

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 608	Press ~~Mis~~
185	
Dated	11-4-1864

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
11th April 1864.*

Read again letter from T. CLARKE, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, dated 11th February, and recorded in G. O. 23rd March 1864, No. 500.

No. 185. ORDER THEREON, 11th April 1864, No. 608.

1. In this letter, Mr. T. Clarke reports the results of his inspection of the Salt works in the southern part of the Madras District. The following are the works reported on:—

	Distance from Madras.
	Miles.
Chunambut	73
Cheyur	63
Covelong	22½
Keelambankum	18
Vadasamunjerry	
Homes' Garden (Depôt.)	

2. The Government will notice each station in the above order.

Paragraph 7.

3. CHUNAMBUR.—The quality of the Salt at this place is remarkably fine and good, owing to the brine being kept for 40 days in the Pans, and the manufacture being carefully attended to in other respects.

Paragraph 20.

4. The cost of the Salt is given by Mr. Clarke as 3 Annas per Indian Maund, which is the highest rate in the District.

Vide table attached to paragraph 9.

5. The manufacture appears to have varied greatly and generally to have been very much below the quantity ordered.

6. The sales have also greatly varied, ranging from a maximum of 1,38,600 to a minimum, of 21,500 L. Maunds. It would have been satisfactory if Mr. Clarke had briefly mentioned the cause of these great variations, which he has doubtless investigated.

7. The sales appear to be divided into Home, Inland and Foreign, which last designation apparently applies to Salt sold for transport to Mysore.

8. The latter sales were under Indian Maunds 11,000 in Fusly 1271, while in Fusly 1272 they rose to Indian Maunds 53,600, notwithstanding the extension of the Railway. The Government apprehend that no reliance can be placed on the merchants' statements of the places to which they intend to take the Salt they purchase. These specifications, which merely complicate the accounts, should for the future be abandoned. The sales at Chunambut and Cheyur rise and fall simultaneously, and the variations at each are probably merely transfers of purchases from one to the other and from adjacent stations. Mr. Clarke has doubtless taken care to ascertain that these transfers are not owing to improper inducements held out by the Salt servants.

Paragraph 8.

9. The stock of Salt when Mr. Clarke visited the station was only 7,440 Indian Maunds, and as the manufacture had not then commenced, it is not clear how the sales can have been continued. Information on this point is necessary and should be procured by the Board of Revenue (if not already in Mr. Clarke's possession).

Paragraphs 7 to 30.

10. CHEYUR.—The Salt made at this place is also remarkably good. It costs 2 Annas 9 Pice per Indian Maund.

Paragraph 2.

11. The manufacture seems to have been desultory, none having apparently been ordered in 6 of the last 13 years. The cause of this procedure should have been stated, for it must entail loss on the manufacturers.

12. The sales have fluctuated, but of late years have, on the whole, declined. This is no doubt owing mainly to the absence of passable roads, but two other causes mentioned by Mr. Clarke have probably also operated,

Paragraph 34.

viz., the sale of Salt by weight, and ill-treatment from the Salt servants. The Salt of Cheyur, like that of Chunambut, is heavy, and a Maund by

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weight consequently does not yield as many measures, as have hitherto been considered in requisition. The people maintained that they were entitled to 3 buckets of Salt for 1½ Rupees, while Mr. Clarke found that a Maund only filled 8 or 9. Mr. Clarke enquired into their complaint of ill usage and found they could not substantiate it. He thinks it probable, however, that they are occasionally treated with rudeness and harshness. The Collector should improve on his subordinate the necessity of treating the people otherwise to the Pan with due courtesy and forbearance, and will punish any instances of disobedience to his orders.

13. The number of platforms, viz. 7, seems uncommonly large and should be reduced. A single large platform with channels to admit of the conveyance of the Salt from the Pan, with a Salt Cutcherry, as suggested by Mr. Clarke, would be a very desirable improvement, and Estimates for these works will be called for in the Public Works Department.

14. Coimbatore and Keelambankam.—These Pans are opposite to each other. The Salt of Coimbatore is white, but it is light, has no substance and is easily crushed. The crystals, though large, are not well formed. These defects are owing to the brine not being well prepared, and the Salt being too frequently scraped. The system of manufacture adopted at Cheyur and Chunnambur should be introduced without delay, and enforced by steadily rejecting the inferior article. The quality of the Keelambankam Salt is not specially mentioned by Mr. Clarke.

15. The manufacture at these stations also exhibits considerable fluctuations.

16. The Home and Inland sales are small, the bulk of the Salt being sold for export by sea. Mr. Clarke points out that although large quantities of fish are salted at Coimbatore the sales of Salt for local consumption there and at Keelambankam amount only to 2½ lbs. per head of the population annually. There can be no question of the prevalence of extensive smuggling, and this is not to be wondered at, when the Platforms and Pans are wholly unprotected by any fence or ditch. The Deputy Collector should be required at once to visit the stations and report on the best mode of protecting them. It is impossible for the Police to guard open Pans of large extent, and the Government are bound to remove such temptations to theft as unprotected stores of Salt necessarily present.

17. Mr. Clarke recommends that the export of Salt by sea be stopped, and this seems desirable; but until the supply of the Madras Depot is fully ensured the arrangement cannot be carried out without risk of inconvenience. Mr. Clarke also strongly advocates the connection of the southern with Cochrane's Canal, so as to admit of Salt being brought to Madras from the Southern Pans. He remarks that if this is not done Government will be compelled to make large annual allowances to the holders of Pans in the South which must be claimed, while at the same time additional outlay is incurred in opening fresh Pans in the North. The capital represented by these annual payments would, he states, "go some way towards meeting the outlay for connecting the two Canals." There can be no doubt that the extension of the Railway to Bangalore and Cuddapah and the facilities which the Pier will afford for the shipment of Salt will deprive the Southern Pans in a very great measure of their markets, but the Government are in no way bound to give the Pan owners compensation in consequence. Whatever quantity of Salt may still be required will of course be ordered, but there is no obligation on Government to buy more Salt than they can sell, with the alternative of compensation. From the very outset of the monopoly, the "Dittum" or quantity ordered, has been fixed with reference to the anticipated demand, being large in some years, small in others, some times intermitted altogether, and if the demand falls off altogether owing to trade taking a new course, the manufacture must of necessity cease, and certainly would not create any right to compensation. Mr. Clarke's recommendation, however, for the junction of the Canals will receive consideration in the Public Works

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Department. The demand for Salt at Madras will certainly continue to increase, and it is of great consequence that certain sources of supply should be provided in time.

18. Mr. Clarke mentions that the manufacturers at Coimbatore complained of being paid less for Salt required for export by sea than for Salt required for home consumption.

The complaint is well founded and should be redressed, the price of Salt supplied to ships being raised so as to cover its full cost. On this point the Board will report to Government.

19. VADASAMUNJERRY.—At this place no Salt is now sold, the manufacture being sent to Homes' Garden Depot. Mr. Clarke does not mention whether what is made is of good quality or not. Its cost is 2 Annas and 3 Pice per Indian Maund, or less than at any of the other Southern Pans, and as the distance is only 18 miles from Madras, it would seem more economical to draw the supplies for Homes' Garden Depot from hence than from the other Pans.

20. The station is entirely unprotected, and as the old coast road and the Canal bound it on the east and west, smuggling is probably very rife.

21. HOMES' GARDEN DEPOT.—Mr. Clarke's report on the Depot at Homes' Gardens is very unsatisfactory, especially when it is considered that it is in the same compound as the Collector's Cutcherry and within six miles of the Deputy Collector's head quarters. A Superintendent on Rupees 60 per mensem was sanctioned sometime ago for this Depot. This person should be required to account for the state in which the weighing instruments were found by Mr. Clarke.

22. The Depot was only opened in Fusly 1271, the total sales were 33,000 Indian Maunds in that year, while in the next they rose to 1,24,550. The "Foreign" sales in the latter year were 27,000 Indian Maunds, but it seems very unlikely that Salt should be purchased at this Depot for transport to Mysore, when it can be procured on the same terms at Madras and placed on the Railway without further expense. On this point some explanation is requisite; and should be furnished by the Board. As Mr. Clarke was unable to see any of the heaps re-weighed this had better be done at once by the Deputy Collector, who should be instructed to pick out several, have them re-weighed or re-measured according as the Salt was weighed or measured into store and report the result to the Collector and Board.

23. Mr. Clarke alludes to the practice of allowing wholesale purchasers to retail their Salt on the platform. This is certainly not desirable, and should be checked by allowing the purchasers a reasonable time to remove their Salt and refusing passes for small quantities taken out otherwise than in bond *fide* removal of the heap.

24. Mr. Clarke's account of the state of the roads from the Salt stations into the interior is very unfavorable, and it is not surprising that the sales should be small and the bazaar prices of Salt high, when the carriers have such difficulties to contend with. The rapid increase in the sales at Madras since the Railway was opened shows how immediately a reduction in the cost of transit affects consumption, and there can be little doubt that improvement of the ordinary roads will have a similar though not an equal, effect on the Salt revenue. The paragraphs of Mr. Clarke's report relating to the communications will be referred to the Public Works Department, for early consideration. The Budget of the ensuing year provides for several Salt roads, and hereafter Collectors are responsible for bringing the requirements of the Salt trade in this particular before Government. The Government have often urged this subject, and action on the part of the local Officers is all that is now wanted.

25. In paragraph 31 Mr. Clarke alludes to certain rules for the purchase of Salt lately introduced by the Deputy Collector. These, as described, are unnecessarily minute and must be highly vexatious. A receipt

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from the Shroff for money paid in, and a pass to cover the exit of the Salt, is all that is really necessary. The Board should ascertain under what authority Mr. Smith introduced this new system, and put a stop to all such unauthorised proceedings on the part of Salt officers.

Paragraph 22. 26. In paragraph 32 Mr. Clarke advocates the retention of Rowanahs. The practical utility of the Rowanah system was considered by Government in their Order of 12th May 1858, No. 625, and it was decided that Rowanahs should be dispensed with except in the maritime Districts. The main reason was that since the abolition of Land Customs duties and of the Preventive Establishment employed in their collection, Rowanahs were of little real use, while they seriously impeded trade. Since the Salt Establishments have been revised and fairly paid and the guarding of the Salt stations has been made over to the Police, the question of dispensing with Rowanahs altogether has been referred to the Board for their consideration. The Governor in Council is decidedly adverse to Rowanahs. To make them effectual, there must be a degree of interference with the trader which cannot but operate injuriously. They are in fact a convenient means of enabling petty officials to harass and extort money from traders, and so far as the Government are aware few instances can be adduced of any material good having been experienced from these Passes. The proper course is to enclose the Passes and keep a proper guard; this is done in Bombay, and with well-paid servants and a Police unconnected with them ought to be as successful here. With these remarks the Government will await the Board's report on the subject.

