M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1951 — Press / Mis.

48-49

Dated 8-10- 1861.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 8th October 1861.

No. 118. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 28th August 1861, No. 4,677 :—

Read letter from the Collector of North Canara, dated June 18th 1861, No. 98, submitting the Salt Administration Report of his Deputy Collector Mr. P. Gonsalves, for 1260-61, with his remarks thereon.

(In Cons. 25th June 1861, No. 3,873.)

In Cons. 4th August 1860, No 3,803.

1. Resolved that the above letter with its enclosure be submitted to Government, with reference to their Order under date 3rd August 1860, No. 1,291, Revenue Department.

2. The season appears to have been peculiarly favorable for the manufacture of Salt, but nevertheless the out-turn of the year is reported to be 86,567 maunds less than that of the previous one. The falling off appears to have taken place almost entirely in the Kundapur Táluq, where a considerable quantity of rain fell during the season, and where the pans are reported to require much time for preparation and drainage.

3. The whole out-turn was nearly 4½ lacs of Indian maunds, but of this quantity nearly 75,000 maunds were not stored in the Kotars, but were secured in temporary sheds on the responsibility of the manufacturers. The Collector explains this irregularity by stating that the existing Kotars could not hold the whole of the Salt manufactured, and that though the Engineer Department were applied to for the erection of new buildings, they were unable to prepare them for the present sesaon.

4. The Board consider this practise to be very objectionable inasmuch as it affords strong temptation to the manufacturers to make away with the Salt, and to ascribe the deficiency to wastage, while, supposing them to be strictly honest, it is unfair to hold them liable for an excessive wastage which may occur from any peculiarity of season. It is hoped, therefore, that in future the whole of the Salt of the year will be received into store as manufactured. It would have been far preferable on the above occasion to have received the Salt into store, and secured it in the manner afterwards described as the Goa system.

5. The Board regret to observe that in the sales, both for Home and Inland consumption, there was a very serious decrease, the former having fallen from Rupees 86,510-12-5 to Rupees 64,896-3-1, and the latter from Rupees 2,39,001-1-5 to Rupees 2,22,558-2-7. The decrease in inland sales is ascribed to the prevalence of murrain among the cattle of the traders coming from above the ghats, which prevented their making their usual purchases ; the large demand from the Barkur Táluq in South Canara is said also to have swelled the sales of the previous year. Neither of the reasons adduced by the Deputy Collector, however, appears to the Board to account for the very considerable decrease in these sales, and the Collector himself does not notice his Deputy's remarks on the subject.

6. The chief causes affecting the sales for Home consumption are stated by the Deputy Collector to be the general use throughout the District of salt mud, and the pilfering by the boatmen which takes place during the transit of the Salt from the stores to the sale depôts. The Collector on the other hand ascribes the decrease in question to the unusually large purchases which were made in the previous year, in consequence of its becoming known that the old stocks were nearly exhausted. The Board, however, are inclined to believe that the Deputy Collector assigns the true reason for the falling off alluded to.

7. The Deputy Collector states that this smuggling during the time of manufacture is an organized system ; that the Salt is scraped during the day, and at night large parties of traders with the manufacturers carry it off. This is generally done clandestinely, but at times it is said to take place by open violence. The existence of such a state of things is descreditable, and the Board trust that with the aid of the new Police, it will be effectually put a stop to. The Collector is of opinion that these night robberies take place in consequence of the vigilance of the Deputy Collector having rendered the former system of petty pilfering more difficult than it was, but the Board fear that these malpractices are not the growth of a single year, but have been long in existence, and are now only first brought to notice.

8. The difficulty of guarding the pans as at present existing, is no doubt considerable from their scattered and outlying positions, but the Collector should endeavour to concentrate them, and to establish an effectual system of guarding them in consultation with the Superintendent of Police. The present temporary Establishment too, as remarked by Mr. Gonsalves, cannot be expected to perform their duties as efficiently as if their appointment was permanent, but this should be remedied as far as possible by employing them in those duties only, which are not of a very responsible nature, displacing temporarily by transfer those Officers who are permanently appointed to do them.

