

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

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Dated	16 - 5 - 1865.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
16th May 1865.*

No. 277. Read the following letter from T. CLARKE, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue :—

Submitting Report of the inspection of } (Here enter 15th November 1864.)
the Salt Works of the Madura District.

No. 278. ORDER THEREON, 16th May 1865, No. 1,024.

Separate Revenue, No. 23.
Salt.

1. In this letter Mr. Clarke reports upon the Salt Department of the Madura District.

2. The length of this District along the sea-board is about 90 miles, and its average breadth is about 100 miles. The population is estimated at 18,56,406, and the average annual sale of salt during ten years has been 2,95,435 Indian Maunds, so that the consumption of salt in the District is about 13 lbs. per head.

3. The sale of salt is shewn to have fallen off since Fusly 1268 (1858-59), when the roads leading to the coast were greatly injured by inundations. A portion of the decrease in later years is ascribed to the opening of the Tanjore Railway. Mr. Clarke observes that "as the Great Southern of India Railway is extended, and salt can be carried from Negapatam by rail to the west, the necessary result of bad or no communications will be more and more severely felt in the eastern parts of this District. Trade will languish, population will migrate, and the country and revenue will suffer."

4. The Government regret that the roads of this District should have been allowed to remain in the deplorable condition pointed out by Mr. Clarke. Orders will be issued from the Public Works Department for making them serviceable for the ordinary traffic of the country so far as the means at the disposal of Government permit. The desirability of converting them into first class roads must form the subject of after-consideration.

5. The reasons given in paragraphs 11 to 14 of the Report for reducing the

Stations to be retained.	Average amount stored during ten years.	Average sales during ten years.
	Maunds.	Maunds.
Vattanam	84,191	26,031
Vyranadapatnam ..	81,775	27,410
Attankarai	45,674	28,514
Moretolum	26,207	19,863
Muttiregunadapatnam.	59,521	..
Stations to be closed.		
Solisgoody	29,740	26,075
Menagoody	49,030	40,800

number of salt stations from seven to five are conclusive, but the measure cannot be carried until reasonably good roads are formed to the other depôts. When this is done the Government will not hesitate to carry out Mr. Clarke's proposal, as they observe from the Collector's letter,* dated 21st December 1861, No. 1,255, that the manufacture of salt can be increased to a large extent if necessary at some of the stations proposed to be retained. The Board will report upon the consequent reduction which can be made in the establishment.

* Board's Proceedings, dated 21st February 1862, No. 1,255.

6. The Government are pleased with the high testimony borne by Mr. Clarke to the labors of Rama Row, the Deputy Collector in the Salt Department of the District. They have recently promoted him, and expect that he will continue to spare no pains to improve the quality of the salt, and prevent all malpractices. He will attend carefully to the suggestion made in paragraph 19 of the Report.

7. The Board of Revenue will communicate the remarks made in paragraphs 20 to 24 to the Salt Deputy Collectors of other Districts for their information.

8. The Government will now notice such parts of the remarks of Mr. Clarke on each salt station as require orders.

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16th May 1865.*

9. VATTANAM.—The recent sales at Vattanam have been trifling, owing to the fact that the stores have been closed in order to get rid of the salt remaining on hand at the neighbouring abolished stations of Titandadanum and Kiliyanagiri. Mr. Clarke points out, however, that the average home sales at all three stations taken together do not bear any reasonable proportion to the population of the large villages in the neighbourhood, and fears that many of these places are supplied with earth-salt from the Tondiman's country on which they border. The Board of Revenue will be requested to call the immediate attention of the Collector to this part of the Report, in order that he may take steps to discover and punish any breaches of Salt Law which may be committed in his District.

10. Mr. Clarke recommends for favorable consideration the request of the manufacturers of Titandadanum and Kiliyanagiri to be allowed compensation on account of the closing of the pans at those places. The Government are not disposed to re-open this question, which was considered and disposed of in the Proceedings, dated 7th July 1862, No. 1,470.

11. Paragraph 39 will be referred to the Public Works Department, in order that the Engineer Officers of the District may be requested to report upon the Deputy Collector's proposal that a bank should be raised in the Virasuliar, west of the road No. 8, and the stream diverted into a channel which is already in existence.

12. SOLIAGOODY AND MANAGOODY.—Soliagoody and Managoody are the two stations which are about to be abolished. The excess found in the heap is very unsatisfactory, and all the more so because it is caused by a peculiarity in the mode of measurement adopted at the pans. The wastage here is stated to have been very large, and it is attributed partly to the length of time during which the salt has been in store, and partly to the fact that salt is measured in the same way when stored as when sold.

13. VYRAVANADAPATNAM.—Vyravanadapatnam is much frequented by an important class of traders, who complain greatly of the want of a road. The proposal to make one from Yellayangoody or Nynarkoil to Vyravanadapatnam, as well as the suggestion that a high bank should be raised so as to protect the pans at the latter place from river floods, and that a channel should be made to bring salt water direct from the sea to the pans, will be considered in the Public Works Department.

14. The store is described as being in good order, and the salt clear and white, but the quantity on hand is not sufficient to meet the demand. The manufacture should be increased without delay.

15. ATTANKARAI.—The arrangement of the pans at Attankarai, described in paragraph 63, is very creditable to the Department. The want of a road from Ramnad should be speedily supplied, and orders on this subject will be issued in the Public Works Department.

16. The salt in store is shewn to be much larger than necessary, being equivalent to five years' average sales, and it is much deteriorating by age. The wastage has also been large. Under these circumstances the manufacture should be diminished, so as to reduce the store to reasonable limits.

17. MORECOLUM.—Mr. Clarke strongly supports Mr. Levinge's recommendation that a road should be made from Morecolum to join the main Road No. 15 at Yettwail. Orders will be issued in the Public Works Department on this subject, as well as with regard to widening the last mile of the sea channel by which the pans are fed.

18. PAUMBEN.—Mr. Clarke states that a great quantity of spontaneous salt is generated on the island of Paumben occasionally, and suggests that it may be collected and stored for sale there. This proposal is approved, and an outlay of Rupees 35 per mensem for the requisite establishment is sanctioned, as a temporary arrangement. A report on this experiment should be submitted after two years.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
16th May 1865.*

19. MUTTURAGOONADAPATNAM.—Large quantities of spontaneous salt are also generated at Mutturagoonadapatnam, in a swamp which extends for miles, and cannot be effectively guarded. This salt is not liked by the people, but they nevertheless carry it off clandestinely to such an extent as to affect the home sales considerably. The cost of carrying this spontaneous salt to Mutturagoonadapatnam would be about Rupees 15-12-0 a Garce, and the Deputy Collector is of opinion that the best course is to destroy it. Mr. Clarke remarks that unless it can be effectually destroyed, it would be better to cut a canal to Mutturagoonadapatnam and convey the salt thither. Before passing final orders on the subject the Government resolve to call upon the Engineer Officers of the District, through the Public Works Department, for a report on the practicability of this proposal to dam up the fresh water in the swamp, and shut out the salt water from it at a moderate expense.

20. At this station as at Attankarai there is a large quantity of old salt in store. The Collector must give great attention to the regulation of the manufacture with reference to the average sales. The Government have in their Order, dated 24th December 1863, No. 2,378, paragraph 50, pointed out the inexpediency of storing large quantities of salt. The largest store should in no case exceed the average sales of two years.

21. The strong recommendation made in paragraph 93 of the Report, for the erection of a bridge over the Goondar, will receive early attention in the Public Works Department.

22. The suggestion made in paragraph 96, for shutting out the sea-water from the swamp at Nariapoor, should receive Mr. Levinge's immediate attention, and he should place himself in communication with the Engineering Officers of the District, with reference to the subject.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,

Acting Secretary to Government.

To T. Clarke, Esq.
„ the Board of Revenue.
„ the Public Works Department.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

3
TINNEVELLY DISTRICT,

Vypaur,

15th November 1864.

From T. CLARKE, Esq.,

Member of the Board of Revenue,

To J. D. SIM, Esq.,

Secretary to Government, R. D.,

SIR,

I proceed now to submit my report of the inspection of the salt works of the Madura District.

2. The salt stations of the District, which are now only seven in number, are situated in the Zemindary of Ramnad; four of these stations lie to the north of Ramnad, the capital of the Zemindary, one to the east and two to the south. They are all, comparatively speaking, very small depôts, the sales at the largest averaging less than 50,000 Indian Maunds, or about 400 Garce a year.

3. The sea-board of the District of Madura runs along a line of about ninety miles, while the average breadth of the District is one hundred miles. Its population is estimated at 18,56,406, and the average quantity of salt sold for home consumption during an average of ten years, is 2,95,435 Indian Maunds, making the consumption of salt within the District to be 13 lbs. per head.

4. Four roads known in the District as Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16, connect the sea-board with the interior. Two of these roads nearly strike the coast at its northern limit, one at its centre, and one at its southern limit. There is a large net work of small cross-country roads, connecting different parts of the District with these main lines. The accompanying plan shows the existing salt pans and the means by which they are approached.

5. Line No. 13 commences at Dindigul and goes as far as Caroor, and is connected by No. 2 with the western extremity of the District at the Ambravatty. The two roads are 113 and 48½ miles in length respectively. Nos. 14 and 16 commence at Madura, and No. 15 at Dindigul, and are 67, 144, and 62 miles respectively.

6. During the administration of Messrs. Blackburn and Parker, these roads, though not properly classed as made roads, were in fair working condition. They were bridged throughout, and the surface of the road was usually kept in such order by the aid of the villagers, that no impediment was experienced in travelling over them at a good average speed with bullocks. The heavy gales of 1853 and 1859, during which large parts of the country were inundated, injured these roads very greatly. As may be

From Collector of Madura, dated 11th January 1859.

Do.	do.	7th July	No. 123.
Do.	do.	8th March 1860,	" 49.
Do.	do.	7th " 1861,	" 81.

seen by the several reports noted in the margin, submitted to the Board of Revenue, many of the bridges were destroyed, and the roads

were breached throughout. From all I can learn, these roads have never since been restored to their former working condition, though their deterioration has very often been made the subject of correspondence, and their repair strongly urged by the Collector. The merchants whom I met complained very bitterly of the heavy additional expense to which they were put in carriage by the state of these roads.

7. The Collector has, in his letter of the 15th August last, given an account of the state in which he found road No. 13, and what is necessary to put it and the other roads and approaches to the salt pans in order. I quite concur in the view of the Collector, and believe that if the roads were now made serviceable for the ordinary traffic of the country, a great boon would be conferred on the people; in future years the propriety of still further improving them and converting them into first class roads may be considered. Fruitless discussions do not tend to advance the condition of the people, but only cause delay, and retard improvements.

8. There are many parts of the coast road and approaches which need bridges and embankments to enable carts to reach the salt depôts with facility. These works may prove expensive, but

the nature and character of our monopoly demand from us some outlay to render it as little galling and oppressive to the poor as possible.