Paragraph 23 to 41. 27. Mr. Clarke gives tables of the results of his examination of the weighing machines in use at the different stations. These will be referred to the Board for consideration and report in communication with the Mint Master who made up the machines. It is not stated whether Salt is received into store as well as sold by weight at the Southern Pass and Homes' Depot.

Paragraph 28. 28. Mr. Clarke states that the Salt servants were on the whole efficient and active, though some of the Peons are too old, and one or two of the Superintendents have not sufficient influence over their subordinates. In paragraph 27, however, Mr. Clarke notices one very serious case of misconduct on the part of the Superintendent at Cheyur, which should be enquired into at once. The Salt Establishments have lately been revised and the pay of all grades raised to a proper amount, but the Department will never be reformed if inefficient and dishonest servants are still employed. The Collector should be desired to take an early opportunity of inspecting the Establishments. The appointment of a separate Deputy Collector does not absolve Collectors from responsibility for the general efficiency of the Department, and the employment of proper subordinates is a matter of great importance. The Board will ascertain how often the Deputy Collector Mr. Smith has visited his different stations during the last twelve months.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM,

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

To T. Clarke, Esq.

To the Mint Master.

Inspector General Mofussil Police

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

No. 820.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 6th February 1862.

Read the following letters from the Collector of Madras, with their Enclosures, dated 6th and 8th November 1861, Nos. 393 and 387:—

(Letter dated 6th November 1861, No. 383.)

* In original. 1. I have the honor to forward the report* of the Deputy Collector in charge of the Salt of this District, as called for in Government Proceedings, 3rd August 1860, No. 1,291.

2. The late submission of this report is my fault, and I must express my regret for the same. On the receipt of the Government Proceedings above mentioned, I supposed that it referred to those Districts in which a Deputy Collector in charge of Salt had recently been appointed, and I was not aware of my mistake until the receipt of the Board's reminder, dated 24th September last.

3. I will now offer a few remarks on the questions raised by Mr. Smith. 4. It is supposed that the present rate of 10 Rupees the Garce, Increase of Kudivaram, gives the manufacturer a profit of 5 Rupees, and this, I think, is a fair remuneration. The rise of price in the Government Salt is no good argument for the increase in the cost price, for the latter is so insignificant a portion of the selling price, at even the ordinary rate of one Rupee the Indian Maund, that if too low, it should be raised, without reference to the present extraordinary, and it is hoped temporary increase in the selling rate.

Paragraph 7. Improvements in approaches to Salt Pans. 5. These the Deputy Collector states are under execution out of the Local Fund, aided by the contributions of the panholders, and will soon be completed. The District Engineer is well aware of the importance of the subject, and is urging on the work.

Paragraph 8. New Platforms at Cheyur and Chunnambet. 6. This subject as mentioned by the Deputy Collector, was referred by me to the District Engineer in December last. The storage of the salt on a central platform is very desirable, but there is a doubt regarding the practicability of constructing the proposed channels. Captain Moberly is having levels taken to decide the point.

Paragraph 9. Deepening side Channels in Madras Pans. 7. I entirely concur with Mr. Smith's remarks on this subject, and it is one upon which I was about to address the Board. The branch channels are now too shallow, but this has mainly been caused by the deepening of Cochrane's Canal some four or five years ago, and not only would it be somewhat unfair to call upon the Salt Ryots to excavate their channels to a commensurate depth, their means also will not allow of the expenditure. I would strongly advise therefore that the Government deepen the channels in the first instance to the extent required, but that future conservancy and repairs should remain with the manufacturers. The State would be soon repaid by the salt reaching their stores, which is now wasted by exposure and floods, or carried away by theft.

Paragraph 11. Spontaneous Salt. 8. The existence of this salt very much depends upon the state of the season being in proportion to its dryness. When the time arrives, the Deputy Collector, in co-operation with the Deputy Collector of Nellore, will take measures for either utilizing or destroying the salt as may appear expedient.

Paragraph 12. Smuggling. 9. The Deputy Collector has made an elaborate report on this subject, which I shall submit to the Board in a few days.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From A. SMITH, Esq., Deputy Collector in charge of Salt, to B. CUNLIFFE, Esq., Collector of the Madras District, dated 5th November 1861, No. 80.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, No. 354, calling upon me to furnish a report on the Salt affairs of this District, with reference to the orders of the Board of Revenue marginally noted. 30th September 1861.

2. In addressing myself to the subject, I shall first advert to the improvements already introduced, or are in progress; and secondly, indicate the measures that should in my opinion be adopted for the better management of the Salt revenue.

3. Under the first head, I propose to confine my remarks to the following points:—

(1.) The improvement of the quality of the Salt manufactured at the different pans.

(2.) Opening out the approaches to the Salt stores.

(3.) Reduction in the number of platforms where Salt is now stored, with a view to facilitate sales and prevent smuggling.

4. Particular attention has been paid, during the past season, to the quality of the Salt manufactured in the five villages immediately north of Madras, whence our largest supply is obtained, and some improvement has been effected in that respect. Before the opening of the season, the attention of the manufacturers was directed to the great importance of irrigating the Kondum or reservoir at the commencement of operations, and before work of any kind whatever was done to the other portions of the holding. It is obvious that the earlier the reservoir is filled, and the longer the water in it is exposed to evaporation, the stronger will be the brine irrigated from it into the Eddi and Uppu patties. Notwithstanding this obvious principle, the manufacturers, with a view to save the labor and expense of replenishing the reservoir from time to time, delay filling it until a great portion of the work necessary to be done to the other portions of the holding, has been completed; and the brine being in consequence weak, the produce is small in quantity as well as in crystal, and is liable to be reduced to powder by the frequent removals it undergoes before being stored at Madras. Another point to which their attention was directed, is the practice of scraping the salt, nominally once a week, but earlier in a great number of cases. This is a common cause of the outturn being poor and the crystals small, and orders were issued that the scrapings should not be made oftener than thrice a month, or once in every ten days, and that

MEMORANDUM.
These improvements, with others, were embodied in some printed Tamil instructions which I distributed among the manufacturers in 1859.

B. C.

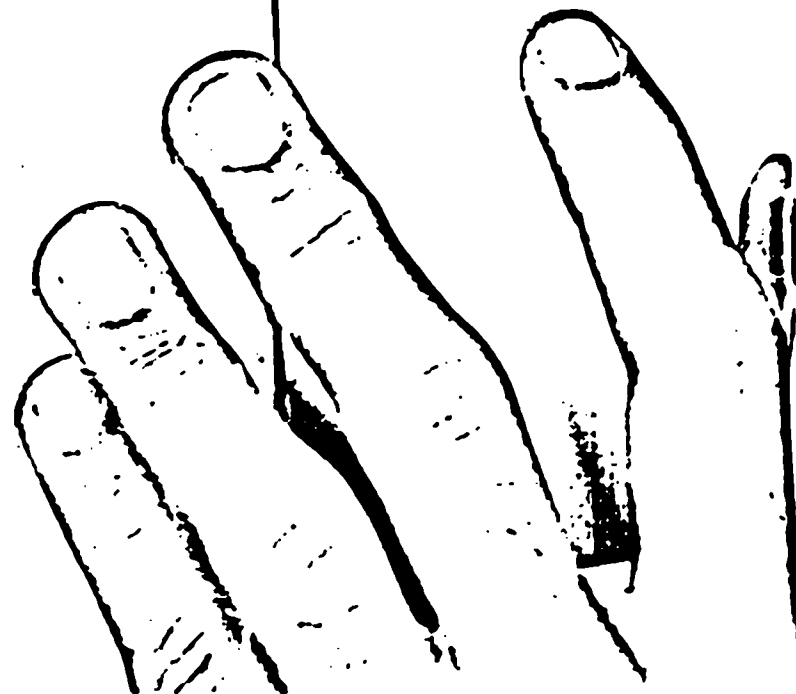
no scrapings should be permitted unless there was a sufficiency of water in the Uppu patty to bring out the salt pure and clean. I am confident that if the foregoing directions are strictly followed, the salt produced in these pans will be of a quality far superior to any that has ever before been manufactured. It is not easy, however, to induce natives, even when

their own interests are likely to be promoted, to deviate from a course of procedure followed for a long series of years; but if the proposed changes entail additional labor and expense, as they will no doubt do, every opportunity will be taken, and artifice practised, to carry out the improvements in an imperfect and unsatisfactory manner. I would, therefore, beg to submit for your consideration whether, now that the price of salt has been enhanced to the maximum extent authorized by law, it would not be a fitting opportunity to discuss, in connexion with the introduction and enforcement of the above improvements in the mode of manufacture, the propriety of raising the rate of Kudivarum paid for salt. I need hardly observe that labor has of late increased to 50 per cent. above what it was some years ago; that provisions of every kind have risen in price; and that taxes of different descriptions are now in full operation. It is clear, I think, that in this state of things, the manufacturers' profits from every source must have of late considerably decreased, and that if we are desirous of obtaining from them a superior description of salt, by a process of manufacture involving additional labor and expense, it is but reasonable that some compensation should be given to ensure a willing adoption of the improvements ordered. I would, therefore, take the liberty of recommending that the Kudivarum for salt, manufactured in the five villages in question, be raised from 10 to 12 Rupees per garce, on the distinct understanding, to be embodied in the Puttikut Muchilka, that the latter rate will only be paid for Salt of a superior description, and the old rate for salt similar in quality to the best of the kind which has hitherto been manufactured.

5. Owing to the large stock in hand in the southern pans, no salt was manufactured during the present year at Cheyur and Chunambet, and a small quantity only at Covelong, Pianur and Vadasamanjari. The Cheyur salt, owing to a peculiarity in the soil, which does not admit of its being removed from the pans in less than from 35 to 40 days, is like spontaneous salt found in the most favorable localities, and is of a superior description. The salt of Covelong is good, and that of Chunambet, Pianur and Vadasamanjari, equal to the Madras salt. There was no manufacture during the past season at Pungolum and Chunambukolum, in consequence of the large supply of previous years remaining undisposed of. The sales at these places are very limited, owing chiefly I believe to the smuggling of spontaneous salt at Striharicottah. To this latter subject, I shall advert in its proper place.

