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These talugs can under no circumstances supply toddy to Mysore, Bellary Talug on the Mysore side being bare of trees and Rayadrug not possessing enough for its own consumption, hence the marketing would be entirely on the side of Mysore.

5. It might be here brought to notice that a great deal of Kudligi toddy now finds its way to Bellary Town and the most convenient route lies through a portion of the Mysore Territory. The alternative route via Sandur (of which, however, I regret I have no personal knowledge, being said to be difficult, it is a matter of importance that British toddy be allowed to pass across this portion of Mysore without let or hindrance.

6. As regards the Anantapur District, the only talug which now supplies toddy to Mysore is Kalgandrug -

which

instead of locally. This taluk is not only self-supporting, but could supply Hindupur and Remthonda taluqs and also the Pungada and Midigal Taluqs of Mysore, if necessary; The trees are chiefly to be found in the western corner (Amrapur) and Southern border (Ayali, Maki and neighbouring villages). The Mysore villages on this side also contain trees in large numbers, and in fact, it is Rantwal and the neighbouring villages which supply most of the toddy to Pungada taluk, for which purpose it has to cross the Madakasira taluk. As matters now stand, there will ^{be} no necessity for the Madakasira shops to mark trees in Mysore; if the makers desire to do so, it will be for reasons unconnected with the existence or absence of trees in British territory. It is therefore impossible to say whether

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The balance of marking (if any) will be in favor of the British or Mysore Governments.

9. At present there are 3 routes by which the Mysore toddy crosses this taluk viz: -

1. Valsa Verappasamudram
2. Commore Bhagal via Gudibandu - Rana Bandu
3. Jadarahalli via Madakasira - Madalagundi.

The first of these is unimportant and may ^{well} be closed, the alternative being a slight detour of a couple of miles at the utmost. I observed 4 ponies passing along this route loaded with toddy, it may therefore be said that the quantities involved are under 200 gallons per day.

The second route is also unimportant as regards quantities, but there is no alternative one as the road passes through the middle of the taluk. By this, about half a dozen beasts of burden daily carry toddy from the border village of the Madigiri taluk (Mysore) to

certain

certains shops in Pangada (Mysore)
being close to the northern boundary
of Madakasira taluk. These shops
could, I imagine, be equally con-
veniently supplied from the neigh-
bourhood of Annapur, should
the rulers so desire; but it is a
question whether it would be poli-
tic to close this route, because
British toddy drawn in Mudoti,
Ayali, Kavadi and other places
has, owing to the lack of the existence
of a good road passable at all
seasons, to pass through about
3 miles of Mysore between Koga-
perum and Gommere Bhagal. This
road is, however not to be found
in any map. It runs just within
the Mysore limits. The third is by
far the most important route
and by it passes nearly all the
toddy consumed in Pangada town
and shops in the immediate neigh-
bourhood. This is drawn at Rant-
wal and its immediate neighbour-
hood; for the sake of saving a couple
of miles or so of road, the route passes just through

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the limits of the Kaki Village, then
into Mysore again and finally into
the British territory at mile 4 Roka-
Madakasira road. The quantity
passing daily may be said to be
400 gallons.

10. Seeing that it is contemplated
to introduce rules practically the same
as in British territory into Mysore,
with the same tree-tax, the convenient
proposal seems to be a mutual arrange-
ment by which shops in British
territory be allowed to mark trees
in Mysore, the application and permit
being countersigned by the Inspector
of the Circle and Vice Versa. The Revenue
to follow the consumption. The balance
was so far as this Sub Division
is concerned, be vastly in favour
of the British Government; but it
might be otherwise elsewhere. To ask
shops dependant on Mysore today
to

to pay duties in Mysore and import
duty at frontier chowkies would be
inequitable and would tend to greatly
lower the shop rents without producing
any corresponding revenue. (for this
proposal is of course based on the
presumption that the Mysore state
might decline to enter into what,
for it would be a one-sided and dis-
advantageous arrangement). As I have
shown elsewhere, the shops of Hindupur
are very greatly dependent on Mysore
which is adjacent and convenient
and the trees are reported to yield
largely. The only other alternative
source of supply is in Madakasin
taluk, 30 miles by road, Mantapur
and Gooly taluks which would
involve both road and rail carriage -
both inconvenient and costly.

11. Another possible solution of
the question, in the event of the Mysore
state

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shaking declining to credit the British
government with tax on trees marketed
for shops outside the limits of its
territory, would be for that government
to allow a rebate of duty according
to the amounts paid, at our frontier
chowkies. This arrangement, I am
aware, is decidedly cumbrous and
would involve practically a double
payment of duty at first; but it
is suggested as an alternative
and would ensure our revenue,
which is the first consideration.