Distance from preceding station.		Miles.	
1. Titandalanum...	...	8. Vyravanadapatnam...	2
2. Kaliyanagiri...	2	9. Attankarai...	20
3. Vuttanum...	2	10. Morecolum...	12
4. Soliagoody...	7	11. Valinokam...	12
5. Managoody...	5	12. Muttireganadapatnam...	12
6. Ugandagoody...	2	13. Mukayur...	6
7. Ooppoor...	2	14. Tarakudy...	8
Miles.		Miles.	
1. Vuttanum...	...	5. Attankarai...	20
2. Soliagoody...	7	6. Morecolum...	12
3. Managoody...	5	7. Muttireganadapatnam...	21
4. Vyravanadapatnam...	6		

9. In the year 1863 there were fourteen salt stations attached to this District as specified in the margin, in which the distance of one station from another is also given.

10. In 1863 the stations were reduced to seven; those retained, with the distances between them, are found in the margin.

11. It appears to me that the seven existing stations might with advantage be still further reduced. If four stations are found enough in the several Districts noticed in the margin, where the sea-board is on an average 126 miles, and the sales of salt amount annually to 6,29,124 Indian Maunds, 1,80,003 Indian Maunds, 5,94,958 Indian Maunds, and 4,55,441 Indian Maunds respectively, I cannot see the necessity for retaining in the District of Madura with a sea-board of ninety miles, and sales amounting to only 3,94,412 Indian Maunds a year, so many as seven stations. Vuttanum, Vyravanadapatnam, Attankarai, and Muttireganadapatnam would be quite enough for the requirements of the District, but under the peculiar circumstances urged by the Collector in his letter of the 21st December 1861, No. 328, for the retention of Morecolum, that place too might be kept up for the present.

12. Vuttanum is about six miles from the border station of Tanjore, if Arasanagherry be retained, and thirty miles from Cuttumavady, and would be nineteen miles from Vyravanathapatnam, which again would be twenty miles from Attankarai, which is twelve miles from Morecolum, which is twenty-four miles from Muttireganadapatnam, which is twenty-three miles from Vypaur, the border station of Tinnevely.

13. The distances specified above are not great. No man on the coast would have to travel more than twelve miles for his salt, and with good roads this is really no great distance.

14. The greater part of the sales of this District are for home consumption. Out of a total average sale of 3,94,412 Indian Maunds, 2,95,435 Indian Maunds, or 75 per cent. are for the home market, and 98,329 Indian Maunds for the inland market.

15. The sales in this District have greatly declined since Fasli 1268 (1858-59), when the roads leading to the coast were destroyed. In one year they fell from a total sale of 4,18,013 Indian Maunds, to 3,86,823 Indian Maunds, or 7½ per cent., or from 1,23,976 Indian Maunds, to 1,05,397 Indian Maunds, or 15 per cent. in the inland sales only. But the falling off in the inland trade has been more marked of late years since the rail was opened to the westward. In Fasli 1268 (1858-59) the inland sales were 1,23,976 Indian Maunds, in Fasli 1271 they had fallen to 88,389 Indian Maunds, the next year they fell to 59,106 Indian Maunds, and last year they dwindled down to 27,979 Indian Maunds, being 77½ per cent. less than they were in Fasli 1268 (1858-59).

16. From inquiries I have made, I have learnt that the north-west parts of Dindigul as far as Pulney are now largely supplied by rail. A little salt is carried by return bandies to Ootamalacottai and the south-eastern parts of Coimbatore which furnish the gruff goods required in the eastern parts of this District. As the Great Southern of India Railway is extended, and salt can be carried from Negapatnam by rail to the west, the necessary result of bad or no communications will be more and more severely felt in the eastern parts of this District. Trade will languish; population will migrate, and the country and the revenue will suffer.

17. I have been much struck by the improvements introduced and carried out by Ram Row, the Deputy Collector in charge of the salt works of this District. They reflect much credit on him, and clearly prove that under the fostering aid of the Collector, he has been steadily and persistently laboring to effect the ameliorations needed.

18. The salt made in Madura, though not of a superior kind in substance, is remarkable for its purity and whiteness, and shows that very much pains have been bestowed to bring about so desirable a result. The salt in store when Ram Row took charge of the Department was much discolored and mixed with mud. It is now bright and white. The means adopted by Ram Row for effecting this improvement are very simple. It requires only attention and care to secure the end in view. The ridges on which the salt is put to dry are between two beds. On the other side the beds is a channel, and beyond it the path in which the manufacturers stand to carry on their operations. By adopting this mode of structure the beds are kept free from the earth and mud which is often found in them, having fallen in from the path on either side of them, and from the dust which collects on the paths in dry weather and is blown into the salt. The salt is scraped up while water is still standing in the beds. Care is taken in scraping not to break the crust or flooring of the beds. The salt is washed in the water or brine, and placed on the ridges which are cleared of all impurities and sprinkled with a coating of white sand. Parties are not allowed to walk on these ridges while salt is drying on them. When the salt is brought into store, the ground on which it is placed is levelled, watered and powdered with clean white sand, and the tools used in storing are carefully cleaned.

19. The character of the salt might, however, be improved by insisting on the manufacturers using nothing but brine, and by requiring that larger quantities be introduced into the pans, and the quantities daily evaporated replenished for twenty days.

20. Ram Row has also taken great pains to improve the structure of the beds, and the laying out of the works. The pans are now all of a uniform size. The large mounds of earth which intervened between several sets of pans and prevented supervision are being gradually removed, and the waste space intervening between the several pans is also being taken up in the same way and worked into beds. The beds are all numbered, the numbers being inscribed or cut out on boards and affixed to the beds. The works have all been surrounded by a ditch, low wall and hedge; all this has been done by the manufacturers at a probable cost of about 700 or 800 Rupees for the whole District. Thus, while in some places we find Deputy Collectors complaining and raising difficulties against improvements, exaggerating the difficulties and submitting ridiculously and preposterously exorbitant estimates of the supposed expenditure involved in their execution, we find Ram Row has quietly and inexpensively carried out the needed improvements throughout the whole of the stations committed to his charge.

21. The platforms too are surrounded by a hedge, and are kept in excellent order. The heaps are all well covered and protected with a good coating of strong clay of the regulated thickness of twelve inches. Each store-yard and set of pans has a watching tower set up on a raised platform, from which the Constable on guard has a commanding view of all the works. It is impossible salt can be carried away without the connivance of the servants from the Madura works.

22. The Cutcherries which are constructed on a most simple, inexpensive, and admirable style are also in good order.

23. Each platform is entered by a strong gate through a native gateway. The passage through the gateway measures about 4½ feet in breadth. On each side of the passage two walls of brick and mud are raised in parallel lines about eight feet apart, and the ends of these walls are closed with a wall containing a window. The flooring of these enclosed spaces are raised about three feet above the level of the passage. The whole of the gateway is roofed in. The raised enclosed places serve admirably the one for the guard and the custody of the mercals, &c., and the other for the Cutcherry and cash chest. In the front and rear of these enclosed spaces are pials. The whole building costs only from 100 Rupees to 150 Rupees, and answers admirably for a Cutcherry, a guard, and store-room. It is easily guarded, is light and airy, and is approved of by the Police officers.

24. The hedge or defence is carried on from the end of the building round the platform and the rest of the works. A plan of the gateway and watching tower is enclosed. These structures might be more generally adopted in other Districts with advantage.

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.

TETANDADANAM.									
Faslis.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	Quantity received into store.	SALES.			Wastage.	COST TO GOVERNMENT.		
			Home.	Inland.	Foreign.		Price paid by Government for salt.	Cost of storing.	Measurers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1264...	IN. MDS. 60,000	IN. MDS. 41,076	IN. MDS. 11,940	IN. MDS. 17,506	IN. MDS. ...	IN. MDS. 1,034	RS. A. P. 3,594 2 4	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. ...
1265...	24,000	29,690	13,605	14,824	...	1,559	2,597 14 0	...	...
1266...	36,000	23,587	14,677	20,231	...	1,435	2,063 13 9	...	...
1267...	24,000	28,161	5,707	4,132	...	403	2,611 14 9	...	...
1268...	24,000	.....	8,613	5,716	...	2,464	...	...	...
1269...	24,000	7,003	10,717	4,250	...	2,531	649 8 5	...	...
1270...	30,000	15,752	2,482	2,716	...	...	1,460 15 10	...	...
1271...	18,000	37,108	13,618	11,011	...	189	3,441 12 2	...	...
1272...	30,000	7,380	8,501	4,194	...	375	691 14 0	...	26 7 2
1273...	.....	.....	15,647	6,398	...	1,121	...	...	45 14 10
Total.....	2,70,000	1,89,757	1,05,507	90,978	...	11,111	17,111 15 3	...	72 6 0
Average...	27,000	18,975	10,550	9,097	...	1,111	1,711 3 1	...	7 3 9

25. Below will be found tables giving the usual statistics of each station now existing and those lately closed:—

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.—(Continued.)

TETANDADANAM.—(Continued.)									
Faslis.	COST TO GOVERNMENT.—(Concluded.)							RATE OF COST.	
	Fixed establishment.	Temporary establishment.	Police Guards.	Saderward.	Repairs to salt works.	Sundries.	Total cost.	Per maund.	Per garce.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1264...	RS. A. P. 1,037 9 0	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. 28 9 0	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. 24 9 6	RS. A. P. 4,684 13 10	RS. A. P. 0 1 10	RS. A. P. 13 12 0
1265...	1,037 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 12 0	3,665 12 0	0 1 11	14 6 0
1266...	1,037 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 5 0	3,131 4 9	0 2 1	15 10 0
1267...	1,037 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 0 6	3,679 1 3	0 2 1	15 10 0
1268...	1,037 9 0	7 11 0	...	28 9 0	...	1 6 3	1,075 3 3	...	...
1269...	1,037 9 0	3 7 0	...	28 9 0	214 4 0	77 12 0	2,011 1 5	0 4 7	34 6 0
1270...	1,226 2 0	12 10 0	...	32 9 0	866 3 5	13 5 4	3,611 13 7	0 3 8	27 8 0
1271...	1,206 2 0	21 5 0	...	32 9 0	80 0 0	123 12 0	4,905 8 2	0 2 1	15 10 0
1272...	1,193 2 0	...	...	32 9 0	...	98 0 5	2,042 0 7	0 4 5	33 2 0
1273...	596 8 0	...	...	21 9 0	...	106 5 0	770 4 10	...	...
Total.....	10,447 4 0	45 1 0	...	290 10 0	1,160 7 5	449 4 0	29,576 15 8	...	...
Average...	1,044 11 7	4 8 1	...	29 1 0	116 0 9	44 14 10	2,957 11 2	0 2 0	15 0 0

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.

KALIYANAGIRI.

Faslis.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.			Quantity received into store.	SALES.			Wastage.	Cost to Government.			
	1	2	3		Home.	Inland.	Foreign.		Price paid by Government for salt.	Cost of storing.	Measurers.	
1264	IN. MDS.	42,000	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	13,245	9,166	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	RS. A. P.	2,398 1 9	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1265	24,000	23,977	12,145	12,861	...	...	...	439	...	...	...	...
1266	27,600	29,453	7,852	8,656	...	...	...	608	...	...	...	...
1267	24,000	16,265	1,633	720	...	...	...	239	...	...	...	...
1268	24,000	...	13,728	10,824	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...
1269	24,000	11,078	24	66	...	...	...	1,551	...	...	...	...
1270	32,400	16,380	12,024	6,686	...	...	...	...	1,027 7 8	...	...	...
1271	18,000	27,832	9,379	6,487	...	...	...	...	1,519 3 10	...	...	...
1272	18,000	4,252	13,464	4,338	...	...	...	522	2,581 6 7	...	...	...
1273	...	...	4,074	1,277	...	...	...	753	398 10 0	...	...	...
Total.....	2,34,000	1,56,644	87,568	61,081	...	...	...	433	...	...	...	...
Average...	23,400	15,664	8,756	6,108	...	...	...	457	14,103 9 9	...	...	...
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STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.—(Continued.)