6. I now proceed to state the measures adopted for opening out the approaches to the salt stores, with a view to facilitate the sales. The five villages immediately north of Madras are places of manufacture only, and under the arrangements in progress for establishing a Depot at Homes' Garden, sales at Pianur, Covelong and Vadasamanjari in the south will shortly be discontinued. Pungolum has been recommended months ago to be closed as a place of manufacture and sale, and Chunambukolum to be transferred to the Nellore District. The measures, therefore, suggested by me have reference only to Cheyur and Chunambet, two important places of manufacture and sale.

7. The main object I had in view was to connect these places with the fine Southern Trunk Road, on which hundreds of carts are daily passing. The present approaches are from Madurandakum, Sotpakum and Ongur. They are for the most part mere tracks, and present serious obstacles to the passage of carts, being imbedded with large rock stones, and studded with bushes and trees which overhang the tracks. The Ryots have cleared and levelled portions of these lines, and converted other portions into metalled roads; and under the arrangements now in progress, the work necessary to be done to the unfinished and untouched portions, will be executed partly from the Local Fund, and partly from the contributions of the manufacturers. The following is a rough sketch of these approaches, and I have suggested that the present track from Madurandakum to Cheyur should be abandoned, and a road opened instead from the former place to Tavullur, an arrangement by which expense will be considerably reduced.



9. I now proceed to suggest, under the second division of this report, the measures that appear to me to be necessary for the more efficient working of the Department. These are briefly as follow:—

- (1.) Speedy conveyance of salt from place of manufacture to that of store and sale.
- (2.) Utilization of spontaneous salt.
- (3.) Prevention of smuggling.

10. My remarks under the first head are only applicable to the arrangements in force for the conveyance of salt to the Madras Depot from the five villages immediately north of Madras, the salt manufactured in the other villages being at present stored and sold there. It will be seen from the Statement entered in the margin, that the entire quantity of salt manufactured in any one year has never, except in one instance, been brought into store by the end of that year; and as the quantity now manufactured is very large, increased efforts should be made to bring the salt down as speedily as possible. By allowing it to remain so long at the pans, it is liable to be

Year.	Quantity received into Store.	Date of first arrival of Salt at Madras.		Date of last arrival.	
	Indian Maunds.				
1856	10,07,780	1856.	24	1857.	29
1857	10,60,396	March 1857.	25	February 1858.	31
1858	10,59,401	March 1858.	1	January 1859.	16
1859	7,43,174	March 1859.	1	February 1859.	16
1860	13,73,796	April 1860.	17	December 1861.	24
1861	13,56,929	March 1861.	17	February 1861.	24

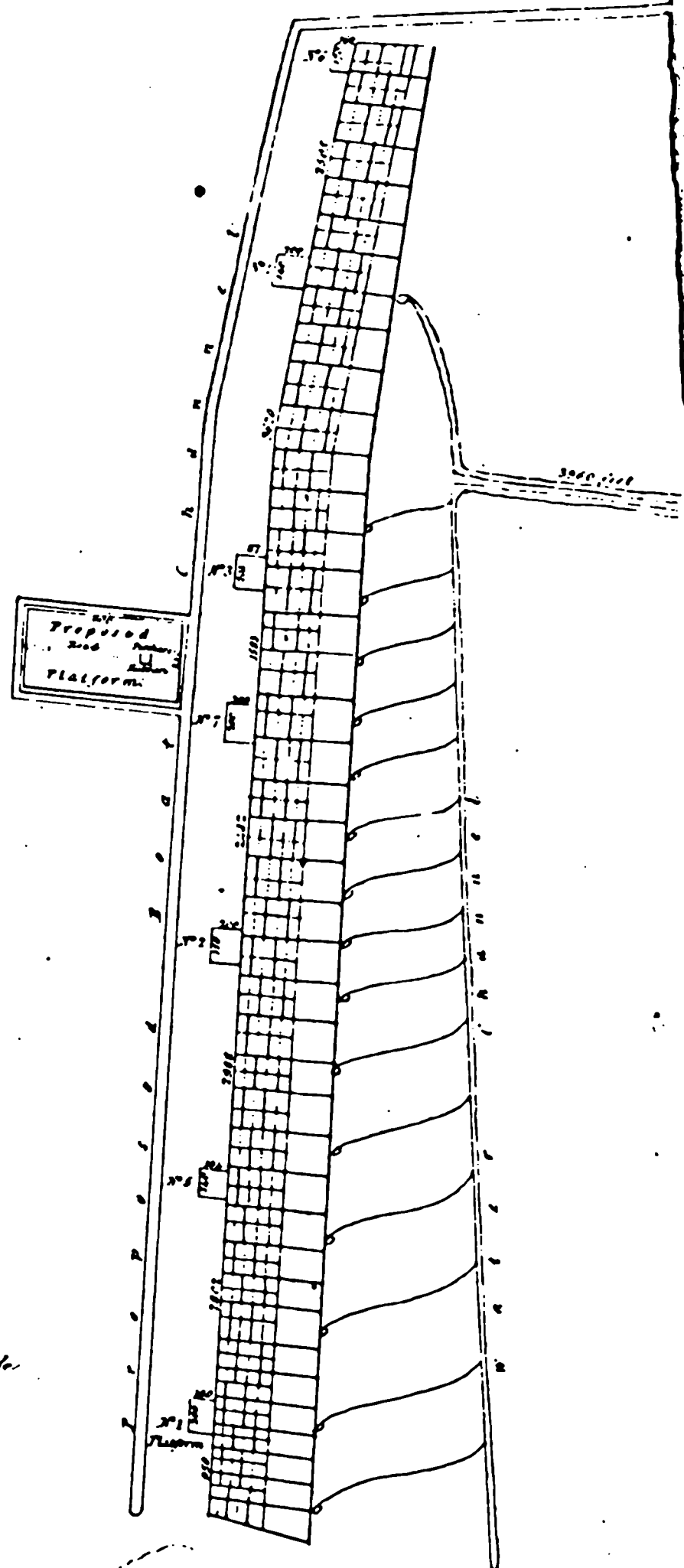
* There are still about 1,72,000 maunds of Salt at Vayalur which can only be brought down after the monsoon.

stolen, to deteriorate in quality, and to be washed away by floods. It is desirable, therefore, that the entire quantity should be transported to Madras, before the setting in of the monsoon; but the greatest obstacle to this is the want of water in the branch channels during the dry season, and the difficulty of getting the Ryots to excavate them to a depth sufficient for the passage of boats, at a time when they themselves are busily engaged in the manufacture. Many of them are unable to command the money necessary for the purpose, others most unwillingly assent to the payment, and what with the delay and the roguery of the party selected by themselves to execute the work, it is imperfectly and tardily done. Year by year the same impediments occur, and the salt is the longer exposed to wastage and theft at the pans. Within the last two years, the manufacturers of Vullur and Vayalur alone have paid no less a sum than Rupees 6,841 for channel work; and although I believe it is but right that they should be called upon to bear the expense of making new channels, and maintaining them in repair, it appears to me that the execution of the latter work at the expense of Government, while it would greatly relieve the Ryots and confer a boon upon them, would be equally advantageous to Government in the prompt removal to Madras of a large quantity of salt annually exposed to wastage, floods and plunder. I would therefore strongly recommend that the channels in the five villages in question, be dug in the first instance one foot deeper than the level of the bed of the coast canal, and be thereafter kept in repair at the expense of Government and by the Public Works Department.

	1860.	1861.	Total.
Vullur.....	Rs. 797	Rs. 0	Rs. 797
Vayalur.....	4,626	1,418	6,044

* In consequence of the distribution of about 500 pans for which new channels were cut.

11. The next point to be noticed is the existence, at certain periods of the year, of spontaneous salt, and the means that should be devised for utilizing it. The chief places in this District in which it is usually found are Covelong (Tirapoor) in the south and Pungolum, Chunambukolum



	Gaz.	R.
Coring...	78	13,680
Pungul...	49	8,570
Chunambukulam...	76	13,680
Striharicottah...	66	11,700
	269	47,580

and Striharicottah in the north. The quantity collected this year is entered in the margin; and had I the power of employing, at the proper time, an establishment for its collection, the quantity would have doubled or trebled that actually gathered. The salt at the three places first named can be brought under control to some extent, and at a comparatively trifling cost; but the swamps at Striharicottah, five in number, are situated so far apart from each other, that each swamp requires a separate set of peons to guard it. The swamps border on the Nellore District, and extend into it; and measures for either utilizing or destroying the salt, should be devised by the authorities of that District, as it would be more easily collected under their superintendence, and above all, be stored at less expense at the adjacent Depots of Tudra or Ramapuram, than if brought down a distance of 40 or 50 miles to Ennore or Madras. I need not add more on this subject, as I have already stated my views upon it in a letter to your address, dated 3rd June 1861, No. 47.

12. The last point to be noticed is smuggling, its causes and means of prevention. That it prevails in this District to such an extent as seriously to affect its sales, I consider an undoubted fact. What with the plundering at the swamps and the regular places of manufacture, and during transit to Madras from the northern pans, an incredible quantity is annually stolen. I have already fully reported* on this subject, pointing out also the causes and means of prevention so far as they occurred to me, and it is not desirable to swell this letter by a recapitulation of facts and statements so recently communicated.

13. As regards the Madras Depot itself, the arrangements projected by the Board of Revenue for improving the present mode of unloading the salt from the boats, weighing and conveying it thereafter by means of light moveable trainways to the different parts of our large platforms, are well known to the authorities, and there seems no further room for improvement.

Madras Depot.			
Fasli.	Manufacture.	Sales.	
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs.
1866...	11,85,590	5,76,623	5,57,063
1867...	12,24,590	6,78,160	6,50,970
1868...	8,31,660	6,74,576	6,46,496
1869...	14,75,155	8,04,052	8,59,069
1870...	16,74,021	8,68,312	9,80,845

This Statement does not include shipments, nor the sales of salt at the outlying Depots.

14. I beg to note in the margin a Statement showing the manufacture and sales of salt during my incumbence, and for three years preceding it.

15. Having only lately been called upon to submit this report, and having written it as speedily as my regular duties permitted, I trust that any errors and imperfections it may contain, will be indulgently overlooked by yourself and the authorities to whom it may be submitted.

16. The papers forwarded with your letter under acknowledgment are herewith returned.

Letter dated 8th November 1861, No. 387.

1. The Board, in their Proceedings 19th September, No. 5,089, upon my letter of the 12th idem, remark that, if I am deliberately of opinion that the Salt Preventive Establishment is too limited to prevent smuggling to a serious extent, I should submit a detailed application for its increase.

2. Having no doubt of the fact that our present force is unable to cope with the large amount of smuggling, which has increased with the rise in the price of salt, I requested the Deputy Collector in charge to report the remedial measures which he would propose.