9. The Board are glad to observe that in future Salt will be taken into store the same day on which it is collected in all cases where it is practicable to do so, and the Collector's proposal to attach to all places where this cannot be done a strongly fenced drying ground, should at once be carried out. This will render smuggling of the nature described much more difficult than it has been. The Board feel sure that the Collector will, with the assistance of his Deputy, succeed in putting the new Department on altogether a different footing from the old one with regard to efficiency in the performance of their duties.

10. The use of the salt mud, hitherto so general, will it is hoped now be put an end to as, though the practice has been in a measure tacitly acquiesced in, it has been now authoritatively prohibited, and there can be no doubt that if the Revenue Officers are as much on the alert as they ought to be and co-operate with the new Police, the system will be altogether put down by the aid of the village officials, who have hitherto, it is believed, been extremely lax in their endeavours to detect or prevent these frauds on the Revenue.

11. The experiments made, in order to obtain a superior description of Salt, appear to have failed; but, as observed by the Collector, there is no guarantee that they were well conducted. An extended period of exposure is reported not to have been followed by the anticipated result as, though the Salt was of a lighter color, the grain was neither larger nor harder than of that made by the old process. This was probably owing to the water not being sufficiently condensed, for there is no doubt that most of the bad Salt is produced either by being manufactured from brine not sufficiently concentrated, or from a want of sufficient exposure before scraping.

12. The Salt at Kundapur, though large and hard in grain, was disapproved of on account of its dark color, which in all probability was owing to the flooring of the pans not being properly attended to, and the consequent adhesion of particles of earth to the Salt when scraped. The Board cannot accept these experiments as reliable, and concur with the Collector in considering that it is desirable that they should be repeated under the Deputy Collector's own eye, as the feelings and wishes of the manufacturers themselves are stated to be opposed to their success.

13. It appears that there were a little over 6 lacs of Indian maunds of Salt in store on the 1st June last, and deducting 10 per cent. for wastage, which appears to the Board to be a very liberal allowance, there would be a balance of about 5½ lacs of maunds. The demand of the District requires 3 lacs and a reserve of over a lac and eighty thousand is proposed, which would leave something considerably under a lac of Indian maunds for exportation to South Canara and Malabar.

14. The aggregate consumption of these two Districts is nearly 8 lacs of maunds per annum, which certainly cannot at present be supplied from North Canara, but the Board agree with Mr. Fisher in believing that the manufacture could be very largerly extended. In the first place, however, the quality of the Salt must be improved, and before deciding upon the positions of the new pans, it will be well to await the final decision of Government as to what portion of this District is to be transferred to the Bombay Presidency.

15. The Collector doubts the practicability of manufacturing Salt at the places named in South Canara and Malabar, but the experiment should certainly be made, and an extract of the Deputy Collector's letter will be sent to the Collectors of these Districts for report.

16. The Board await the report of the experiment in the Goa system of storing, which is stated to be under trial; this system, except in that the mud covering is *burnt*, is the same as

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 8th October 1861.

that adopted in the southern Districts and this exception is a change from the oldest recorded practise. The plan if successful will result in a large saving both by economising the present costly buildings, and preventing the present system of pilfering and smuggling.

17. Upon the whole the increase of price made during the year does not appear to have injuriously affected the sales, for although there was a decrease in the sales immediately upon the additional rate being imposed, a recovery took place in the following month.

18. The Board are glad to receive so favorable a report from the Collector of Mr. Gonsalves discharge of his duties, and they consider that his energetic and careful supervision justly deserves commendation.

19. The recent orders regarding the transfer of Sedashegur to Bombay will render it unnecessary to proceed further at present in regard to the extension of the pans there and the erection of Kotars.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL, *Sub-Secretary.*

No. 119. ORDER THEREON, 8th October 1861, No. 1,951.