KALIYANAGIRI.—(Continued)

KALIANAGIRI.—(Continued)

COST TO GOVERNMENT.—(Continued.)

Faslis.	Cost to Government.—(Continued.)							RATE OF COST.	
	Fixed estab- lishment.	Temporary establishment.	Police Guards.	Saderward.	Repairs to salt works.	Sundries.	Total cost.	Per maund.	Per garce.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1264	869 9 0	... ..	... ..	28 9 0	... ..	24 9 6	3,320 13 3	0 1 11	14 6 0
1265	869 9 0	... ..	... ..	28 9 0	... ..	1 12 0	2,997 13 9	0 2 0	15 0 0
1266	869 9 0	... ..	... ..	28 9 0	... ..	1 5 0	3,476 9 2	0 1 11	14 6 0
1267	869 9 0	... ..	... ..	28 9 0	... ..	1 0 6	2,407 12 6	0 2 4	17 8 0
1268	869 9 0	7 11 0	... ..	28 9 0	150 0 0	1 6 3	1,057 3 3	... ..	... ..
1269	869 9 0	3 7 0	... ..	28 9 0	108 6 0	77 12 0	2,115 2 8	0 3 1	23 2 0
1270	1,058 2 0	12 10 0	... ..	32 9 0	153 12 0	13 5 4	2,789 10 2	0 2 9	20 10 0
1271	1,038 2 0	21 5 0	... ..	32 9 0	141 0 0	123 12 0	3,938 2 7	0 2 3	16 14 0
1272	1,025 2 0	... ..	... ..	32 9 0	... ..	98 0 5	1,591 6 9	0 6 0	45 0 0
1273	440 12 0	... ..	... ..	15 9 0	10 12 0	106 5 0	584 8 4	... ..	... ..
Total.....	8,779 8 0	45 1 0	... ..	284 10 0	563 14 0	449 4 0	24,279 2 5		
Average...	877 15 2	4 8 1	.. ..	28 7 5	56 6 2	44 14 10	2,427 14 8	0 2 6	18 12 0

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.

VUTTANAM.									
Faslis.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	Quantity received into store.	SALES.			Wastage.	COST TO GOVERNMENT.		
			Home.	Inland.	Foreign.		Price paid by Government for salt.	Cost of storing.	Measures.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1264...	IN. MDS. 54,000	IN. MDS. 58,273	IN. MDS. 19,623	IN. MDS. 11,991	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS. 894	RS. A. P. 5,098 14 2	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1265...	30,000	46,194	19,986	12,764	.....	1,610	4,031 15 7	....	....
1266...	30,000	49,437	12,785	10,031	.....	1,207	4,325 11 9	....	....
1267...	.....	20,102	19,050	14,767	.....	3,037	1,864 7 3	....	....
1268...	48,000	.....	17,891	10,378	.....	3,725	....	....	....
1269...	48,000	22,546	16,779	6,916	.....	3,797	2,091 2 2	....	....
1270...	72,000	35,799	15,033	9,331	.....	3,079	3,120 5 8	....	....
1271...	48,000	56,021	23,081	8,225	.....	1,263	5,193 15 1	....	....
1272...	48,000	17,677	21,285	7,426	.....	1,282	1,657 3 6	36 13 4	59 13 Q
1273...	70,000	35,861	2,160	217	.....	252	3,361 15 6	74 11 4	4 15 S
Total...	4,48,000	3,41,910	1,68,273	92,046	.....	17,451	30,747 10 8	111 8 8	64 12 3
Average...	44,800	34,191	16,827	9,204	.....	1,745	3,074 12 3	11 2 5	6 7 7

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.—(Continued.)

VUTTANAM.									
Faslis.	COST TO GOVERNMENT.—(Continued).							RATE OF COST.	
	Fixed establishment.	Temporary establishment.	Police guards.	Sadarwarid.	Repairs to salt works.	Sundries.	Total cost.	Per maund.	Per garce.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1264 ...	RS. A. P. 1,037 9 0	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. 28 9 0	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. 24 9 6	RS. A. P. 6,189 9 8	RS. A. P. 0 1 8	RS. A. P. 12 8 0
1265 ...	1,037 9 0	... ..	... ..	28 9 0	... ..	1 12 0	5,099 13 7	0 1 9	13 2 0
1266 ...	1,037 9 0	... ..	... ..	28 9 0	... ..	1 5 0	5,393 2 9	0 1 9	13 2 0
1267 ...	1,037 9 0	... ..	... ..	28 9 0	... ..	1 0 6	2,931 9 9	0 2 4	17 8 0
1268 ...	1,037 9 0	7 11 0	... ..	28 9 0	13 0 0	1 6 3	1,088 3 3	... ..	... ..
1269 ...	1,037 9 0	3 7 0	... ..	28 9 0	155 10 1	77 12 0	3,394 1 3	0 2 5	18 2 0
1270 ...	1,226 2 0	12 10 0	... ..	32 9 0	1,020 9 0	13 5 4	5,425 9 0	0 2 5	18 2 0
1271 ...	1,206 2 0	21 5 0	... ..	32 9 0	... ..	123 12 0	6,579 11 1	0 1 11	14 6 0
1272 ...	1,193 2 0	... ..	... ..	32 9 0	... ..	98 0 5	3,077 9 3	0 2 9	20 10 0
1273 ...	1,544 0 0	... ..	991 0 0	30 5 0	419 3 0	106 5 0	6,532 7 1	0 2 11	21 14 0
Total...	11,394 12 2	45 1 0	991 0 0	299 6 0	1,608 6 1	449 4 0	45,711 12 8		
Average...	1,139 7 7	4 8 1	99 1 7	29 15 0	160 13 5	44 14 10	4,571 2 10	0 2 1	15 10 0

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to 1273.

SHOLIAGUDY.

Faslis.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.		Quantity received into store.	SALES.			Wastage.	COST TO GOVERNMENT.		
				Home.	Inland.	Foreign.		Price paid by Government for salt.	Cost of storing.	Measurers.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1264...	IN. MDS. 42,000	IN. MDS. 37,252	IN. MDS. 15,173	IN. MDS. 7,320	IN. MDS. 1,113	IN. MDS. 2,708 3 5	RS. A. P. 2,708 3 5	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. ...
1265...	24,000	25,802	14,188	4,971	773	2,257 10 9	2,257 10 9	...	...	...
1266...	24,000	19,315	24,755	9,540	1,205	1,090 1 0	1,090 1 0	...	...	...
1267...	24,000	30,481	22,631	10,843	422	2,827 1 8	2,827 1 8	...	...	...
1268...	36,000	1,993	3,937	2,480	219	184 13 8	184 13 8	...	...	...
1269...	36,000	44,203	15,892	7,790	324	4,099 13 2	4,099 13 2	...	...	...
1270...	45,000	28,276	20,323	4,618	...	2,212 9 6	2,212 9 6	...	...	...
1271...	30,000	43,045	29,741	5,424	802	3,992 6 9	3,992 6 9	...	...	...
1272...	60,000	25,785	31,936	3,279	1,580	2,417 5 6	2,417 5 6	...	...	...
1273...	80,000	41,249	20,444	3,471	1,972	3,867 1 6	3,867 1 6	...	...	...
Total...	4,01,609	2,97,401	2,01,020	59,736	8,500	26,057 2 11	26,057 2 11	139 10 6	123 3 0	
Average...	40,160	29,740	20,102	5,973	850	2,605 11 6	2,605 11 6	13 15 7	12 5 1	

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.—(Continued)

SHOLIAGUDY.

Faslis.	COST TO GOVERNMENT.—(Continued).								RATE OF COST.	
	Fixed establishment.	Temporary establishment.	Police Guards.	Saderward.	Repairs to salt works.	Sundries.	Total cost.	Per maund.	Per garce.	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1264 ...	RS. A. P. 869 9 0	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. 23 9 0	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. 24 9 6	RS. A. P. 3,630 14 11	RS. A. P. 0 1 7	RS. A. P. 11 14 0	
1265 ...	869 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 12 0	3,157 8 9	0 1 11	14 6 0	
1266 ...	869 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 5 0	1,989 8 0	0 1 8	12 8 0	
1267 ...	869 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 0 6	3,726 4 2	0 1 11	14 6 0	
1268 ...	869 9 0	7 11 0	...	28 9 0	...	1 6 3	1,002 0 11	0 8 9	65 10 0	
1269 ...	869 9 0	3 7 0	...	28 9 0	...	77 12 0	5,105 5 5	0 1 10	13 12 0	
1270 ...	1,058 2 0	12 10 0	...	32 9 0	907 6 1	13 5 4	4,636 9 11	0 2 7	19 6 0	
1271 ...	1,038 2 0	21 5 0	...	32 9 0	...	123 12 0	5,208 2 9	0 1 11	14 6 0	
1272 ...	1,025 2 0	...	...	32 9 0	...	98 0 5	3,700 2 3	0 2 4	17 8 0	
1273 ...	1,481 0 0	55 12 0	779 8 0	37 11 0	267 9 5	106 5 0	6,730 11 1	0 2 7	19 6 0	
Total...	9,819 12 0	100 13 0	779 8 0	306 12 0	1,201 2 9	449 4 0	38,977 4 2			
Average...	981 15 7	10 1 3	77 15 2	30 10 9	120 1 10	44 14 10	3,897 11 5	0 2 1	15 10 0	

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.—(Continued.)

MANAGUDI.									
Faslis.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	Quantity received into store.	SALES.			Wastage.	Cost to Government.		
			Home.	Inland.	Foreign.		Price paid by Government for Salt.	Cost of storing.	Measures.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1264	IN. MDS. 42,000	IN. MDS. 62,238	IN. MDS. 27,354	IN. MDS. 6,747	IN. MDS. ...	IN. MDS. 950	RS. A. P. 5,445 13 2	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. ...
1265	36,000	60,161	31,516	9,121	...	1,885	5,264 1 4	...	...
1266	42,000	51,110	24,140	8,436	...	877	4,472 2 0	...	...
1267	24,000	54,692	41,506	16,642	...	2,438	5,072 10 9	...	...
1268	60,000	2,456	37,670	15,868	...	2,357	227 12 8	...	...
1269	72,000	70,794	32,094	11,293	...	1,057	6,566 2 2	...	...
1270	46,200	64,892	19,674	7,560	...	24	6,018 11 7	...	...
1271	60,000	77,822	24,995	5,160	...	28	7,217 15 9	...	...
1272	42,000	8,184	21,560	1,342	...	847	767 2 7	18 0 9	53 11 4
1273	70,000	37,954	63,692	1,639	...	4,012	3,558 3 0	79 1 2	136 1 8
Total...	5,30,200	4,90,303	3,24,201	83,808	...	14,475	44,610 11 0	97 1 11	189 13 0
Average...	53,020	49,030	32,420	8,380	...	1,447	4,461 1 1	9 11 5	18 15 8

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.—(Continued.)