3. I beg to forward his report,* which attributes smuggling to the inadequate Establishment and its insufficient rate of pay.

4. He states moreover that the Establishment, small as it is, in great portion is entertained only temporarily, and that the servants displaced for several months in the year, connive for gain at all kinds of irregularities to make up the wherewithal to support themselves for the period they are out of employ.

5. He recommends that this temporary Establishment be made permanent, proposing to employ the men while salt operations are suspended in Taluk general work.

6. He suggests an increase in the pay of all grades, and that there shall be an inspecting force, composed of Natives and Europeans to superintend the work of subordinates, and by watching the pans and country around, to put down contraband operations. He recommends also the strengthening by additional hands of the present Establishment both at the pans and at the Kottars.

7. The proposed increase in the pay of the permanent and temporary Establishments, and the entertainment of additional servants, is placed at 11,254 Rupees annually, and the patrolling force of Natives and Europeans at 8,436 Rupees.

8. The defects in our administration, pointed out by the Deputy Collector, undoubtedly exist, and I would adopt the remedy proposed so far as it contemplates the raising of the pay of those employed, but I cannot see what is to be done in the idle season of the year, with the numerous temporary servants if they are permanently employed, nor can sanction be expected for the increase of the Establishment which has very recently been revised.

9. In my report to Mr. Pelly upon Salt Establishment, dated 26th July 1860, I recommended an Establishment at the Madras Kottars of 9,012 Rupees yearly, to which the Deputy Collector now proposes to add 2,984 Rupees. I believe that Mr. Pelly, after some hesitation, has agreed to the Establishment drawn up by me, but the orders of the Government on the subject have not been received.

10. The Deputy Collector's own Establishment now sketched by him at a cost of Rupees 1,428, has been placed by me in the abovementioned report at 1,116 Rupees, and the entire Salt Establishment of the District at 18,782 Rupees yearly, against Rupees 32,466 suggested by the Deputy Collector in his present report; but in the first sum it is supposed that the new Police will, as recommended by Mr. Pelly, watch the Salt at the pans.

11. The season of manufacture and store, which is the period of smuggling, has just closed, and will commence again in February next; and as I quite concur with the Deputy Collector in the opinion that our present Establishment is quite insufficient, I would advise that the preventive force suggested by him at a cost of 8,436 yearly be then tried as an experiment, and that the pay of the servants both permanent and temporary be raised, as now proposed by Mr. Smith. This expenditure will, I think, be replaced many fold by enhanced sales.

12. If this plan is favorably received by the Board, I will direct the Deputy Collector to submit a Statement of the exact additional cost and forward it for sanction. I would place more reliance in the preventive force than in the increase of pay, especially if we can secure the services of three active Europeans. The slight advance in the pay will not, I think, check a servant inclined to do wrong.

13. The quantity of spontaneous salt created on the borders of this and of the Nellore District, will much depend upon the character of the season, and as this develops itself the Deputy Collector will be called upon to state what plan he would follow for either utilizing or destroying the salt.

From A. SMITH, Esq., Deputy Collector in charge of Salt, to B. CUNLIFFE, Esq., Collector of the Madras District, dated 29th October 1861, No. 78.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorandum of the 30th ultimo, No. 344, desiring me to suggest any measures that may occur to me for the prevention of smuggling throughout the pans of this District.

Villages.	Number of Pans.	Number of Branch Channels.
Vallur.....	1,005	14
Attiput.....	893	11
Ennore.....	352	2
Puduback.....	627	3
Kattupalli.....	76	0
Vayalur.....	930	11

2. Looking to the number of pans in the five villages immediately north of Madras, the extent of open country in which they lie, the number of branch channels by which they are traversed, and the facilities afforded for extensive smuggling by this state of things; it is difficult, I confess, to devise a scheme for the repression of illicit practices, which will commit itself to the different authorities through whose revision it will pass.

Villages.	No. of Pans.	Distance from Madras.
Vallur.....	55	Miles 16 1/2
Attiput.....	230	21
Ennore.....	120	30
Puduback.....	117	43
Kattupalli.....	76	65
Vayalur.....	103	65
Chunambukulum.....	100	40
Chunambukulum.....	100	43

3. In the southern villages, and in the two in the north most distant from Madras, the pans are fewer in number, are in one locality, are not intersected by canals, and are, therefore, more easily guarded. Yet, smuggling prevails to an incredible extent, especially in the villages of Pinar, Chayur and Chunambet, increasing apparently in the ratio of their respective distances from Madras.

4. The bare assertion, however, that smuggling prevails, will not suffice to convince the higher authorities of the serious loss which its existence annually entails on the public revenue, nor can its extent be adequately estimated by the few cases in which its detection is reported to the local authorities.

It is notorious that during the season of manufacture, large quantities of salt are secretly removed by night from the ridges of the pans, buried under ground in some remote place or concealed in the houses of the manufacturers themselves, and sold as opportunities occur. At these wholesale depredations, the native local establishments of every grade generally connive, it being impossible to remove a large quantity of salt from the different pans, without its absence being sooner or later discovered by a reference to the daily Scrapings Account Book. And yet, not a single instance of smuggling in this form has been reported to me since my appointment to the Salt Department. In our northern villages, besides the smuggling at the pans, large quantities of salt

Year.	Estimated quantity put into boats.	Actual quantity received.	Difference.
1865.....	10,48,173	9,57,845	90,328
1866.....	11,47,289	10,63,515	83,774
1867.....	11,96,937	10,99,452	1,07,485
1868.....	8,20,670	7,48,179	72,491
1869.....	14,78,457	13,73,706	1,04,751
1870.....	14,09,490	13,16,519	92,971

* There still remain about 2,50,000 maunds of salt at Vayalur awaiting shipment to Madras.

are stolen from the boats, on their passage to Madras, with the connivance of the person in charge; and a glance at the Statement in the margin will show, that after making due allowance for the difference between estimate and actual measurement—say to the extent of one-half—there remains a large quantity of salt, the non-receipt of which cannot be accounted for on any other supposition than that it has been stolen.

5. Besides the plunder of salt from places professedly guarded, a rich harvest is gathered in localities where there is an abundant supply of spontaneous growth. The principal places in this District in which such salt is usually found are Tripoor in the south, and Pungolum, Chunambukulum, and Striharicottah in the north. In Pungolum and

Chunambukulum, salt is produced in the regular pans by a fall of rain after the manufacture has been discontinued; in Tripoor and Striharicottah, it is found in swamps far removed from the control and supervision of the Salt Establishment of the District. In the last mentioned place especially, an almost unlimited supply, scattered over miles of ground, may be utilized by a comparatively trifling outlay, as pointed out in paragraph 5 of my Report, dated the 3rd June last; and if either the measures there recommended be adopted, or some means be devised to destroy the salt and thereby prevent smuggling, I am confident that thousands of Rupees will be annually added to the revenue

of this and the Nellore District respectively. The spontaneous salt collected at these places during the present year is marginally given. So large a quantity has never before I believe been utilized in this District; and if, instead of making an application for the entertainment of a temporary Establishment for its protection, by which course much time was lost, I had had the power of appointing at once such servants as I considered necessary, salt of the value of upwards of a lac of Rupees would have been gathered instead of forty-eight thousand only.

6. I believe I have said enough to show that smuggling prevails to a great extent, and that local circumstances afford facilities for its perpetration. It now remains to inquire to what causes its existence may be ascribed, and what measures should be adopted for its repression.

7. I have no hesitation in affirming that smuggling is mainly attributable to the ill-paid servants of every grade entrusted with the supervision of the manufacture, custody and sale of this absolute necessary of life and valuable commodity. The rule, universally recognized, that every man should be remunerated in proportion to the labor and responsibility involved in the discharge of the duties entrusted to him, seems to have been singularly overlooked in fixing the salaries assigned to the subordinate servants of the Salt Department. All, I submit, are underpaid; and nothing will more tend to prevent smuggling, and ensure an honest performance of their duties by the salt servants, than to remunerate them in proportion to their responsibilities. Considering how easily fraud, in various forms and degrees, can be perpetrated in the Salt Department, how great the temptation to its commission, and how difficult it is of detection, it will be admitted that servants employed in the Department should not be worse paid than those in other departments who are not exposed to similar temptations. Strangely enough this inequality of payment is strikingly apparent. A fair copyist in the Civil Offices of the Presidency, who works under cover during fixed hours, who is not even responsible for what he copies (there being an Examiner to overlook his work), and who is not beset with temptations to deviate from the strict path of integrity, receives from 20 to 50 Rupees per mensem. The Peshkars of Attiput and Puduback, who are obliged to work in the sun during the greater part of the day in superintending the manufacture and shipment of salt, who have each the charge of about 2,000 pans, and who are exposed to temptations not easily overcome by natives, receive only 21 and 20 Rupees a month each! Again, the Head Accountant of the Madras Depot, who has various accounts to prepare and check connected with the receipt into store of about sixteen lacs of maunds, the sale (including shipments) of eleven and a half lacs, and the disbursements on account of Kudivarum, canal toll, extra charges, &c., amounting to several thousands of Rupees, is paid only 20 Rupees a month; while the Superintendent, who has charge of the office during the absence at the pans of the Deputy Collector, and who is responsible for the correct conduct of the entire Establishment, receives 42 Rupees per mensem, the highest salary paid to a salt servant throughout the District! And so on, I may proceed to show that the whole Establishment, from the highest Native officer to the lowest grade of peons on Rupees 54 per mensem, is underpaid. But what I have said will suffice to show the defects of the present system, and the urgent necessity for a thorough re-organization of the Establishment on a more fair and liberal footing.

8. Another cause of the prevalence of smuggling, and the commission of irregularities of various kinds, is the practice of employing the greater part of the Establishment (Peons, Deputy Nevenindas, &c.) during a portion only of the year. These men are badly paid enough; but knowing that their services are only temporarily entertained, and that they will have to maintain themselves and their families as they best can during four months of the year, they connive at or participate in all sorts of irregularities during their continuance in office, and thus secure to themselves the means of living for the period that they are thrown out of employ. The greatest plunder at the pans occurs just a month or two before the services of the peons are dispensed with; and I am strongly of opinion that the sum saved by the discontinuance of the temporary Establishment, would be well laid out in retaining the men in employ during the remaining months of the year. The idea, however, of giving servants pay for doing nothing is rather startling; but measures may, I think, be devised for keeping them in work by employing some in guarding spontaneous salt at the pans, and by transferring others to the nearest Tahsildars to assist in the general duties of their respective divisions.