12. As regards the question of
permitting the transport of goods
from one part of Mysore to another
through British territory, I would
suggest, so far as this subdivision is
concerned, the closing of Valsar-Veerap-
pur and road route entirely for
reasons given in para 9 supra
and the establishment of 2 chowkies
and

one at Gommorebhagal and one at
Jadunapalle, supervised by a field
officer, with a staff of 4 persons
at each, 2 to accompany the con-
signments across our territory. All
consignments to wait until say 11 A.M.
at the former and 3 P.M. at the latter
(these hours to be modified if necessary;
for I am not quite certain when the
today reaches the respective points
of entry). As a matter of fact,
so far as I have observed, the various
consignments of Mysore today do actually
accompany each other, so that the rule
I have suggested would entail no hardship.

The suggestion I have made is based
on the presumption that the Mysore
Government will be agreeable to enter
into some mutual arrangement
on the lines laid down in para
10 supra. Otherwise I would entirely
prohibit transit or make the Mysore
Government pay in advance for the
cost

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Cost of building Chow Kees and full
establishment. This would practically
cut off the supply of the Pungade
tahsil and force the shopkeepers
there either to bring their today from
Taluk (or its neighbourhood) or to
market in Pennkonda, Kalyandurg
and Madakasira. But it would
doubtless cause friction and would
result in a similar prohibition
being placed on the routes alluded
to in paras 5, 7 and 9 of this report."

Endorsement thereon of the
Deputy Commissioner, Central Division
No 1773, dated 4th April, 1897.

"Copy submitted to the Board
with reference to Board's Proceedings
No 987, dated 13th March 1897

2. A full report on the
subject will be submitted on
receipt of information from the
Deputy Commissioner, West
Division

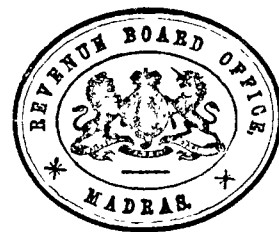
Sub-Division and the Collector
of District bordering on Mysore
territory"

(True copy)

Edmund Mallett

Asst. Secy. to Govt.

15/5/97



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Separate Revenue.)

Dated 1st May, 1897.

Min. No. 1739.

Read Enclosure from the Deputy Commissioner,
Central Division, No 1773, dated 4th April 1897

Resolution

Submitted to Government with reference
to Government Order No 987, Revenue, dated
13th March 1897.

2. A further report on the subject
will be submitted on receipt of that of the
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Asst. Secy. to Govt.
The Board has thought it advisable not to
await its arrival as the information now
given may be required in connection with
the proposals for the introduction of Free-
trade system into Bellary and Anantapur
now under the consideration of Government.

(True Extract)

Edmund Mallett

Asst. Secy. to Govt.

15/5/97

To
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department
Copy to the Deputy Commissioner, Central Division

No. 3771

From the Board of Revenue (Lep. Reue)

Dated 1st May 1897.

The Hon. Mr. Bliss (C. J. E.)

FOR ORDERS.

Mr. Willock will shortly report the result of his negotiations with Mr. Purnag, the Mysore Akbari Comr., which have resulted in an agreement that trees may be tapped in Mysore by British shopkeepers & vice versa & that the revenue is to be the common property. When orders are passed on that report this may be recorded with a few remarks.

RS

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In G.O. No 1253 of 5-3-97 the Board of Revenue was requested to report:-

- (i) as to whether, on the introduction of the tectas system, with the same rates of tectas, into both Mysore and British tracts bordering on either side of the frontier, both Mysore and British toddy might not be allowed to be transported with no more restriction than is now enforced in the interior of a tectas area. It was pointed out that the revenue would be prejudicially affected if toddy trees were more plentiful on the Mysore side as the British shops will get much toddy from Mysore trees, the tax on which has been paid in Mysore; and
- (ii) as to the several points at which Mysore toddy enters and leaves this Presidency, the routes generally taken

C 5/5/97

taken and other particulars necessary for the disposal of the question.