MANAGUDI.—(Continued.)									
Faslis.	Cost to Government—(Continued.)						Rate of Cost.		
	Fixed establishment.	Temporary establishment.	Poelie Guards.	Saderwarid.	Repairs to salt works.	Sundries.	Total cost.	Per maund.	Per garce.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1264	RS. A. P. 1,037 9 0	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. 28 9 0	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. 24 9 6	RS. A. P. 6,536 8 8	RS. A. P. 0 1 8	RS. A. P. 12 8 0
1265	1,037 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 12 0	6,331 15 4	0 1 8	12 8 0
1266	1,037 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 5 0	5,539 9 0	0 1 8	12 8 0
1267	1,037 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 0 6	6,139 13 3	0 1 9	13 2 0
1268	1,037 9 0	7 11 0	...	28 9 0	...	1 6 3	1,302 15 11	0 8 6	63 12 0
1269	1,037 9 0	3 7 0	...	28 9 0	...	77 12 0	7,713 7 2	0 1 9	13 2 0
1270	1,226 2 0	12 10 0	...	32 9 0	502 8 3	13 5 4	7,805 14 2	0 1 11	14 6 0
1271	1,206 2 0	21 5 0	...	32 9 0	141 0 0	123 12 0	8,742 11 9	0 1 10	13 12 0
1272	1,193 2 0	...	...	32 9 0	...	98 0 5	2,162 10 1	0 4 9	35 10 0
1273	1,505 0 0	47 3 3	991 0 0	43 1 0	123 12 9	106 5 0	6,589 11 10	0 1 8	12 8 0
Total...	11,355 12 0	92 4 3	991 0 0	312 2 0	767 5 0	449 4 0	58,965 5 2		
Average...	1,135 9 2	9 3 7	99 1 7	31 3 5	76 11 8	44 14 10	5,896 8 6	0 2 0	15 0 0

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.—(Continued.)

UGANDANGUDY.									
Fasli.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	Quantity received into store.	SALES.			Wastage.	Cost to Government.		
			Home.	Inland.	Foreign.		Price paid by Government for salt.	Cost of storing.	Measurers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1264...	IN. MDS. 60,000	IN. MDS. 38,565	IN. MDS. 10,788	IN. MDS. 4,972	IN. MDS. ...	IN. MDS. 392	RS. A. P. 3,374 7 0	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. ...
1265...	24,000	37,468	17,872	7,950	...	928	3,278 7 2	...	...
1266...	24,000	24,894	13,745	7,333	...	673	2,178 3 7	...	...
1267...	24,000	33,611	16,785	10,458	...	2,019	3,117 6 7	...	...
1268...	32,800	3,100	21,039	11,606	...	1,730	287 8 4	...	...
1269...	36,000	44,405	14,506	8,139	...	159	4,118 9 0	...	...
1270...	45,600	27,319	24,943	9,926	...	...	2,524 8 11	...	...
1271...	42,000	47,452	15,478	6,391	...	116	4,401 2 8	...	...
1272...	30,000	12,600	9,680	1,141	...	240	1,181 4 0	...	22 8 8
1273...	.....	.....	36,765	4,976	...	2,378	... ..	...	86 15 4
Total...	3,18,400	2,69,314	1,81,601	72,892	...	8,635	24,461 9 3	...	109 8 0
Average...	31,840	26,931	18,160	7,289	...	863	2,446 2 7	...	10 15 2

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.—(Continued)

UGANDANGUDY.—(Continued.)													
Fasli.	RATE OF COST.—(Continued.)								RATE OF COST.				
	RATE OF COST.—(Continued.)								Total cost.	Sundries.	Repairs to salt works.	Saderwarid.	Police Guards.
	Fixed establishment.	Temporary establishment.	11	12	13	14	15	16					
1264	RS. A. P. 911 9 0	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. 28 9 0	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. 24 9 6	RS. A. P. 4,339 2 6	RS. A. P. 0 1 10	RS. A. P. 0 1 10	RS. A. P. 13 12 0	RS. A. P. 13 12 0
1265	911 9 0	...	...	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 12 0	4,220 5 2	0 1 10	0 1 10	13 12 0	13 12 0
1266	911 9 0	...	...	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 5 0	3,119 10 7	0 2 0	0 2 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
1267	911 9 0	...	...	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 0 6	4,058 9 1	0 1 11	0 1 11	14 6 0	14 6 0
1268	911 9 0	7 11 0	...	...	...	28 9 0	410 0 0	1 6 3	1,646 11 7	0 8 6	0 8 6	63 12 0	63 12 0
1269	911 9 0	3 7 0	...	...	...	28 9 0	66 12 3	77 12 0	5,206 10 3	0 1 11	0 1 11	14 6 0	14 6 0
1270	1,100 2 0	12 10 0	...	...	...	32 9 0	113 3 0	13 5 4	3,796 6 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	16 14 0	16 14 0
1271	1,080 2 0	21 5 0	...	...	...	32 9 0	4 1 0	123 12 0	5,662 15 8	0 1 11	0 1 11	14 6 0	14 6 0
1272	1,067 2 0	...	...	...	...	32 9 9	...	98 0 5	2,401 8 1	0 3 1	0 3 1	23 2 0	23 2 0
1273	533 8 0	...	...	...	...	23 1 0	31 12 9	106 5 0	781 10 1	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Total...	9,250 4 0	45 1 0	...	...	...	292 2 0	625 13 0	449 4 0	35,233 9 3	...	...	...	...
Average...	925 0 5	4 8 1	...	...	...	29 3 5	62 9 3	44 14 9	3,523 5 8	0 2 1	0 2 1	15 10 0	15 10 0

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.—(Continued.)

UPPUR.									
Faslis.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	Quantity received into store.	SALES.			Wastage.	COST TO GOVERNMENT.		
			Home.	Inland.	Foreign.		Price paid by Government for salt.	Cost of storing.	Measurers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1261... ..	IN. MDS. 39,600	IN. MDS. 23,325	IN. MDS. 5,802	IN. MDS. 2,136	IN. MDS. ...	IN. MDS. 315	RS. A. P. 2,040 15 0	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1265... ..	18,000	20,934	9,953	6,094	...	679	1,831 11 7	... ..	... ..
1263... ..	11,000	19,093	13,503	7,153	...	852	1,669 12 2	... ..	... ..
1267... ..	18,000	22,373	8,028	2,701	...	701	2,075 1 5	... ..	... ..
1268... ..	20,500	4,774	17,473	9,388	...	2,507	442 12 5	... ..	... ..
1269... ..	30,000	32,565	7,410	3,195	...	156	3,020 6 5	... ..	... ..
1270... ..	42,000	29,558	13,929	6,677	...	56	2,741 8 0	... ..	... ..
1271... ..	24,000	31,730	11,323	7,125	...	478	2,961 8 1	... ..	... ..
1272... ..	24,000	4,132	11,548	6,774	...	1,238	387 6 0	... ..	38 2 8
1273... ..	.....	.....	27,205	4,764	...	2,084	... ..	... ..	66 9 8
Total...	2,27,100	1,88,474	1,26,174	55,937	...	9,066	17,171 1 2	... ..	104 12 4
Average...	22,710	18,847	12,617	5,593	...	906	1,717 1 1	... ..	10 7 7

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.—(Continued)

UPPUR.—(Continued.)													
Faslis.	COST TO GOVERNMENT.—(Continued.)								RATE OF COST.				
	Fixed establishment.	Temporary establishment.	Police Guards.	Saderwarid.	Repairs to salt works.	Sundries.	Total cost.	Per maund.	Per garce.				
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	12				
1264 ...	RS. A. P. 869 9 0	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. 28 9 0	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. 24 9 6	RS. A. P. 2,963 10 6	RS. A. P. 0 2 0	RS. A. P. 15 0 0				
1265 ...	869 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 12 0	2,731 9 7	0 2 1	15 10 0				
1266 ...	869 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 5 0	2,569 3 2	0 2 2	16 4 0				
1267 ...	869 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 0 6	2,974 3 11	0 2 2	16 4 0				
1268 ...	869 9 0	7 11 0	...	28 9 0	...	1 6 3	1,349 15 9	0 2 6	18 12 0				
1269 ...	869 9 0	3 7 0	...	28 9 0	20 6 0	77 12 0	4,020 1 5	0 2 0	15 0 0				
1270 ...	1,058 2 0	12 10 0	...	32 9 0	290 4 0	13 5 4	4,148 6 4	0 2 3	16 14 0				
1271 ...	1,038 2 0	21 5 0	...	32 9 0	...	123 12 0	4,177 4 1	0 2 1	15 10 0				
1272 ...	1,025 2 0	...	...	32 9 0	42 2 4	98 0 5	1,623 6 5	0 6 3	46 4 0				
1273 ...	510 8 0	...	...	21 9 0	...	106 5 0	704 15 8	...	...				
Total...	8,849 4 0	45 1 0	...	290 10 0	352 12 4	449 4 0	27,262 12 10						
Average...	884 14 9	4 8 1	...	29 1 0	35 4 5	44 14 9	2,726 4 6	0 2 4	17 8 0				

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.

VYRAVANADAPATNAM									
Faslis.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	Quantity received into store.	SALES.			Wastage.	Cost to Government.		
			Home.	Inland.	Foreign.		Price paid by Government for salt.	Cost of storing.	Measurers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1264	IN. MDS. 45,600	IN. MDS. 29,703	IN. MDS. 26,559	IN. MDS. 11,793	...	IN. MDS. 1,360	RS. A. P. 2,599 0 2	...	RS. A. P.
1265	24,000	27,831	3,652	2,055	...	...	2,435 3 4	...	...
1266	28,800	37,053	14,400	7,831	...	385	3,242 2 2	...	...
1267	30,000	29,454	16,406	11,041	...	1,065	2,731 13 8	...	...
1268	36,000	10,145	13,818	8,871	...	2,096	940 15 5	...	...
1269	36,000	43,202	22,115	14,700	...	1,483	4,006 15 8	...	...
1270	54,000	45,708	19,942	12,555	...	32	4,239 6 7	...	...
1271	36,000	56,664	26,068	15,682	...	508	5,255 9 3	...	...
1272	48,000	9,250	29,593	15,528	...	921	867 3 0	19 4 4	93 0 0
1273	90,000	28,744	1,239	754	...	73	2,694 12 0	59 14 0	4 2 4
Total...	4,28,400	3,17,754	1,73,792	1,00,310	...	7,983	29,013 1 3	79 2 4	99 2 4
Average...	42,840	31,775	17,379	10,031	...	798	2,901 4 11	7 14 7	9 14 7

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.—(Continued.)