9. A third cause of smuggling is the paucity of peons employed in guarding the salt. This is especially the case in the five northern villages, where the largest quantity of salt manufactured, and where the pans extend over an area of several miles. The present Establishment of peons is just sufficient for day work, which is harder than that performed by the same class of servants in other departments. One peon is in charge of about 50 pans, and it is physically impossible for him, after working all day, to keep guard during the whole night. He cannot, and does not do so. Other measures must, therefore, be adapted to secure the salt from plunder, and to these I shall refer in the following paragraphs.

10. I now proceed to propose the measures which appear to me to be necessary for the suppression of smuggling, and other irregularities, which have long prevailed in the department. Having stated the causes to which, in my opinion, these illegal practices are attributable, the remedy lies in the removal of those causes. In other words, the present Salt Establishment should be so re-modelled and strengthened, as to ensure to every servant a fair and equitable remuneration proportioned to the labor and responsibility devolving upon him, and further to hold out to him such reasonable prospect of promotion as will secure a zealous and honest performance of his duties. Keeping these considerations in view, I beg to propose that the pay of the peons in the southern pans be fixed at 5 Rupees, instead of 3½ and 4 Rupees per mensem, and those in the north at 7 Rupees instead of 6; the pay of the five Duffadars in the southern villages being increased from 7 Rupees to 8, and that of the two Duffadars at the Madras Depot from Rupees 10½ and 10 to 12 and 10½ respectively. With these modifications in the existing arrangements, I would recommend an additional Establishment for more effectually guarding the salt and preventing smuggling, to consist of night patrols of from two to six Pygusts for each village, according to its size, on salaries of Rupees 7 to those appointed to the south, and Rupees 8 to those stationed in the north. A few head Pygusts should be added to control the Pygusts, as well as to afford the latter a chance of promotion to that grade, and thus to secure their zealous and faithful services. I may here observe that in the Abkerry Department, there are head Pygusts on 15 Rupees each, with Duffadars on 12, and the system has been found to work well, and will doubtless prove efficient in this department also. The whole of these Establishments should be placed under the control of three European Inspectors on salaries of 50, 60 and 70 Rupees per mensem, with a writer to each on 12 Rupees, and horse allowance at 10 Rupees; one Inspector for Cheyur and Chinnambet, another for Pianur, Covelung and Vadamamajari, and the third for the five northern pans. It will be the duty of these Inspectors to direct and watch over the movements of the Pygusts, to keep a journal of each day's events, and to report on the conduct of the Pygusts. For this purpose a writer has been proposed for each, and horse allowance for travelling within his range. In all these arrangements and proposals, I have omitted Pungolam and Chinnambukolam,

it is in contemplation I believe to abolish the former as a place of manufacture, and to transfer the latter to the Nellore District. The financial effect of the proposed arrangements, involving an additional expenditure of Rupees 13,583 per annum, is shown below, details being exhibited in statement No. 1:—

Permanent and temporary Establishment.	Present pay per annum.			Proposed increase of pay per annum.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Pay of permanent and temporary Duffadars and Peons attached to the five southern pans.....	4,753	8	0	2,026	8	0	6,780	0	0
Do. do. of the northern pans and of the Madras Kottar.....	8,202	0	0	3,120	0	0	11,322	0	0
	12,955	8	0	5,146	8	0	18,102	0	0
Pay of the proposed Establishment of Pygusts and head Pygusts for the northern and southern pans.....				5,484	0	0	5,484	0	0
Three European Inspectors, their writers and horse allowance.....				2,952	0	0	2,952	0	0
	12,955	8	0	13,582	8	0	26,538	0	0

11. I have suggested the arrangements which appeared to me to be necessary for the suppression of smuggling, so far at least as the establishment entrusted with the custody of salt is immediately concerned; but the malpractices at the pans are not confined to the peons only, but are encouraged and connived at by the higher grade of servants, who doubtless find it their interest to do so. I have shown in the 7th paragraph of this letter, that the entire Establishment is underpaid; and I am of opinion that the present opportunity should be taken for simultaneously improving the position and prospects of the superior servants at the pans and at this Depot. The proposed arrangements for this purpose, and for strengthening the Establishment at the Madras Depot, consequent on the increased manufacture and sales of salt, are exhibited in Statement No. 2, and involve an additional expenditure of Rupees 6,107-8-0 per annum. The following abstract shows at one view the present cost of the entire Salt Establishment, and the additional amount required to recognize it on a better basis.

Madras Depot.			
Fasli.	Manufac- ture.	Sales.	
		Maunds.	Rs.
1266 &c.	11,35,600	5,76,623	5,57,063
1267	12,29,990	6,78,160	6,50,260
1268	8,31,560	6,74,576	6,46,496
1269	14,75,165	8,09,052	8,59,069
1270	16,74,021	8,68,312	9,80,845

1 This Statement does not include shipments nor the sales of Salt at the outlying Depots.

Permanent and temporary Establishment.	Present pay per annum.			Proposed increase of pay per annum.			Decrease in present pay per annum.			Net increase per annum.			Total of columns 1 and 4 as representing the entire Establishment present and proposed.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay of permanent and temporary Duffadars and Peons of the northern and southern villages and of the Madras Kottar, as per Statement No. 1 and abstract appended to paragraph 10 of this letter.....	12,955	8	0	5,520	8	0	384	0	0	5,146	8	0	18,102	0	0
Pay of proposed Establishment of Pygists and European Inspectors as per Statement No. 1, and abstract appended to paragraph 10.....				8,436	0	0				8,436	0	0	8,436	0	0
	12,955	8	0	13,956	8	0	384	0	0	13,582	8	0	26,538	0	0
Pay of Peshkars, Nevissindas, Taraffs, Tarafdars, &c., of the southern pans as per Statement No. 2.....	3,810	0	0	625	0	0	115	0	0	510	0	0	4,320	0	0
Do. do. of the northern pans and of the Madras Kottar as per do.	5,026	8	0	5,221	0	0	644	8	0	4,569	8	0	9,616	0	0
Deputy Collector's Establishment as per do....	420	0	0	1,008	0	0				1,008	0	0	1,428	0	0
	9,256	8	0	6,867	0	0	759	8	0	6,107	8	0	15,364	0	0
	22,212	0	0	20,823	8	0	1,113	8	0	19,690	0	0	41,902	0	0

Rs. A. P.
 1,977 8 0
 3,262 0 0
 5,146 8 0

Per Annum.
 Rs. A. P.
 2,330 8 0
 477 0 0
 3,309 0 0

6,107 8 0
 Full Statement in the margin of paragraph 11.

12. Of the above sum of Rupees 19,690 per annum, Rupees 5,146-8-0 are for increasing* the pay of existing Peons and Duffadars and retaining† them in employ throughout the year, Rupees 8,436 for the entertainment of a new

Establishment for the prevention of smuggling, and Rupees 6,107-8-0 for improving (a) the position of the higher grades of servants, retaining (b) the Nevissindas, &c., in continuous employ, and strengthening (c) the department by the employment of additional hands, in consequence of the incorporation of the Chingleput with the Madras District, and the increased* transactions in salt. The sum applied for may appear large, but compared with the results, which may reasonably be anticipated from its expenditure, it is in reality insignificant.

By an annual outlay of Rupees 20,000, upwards of two lacs of Rupees will be added to the revenues of the Madras, South Arcot and Nellore Districts by increased sales consequent on the suppression of illicit practices, demoralizing alike to the people and destructive of the interests of Government. The entire Establishment present and proposed, amounting to Rupees

41,902 per annum, is only $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the gross Salt Revenue* of the District; and although I am not in a position to institute a comparison, I believe that the percentage of Establishment to revenue will be found smaller in this than in many other Establishments. However this may be, it is certain that smuggling extensively prevails, and will greatly increase with the enhanced price of salt. It is equally certain that the present Establishment, from its numerical weakness, is unable to cope with the evil, and from its inadequate payment, is the willing cause of its existence. Whether this state of things shall be permitted to continue to the reproach of the department, or be effectually repressed to the manifest advantage of the revenue, is simply a question of expenditure, the solution of which rests with the higher authorities.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Statement No. 1.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.—Statement No. 2.

1. Resolved that the above letters, with their enclosures, be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Governor in Council, with reference to the Proceedings of Government under date 3rd August 1860, No. 1,291.

2. With these letters Mr. Cuniffa has forwarded two reports from his Deputy Collector in charge of Salt, one on the general administration of the Salt Department, and the other on the means available for the prevention of smuggling Salt in the Madras District. Mr. Smith first details the improvements which he has partially succeeded in introducing, and then enters into those improvements which he would wish to be carried out in his Department.

3. Under the first head he notices the quality of the Salt; the approaches to the salt pans; and the reduction in the number of platforms. Under the second, the conveyance of the Salt to the platforms; the collection of Spontaneous Salt; and the prevention of smuggling. The Board will proceed to consider his remarks and suggestions on each subject.

4. The improvement in the quality of the Salt has been long under discussion, and no doubt, as noticed by Mr. Smith, can only be effected by securing a really concentrated brine for the manufacture, and by permitting it to remain a sufficiently long time in the pans for the formation of crystals of a proper size and consistency, and the orders which have been issued on this subject are approved by the Board. In a subsequent letter Mr. Smith has reported that he cannot at present carry out all his intentions in regard to securing the concentration of the brine in the reservoirs, in consequence of the additional expense which would be incurred by the manufacturer, but it seems to the Board that it will be a sufficient gain for the present if the reservoirs are put into order before the manufacture commences, and if the scrapings are restricted to two or three times in each month.

5. If the invariable rule were that all Salt, except of the very best description, was at once rejected, the manufacturers would not be slow to understand that it was to the interest of themselves as well of the Government that the proper degree of care should be taken in the manufacture, and this course should be invariably followed. Mr. Smith suggests that in carrying it out, a slight increase of the Kudivarum should take place, and taking into account the high rates at which labour is now obtained, the Board are inclined to think that the rate might reasonably be raised, though the Collector is of opinion that the present one of Rupees 10 gives a sufficiently large profit to the manufacturer. As, however, the question of Kudivarum has been already placed before Government by Mr. Pelly, the Board refrain from proposing a specific rate here.

6. The improvement in the approaches to the salt pans noticed by Mr. Smith refers only to the roads to the Cheyur and Chunampett pans, and the alteration suggested by him is deserving of adoption, and should be executed as rapidly as possible from the Local Fund, but the Board do not understand why the manufacturers are called upon to contribute to the construction of these roads as the Collector states they are.

It is proposed to reduce the number of platforms at these pans to two, and the plan suggested appears to be a very good one, but it is stated that the Engineer has expressed doubts whether the construction of the proposed channels by which the Salt would be conveyed from the pans to the platforms is feasible. Should this turn out to be the case on further inquiry and inspection, some other plan should be submitted, as it appears to the Board to be most desirable that the number of platforms at these pans should be reduced.