FOR ORDERS. O

2. The report now submitted with the Government is a preliminary one and a further report is promised.

As regards the first point, there are three courses suggested ^{by the Billary Assn Comm} of the T.T. system with the same rates of duties is introduced into the border taluqs of both Mysore and British territory: viz,
(a) To make the Mysore Toddy pay duties in Mysore and import duty at frontier checkings. This proposal, the Assistant Commissioner considers, would tend greatly to lower the shop rates without producing any corresponding revenue. If the rates of duties were the same in Mysore as in British territory, it is not understood why an import duty should be levied; or

(b) The Mysore Durbar might be asked to allow a rebate of duty according to the amount paid at the frontier checkings. This arrangement is considered to be unworkable involving as it does the double payment of duty ^{i.e., first, as tree tax & a second time, as transport duty} at first ^{or (c).}

(C)

* Board's Toddy proposals for
Billary & Annaturpur.

(C) to come to a mutual arrangement with the Mysore Durbar by which shops in British territory ^{might} be allowed to mark trees in Mysore. The application and permit being countersigned by the Inspectors of the Circle and vice versa. This proposal is identical with the suggestion made in para 6 of B.P. No 82 D 2.3.97. The Board states that under this system "Each consumer would pay the tree tax on his toddy to the Govt. where subject. he is irrespective of where the tree which produced it grows and frontier grading would be unnecessary provided the Mysore Govt. maintained an efficient preventive department. The Board states that there was only one serious difficulty in carrying out the arrangement viz, that large quantities of toddy coming to Bellary was consigned from somewhat ~~but~~ remote parts of Mysore by cart.

2. The principle of taxing only consumption within the limits of the Presidency is no doubt

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a ^{soundly} ~~quite~~ one but it is doubtful whether the Mysore Durbar will agree to the proposal. Attention is invited in this connection to G.O. Nos 72 and 252 of 11-2-89 and 2-4-89 respectively. It will be seen that till 1887 ~~export~~ ^{export} of country spirits by land beyond the limits of the Presidency was allowed under bond but this Govt considered that there was no sufficient reason why such exports should be allowed free of duty and under the notification in G.O. No 252 export to Native States can ^{now} be made only on payment of duty. When the Madras Govt raises a revenue on spirits consumed in Mysore, it is very doubtful ^{whether the Mysore} that ~~that~~ Govt will forego the duty on toddy exports to Madras. The question it is submitted is one of reciprocity and cannot be achieved by one side alone. It may be observed that it is clear from the Assistant Commissioner's letter that ^{so far as the Bellary Sub-Division is concerned,} more toddy will go from Mysore to Madras than from

from Madras to Mysore.

3. As regards the question of the routes by which Mysore toddy enters the Madras Presidency the following information is gathered from the Assistant Commissioners reports:

As regards Bellary, toddy finds its way at 3 points, viz,

Hirakhal (Bellary Tk)

Rayadurg (Rayadurg Tk) &

Tallakur (do).

The consignments by the best route are very small and transport by this route is proposed to be prohibited unless the Mysore Durbar consents to a mutual agreement as detailed in the preceding paragraph. As the local supply of Bellary & Rayadurg towns are insufficient, the Mysore toddy must be allowed through the first two routes. In this connection the Asst Commr states that toddy from Kundhigi is brought to Bellary via Mysore territory and this should be continued without hindrance as the alternative route via Sandur is said to be difficult.

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As regards Anantapur:- The
only taluk which supplies toddy
to Mysore is Kalyandurg while
Kudurpur & Madakasira draw
their supplies from Mysore. No
Mysore toddy crosses any part of
Kalyandurg or Kudurpur. As regards
~~Madakasira~~ Madakasira the Asst.
Commissioner states that the local
supply is more than sufficient but
that toddy is also imported from
Mysore as the routes have come
into use in Mysore. Mysore
toddy crosses this taluk by three
routes. The first of these is proposed
to be closed and the other two retained.
Chowkies would be established at
these two places supervised by
a staff of one petty officer and
4 peons, two of these being made
to accompany consignments across
to British territory; the consignments
to be made to wait till 11 A.M.
in the 2nd and till 3 P.M. in the
3rd. This rule the Asst. Commr.
considers would not work hardship
for as the consignments as a matter
of fact follow each other.

1. Velke Kereppasamudram
2. G. on more nhal nee Gudikandur
Rana handu.
3. gadana halli nee Madakasira
Anadalamudi

1/5/87.

C. no 3671

26528/25th May 97.

G.O. Munc. no. ~~26312/24th May 97~~

Recorded with reference

to G.O. no 375. d 24th May 1897

/1737(1)

m.c. no 4206.

OK.
21.5.97

To

The B^d of Recs (Lef: Recs) des. 28.5.97

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READ AGAIN G.O., No
 189

DATED

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