VYRAVANADAPATNAM.—(Continued.)									
Faslis.	Cost to Government.—(Continued.)							Rate of Cost.	
	Fixed establishment.	Temporary establishment.	Police Guards.	Saderwarid.	Repairs to salt works.	Sundries.	Total cost.	Per maund.	Per garce.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1264	RS. A. P. 953 9 0	...	...	RS. A. P. 28 9 0	...	RS. A. P. 24 9 6	3,605 11 8	0 2 0	RS. A. P. 15 0 0
1265	953 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 12 0	3,419 1 4	0 1 11	14 6 0
1266	953 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 5 0	4,225 9 2	0 1 10	13 12 0
1267	953 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 0 6	3,715 0 2	0 2 1	15 10 0
1268	953 9 0	7 11 0	...	28 9 0	...	1 6 3	1,932 2 8	0 2 7	19 6 0
1269	953 9 0	3 7 0	...	28 9 0	41 12 1	77 12 0	5,112 0 9	0 1 11	14 6 0
1270	1,142 2 0	12 10 0	...	32 9 0	235 6 5	13 5 4	5,675 7 4	0 1 11	14 6 0
1271	1,122 2 0	21 5 0	...	32 9 0	...	123 12 0	6,555 5 3	0 2 0	15 0 0
1272	1,129 2 0	...	...	32 9 0	...	98 0 5	2,241 2 9	0 3 11	29 6 0
1273	1,583 0 0	31 14 3	779 8 0	39 6 0	385 2 9	106 5 0	5,684 0 4	0 3 2	23 12 0
Total...	10,697 12 0	76 15 3	779 8 0	308 7 0	662 5 3	449 4 0	42,165 9 5		
Average...	1,069 12 5	7 11 1	77 15 2	30 13 6	66 3 8	44 14 10	4,216 8 11	0 2 1	15 10 0

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasil 1264 to Fasil 1273.

ATTANKARAI.									
Fasils.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	Quantity received into store.	SALES.			Wastage.	COST TO GOVERNMENT.		
			Home.	Inland.	Foreign.		Price paid by Government for salt.	Cost of storing.	Measurers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1264...	IN. MDS. 39,600	IN. MDS. 44,197	IN. MDS. 21,343	IN. MDS. 4,414	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS. 825	RS. A. P. 3,867 3 9	...	RS. A. P. ...
1265...	30,000	27,893	28,491	11,337	.....	692	2,440 10 2	...	...
1266...	33,600	42,035	21,100	7,453	.....	8	3,678 1 0	...	...
1267...	36,000	29,281	21,394	7,505	.....	68	2,715 12 11	...	...
1268...	42,000	25,305	25,415	11,030	.....	441	2,347 0 7	...	...
1269...	42,000	68,223	19,211	8,619	.....	139	6,327 10 10	...	...
1270...	60,000	68,641	26,152	15,879	.....	24	6,366 7 1	...	...
1271...	60,000	68,484	28,447	9,013	.....	...	6,351 14 2	...	...
1272...	60,000	25,758	6,311	93	.....	493	2,414 13 0	53 10 8	13 5 4
1273...	1,00,000	56,928	11,728	214	.....	1,448	5,337 0 0	118 9 8	24 14 0
Total...	5,03,210	4,56,745	2,09,592	75,557	.....	4,138	41,846 9 6	172 4 4	38 3 4
Average...	50,320	45,674	20,959	7,555	.....	413	4,184 10 5	17 3 7	3 13 1

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasil 1264 to Fasil 1273.—(Continued).

ATTANKARAI.									
Fasils.	COST TO GOVERNMENT.—(Continued.)							RATE OF COST.	
	Fixed establishment.	Temporary establishment.	Police Guards.	Saderwarid.	Repairs to salt works.	Sundries.	Total cost.	Per maund.	Per garce.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1264	RS. A. P. 911 9 0	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P. 28 9 0	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P. 24 9 6	RS. A. P. 4,831 15 3	0 1 9	RS. A. P. 13 2 0
1265	911 9 0	... ..	... ..	28 9 0	... ..	1 12 0	3,382 8 2	0 1 11	14 6 0
1266	911 9 0	... ..	... ..	28 9 0	... ..	1 5 0	4,619 8 0	0 1 9	13 2 0
1267	911 9 0	... ..	... ..	28 9 0	... ..	1 0 6	3,656 15 5	0 2 0	15 0 0
1268	911 9 0	7 11 0	... ..	28 9 0	... ..	1 6 3	3,296 3 10	0 6 0	45 0 0
1269	911 9 0	3 7 0	... ..	28 9 0	36 11 0	77 12 0	7,385 10 10	0 1 8	12 8 0
1270	1,100 2 0	12 10 0	... ..	32 9 0	659 5 0	13 5 4	8,184 6 5	0 1 11	14 6 0
1271	1,080 2 0	21 5 0	... ..	32 9 0	... ..	123 12 0	7,609 10 2	0 1 9	13 2 0
1272	1,067 2 0	... ..	... ..	32 9 0	7 8 0	98 0 5	3,687 0 5	0 2 3	16 14 0
1273	1,562 0 0	47 11 10	779 8 0	32 8 0	852 6 0	106 5 0	8,860 14 6	0 2 4	17 8 0
Total...	10,278 12 0	92 12 10	779 8 0	301 9 0	1,555 14 0	449 4 0	55,514 13 0		
Average...	1,027 14 0	9 4 6	77 15 2	30 2 6	155 9 5	44 14 10	5,551 7 8	0 1 11	14 6 0

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.

MORECOLAM.										
Faslis.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	Quantity received into store.	SALES.			Wastage.	COST TO GOVERNMENT.			Measurers.
			Home.	Inland.	Foreign.		Price paid by Government for salt.	Cost of storing.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1264...	IN. MDS. 30,000	IN. MDS. 21,274	IN. MDS. 7,692	IN. MDS. 3,688	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS. 516	RS. A. P. 1,861 7 7	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1265...	18,000	19,471	15,589	8,749	.....	1,073	1,703 11 4	... ..	... ..	... ..
1266...	24,000	25,700	13,612	9,283	.....	174	2,248 12 0	... ..	... ..	... ..
1267...	24,000	23,739	10,008	8,418	.....	73	2,201 12 7	... ..	... ..	... ..
1268...	24,000	11,203	14,780	8,591	.....	270	1,039 1 2	... ..	... ..	... ..
1269...	42,000	34,556	10,063	3,112	.....	36	3,205 1 0	... ..	... ..	... ..
1270...	60,127	31,313	13,453	6,270	.....	20	2,904 4 5	... ..	... ..	... ..
1271...	36,000	35,134	10,784	4,260	.....	1,026	3,258 10 9	... ..	... ..	... ..
1272...	24,000	18,823	35,851	7,366	.....	4,033	1,764 10 6	39 3 5	90 0 4	
1273...	80,000	40,860	5,737	1,335	.....	1,256	3,830 10 0	85 2 0	22 3 8	
Total...	3,62,127	2,62,073	1,37,569	61,072	.....	8,477	24,018 1 4	124 5 5	112 4 0	
Average...	36,212	26,207	13,756	6,107	.....	847	2,401 12 11	12 6 11	11 3 7	

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.—(Continued).

MORECOLAM.										
Faslis.	COST TO GOVERNMENT.—(Continued).								RATE OF COST.	
	Fixed establishment.	Temporary establishment.	Police Guards.	Saderwarid.	Repairs to salt works.	Sundries.	Total cost.	Per maund.	Per garce.	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1264 ...	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1265 ...	953 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	24 9 6	2,868 3 1	0 2 2	16 4 0	
1266 ...	953 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 12 0	2,687 9 4	0 2 2	16 4 0	
1267 ...	953 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 5 0	3,232 3 0	0 2 0	15 0 0	
1268 ...	953 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 0 6	3,184 15 1	0 2 2	16 4 0	
1269 ...	953 9 0	7 11 0	...	28 9 0	...	1 6 3	2,030 4 5	0 2 11	21 14 0	
1270 ...	953 9 0	3 7 0	...	28 9 0	320 9 7	77 12 0	4,588 15 7	0 2 1	15 10 0	
1271 ...	1,142 2 0	12 10 0	...	32 9 0	732 6 0	13 5 4	4,837 4 9	0 2 6	18 12 0	
1272 ...	1,122 2 0	21 5 0	...	32 9 0	...	123 12 0	4,558 6 9	0 2 1	15 10 0	
1273 ...	1,109 2 0	...	...	32 9 0	...	98 0 5	3,133 9 8	0 2 8	20 0 0	
1273 ...	1,427 0 0	18 8 0	991 0 0	28 9 0	973 0 7	106 5 0	7,482 6 3	0 2 11	21 14 0	
Total...	10,521 12 0	63 9 0	991 0 0	297 10 0	2,026 0 2	449 4 0	38,603 13 11			
Average...	1,052 2 9	6 5 8	99 1 7	29 12 2	202 9 7	44 14 10	3,860 6 2	0 2 4	17 8 0	

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.

VALINOKAM.										
Faslia.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	Quantity received into stores.	SALES.			Wastage.	COST TO GOVERNMENT.			
			Home.	Inland.	Foreign.		Price paid by Government for salt.	Cost of storing.	Measurers.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1264	IN. MDS. 39,600	IN. MDS. 32,044	IN. MDS. 19,224	IN. MDS. 2,887	IN. MDS. ...	IN. MDS. 195	RS. A. P. 2,803 13 7	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. ...	
1265	24,000	32,321	19,166	2,003	...	736	2,828 1 4	...	...	
1266	24,000	33,372	31,222	7,276	...	892	2,920 0 9	...	...	
1267	24,000	26,393	19,996	5,298	...	155	2,447 15 1	...	...	
1268	30,960	34,293	23,205	6,073	...	141	3,180 10 8	...	...	
1269	36,000	56,769	23,875	8,248	...	11	5,265 5 1	...	...	
1270	72,000	40,831	20,786	3,170	...	...	3,787 1 2	...	...	
1271	36,000	14,969	23,184	...	...	555	1,388 6 0	...	...	
1272	...	...	18,480	...	...	1,249	...	...	...	
1273	...	...	28,084	...	...	3,941	...	...	...	
Total.....	2,86,560	2,70,992	2,37,222	34,955	...	7,875	24,621 5 8	...	...	
Average...	28,656	27,099	23,722	3,495	...	787	2,462 2 2	...	...	

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1272.—(Continued.)

VALINOKAM.—(Continued.)										
Faslis.	COST TO GOVERNMENT.—(Concluded.)							RATE OF COST.		
	Fixed estab- lishment.	Temporary establishment.	Police Guards.	Saderwarid.	Repairs to salt works.	Sundries.	Total cost.	Per maund.	Per garce.	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1264	RS. A. P. 953 9 0	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P. 28 9 0	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P. 24 9 6	RS. A. P. 3,810 9 1	RS. A. P. 0 1 11	RS. A. P. 14 6 0	RS. A. P.
1265	953 9 0	... ..	... ..	28 9 0	... ..	1 12 0	3,811 15 4	0 1 11.	14 6 0	
1266	953 9 0	... ..	... ..	28 9 0	... ..	1 5 0	3,903 7 9	0 1 10	13 12 0	
1267	953 9 0	... ..	... ..	28 9 0	... ..	1 0 6	3,431 1 7	0 2 1	15 10 0	
1268	953 9 0	7 11 0	... ..	28 9 0	... ..	1 6 3	4,171 13 11	0 1 11	14 6 0	
1269	953 9 0	3 7 0	... ..	28 9 0	41 11 0	77 12 0	6,370 5 1	0 1 10	13 12 0	
1270	1,142 2 0	12 10 0	... ..	32 9 0	320 7 6	13 5 4	5,308 3 0	0 2 1	15 10 0	
1271	1,122 2 0	21 5 0	... ..	32 9 0	41 4 0	123 12 0	2,729 6 0	0 2 11	21 14 0	
1272	1,109 2 0	... ..	... ..	32 9 0	... ..	98 0 5	1,278 3 5	... ..	... ..	
1273	554 8 0	... ..	... ..	20 1 0	... ..	106 5 0	739 6 0	... ..	... ..	
Total.....	9,649 4 0	45 1 0	... ..	289 2 0	403 6 6	449 4 0	35,554 7 2			
Average...	964 14 9	4 8 1	... ..	28 14 2	40 5 5	44 14 10	3,555 7 1	0 2 1	15 10 0	

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.