1. The Government cannot consider this report as at all satisfactory. The manufacture has diminished, the sales have decreased, and smuggling is rife and conducted on an organized system.

2. The Board of Revenue will call for fuller information, and give their immediate attention to the improvement of the Salt administration of North Canara.

(Signed J. D. SIM,

Secretary to Government.

In Cons. 25th June 1861, No. 3,873.

From W. FISHER, Esq., Collector of NORTH CANARA,
dated Sircy, 18th June 1861, No. 98.

I have the honor to submit for the information of the Board, an original report from Mr. P. Gonsalves, Deputy Collector in charge of the Salt Department in this district, and to offer the following remarks thereon.

2. The season of 1860 was exceptional, and that of 1831 has been more than usually favorable, except in Kundapur where rain fell on four days in April, and on seven days in May, when seven and a half inches were registered.

4. 3. The storing of 74,842-14-14 Indian maunds of salt in the manner described could not be avoided in consequence of want of room in the existing Cotaurs. Other buildings should have been available, but Mr. Merrall, 1st Assistant Engineer, was, it appears, unable to arrange for erecting them this season.

5. 4. The falling off in home sales is very unsatisfactory, and can only be accounted for on the supposition that last year the known exhaustion of old stocks induced the people to purchase largely before they had quite run out.

8. 5. If these observations are correct, and we are not to look for other causes for the decrease, it would seem that salt smuggling, and stealing from the pans has been carried on this year on a scale heretofore unknown.

9. 6. This is the first time I have ever heard of such a practice as that here described, and if it was carried on to any considerable extent, then wholesale robberies from the pans, also new, would hardly have taken place. It is quite true that nothing of the sort would occur if the village officials did their duty, but they do not; and under the existing circumstances the Collector is powerless, as he has no means of punishing want of vigilance where offices are unpaid, and but little valued.

7. Unfortunately the withdrawal of the fishermen's privilege will be merely nominal, or little better, if village officers do not exert themselves, but some estimate can be formed perhaps of the extent to which recent orders are obeyed by reference to the June sales.

11, 12 and 13. 8. If this practice is common it could not escape the knowledge of the salt servants, but I do not remember a single instance of the kind ever having been reported.

9. I am more inclined to think that the active exertions of the Deputy Collector have done much to stop petty pilfering, and that the attempts to carry off salt in large quantities at night are of late origin.

14. 10. This rule was supposed to be previously in force, but has evidently been evaded, and the evasion has not been reported.

11. It may, as the Deputy Collector states, be impracticable to get the salt of each day stored near the Cotaurs, but a strongly fenced drying ground at each set of pans would make the prevention of robbery easy, and instructions will be issued to him on this subject.

18. 12. According to the Board's orders we ought to have two years' supply on hand, and our pans may be extended without any fear of our wanting a market, even if South Canara and Malabar do not require large supplies. If the Malabar people will use our salt at all, they would take an enormous quantity. South Canara for some years to come will hardly provide for its own wants.

13. It does not follow that because a little salt can be clandestinely manufactured, and that imperfectly, in particular localities, that it would be advisable to establish salt works there. An experiment however may be desirable, and I have no doubt that it is now being made in South Canara.

14. These experiments have not been successful, but we have no guarantee that they were well conducted.

15. The manufacturers have no wish for their success, and they must be repeated next season under the Deputy Collector's own eye. One experiment made by me at Compta, when there for a few days in April, promised well, though the improvement in quality of the salt was not what I hoped it would be.

20. 16. The Goa process of storing attracted my attention as the present season was drawing to a close, in consequence of its becoming apparent that our Cotaurs could not hold all the salt we were likely to manufacture. I directed the Deputy Collector therefore to make inquiries, ascertain the nature of the process, and see what could be done; the result is this experiment, and if it proves quite successful, and inexpensive, I shall begin to doubt the propriety of building more Cotaurs. The Deputy Collector will be requested to examine, and report on these heaps after the close of the monsoon.