8. It is reported that no manufacture took place at these pans during the past year, owing to the large stock in hand, but the Board observe that this ought not to have been the case, as it is the duty of the Deputy Collector to regulate the supply by the demand, which they trust Mr. Smith will do for the future by closely watching the wants of this quarter District, and giving out his Dittum accordingly.

9. The Deputy Collector's remarks on the conveyance of the Salt into store, apply only to the pans north of Madras, where, owing to the long distances, and the want of water in the branch canals, it rarely happens that the Salt manufactured in any one year is brought into store before its close. The Collector explains that these branch channels have become shallow in consequence of the deepening of Cochrane's Canal, and he supports his Deputy's suggestion that they be put in proper order and sunk to the requisite depth at the expense of Government, but he considers that when this is done, they should be kept in repair at the expense of the manufacturers, while Mr. Smith would place them under the charge of the Department Public Works.

10. There is no doubt that the State more than the manufacturers would gain by those branch canals being put into good working order, as much Salt would be brought into store which is now lost by exposure and floods and much that is stolen, and the Board concur with Mr. Smith in considering that these channels should at once be deepened by the Department Public Works, and that all expenses connected with their repair should fall upon that Department. The Collector will, therefore, request the District Engineer to submit the necessary Estimates for this work as early as possible.

11. As regards Spontaneous Salt Mr. Smith would allow all that formed at the Striharicottah swamps and in the vicinity of the Pungolam and Chunambukulam to be collected and stored for the Nellore District, as the Depots of Tudda or Raurapuram are conveniently situated for this purpose. The Board would be glad to see the detailed report on the subject, with which Mr. Smith states he has supplied Mr. Cunliffe, and they request that Mr. Dykes may be consulted in the matter, and the result submitted for their orders.

12. Mr. Smith's second letter is devoted to a scheme for the prevention of smuggling, which he states prevails in the Madras District to such an extent as seriously to affect the Salt sales. To put an end to it he considers that it is necessary to raise the salaries of the present Salt Establishment, to employ permanently all those servants who are now temporarily engaged during the manufacturing season, and to entertain a preventive force as guards under a body of European Inspectors. The estimated amount of the first two proposals is Rupees 11,251 per annum, while the preventive force would cost Rupees 8,436-0-0 per annum, including the salary and horse allowance of three European Inspectors.

13. Mr. Smith confidently looks forward to increasing the Salt sales by two lacs of Rupees were these proposals carried out, but he does not give the data on which he has made this calculation.

14. The Collector is not of opinion that an increase of pay would have the effect on the honesty of the servants of the Salt Department which the Deputy Collector supposes, but he so far supports his proposition that he is in favor of entertaining the preventive force at a cost of Rupees 8,436 per annum.

15. The Board observe that the present Establishment of the Madras District is rated in Mr. Pelly's letter to Government under date 22nd December 1860, No. 669, at Rupees 21,972, while that proposed by him in the same letter is at a cost of Rupees 17,220, Mr. Cunliffe having himself estimated the cost at nearly Rupees 19,000. Mr. Smith's proposals would raise the cost of the Salt Establishment to Rupees 32,466; but of this sum Rupees 8,436 is for the preventive force to guard the pans, a duty for which no provision is made in any of the Estimates by the Collector or Mr. Pelly being intended to devolve on the Police Department.

16. As the duty of revising all Establishments has been entrusted to Mr. Pelly, the Board will not enter further into the question at present, but will transfer Mr. Cunliffe's letter on this subject to that gentleman, but they are of opinion that if, as would seem to be the case from the Acting Inspector General's letter under date 20th December 1861, copy of which is herewith submitted to Government with Board's Proceedings thereon, the regular Police are unable to undertake this duty, a preventive force for the protection of the revenue derived from Salt and Sea Customs would be a decided advantage, and they would recommend that the experiment be attempted on a small scale. If Government deemed it advisable to place one responsible Officer at the Head of the Salt Department throughout the Presidency, the organization and management of this force might be entrusted to him.

17.—In conclusion the Board note with approval the efforts that have been made by Mr. Smith to improve the administration and efficiency of the Department over which he presides, and they are glad to observe the large increase in the manufacture and sales which has taken place since he has assumed charge of the Department.

(True Copies and Extract.)

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

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.
Copy to B. Cunliffe, Esq., Collector of Madras.

Exd. J. Wright.

Revenue Department

Note

In this letter Mr. Clarke reports the results of his inspection of the salt works in the Southern part of the Madras district. The following are the works reported on.

	Distance from Madras
Chennambatt	7 3
Cheyar	6 3
Cavelong	22 1/2
Kelambakum	
Vadasamunjerry	18
Home's Garden (depot)	

Mr. Clarke mentions the different stations

not

1862. Department.

No.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

Dated 6th February 1862.

No. 820.

Submitting with remarks a letter from the Collector of Madras forwarding the report of the Salt Department.

rather inconveniently
so I have collected the re-
marks on each and give
them below.

The quality of
the salt at this place is
remarkably fine and good
owing to the brine being left
for 40 days in the pans and
the manufacture being care-
fully attended to.

The cost of the salt
is given by Mr. Clarke
as 3 annas per Indian
maund which is the highest
rate in the District.

The manufacture
appears to have varied
greatly and generally to
have been very much

Churambut

Para 7.

Para 36.

Table attached
to para 7.

below the quantity sold.

The sales have also
greatly varied, ranging from
a maximum of 138,000 to a
minimum of 21,500 maunds.
It would have been sat-
isfactory if Mr. Clarke had
briefly mentioned the cause
of these great variations
which he has doubtless
investigated.

The sales appear
to be divided into Home,
Inland and Foreign which
last designation apparently
applies to salt sold for
transport to Mysore.

The latter were
under Indian Maunds
11,000 in July 1971 while

July

July 12/92 they rose to Indian
weights 53,100 notwithstanding
the extension of the Railway. The
fact, I take it, is that no reliance
can be placed on the merchants'
statements of the places to which
they intend to take the salt.
They purchased and that these
specifications merely complete
the accounts. The sales at the
number and they rose again
and fall simultaneously and
the variations at each are pro-
bably merely transfers of
purchases from one to the other
and from adjacent stations.
Mr. Clarke has doubtless
taken care to ascertain
that these transfers are
not owing to improper
inducements held out
by the salt servants.

The stock of salt
when

Para. 6.

Cheyenne

Para. 7 - 36

Para 9

when Mr. Clarke visited
the station was only 74400
Indian weights, and as the ma-
nufacture had not then com-
menced, it is not clear how
the sales can have been con-
tinued. Information on this
point is necessary and should
be procured by the Board
if not already in Mr. Clarke's
possession.

The salt made at
this place is also remarkably
good. It costs ^{as per} 2-9 per
Indian weight.

The manufacture
seems to have been desultory,
none having apparently
been ordered in 10 of the
last 13 years. The cause
of this procedure should
have been stated for it
must

most actual loss in the
manufacture.

The sales have fluctuated but of late years have on the whole declined. This is no doubt owing mainly to the absence of passable roads, but two other causes mentioned by Mr. Clarke have probably also operated, viz. the sale of salt by weight, and ill-treatment from the salt-servants. The salt of Chequer, like that of Chumambit, is heavy, and a maund by weight consequently does not yield so many measures, as have hitherto been considered equivalent.

The

Para 31

The people maintain-
ed that they were en-
titled to 8 baskets of
salt for $1\frac{1}{2}$ R. while
Mr. Clarke found that
a maund only filled
6 or $6\frac{1}{2}$. Mr. Clarke in-
quired into their com-
plaint of ill-usage and
found they could not
substantiate it. He thinks
it probable, however, or
that they are occasion-
ally treated with rude-
ness and harshness.
The collector should im-
press on his subordinates
the necessity of treating
the people who resort to
the pans with due courtesy
and forbearance and
will punish any instance
of disobedience.

The number of
platforms, viz. of seven
unnecessarily

unnecessarily large
and should be reduced
to single large platform
with channels to admit
of the conveyance of the
salt from the pans, and
a fulcrum would be a
very desirable improve-
ment, and estimates
might be called for.

These pans are
opposite to each other.
The salt of Coulong is
white but its light-

has no substance and
is easily crushed. The
crystals though large, are
not well formed. These
defects are owing to the
brine not being well pre-
pared and the salt being
too frequently scraped.
The system of manufacture
adopted at Keilua and
unambiguously should be
introduced without delay.

Para 29.

Coulong and
Keilua

Para 8.

17
and enforced by
steadily rejecting the
inferior article. The
quality of the Keilua
bankum salt is
not specially mentioned
by Mr. Clarke.

The manufac-
ture at these stations
also exhibits consider-
able fluctuations.

The Home and
Island sales are swayed
the bulk of the salt be-
ing sold for export
by sea. Mr. Clarke
points out that although
large quantities of fish
are salted at Coulong,
the sales of salt for
local consumption
there and at Keilua
amount to
to 3 1/2 lbs per head, of
the population area.

There

Para 9

Para 23

There can be no question
of the prevalence of
very extensive smuggling
and this is not
to be wondered at when
the platforms and pans
are wholly unprotected
by any fence or ditch.
The Dy. Collector should
be required at once
to visit the stations
and report on the best
mode of protecting them.
It is impossible for
the police to guard open
pans of large extent
and the Govt are
bound to remove such
temptations to theft
as unprotected stores
of salt necessarily pre-
sent.

Mr. Clarke re-
commends that the
export of salt by sea
be stopped and the
same

Para 26.

Para 12 to 15.

The Govt is in a position
on this point.