MUTTUREGANADAPATNAM.										
Faslis.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	Quantity received into store.	SALES.			Wastage.	COST TO GOVERNMENT.			
			Home.	Inland.	Foreign.		Price paid by Government for salt.	Cost of storing	Measurers.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1264...	IN. MDS. 25,200	IN. MDS. 43,300	IN. MDS. 46,639	IN. MDS. 8,370	IN. MDS. ...	IN. MDS. 1,352	RS. A. P. 3,788 12 0	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. ...	
1265...	36,000	42,105	31,967	4,685	...	617	3,684 3 0	...	...	
1266...	42,000	57,045	23,829	3,440	...	543	5,043 15 0	...	...	
1267...	42,000	34,943	42,518	8,574	...	504	3,240 15 4	...	...	
1268...	60,000	62,449	41,801	12,085	...	879	5,792 2 3	...	...	
1269...	60,000	1,27,112	39,286	10,719	...	274	11,789 10 1	...	...	
1270...	84,000	91,873	37,860	10,590	...	142	8,521 3 5	...	...	
1271...	36,000	68,623	37,349	1,666	...	1,439	6,364 12 5	...	...	
1272...	12,000	...	14,825	215	...	1,427	...	...	...	
1273	1,35,000	67,761	46,769	191	...	4,800	6,352 9 6	141 2 8	31 5 4	
Total.....	5,32,200	5,95,211	3,62,663	60,535	...	11,977	54,578 3 0	141 2 8	129 3 4	
Average...	53,220		26,266	6,053	...	1,197	5,547 12 6	14 1 10	12 14 9	

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of salt per Garce and per maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.—(Continued.)

MUTTUREGANADAPATNAM.—(Continued.)										
Faslis.	Cost to Government.—(Continued.)								RATE OF COST.	
	Fixed establishment.	Temporary establishment.	Police Guards.	Sadarwarid.	Repairs to salt works.	Sundries.	Total cost.	Per maund.	Per garce.	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1264	RS. A. P. 1,055 9 0	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. 28 9 0	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. 24 9 6	RS. A. P. 4,897 7 6	RS. A. P. 0 1 10	RS. A. P. 13 12 0	
1265	1,055 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 12 0	4,770 1 0	0 1 7	11 14 0	
1266	1,055 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 5 0	6,129 6 0	0 1 9	13 2 0	
1267	1,055 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 0 6	4,326 1 10	0 2 0	15 0 0	
1268	1,055 9 0	7 11 0	...	28 9 0	...	1 6 3	6,885 5 6	0 1 9	13 2 0	
1269	1,055 9 0	3 7 0	...	28 9 0	732 4 3	77 12 0	13,687 3 4	0 1 9	13 2 0	
1270	1,244 2 0	12 10 0	...	32 9 0	40 0 0	13 5 4	9,863 13 9	0 1 9	13 2 0	
1271	1,224 2 0	21 5 0	...	32 9 0	...	123 12 0	7,766 8 5	0 1 10	13 12 0	
1272	1,211 2 0	...	...	32 9 0	...	98 0 5	1,373 0 9	...	...	
1273	1,562 0 0	46 8 0	2,320 0 0	39 7 0	633 14 0	106 5 0	11,209 12 2	0 2 8	20 0 0	
Total.....	11,574 12 0	91 9 0	2,320 0 0	308 8 0	1,406 2 3	449 4 0	70,998 12 3	...	...	
Average...	1,157 7 7	9 2 6	232 0 0	30 13 7	140 9 10	44 14 10	7,099 14 0	0 1 11	14 6 0	

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.

MUKAYUR.									
Faslis.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	Quantity received into store.	SALES.			Wastage.	COST TO GOVERNMENT.		
			Home.	Inland.	Foreign.		Price paid by Government for salt.	Cost of storing.	Measurers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1264...	IN. MDS. 57,600	IN. MDS. 42,918	IN. MDS. 38,205	IN. MDS. 7,216	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS. 1,496	RS. A. P. 3,755 5 2	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. ...
1265...	42,000	35,337	45,574	8,185	.....	224	3,091 15 9	...	...
1266...	43,200	61,662	37,108	6,026	.....	301	5,395 6 9	...	...
1267...	48,000	35,228	46,058	12,746	.....	470	3,267 6 3	...	...
1268...	60,000	42,534	30,295	4,513	.....	47	3,945 0 5	...	...
1269...	60,000	70,438	34,899	9,496	.....	79	6,533 1 11	...	...
1270...	84,000	40,936	31,378	7,931	.....	270	3,796 13 0	...	...
1271...	30,000	36,795	24,395	4,248	.....	1,764	3,412 11 8	...	...
1272...	36,000	25,710	48,519	3,061	.....	2,923	2,410 5 0	...	107 8 4
1273...	.....	.....	13,718	.....	.....	1,547	... ..	...	28 9 0
Total...	4,60,800	3,91,558	3,50,179	63,422	.....	9,121	35,608 1 11	...	136 1 4
Average...	46,080	39,155	35,017	6,342	.....	912	3,500 12 11	...	13 9 9

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Sale per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.—(Continued).

MUKAYUR.									
Fasli.	COST TO GOVERNMENT.—(Continued).							RATE OF COST.	
	Fixed establishment.	Temporary establishment.	Police Guards.	Sadarward.	Repairs to salt works.	Sundries.	Total cost.	Per maund.	Per garce.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1264 ...	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1265 ...	869 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	24 9 6	4,678 0 8	0 1 9	13 2 0
1266 ...	869 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 12 0	3,991 13 9	0 1 10	13 12 0
1267 ...	869 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 5 0	6,294 13 9	0 1 8	12 8 0
1268 ...	869 9 0	...	...	28 9 0	...	1 0 6	4,166 8 9	0 1 11	14 6 0
1269 ...	869 9 0	7 11 0	...	28 9 0	...	1 6 3	4,832 3 8	0 1 10	13 12 0
1270 ...	869 9 0	3 7 0	...	28 9 0	...	77 12 0	7,512 6 11	0 1 8	12 8 0
1271 ...	1,058 2 0	12 10 0	...	32 9 0	836 0 0	13 5 4	5,749 7 4	0 2 3	16 14 0
1272 ...	1,038 2 0	21 5 0	...	32 9 0	73 4 0	123 12 0	4,701 11 8	0 2 1	15 10 0
1273 ...	1,025 2 0	...	...	32 9 0	20 9 9	98 0 5	3,694 2 6	0 2 4	17 8 0
	388 0 0	...	...	15 9 0	...	106 5 0	538 7 0	...	...
Total...	8,726 12 0	45 1 0	...	234 10 0	929 13 9	449 4 0	46,279 12 0	...	...
Average ..	872 10 9	4 8 1	...	28 7 5	92 15 9	44 14 9	4,627 15 7	0 1 11	14 6 0

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.

TARACKUDI.									
Faslia.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	Quantity received into store.	SALES.			Wastage.	COST TO GOVERNMENT.		
			Home.	Inland.	Foreign.		Price paid by Government for salt.	Cost of storing.	Measurers.
	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10
1264...	IN. MDS. 54,000	IN. MDS. 35,688	IN. MDS. 18,735	IN. MDS. 5,517	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS. 570	RS. A. P. 3,122 11 2	RS. A. P. ...	RS. A. P. ...
1265...	42,000	40,904	29,107	10,549	.....	336	3,579 1 7	...	...
1266...	40,800	51,273	33,206	10,670	.....	337	4,486 6 2	...	...
1267...	42,000	29,387	33,247	13,833	.....	140	2,725 10 3	...	...
1268...	48,000	33,332	19,365	7,048	.....	51	3,091 8 8	...	...
1269...	54,000	64,880	29,550	8,850	.....	81	6,017 9 10	...	...
1270...	72,000	42,026	25,490	3,675	.....	505	3,867 14 7	...	...
1271...	80,000	49,200	31,134	3,691	.....	2,764	4,563 4 9	...	...
1272...	48,000	21,945	51,515	4,335	.....	3,266	2,057 5 6	...	116 5 8
1273...	.....	.....	17,592	2,643	.....	1,382	... ..	...	42 2 4
Total...	4,30,800	3,68,635	2,88,941	70,811	.....	9,432	33,541 8 6	...	158 8 0
Average...	43,080	36,863	28,894	7,081	.....	943	3,354 2 5	...	15 13 7

STATEMENT showing the cost to Government of Salt per Garce and per Maund before sale in the Madura District, on an average of ten years, from Fasli 1264 to Fasli 1273.—(Continued).

TARACKUDI.									
Faslia.	COST TO GOVERNMENT.—(Continued.)							RATE OF COST.	
	Fixed establishment.	Temporary establishment.	Police Guards.	Saderwarid.	Repairs to salt works.	Sundries.	Total cost.	Per maund.	Per garce.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1264	RS. A. P. 1,037 9 0	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P. 28 9 0	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P. 24 9 6	RS. A. P. 4,213 6 8	RS. A. P. 0 1 11	RS. A. P. 14 6 9
1265	1,037 9 0	... ..	... ..	28 9 0	... ..	1 12 0	4,616 15 7	0 1 10	13 12 0
1266	1,037 9 0	... ..	... ..	28 9 0	... ..	1 5 0	5,553 13 2	0 1 9	13 2 0
1267	1,037 9 0	... ..	... ..	28 9 0	... ..	1 0 6	3,792 12 9	0 2 1	15 10 0
1268	1,037 9 0	7 11 0	... ..	28 9 0	... ..	1 6 3	4,166 11 11	0 2 0	15 0 0
1269	1,037 9 0	3 7 0	... ..	28 9 0	... ..	77 12 0	7,164 14 10	0 1 9	13 2 0
1270	1,226 2 0	12 10 0	... ..	32 9 0	129 8 0	13 5 4	5,112 0 11	0 2 0	15 0 0
1271	1,206 2 0	21 5 0	... ..	32 9 0	25 0 0	123 12 0	5,972 0 9	0 1 11	14 6 0
1272	1,193 2 0	... ..	... ..	32 9 0	... ..	98 0 5	3,497 6 7	0 2 7	19 6 0
1273	430 0 0	... ..	... ..	17 1 0	... ..	106 5 0	595 8 4	... ..	... ..
Total...	10,280 12 0	45 1 0	... ..	286 2 0	154 8 0	449 4 0	44,915 11 6	...	...
Average ..	1,028 1 2	4 8 1	... ..	28 9 9	15 7 2	44 14 9	4,491 9 11	0 2 0	15 0 0

Statement showing details of the cost of manufacture of Salt in the Madura District from Fasli 1270 to Fasli 1273 (inclusive).