23. 17. Raising the price of salt would not seem really to have affected sales, but I think we must wait for a month or two before we could determine the question, as home sales are almost always irregular towards the close of the season though the deficiencies of one month are generally balanced by the larger sales of the other.

18. Mr. Gonsalves has performed his duty to my satisfaction, and his energetic and careful supervision cannot fail, I think, to be productive of the best results.

19. The attention of the Deputy Collector has been called to the necessity of re-examining the proposed site of the salt pans and Cotaurs at Sedasheghur, and I hope to submit my report on this subject sufficiently early to receive the orders of Government in time to enable the proprietors of the land to be devoted to this purpose, to prepare a portion of the pans for next year's manufacture.

20. The figures in the margin have reference to paragraphs of the Deputy Collector's report.

ENC. 1.

From P. GONSALVES, Esq., Depy. Collr. in charge of Salt Dept., NORTH CANARA,
To W. FISHER, Esq., Collector of NORTH CANARA,

dated Honore, 10th June 1861.

I have the honor to submit my report on the salt department of this district.

2. The season was on the whole favorable to the salt manufacture. The outturn of this season, compared with that of the last one, is exhibited in the following table:—

Division.	Outturn of 1860.	Outturn of 1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
	I. Mds. S. T.	I. Mds. S. T.	I. Mds. S. T.	I. Mds. S. T.
Ankola.	2,48,813 19 48	2,29,487 10 31	.....	19,326 9 17
Honore.	1,45,175 15 6	1,25,723 8 21	.....	19,452 6 65
Kundapur..	1,40,175 33 75	92,386 16 47	.....	47,789 17 28
Total.....	5,34,164 28 49	4,47,596 35 19	.....	86,567 33 30

3. It would appear that the produce of this year falls short by 86,567-33-30 maunds of the quantity manufactured last year. The greater portion of this decrease is confined to the last mentioned taluq, where the course of manufacture appears to have been interrupted by the showers which fell occasionally. Moreover, the pans of this taluq are not as productive as those of Sanekatta in Ankola taluq. The former are very deep and much time is occupied in draining them before they are ready for manufacture.

4. Of the produce of this season 3,72,754-21-5 maunds are stored in the Cotaurs, and 74,842-14-14 maunds are secured, on the responsibility of the manufacturers, in the temporary sheds erected by them on the wharf. At the beginning of the dry season, this salt will again be measured, received into the Government account, and immediately distributed to the several inland depots, any wastage arising therefrom being borne by the manufacturers.

5. The following is a statement of the sales of salt of the district from May 1860 to April 1861, as compared with a similar period preceding it:—

	Division.	Sales from May 1859 to April 1860.	Sales from May 1861 to April 1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P	RS. A. P.
Ankola.	Home.....	29,625 6 8	19,443 4 11	.....	10,182 1 9
	Inland.....	1,31,454 8 8	1,15,593 0 3	.....	15,861 8 5
	Total..	1,61,079 15 4	1,35,036 5 2	.....	26,043 10 2
Honore.	Home.....	33,124 4 3	24,711 2 9	.....	8,413 1 6
	Inland.....	41,560 2 10	53,775 2 11	12,215 0 1	.....
	Total...	74,684 7 1	78,486 5 8	3,801 14 7	.....
Kundapur.	Home.....	23,761 1 6	20,741 14 5	.....	3.019 3 1
	Inland.....	65,986 5 11	53,189 15 5	.....	12,796 6 6
	Total...	89,747 7 5	73,931 13 10	.....	15,815 9 7
Total.	Home.....	86,510 12 5	64,896 6 1	.....	21,614 6 4
	Inland.....	2,39,001 1 5	2,22,558 2 7	.....	16,442 14 10
	Total...	3,25,511 13 10	2,87,454 8 8	.....	38,057 5 2

6. In the Taluqs of Ankola and Kundapur, the sales both for inland and home consumption are less than those of the previous year. In Honore taluk the sales for home consumption are also less, but there is an increase of 12,215-0-1 Rupees in the inland sales over those of the last year.