18
seems desirable but
until the supply of
the Madras depot is
fully ensured the ar-
rangement cannot be
carried out without
risk of inconvenience.
Mr. Clarke also strong-
ly advocates the con-
nection of the Southern
with Cochrane's Canal
so as to admit of salt
being brought to Madras
from the Southern ex-
pans. He remarks
that if this is not done
Govt will be com-
pelled to make large
annual allowances,
as compensation to the
holders of pans in
the South which must
be closed while at the
same time a con-
siderable outlay is
incurred.

incurred in opening
fresh pans in the
North. The capital
represented by these
annual payments
would be stated "go
some way towards
meeting the outlay for
connecting the two
rivers". There can be
no doubt that the res-
toration of the Railway
to Bangalore and Gad-
dapah and the fa-
cilities which the River
will afford for the
shipment of salt will
deprive the Southern
pans in a very great
measure of their mar-
kets, but the Govt.
are in no way bound
to give the pan-owners
compensation in
consequence - whatever
quantity

quantity of salt may
still be required, with
of course be ordered,
but there is no obliga-
tion on Govt. to buy
more salt than they
can sell, with the
alternative of com-
pensation. From the
very outset of the mi-
nority the "Bittum", or
quantity ordered has
been fixed with re-
ference to the antici-
pated demand - being
large in some years
small in others - some-
times intermitted al-
together - and if the
demand falls off al-
together, owing to the
taking a new course
the manufacture must
of necessity cease &
certainly would
not.

not create any right
to compensation - Mr.
Clarke's communication
however deserves
further investigation
and this might be
conducted by the Board.
The demand for salt
at Madras will cer-
tainly continue to
increase, and it is
of great consequence
that certain sources
of supply should be
provided in time -

Mr. Clarke men-
tions that the manu-
factures at Puelong
complained of being
paid less for salt
required for export
by sea than for salt
required for home
consumption - The
complaint is well founded

Para 35

and should be re-
-dressed - the price
of salt supplied to
ships being raised
so as to cover its
full cost, which
seems to be Rs 20-5-
per garce of 120
Indian maunds -

Padasamanyam - At this place

Para 11.

no salt is now sold
the manufacture be-
ing sent to Home
Garden Depot - Mr.
Clarke does not
mention whether
what is made is
of good quality or
not - Its cost is
a $\frac{1}{2}$ per Indian
maund - or less -
than at any of the

The other Southern
haus - and as the
distance is only
18 miles from Marad,
it would seem more
economical to draw
the supplies for Home
Depot from hence
than from the other.

Ans:-

The station is
entirely unprotected
and as the old
Coast road and
the Canal bound it
on the East and
West smuggling
is probably very
rife -

Mr.

Paras 39 to 43

Mr. Clarke's report
on the Depot at Home's
Gardens is very unsatisfactory
especially when it is con-
sidered that it is in the
same compound as the Co-
lector's Cutcherry and within
six miles of the Deputy
Collector's Head Quarters.
A Superintendent on Rs 800
per mensem was sanctioned
some time ago for this depot
this person should be re-
quired to account for the
state in which the weight
Instruments were found
by Mr. Clarke.

The Depot was
only opened in Jan'y 1907
the total sales were 33
Indian muskets in 1907
year

Para 9.

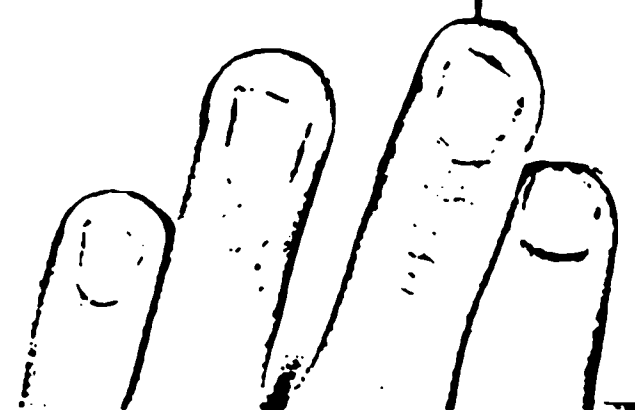
year while in the next
they rose to 124,550. The
foreign sales in the latter
year were 27,000 Indian measures.
But it seems very unlikely
that salt should be
manufactured at this cost
for transport to Mysore
when it can be procured
on the same terms at Madras
and placed on the railway
without further expense.
On this point some ex-
planation is requisite.
As Mr. Clarke was unable
to see any of the stamps re-
weighed. This had better
be done at once by the
Deputy Collector who
should pick out several
have them reweighed or
remeasured.

Paras 12-13

remeasured according to
the salt was weighed
or measured into stone
and report the result
to the Collector and
Board.

Mr. Clarke allu-
des to the practice
of allowing wholesale
purchasers to retail
their salt on the plat-
form. This is certain-
ly not desirable and
should be checked
by allowing the pur-
chaser a reasonable
time to remove their
salt and refusing
sales for small quantities.

take



taken out otherwise
than in bona fide removal
of the heap.

Mr. Clarke's
account of the state
of the roads from the
salt stations into
the interior is very un-
favorable, and it is not
surprising that the sales
should be small and
the Bazar prices of
salt high when the
carriers have such dif-
ficulties to contend with.
The rapid increase in
the sales at Mombasa
since the Railway was
opened

Paras 19
20
25

opened shows how im-
mediately a reduction
in the cost of transit
tells upon consumption,
and there can be little
doubt that improvement
of the ordinary roads
will have a similar,
though not an equal
effect on the salt
Revenue. The paras
of Mr. Clarke's re-
port relating to the
communications will
be referred to the Pub-
lic Works Department
for early consideration in
the Budget of the
ensuing

ensuing year - provided
for several salt roads,
and hereafter - Collectors
are responsible for bring-
ing the requirements of
the salt-trade in these
particulars before Govt.

In para 31 Mr. Clarke
alludes to certain rules for
the purchase of salt lately
introduced by the Deputy
Collr. These, as described, are
unnecessarily minute and must
be highly vexatious. A receipt
from the Shopkeeper
for money paid, in case of
pays to cover - the exit
of the salt, is all that
is really necessary. The
Board should ascertain
under what authority
Mr. Smith introduced his
new system.

Para 31.

Para 32.

In para 32 Mr.
Clarke advocates the
retention of Rowanah.
The practical utility of
the Rowanah system
was considered by Govt.
in C. Min. C. 12th May 58th Vol.
and it was decided
that Rowanah should
be dispensed with
except in the mari-
time districts. The
reasons were that
since the abolition
of Land Customs
duties with the pri-
vate re-establishment
employed in their col-
lection, Rowanah was
of little value, when
they seriously impe-
dered trade - since
the salt is distributed

here

have been revised
and fairly paid and
the guarding of the
salt stations made
over to the Police, the
question of dispensing
with Rowanahs alto-
gether has been referred
to the Board for their
consideration - My own
opinion is decidedly
adverse to Rowanahs -
to make them effectual
there must be
a degree of interference
with the trade, which
must operate injuri-
ously - While they were
in general use, the
common trick was
to enter the salt for
sale at a distant
place - for instance
a

a man bought 10
garcel of salt at
Madras, saying it
was for sale at Bel-
lary - the time for
the currency of the
Rowanah was made
out accordingly and
40 days allowed for
the transit of the salt
to Bellary - In fact
however he sold the
salt in North Arcot
in 10 days, and made
the Rowanah do duty
for the other 30, in
covering smuggled
salt! Then again
how is the authenti-
city of a Rowanah
to be established
miles away from
the station whence
it purports to have
been

when issued? The
Rowanah in fact
is a convenient means
of enabling petty offici-
als to harass and
extort money from
traders - and during
the long time I was
in the Board's office,
no instance of any
material good from
these passes occurred -
the forfeitures being
insignificant in num-
ber and amount -
A reference to sections
8 to 11 of the Salt Bill
now before the Ben-
gal Legislative Coun-
cil will enable ^{you} to
see what restrictions
must be imposed
on traders to make
Rowanahs really of
any use - and after
all

Published in Calcutta Gazette
6th February 1864 page 234.

30 miles
Paras 3.3
4.1

all they can be
evaded by such
dodges as those
above mentioned -
The proper course
is to enclose the
pass and keep up
a proper guard - this
is done in Bombay
and with our well
paid servants and
a police superintendent
with them, ought to be
as successful here -
Mr. Clarke gives
tables of the results
of his examination
of the weighing ma-
chines in use at the
different stations
these had better
be referred to the Board
for consideration
in communication
with

with the Mint Master
Koko made up the
machines. It is not
stated whether salt
is received into store
as well as sold by
weight at the Southern
House and Home's Dept.

Mr. Clarke states
that the salt servants
were on the whole
efficient and active -
though some of the
Deons are too old and
one or two of the su-
perintendents have
not sufficient influ-
ence over their subor-
dinates. In para 27
however Mr. Clarke
notifies one very se-
rious case of mis-
conduct which should
be

Para 31

27
he enquired into at
once - The salt la-
-bors have
lately been revised
and the pay of all
grades raised to a
proper amount - but
the Dept. will never
be reformed if in-
efficient and dis-
honest servants are
still employed - The
Collector should be
desired to overhaul
the establishments
and given to under-
stand that the ap-
pointment of a se-
parate Deputy Col-
lector does not absolve
him from responsi-
bility for the gene-
-ral efficiency of
the department - It
would also be well
to

to enquire how often
Mr. Smith has visited
his different stations
during the last 12
months.

J. D. S.

W. 608.
Revenue Department

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 11th ^{Apr.} ~~June~~ 1864.

Read again letter
from J. Clarke Esquire
Member of the Board of
Revenue dated 11th February
and recorded in G. O. 232
March 1864 No. 500.

In this letter, Mr.
J. Clarke reports the results
of his inspection of the salt
works in the Southern part
of the Madras district. The
following are the works
reported on.

	distance from Madras Miles.
Cherambur	73
Cheyur	63
Govelung	
Kelumbakur	} 22 1/2
Nadusamerjery	
Thores Garden (sc. 2d)	15
The other	

2 The Govern.
~~may well be~~
~~at different stations~~
~~the each the~~
~~rather inasmuch as~~
~~given in the~~
~~the remarks made~~
~~above order~~
~~collected from his report~~
~~are given below~~

3 The quality of C. herambut
the salt at this place is
remarkably fine and good. Para 7.
owing to the brine being
kept for 20 days in the
pans and the manufacture
being carefully attended to
in other respects.

4 The cost of the salt
is given by Mr. Clarke Para 36.
as 3 annas per Indian
maund which is the highest
rate in the district.

5 The manufacture
appears to have varied great-
ly and generally to have
been very much below
the

the quantity ordered.
The sales have also
greatly varied, ranging
from a maximum of
138,600 to a minimum of
21,500 maunds. It would be
have been satisfactory
if Mr. Clarke had brief-
ly mentioned the cause
of these great variations
which he has doubtless
investigated.

The sales appear
to be divided into Home,
Inland, and Foreign -
which last designation ap-
parently applies to salt
sold for transport to
Mysore.

The latter ^{sales} ~~increased~~
under Indian maunds
11,000 in Jan'y 1871, while in

Justly

2 Early 1272 they rose to
by Indian means 53,000 mt.
withstanding the conditions
of the Railway. ^{approach}
~~it appeared to the Govt.~~
that no reliance can be placed
on the merchants' statements
3 of the places to which they
intend to take the salt
they purchase. These spec-
ifications, which merely
complicate the accounts,
should for the future be
done. The sales at Chaurang
but, and they rise and
fall simultaneously with
the variations at each are prob-
ably merely transfers of pur-
chases from one to the other
and from adjacent stations.
Mr. Clarke has doubtless
taken care to ascertain that
these transfers are not owing
to improper inducements
beto-

Para 6.