Statement showing details of the cost of manufacture of Salt in the Madura District from Fasli 1270 to Fasli 1273 (inclusive.)																				
Dopda.		Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	Quantity received into store.	COST TO GOVERNMENT.										RATE OF COST.				Average annual manufacture of the District.	Average annual cost per maund.	Increase by Column 17 to 18.
				Price paid by Government for Salt.	Cost of storing.	Cost of Measuring.	Fixed Estab-lishment.	Temporary Estab-lishment.	Police Guards.	Saler. waid.	Repairs to Salt works.	Sundries.	Total.	Per maund.	Per Garce.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
1	Tarakudi	1,50,000	1,13,171	10,518 8 10	...	158 8 0	4,055 6 0	33 15 0	...	114 12 0	154 8 0	341 6 9	15,377 0 7	0 2	2 16 4 0	4,33,290 Indian Maunds.	4,600 2 6	0 2 20 1		
2	Mukayur	1,50,000	1,03,441	9,619 13 8	...	136 1 4	3,509 6 0	33 15 0	...	113 4 0	929 13 9	341 6 9	14,683 12 6	0 2	3 16 14 0					
3	Muttruganadapattam	2,67,000	2,23,257	21,238 9 4	141 2 8	129 3 4	5,241 6 0	80 7 0	2,320 0 0	137 2 0	673 14 0	341 6 9	30,303 3 1	0 2	1 15 10 0					
4	Valenokam	1,03,000	55,800	6,175 7 2	...	97 0 0	3,927 14 0	33 15 0	...	117 12 0	861 11 6	341 6 9	10,055 2 5	0 2	11 21 14 0					
5	Morecolam	2,00,127	1,38,355	12,889 7 3	139 10 6	123 3 0	4,602 6 0	89 15 0	779 8 0	135 6 0	1,174 15 6	341 6 9	20,275 10 0	0 2	4 17 8 0					
6	Attankari	2,80,000	2,19,511	20,470 2 3	172 4 4	38 3 4	4,809 6 0	81 10 10	779 8 0	130 3 0	1,519 3 0	341 6 9	28,341 15 6	0 2	1 15 10 0					
7	Vyavanadapattam	2,28,000	1,40,366	13,056 14 10	79 2 4	99 2 4	4,976 6 0	65 13 3	779 8 0	137 1 0	620 9 2	341 6 9	20,155 15 8	0 2	5 18 2 0					
8	Uppar	90,000	65,420	6,090 6 1	...	104 12 4	3,631 14 0	33 15 0	...	110 4 0	332 6 4	341 6 9	10,654 0 6	0 2	7 19 8 0					
9	Ugandagudy	1,17,600	87,971	8,106 15 7	...	109 8 0	3,780 14 0	33 15 0	...	120 12 0	149 0 9	341 6 9	12,642 8 1	0 2	4 17 8 0					
10	Managudi	2,18,200	1,88,852	17,562 0 11	97 1 11	189 18 0	5,130 6 0	81 2 8	991 0 0	140 12 0	767 5 0	341 6 9	25,300 15 10	0 2	2 16 4 0					
11	Sholagali	2,15,60 0	1,35,355	12,889 7 3	139 10 6	123 3 0	4,602 6 0	89 11 0	779 8 0	135 6 0	1,174 15 6	341 6 9	20,275 10 0	0 2	4 17 8 0					
12	Vuttanum	2,28,000	1,45,358	13,335 7 9	111 8 8	64 12 3	5,109 6 0	33 15 0	991 0 0	128 0 0	1,439 12 0	341 6 9	21,615 4 5	0 2	5 18 2 0					
13	Kaliyanagiri	68,400	48,464	4,499 4 5	...	43 3 8	3,563 2 0	33 15 0	...	113 4 0	805 8 0	341 6 9	8,903 11 10	0 2	2 23 12 0					
14	Titandadanum	78,000	60,240	5,594 10 0	...	72 6 0	4,221 14 0	33 15 0	...	119 4 0	946 3 5	341 6 9	11,329 11 2	0 2	0 22 8 0					
Total		24,03,927 17,33,161	16,01,047 3 4	890 8 11,14,23 15	7,61,221 0 0	759 15 4	7,420 0 0	1,762 2 0	10,549 13 11	4,779 14 6	2,40,914 9 7	62,478 10 6	0 2	4 17 8 0						
Average annual expenditure of the District.		6,02,232	4,33,200	220 3 3	373 7 11	15,305 4 0	189 15 10	1,855 0 0	440 8 6	2,637 7	6,194 15 7									

26. I will now proceed to submit the remarks which seem to me called for in regard to each of the seven salt stations which I visited.

27. The most northern station is Vuttanum which is situated at about six miles south of the border station of Arasanagherri in the Tanjore District, and two miles south of the spot where the road from Dindigul via Nattam and Cottumputty strikes the coast road.

28. Several broad and deep streams separate Vuttanum from Arasanagherri, while many large rich and populous towns in the interior of the District of Madura are connected with it by road No. 13.

29. The quantity of salt in store at Vuttanum when I visited the place, amounted to 62,400 Indian Maunds, being three heaps of Fasli 1271, fifteen heaps of Fasli 1272, and thirty four heaps of Fasli 1273.

30. The sales during the last year have been very trifling, amounting only to 2,377 Indian Maunds, of which 2,160 Indian Maunds were for home consumption, and 217 Indian Maunds for inland consumption.

31. The smallness of these sales was owing to the stores being closed to get rid of the salt remaining on hand at the neighbouring abolished stations of Titandadanum and Kaliyanagiri, at which places 27,396 Indian Maunds were sold, being 19,721 Indian Maunds for home consumption, and 7,675 Indian Maunds for inland consumption.

32. The inland sales have fallen off at these places, as they have at the other stores of the District, and this declension dates from the year the roads were injured.

33. The average home sales of the two closed stations and Vuttanum amounted to 36,133 Indian Maunds, or 29,73,229 lbs. which, at 18 lbs. a head, would only supply a population of 1,65,179, which is much below the population of the large villages in the neighbourhood, such as Hanamantagoody, Mangalagoody, Thevacottai, Caragoody, Coonagoody, Tripatur, and Singampadarai, and allows of none being carried beyond. I fear therefore that many of these places are supplied with earth salt from the Tondiman's country on which they border.

34. The salt at Vuttanum is small grained, but white and good looking. The pans are dug to a great depth, and the soil dug out has been thrown in high mounds round them. The Deputy Collector is doing what he can to remove these mounds, but it must be a work of time to clear away the whole. The works are well surrounded by a fence, and the platforms are both well kept.

35. The servants are well spoken of by the Deputy Collector.

36. I was unable to examine any of the heaps at Vuttanum owing to the stormy state of the weather and heavy rains.

37. While halting at Vuttanum the manufacturers of Titandadanum and Kullianagherri represented that, owing to the storms of 1858 and 1859, they had been put to great expense in making new pans to enable them to meet the demands made on them by the Government for salt, that public money had been advanced to them to make their pans, and that they had hardly finished them before they were closed, and they prayed that the hardship of their case might be taken into consideration and some compensation be made to them for the great losses they had sustained.

38. Considering the heavy losses which these men were subjected to by the storm, as seen by the accompanying extract from Mr. McGregor's report, and the expense they had been put to, to repair their pans, estimated at 8,756 Rupees, and the very early subsequent date at which these pans were closed, I would recommend their case to the favorable consideration of Government for some compensation.

39. As it may be necessary to increase the manufacture at Vuttanum, the Deputy Collector has suggested that a bank be raised in the Virasuliari, west of the road No. 8, and the stream diverted into a channel which has already been formed and used. By this means not only will

ground be gained for extending the pans, but the existing pans will be protected from inundation and destruction. This plan has been tried by the villagers, but not sufficiently effectively. The Deputy Collector suggests that the Public Works Department should examine and report on it, and if feasible, submit an estimate and plan for carrying it out.

40. At seven miles to the south of Vuttanum is the station of Soliagoody.

41. Soliagoody is four miles south of Tondy where the road No. 14 meets the coast road No. 8. Tondy is a port of some consideration in this District, though after all but a petty one. The value of the exports and imports together only amount to Rupees 1,66,553 a year.

42. The sales at this place have greatly fluctuated during the last ten years, but they have gradually increased. The last year, owing to the necessity for selling the salt at the closed stores of Kadookai, they were less than in the preceding year, but it is believed they will greatly increase during the Fasli we have just entered on:

Fasli 1272	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
.. 1273	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
							42

43. When I visited the store there were forty-two heaps on the platform as detailed in the margin.

44. The salt is manufactured from water drawn from the sea. The beds are dug out to a great depth and are separated from each other by intervals of ground more or less extensive.

45. I examined a heap of salt at this station, and found it to contain 167 Mercals in excess of the regulated quantity.

46. The salt, I found, was measured into store and sold in the same way by a particular twist and jerk to the Mercial. I prevented this being done, and the excess was the consequence.

47. There is large wastage shown in the accounts of this year. This is attributed to the salt sold being of the storage of Faslis 1271 and 1272, and its having been stored in the same way that it is sold without any excess. Formerly salt was stored with a heaped mercial, but now the mercial is invariably struck. Ram Row has laboured hard to check frauds, and I believe he has succeeded to a great extent. I found all the arrangements made in this store for the protection of salt to be good and sufficient.

48. At two miles south of Soliagoody and three miles north of Managoody, is the closed store of Kadookai.

49. Kadookai was an out-station of Managoody. Managoody appears to me to be very inconveniently situated. It is about two miles from the road, and can only be reached by crossing a broad swamp. Besides to reach it from the interior, either from the north or south, large unbridged streams have to be crossed. Managoody is only five miles from Soliagoody and six miles from Vyravanathapatnam.

50. The average annual sales at the Managoody station are only 41,039 Indian Maunds; both home and inland sales have been gradually falling off. I examined a heap of this year's storage at this place, and found it to contain 167 mercals in excess of the prescribed quantity, owing to the manner in which salt is received into store by the shake of the mercial.

51. The station and store I found in good order; the salt clean, but small grained.

52. The wastage here too is large. It is attributed to the age of the salt sold.

53. There is no doubt that as the salt dries and hardens and cakes, it diminishes in bulk. Old salt is, owing to its protracted exposure, subject to loss from storms and floods. The Deputy Collector also told me that since the manufacturers have been paid for covering the heaps, it has been difficult to obtain their assistance to make the ordinary repairs to the mud casings, and that the number of Vettians allowed is insufficient to enable them to make the necessary repairs immediately.

54. About two miles south of Managoody is the closed station of Oogandangoody, and two miles south of Oogandangoody, is Oopoor, also closed. At both these places the sales averaged only 43,660 Indian Maunds a year, of which 30,777 Indian Maunds or 70½ per cent. were for home consumption, and only 12,883 Indian Maunds for inland consumption. I do not think any appreciable loss, except perhaps to the manufacturers and owners of the pans, has been occasioned by the closing of these stations. Oopoor is only two miles from Vyravanadapatnam, while Oogandangoody is only two miles from Managoody, and the whole distance between Managoody and Vyravanadapatnam is only six miles, so that the home purchaser has only to travel a further distance of three-and-a-half miles to get his salt, while the inland trader from the north must pass Managoody and Soliagoody to get to Oogandangoody, and those from the south must pass Vyravanadapatnam to get to Oopoor.

55. Two miles south of Oopoor and of Managoody is the station of Vyravanathapatnam.

56. This station is situated not far from what is called the main road, the only indication of which is a few bandy tracks in sand and through mire. This store is much frequented by Malabar traders from Yellayangoody, who carry salt first to Oodamalacotta, and return with gruff goods from the west. They are enterprising and hard-working people. They complained greatly of the want of a road, and stated they had to travel through fields to reach the store. Perhaps a road might be made for them from Yellayangoody or Nynarkoil to Vyravanadapatnam. Such a road would connect many large towns with this store through a country freer from streams than the more northern parts of the District.