7. The falling off in the inland sales is owing to the limited number of traders from above the ghats, where cattle murrain is said to have prevailed to a great extent. Another particular cause, which is only applicable to Kundapur, is that the extensive sales there during the year 1859-60 were owing to the want of supply of salt in the taluq of Barkur in South Canara. The greater portion of the increase in the inland sales in Honore is confined to Compta, where the supply of salt during the year 1859-60 was not equal to the demand, a disadvantage from which the year under review was free.

8. The use of salt mud throughout the district, the smuggling of salt during its manufacture, and the stealing of the same by boatmen during its transit from storing stations to sale depôts, are the chief causes affecting the sales of monopoly salt for home consumption.

9. From information which I have had during my tour of inspection, it appears that the salt mud is in general use as well on the coast as in the interior. The privilege which the fishermen have enjoyed till lately, of using salt mud for curing fish, has been vastly abused. This stuff has been in some manner turned into an article of traffic, as both the fisherwomen and others on the coast were in the habit of exchanging it for other commodities with the people of the interior. But this practice could have been possibly checked, had our potails been more vigilant, and used proper endeavours towards detection of cases of this description, at the beginning of the monsoon, which is the proper time, when this article (which is collected and concealed up to that time in the holes sunk in the jungles) is secured in outhouses or in some instances bound up in round bun-

dles and put up with rice Morahs. Much blame, therefore, attaches to them, to whose gross neglect of duty is attributable the undisturbed circulation of this article throughout the country. The withdrawal however of the privilege alluded to, under the Government Order dated the 5th April 1861, will of course prevent the mud from becoming an article of traffic and the vigilance of the new district and village police, it is hoped, may arrest its use to a considerable extent.

10. The smuggling of salt during its manufacture also causes the falling off in the salt revenue. I have made minute inquiries in this respect, and the following are the accounts which I have received as to the manner in which salt is smuggled and finally disposed of.

11. The smuggling is effected, while the salt, the gathering of the day, is lying for the night by the side of the pans before it is carried the next morning to the storing place. Bands of people flock to the manufacturing places, halting during the day at some distance from the pans, in wait for night fall, when at a given hour, as previously arranged, they move towards the pans accompanied by the manufacturers, where salt is smuggled and carried to a great distance to be sold there at leisure. This is independent of what is actually robbed and consumed for domestic purposes in the neighbourhood of the manufacturing place.

12. Strictly speaking our pans are unprotected during the manufacture. Scattered as they are over an extensive area, particularly those of Honore and Kundapur, the means at our disposal to provide them with a sufficient guard are scanty, as our fixed establishment is limited, and the temporary one employed merely for this purpose cannot be depended upon. Their term of service being limited, as it is, to the close of the manufacturing season, which is at most three months, it cannot be imagined that these servants are likely to discharge their duties with that attention and care which the interests of the public service require. The subject of making a better provision for watching the pans being, however, under the immediate consideration of the Government, some remarks of mine in reference to this will not I hope be out of place here.

13. In his letter to the Government, dated the 16th April 1860, Mr. Pelly proposed that the watching establishment should consist of one Amin and two Vettyans for each manufacturing station, and that where the size of a single station is very large, the number of Vettyans should be raised to four. As far as this district is concerned, this establishment is not sufficient even for a smaller station, unless it is enforced by a strong guard from the district Police, inasmuch as we have to watch an extensive area over which the pans are scattered, and to check the smuggling which is carried on by a large number of men collected together. Two instances of this have been lately reported upon, in which our watching guards were overpowered by the smugglers, whose number was great, amounting in one instance to 70 individuals. I therefore strongly recommend that the employment of the Police also in watching the pans is of much importance. Some objections may be urged against using the Police as a preventive force, but they are now employed in guarding the Government stores, and the salt also forms an important part of the Government property.