Chaurang

Para 7-36

Para 7.

held out by the salt
servants.

4 The stock of salt
when Mr. Clarke visited
the station was only 75,000
Indian maunds, and as the
manufacture had not then
commenced, it is not clear
how the sales can have been
continued. Information
on this point is necessary
and should be procured
by the Board of Revenue
(if not already in Mr. Clarke's
possession) ~~and submitted to the~~

5 The salt made at
this place is also remarkably
good. It costs ^{at 1/2} 2-7 per In-
dian maund.

6 The manufacture
seems to have been desultory
none having apparently
been ordered in 6 of the
last 13 years. The cause

of this procedure should have been stated for it must entail loss on the manufacturers.

2 The sales have fluctuated, but of late years have, on the whole, declined. This is no doubt owing mainly to the absence of passable roads, but two other causes mentioned by Mr. Clarke have, probably, also operated, viz the sale of salt by weight, and ill treatment from the salt servants. The salt of Chayur, like that of Chhimimbet, is heavy, and a maund by its weight consequently does not yield so many measures, as have hitherto been considered its equivalent.

The

Para 3/1

The people maintained that they were entitled to 8 baskets of salt for $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee while Mr. Clarke found that a maund only filled 6 or $6\frac{1}{2}$ - Mr. Clarke enquired into their complaint of ill-usage and found they could not substantiate it - He thinks it probable, however, that they are occasionally treated with rudeness and harshness - The collector should impress on his subordinates the necessity of treating the people who resort to the pans with due courtesy and forbearance, and will punish any instances of disobedience to his order.

The

13 The number of platforms, viz. 7 seems unnecessarily large and should be reduced. A single large platform with channels to assist of the conveyance of the salt from the pans, with a salt pile, as suggested by Mr. Clarke, would be a very desirable improvement, and estimates for these works should be added for in the Public Works Dept.

Para 29

14 These pans are opposite to each other. The salt of Coulong is white; but it is light, has no substance, and is easily crushed. The crystals, though large, are not well formed. These defects are owing to the brine not being well

Coulong, and
Kie-lum-ban-cum

Para 8.

well prepared, and the salt being too frequently scraped. The system of manufacture adopted at the pans and Cheumantub should be introduced without delay, and reinforced by steady re-jecting the inferior article. The quality of the Kie-lum-ban-cum salt, is not specially mentioned by Mr. Clarke.

15 The manufacture at these stations also exhibits considerable fluctuations.

16 The Home and Island sales are small, the bulk of the salt being sold for export by sea. Mr. Clarke points out that although large quantities of fish are salted at

Coulong

Para 9.-

Para 23.-

13 Cullong the sales of
salt for local con-
sumption here and
at Keelumbanum is
an amount only to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
per head, of the popu-
lation annually. There
can be no question of
the prevalence of some
extensive smuggling, &
this is not to be wondered
at, when the platforms
and pans are wholly
unprotected by any fence
or ditch. The Dy. Collector
should be required at
once to visit the sta-
tions and report on
the best mode of pro-
tecting them. It is im-
possible for the Police
to guard open pans
of large extent, and
the Govt are bound
to remove such tempta-
tions to theft as un-
protected stores of salt

Para 26-

Paras 12 to 15-

34
necessarily present.
17 Mr. Clarke recom-
mends that the export
of salt by sea be stop-
ped, and this seems
desirable, but until the
supply of the Marassah
pans is fully secured
the arrangement can-
not be carried out
without risk of incon-
venience. Mr. Clarke
also strongly advocates
the connection of the
Southern with Pichavai
Canal - so as to admit
of salt being brought to
Marassah from the South-
ern pans. He remarks
that if this is not done
Govt will be compelled
to make large annual
allowances as compensa-
tion to the holders of
pans in the South which
must be closed, while
at the same time an
additional

6 additional outlay is
incurred in opening
1- fresh pans in the North-
4- the capital represented
9- by these annual pay-
1- ments would be states
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-nals." There can be
no doubt that the ex-
-tension of the Railway
to Bangalore and Cul-
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-cilities which the Pier
will afford for the ex-
-shipment of salt will
deprive the Southern
pans in a very great
measure of their markets,
but the Government
are in no way bound to
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-sequence. Whatever
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35
quantity of salt may
still be required will
of course be ordered, but
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Government to buy more
salt than they can sell
with the alternative of
compensation. From
the very outset of the
monopoly, the "Dittam" or
quantity ordered has
been fixed with reference
to the anticipated demand
being large in some years
small in others. Some-
times intermitted al-
together. and if the de-
mand falls off altogether
owing to trade taking a
new course, the manu-
-facture must of neces-
-sity cease, and certainly
wants not create any
right to compensation.

Mr.

3. Mr. Clarke's recommendation, however, for the junction of the canals will receive consideration in the Public Works Department. The demand for salt at Chudkore will certainly continue to increase, and it is of great consequence that certain sources of supply should be provided in time.

10. Mr. Clarke mentions that the manufacturers at Cavelang complained of being paid less for salt required for export than for salt required for home consumption. The complaint is well founded and should be redressed.

Para 35.

Vadasamangary.

Para 11.

36
the price of salt supplied to ships being raised so as to cover its full cost, which is estimated to be Rs. 20-50 per ganga of 100 lbs. Indian measure. At this place, no salt is now sold, the manufacture being sent to Home's Garden Depot. Mr. Clarke does not mention whether which is made is of good quality or not. Its cost is a 2-3 per Indian annas - or less than at any of the other Southern ports - and as the distance is only

18 miles from Madras,
it would seem more
economical to draw
the supplies for Home
Depôt from hence
than from the
other Ports.

20 The Station
is entirely unpro-
tected, and as the
str. coast road, and
the Canal,
baird it in the
East and West
smuggling is
probably very
rife.

Para 2.6

W.

Para 3.7 to 4.3.

Para 9.

3
21. Mr. Clarke's
report on the Depôt at
Foules gardens is very
unsatisfactory, especially
when it is ^{considered that it is} in the same com-
pound as the Collector's Cut
, cherry and within six
miles of the Deputy Col-
lector's Quarters. & Super-
intendent on Report ⁶⁰
per meusem was sanctioned
some time ago for this Depôt.
This person should be re-
quired to account for the
state in which the weighing
Instruments were found
by Mr. Clarke

22. The Depôt was
only opened in July 1271,
the total sales were 33000
Indian

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all

Para 2.6

Para 37 to 43.

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Indian mounds in
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The "Foreign" sales in the
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at this Depot for transport
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procured on the same terms
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explanation is requisite,
and should be furnished by the Board.
As Mr Clarke was unable
to see any of the Receipts re-
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done at once by the Deputy
Collector.

Paras 42-43.

38
Collector, who should be
^{instructed to} pick out several, have
them reweighed or remea-
sured according as the
Salt was weighed or
measured into store, and
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Collector and Board.

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the practice of allowing
whole-sale purchasers to
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4. Mr. Clarke's account
of the state of the roads from
the salt stations into the
interior is very unpleasant,
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The rapid increase in the
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May 19, 20th 21

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Trade in this particular before
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25. In para 31 Mr Clarke

Para 31.

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of the Salt, is all that is really

necessary. The Board should

ascertain under what authority

Mr Smith introduced this

new system and put a

stop to all such assumption

of authority on the part of

Salt officers.

26. In para 32 Mr Clarke

Para 32.

advocates the retention of
Rowanahs.

Rowanahs. The practical
utility of the Rowanah sys-
tem was considered in Govt
in their order of 12th May 1858
No 625 and it was decided
that Rowanahs should be
dispensed with except in the
mercantile districts. The
main reason was that, as
since the abolition of Land
Customs duties with the
preventive establishment
employed in their collection,
rowanahs were of little real
use, while they seriously
impeded trade. Since the
Salt Establishments have
been revised and fairly paid
and the guarding of the Salt
stations made over to the
Police, the question of dispensing
with

with Pomanahs altogether:
has been referred to the Board
for their consideration. The
Governor in Council is deci-
dedly adverse to Pomanahs.
To make them effectual,
there must be a degree of
interference with the trader
which cannot but operate
injuriously. They are
in fact a convenient
means of enabling petty
officials to harass and
extort money from traders:
and so far as the Govern-
ment are aware, few in-
stances can be adduced
of any material good
having been experienced
from these passes.

Govt. Order 10th July 1863
- 1812/17 passed.

* these remarks the Govt. will
be aware the Board report
on the subject.

Para. 33-41

The proper course is to
enclose the pass and keep
a proper guard. That is
done in Bombay, and with
~~no~~ no paid servants
and a police mounted
with them ought to be as
successful here. With
27 Mr. Charkiewicz
tells of the results of
his examination of the
weighing machines in
use at the different
stations. These will be
referred to the Board
for consideration and
in communication with
the Quint Master
who made up the Ma-
chines. It is not stated
whether salt is weighed
into State as well as
sold by weight at the

the Southern Power and
Homes Depot
in 28 Mr. Clarke states
for that the salt servants
were on the whole, effi-
cient and active though
some of the Pons are
old and inefficient
of the Superintendents
have not sufficient in-
fluence over their subor-
dinates. In para 27,
however, Mr. Clarke
mentions one very serious
case of misconduct on
the part of the Super-
intendent at Chaguan
which should be brought
into at once. The salt
establishments have
recently been revised and
the pay of all grades
raised to a proper
amount but the Dept.

Para 38.

will

42 (1)
will never be reformed
if inefficient and disho-
nest servants are still
employed. The collector
should be desired to take
an early opportunity of
inspecting the establish-
ments. The appointment
of a separate Deputy Col-
lector does not absolve collectors
from responsibility for
the general efficiency of
the Department and
the employment of
proper subordinates
is a matter of great
importance. The Board
will ascertain how
often the Deputy
Collector Mr. Smith

has

has visited his different
stations during the last
12 months.

He has of late, I apprehend
1. J. Clarke Esq.
1. Robert Masters
1. Inspector General of the
Police

Copies in a Dr. to Engd.
D 6th May 34. 1864.

Revenue 1864 Deft.
Pro: of Govt for April.

C 1-608.

Pro: of the Madras Govt.
D 11th April 1864.

From J. Clarke Esq. member
of the 1st Div. April 14th 1864
Pro: of the Board of Dist. Magrs.
Oct 1864.

Mr Clarke's report
on the Dist works in the
Southern part of the
Madras District, re:
inclosed.

8-185.