14. During the present manufacturing season, I made it a rule, though strongly opposed by the manufacturers, that the day's collection of the salt should be conveyed to the storing place within the day, but it was enforced only at a few places. The general application of this rule, however, appears to be impracticable, inasmuch as at Sanekatta the produce being large, the work of only collecting the salt ends with the day, and at Compta the conveyance depends upon the river, which is navigable only at high tide. Next year I will see that this rule is strictly adhered to at all the places where it can practically be carried into execution.

15. I have stated above that the salt is stolen by boatmen during its transit to inland depots, but the deficiency exceeding five per cent., which is allowed as a discount on account of transit wastage in the quantity actually received and delivered into the inland depots, is paid for by the contractor at the monopoly price.

16. The following statement will show the quantity of salt remaining in store on the 1st of June in the district :—

Division.	Produce of 1860.	Produce of 1861.	Total.
	I. Mds. S. T.	I. Mds. S. T.	I. Mds. S. T.
Ankola.....	61,702 33 62	2,29,487 10 31	2,91,190 4 13
Honore.....	52,733 30 74	1,25,723 8 21	1,78,456 39 15
Kundapur.....	41,235 33 76	92,386 16 47	1,33,622 10 43
Total.....	1,55,672 18 52	4,47,596 35 19	6,03,269 13 71

17. Of this after allowing 60,326 maunds (say at the rate of ten per cent.) for wastage, the net balance will come to 5,42,943 maunds. From this deducting again 3,00,000 maunds required for the monopoly use of the district up to the end of May 1862, and 1,82,943 maunds required as a reserve supply, there still remains a balance of 60,000 maunds, which is available for exportation to South Canara.

18. In their Proceedings of the 21st February last, the Board of Revenue state, that they have instructed the Collectors of South Canara and Malabar to look to this district for a large portion of their requisite supply of this necessary of life. The quantity of salt required for the monopoly use of South Canara and Malabar is 7,79,581 maunds. But as long as our manufacture is confined to the existing pans, this district will not be in a position to furnish any significant quantity of the whole amount required in those districts, the most that can be spared being 60,000 maunds (which is now furnished to South Canara), and this too in the event of the season being favorable to the manufacture. The extension of our manufacture is, however, feasible, but this depends upon the formation of new pans, for which there are suited localities. The question, however, to be decided at first is as to whether South Canara and Malabar are likely to always depend upon this district for their supply of salt. In their Order dated 7th May 1860, the Government have expressed their desire, that experiment should be tried with reference to the introduction of salt manufacture in the district of South Canara. In Kavai the northern limit of Malabar, and in Koyengueri the southern limit of South Canara, where salt is clandestinely manufactured, and also in Chittari and Mogral in the Bekal taluq, as well as on the Mabukal river in Udapi taluq, the manufacture of salt can, I consider, be possibly introduced. I have seen, while Tahsildar of Bekal, the salt clandestinely manufactured at Koyengueri. It was imperfect from its not having gone the full course of manufacture when it was seized, but I consider it will turn out a good article nearly equal to that of Tinnevelly, if it is manufactured by a regular process. Unless therefore, as desired by the Government, the experiments are tried in both districts and found failures, I do not consider it advisable to open new pans, the working of which depends upon the ready market for the salt manufactured therein, our existing pans being sufficient to produce a supply equal to the demand of the district.

	I. Mds.
Malabar.....	4,41,181
South Canara for sale and stock.	3,38,400
	7,79,581

19. As directed in the Government Proceedings of the 5th April last, experiments were tried with reference to the improvement of the quality of salt. A few pans at the places noted in the margin* were allowed an exposure of from four to ten days, but as regards the two first mentioned places the experiments were complete failures. The difference between this and the salt daily collected was this, that the former partook of a brighter color than the latter. As regards the hardness and largeness of the grain, there was no apparent difference between the two articles. Some little improvement

* 1. Sanekatta.
2. Bylur.
3. Batkal.
4. Kundapur.

was observed in the salt produced at Batkal, as the grain, though not large, was brighter and harder than that of the salt daily collected. The salt produced at Kundapur was very dark, but the grain was large and very hard. I did not, however, approve of this salt on account of its dark color, which is the result of considerable portion of mud having been mixed up in the mass of which the grain was formed. Probably this is the first year in which these experiments have been tried. I will repeat them again next year, and submit my opinion on the feasibility or not of the improvement being effectually carried out in this district.

20. Various are the rates at which the salt wastage is recorded at the several stations, and various are also the causes assigned, but I will submit a statement of the wastage after the close of the Fasli as usual. In the meantime much as I have heard of the Goa process of storing salt, which is said to protect it well against wastage, I have, as an experiment, caused two Garces of salt to be stocked accordingly. The process is simply this—The salt is formed into a pile which is plastered with thick mud. The heap is then burnt and covered with grass, which is again overlaid with mud, and left exposed. I will report upon the result of this experiment next year.

21. I have aleady sent my remarks on the state of the salt buildings and salt accounts according as I have visited each station of the district. The irregularities observed by me in keeping the accounts in some stations have been pointed out to the salt servants, and the rules plainly explained to them.

22. I beg to annex a statement showing the sales of salt from the date on which the new rate of Rupees 1-6-0 per maund came into operation, up to 31st May as compared with a corresponding period of the last year :—

Division.	Date on which the new rate was introduced.	Sales from 16th to 30th April 1860.	Sales from 16th to 30th April 1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	Sales in May 1860.	Sales in May 1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
		I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.
Honore.....	13th to 15th April 1861.	5,195	2,776	...	2,419	8,951	7,516	...	1,435
Ankola.....		8,410	4,508	...	3,902	15,136	18,303	3,167	...
Kundapu....		6,592	2,084	...	4,508	6,517	5,544	...	973
Total.....		20,197	9,368	...	10,829	30,604	31,363	3,167	2,408
							Net Increase...		769

23. Immediately on the introduction of the new rate, the sales will appear to have fallen but there is a marked improvement in the month of May, the sales in which exceed by 769 maunds those of the corresponding period of the last year. I do not consider that the rise of price has in any way affected the sales.

Exd. J. Wright.

16. The Board await the report of the experiment in the Goa system of storing, which is stated to be under trial; this system, except in that the mud covering is *burnt*, is the same as that adopted in the southern Districts and this exception is a change from the oldest recorded practise. The plan if successful will result in a large saving both by economising the present costly buildings, and preventing the present system of pilfering and smuggling.

17. Upon the whole the increase of price made during the year does not appear to have injuriously affected the sales, for although there was a decrease in the sales immediately upon the additional rate being imposed, a recovery took place in the following month.

18. The Board are glad to receive so favorable a report from the Collector of Mr. Gonsalves' discharge of his duties, and they consider that his energetic and careful supervision justly deserves commendation.

19. The recent orders regarding the transfer of Sedasheghur to Bombay will render it unnecessary to proceed further at present in regard to the extension of the pans there and the erection of Cotaurs.

(A true Extract.)

W Walyell

Sub-Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.

Copy to W. Fisher, Esq., Collector of North Canara.

" A. Fraser Esqre Collr & Asst Comm.

" P. Grant Esqre Collr of Kandalla

. Wright.

(5)

Rev 1861. Department

Pro: of Govt for October.

No. 2169

PROCEEDINGS of he BOARD of REVENUE,

Dated 28th *August* 1861.
Despatched. 12 Sept
Received. 12th
Ex

No. 4,677.

Submitting with remarks a letter from th Collector of North Canara, forwarding the Sa administration report of his Deputy Collecto

No 1951
Cannot
The Govt consider this repor
at all satisfactory. The manufact
has diminished the sales have decrea
and smuggling is rife and
conducted on an organised syste

The Board of Reven
will call for fuller information,
and give their immediate attenti
to the improvement of the Sall
administration of North Canara

Sale

Hon'ble 1 George
8th October 61

J. R. S

14 Copies
To the Board of Revenue. Dispy

Pro of the Rt of Revt
9 April 62 C No 1220 viii

No 1184 & 119

With an order.
No 1951. 8th October

2 October 61st