57. The store was in good order, and the salt clear and white. The Deputy Collector is extending the manufacture at this place, and the new pans which are being laid out in good order are given to the manufacturers of the closed stations at Oopoor and Oogandangoody.

58. The sales here have varied very much, and this year, owing to the necessity of getting rid of the salt at the closed stores, have declined very greatly.

59. The salt in store at this station when I visited it, was 44,914 Indian Maunds, or 37½ heaps, being five heaps of Fasli 1271, eight heaps of Fasli 1272 and twenty five heaps of Fasli 1273. As the average sales amount to 27,410 Indian Maunds, the quantity of salt in store will hardly be sufficient to meet the increased demand consequent on the closing of the neighbouring stores, unless it be largely added to next year.

60. The pans at this station skirt the banks of a river which is often flooded. The Deputy Collector requests that a high bank may be raised near the pans. The pans need some kind of defence from the floods, and the suggestion of the Deputy Collector is worthy of consideration, as the only means of keeping out the fresh water. It is also necessary that a channel should be made to the sea to bring salt-water to the pans which are now chiefly fed from tanks or wells, which afford but a scanty supply of salt-water.

61. The next station is Attankarai. This store is about six miles east of Ramnad, and twenty miles south of Vyravanathapatnam.

62. There is nothing that can be called a road from Ramnad to this station. Considering its importance, close to, and supplying the chief town of the large Zemindary of Ramnad, and other large towns, I think something should be done to make it more approachable. At present it is imbedded in sand, and is very difficult to be got at.

63. The pans here are admirably laid out. The whole is on a level space. There are only a few waste blocks of ground between the sets of pans. Good broad paths separate one set of pans from another and render it easy to walk over, and superintend the whole manufacture. The beds are of one uniform size, 22 feet by 11. There are no evaporating pans. The water is drawn from the wells, and is baled into the beds to the depth of four inches, and kept there for eight days. The salt is white and clean, but very small grained.

64. The sales at this place average 28,514 Indian Maunds, of which about two-thirds are for home, and one-third for inland consumption.

65. The quantity of salt in store at this place was far too much. It amounted to 1,47,708 Indian Maunds, or 124 heaps. This is equal to about five years' average sales, and even exceeds by three times the largest quantity sold in one year.

66. The salt is of four years' storage, and is very much deteriorating by age. I examined one heap of new salt and one of old. I found the contents of the heaps as shown below:—

Station.	Year of storage.	Results of examination.	
		Garce.	Mercals.
Attankarai	Fusly.		
	1273	10	100
	1271	9	180

67. The salt not being good is of course liable to be more easily affected by the state of the atmosphere than better made salt. I found the heaps though well covered when I saw them, much corroded by rain. The age of the salt and its being injured by rain, account for the large amount of wastage observable in the sales during the last two years. The salt before Ram Row took charge of the Department, in 1861, was usually stored by heaped measures, in order to prevent wastage.

68. Ram Row is doing all in his power, by active and vigilant superintendence, to prevent fraud and culpable wastage. He is continually moving about, and gives his time and attention heartily to his work.

69. At about eight miles south of Ramnad, and twelve miles south of Attankarai lie the works of Morecolam.

70. The pans here as at Attankarai are well laid out. The water supply is chiefly drawn from wells. These works are extending very much, and it is a question whether it may not be necessary, if further extension is desirable, to add a second platform to them.

71. This place is near the large and important sea-port town of Kelakarai, which it largely supplies.

72. Morecolam too is very difficult of access. There are no roads to it, and it is surrounded by tanks and swamps.

73. Mr. Levinge has recommended that this station should be joined to the main road No. 15 at Yettwail, and most strongly do I support this proposal.

74. I was unable to examine any of the heaps at this station; first, from the state of the weather; it commenced to rain very early in the day, and continued till late; and secondly, from the state of my health. I however visited the store and the pans and the neighbouring villages.

75. It is necessary in order that sales should be made without obstruction, and that the manufacture be increased, that the last mile of the channel from the sea by which the pans are fed, should be widened.

76. I visited the island of Paumben and the large salt swamps there. I learnt that great quantities of spontaneous salt are generated here occasionally.

77. The swamp is generally found marked in any map of the island. The sea breaks over the bar on the south-western side of the island, and falls into a hollow basin during the prevalence of the southerly winds. The salt is generated in July and August. From 70 to 120 garce may be gathered in a season. Heavy rain and a wet season in May and June interfere with the formation of the salt.

78. This salt is not very much liked. As at Tanjore, it is found ill-suited for culinary purposes. I think, however, it might be collected and stored on the island where there is a population of 5,437 souls, and sold there.

79. The people of Ramasweram have been in the habit of collecting and using this salt, and to them at least it would not be distasteful, though it might be more agreeable to them to collect it for themselves than to purchase it from a Government store.

80. With the aid of an Assistant on 15 Rupees, and an addition of 20 Rupees to the salary of the Magistrate upon it, and a small guard, I think this salt might be collected and sold. If the experiment answers, it might be continued; if not, it might be abandoned after a fair trial.

81. At twelve miles west of Morecolam is the closed station of Valenokam, situated close to the sea. The inland sales at this dépôt had ceased for three years, and the home sales were falling off. The average annual sales were 27,217 Indian Maunds.

82. At twelve miles west of Valenokam is the station of Mutturaganadapatnam.

83. The pans of this station are in the end of a great salt swamp, where large quantities of spontaneous salt are generated. The commencement of the stream which forms the swamp is at Valenokam. Large bodies of fresh water are during the monsoon precipitated into this stream, which is tidal, and during the spring tides and high southerly winds the sea-water is driven up in the hollows of the bed of the stream. Salt is formed in large quantities. It is very difficult to guard the swamp effectively, for it extends for miles, and salt is very largely produced in it. The salt was collected in 1861, and stored in some of the inner ridges of the swamp, but the store was badly selected, and was very difficult of access. The salt too was not liked by the people. The carriage of the salt to Mutturaganadapatnam would cost about Rupees 15-12-0 a garce.

84. The Deputy Collector is of opinion that the best course is to destroy the salt, as the expense of collecting, carrying, storing and guarding it is more than that of the manufactured salt under these heads; but unless the salt can be effectually destroyed, it would be better to collect it and convey it by a canal to be cut to Mutturaganadapatnam, than allow it to be carried off by the people of the neighbourhood. It might be found practicable to dam up the fresh water, and shut out the salt at a moderate expense; if so, this probably would be the best method of dealing with the swamp, and converting it into a fruitful plain.

85. The average sales at Mutturaganadapatnam are 42,319 Indian Maunds a year, the home sales being six times as large as the inland sales. The latter have fallen off very largely, and in the two last years were almost nothing.

86. The home sales of this place have varied very much, and are, I fear, very much affected by the quantities of spontaneous salt obtained from the swamp. In order to dispose of the salt at the closed stores the sales at Mutturaganadapatnam were suspended during the greater part of Fasli 1272. They are now recovering very largely, and promise to exceed above a lac of Indian Maunds a year.

87. Twenty and thirty bandies were frequenting the stores each day I was there, and the sales averaged 350 Indian Maunds a day.

88. If the swamps are carefully guarded and the salt at them destroyed, I doubt not the sales will increase at Mutturaganadapatnam very largely.

89. The pans here have been laid out with great regularity. The salt was good. The storage was well made, and the heaps admirably covered when I saw them.

90. There was much wastage set down in the accounts, and the explanation afforded was that the salt sold had been long in store, and had suffered from the rains. I believe this to be the true and sufficient reason.

91. I found a very great deal of salt in store at this station; no less than 1,48,126 Indian Maunds, or 124 heaps. Much of this was old salt. The dates of the heaps will be found in the margin.

22	heaps of Fasli 1270.
44	do. do. 1271.
53	do. do. 1273.
124	

92. It is not desirable that salt should be kept in store for many years; it deteriorates very greatly, and is not liked by the people. The salt I saw was of good colour. I doubt not that in consequence of the increased sales the old salt will all be sold off in the present year. The Deputy Collector should take care in framing his future dittums, that no more salt is ordered than will suffice for one year and a half.

93. The stores can only be approached from the south by passing the river Goondar where a bridge is greatly needed. This stream is very rapid and deep, and when in flood and unbridged, is an impassable barrier. I would strongly recommend that no further time be lost in erecting a bridge over this river. This measure is the more urgent and necessary since the closing of the pans of Mukayur and Tarakudi to the west of the Goondar.

94. The closed pans of Mukayur and Tarakudi are successively six and fourteen miles west of Muttireganadapatnam.

95. The combined sales at these stations were 77,334 Indian Maunds. These sales will, I doubt not, be transferred to Muttireganadapatnam.

96. There is a swamp at Nariapoor which required to be carefully guarded. It is formed by the flooding of the tidal streams of the Goondar and Vembar into low swampy ground. The Collector should ascertain whether means cannot be adopted for shutting out the sea-water by the erection of a bank.

97. I examined the accounts of some of the stations and found them kept with great regularity and care.

98. The manufacturers are in this District paid 2½ Rupees for each heap covered by them, and 2½ Rupees for measuring each heap into store. They also receive 1 Rupee a year per heap for repairing and keeping the heaps in order. The Government also now carries the money collected at the several stores to Ramnad, at the public expense.

99. I have been much pleased with the zeal, care and attention paid by Ram Row to his duties, and the efficiency with which he performs them.

100. I have to express to him my thanks for his attention during the tour, and for the readiness with which all the information I needed was furnished me, showing me that Ram Row had quite mastered the details of his office, and had his information ready at hand.

101. I have also to acknowledge with thanks the attention paid by the Collector to all my wants, and the readiness with which all my applications for information were met.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Thacker
Member, Board of Revenue.

APPENDIX.

From A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Assistant Collector, to A. HATHAWAY, Esq., Acting Collector of Madura, dated Ramnad, 11th June 1858.

1. In reply to your letter of May 19th, I have the honor to inform you that I have visited all the pans which were reported as having suffered severely from the late floods.

2. The Amuldar requests sanction to write off from the accounts Garce 125, Mercals 233, and I can fully support his application. The amount thus lost is *actual* not *estimated*, as 13 heaps have been entirely washed away; twelve containing 10 garce each, and one containing Garce 5, Mercals 233.

3. This loss is divided between the pans of Kalianagiry and Ogundangoody. At the former place the salt washed away (G. 35, M. 233) was heaped on the lower platform, the raised platform being entirely occupied.

4. The flood at this place was exceedingly severe, the whole village being destroyed, and at the time of my visit the people were all living in the choultry, which fortunately is a large one. The water rose here suddenly in the night, and the books and accounts in the Chowkidar's house were destroyed, together with a great deal of his own property. The salt pan was only reached with difficulty after a boat had been obtained. From the position in which the salt was heaped, it must have been carried off by the water in a very short time.

5. The remainder of the loss occurred at Ogundangoody where nine heaps were swept away. These also were on the lower platform and stood in two rows. This enormous loss is due to the fact that the flood was augmented at this point by the bursting of the Rasingamangalum tank, situated about six miles to the west. The waters entirely surrounded the platforms, and cutting the lower one in two, carried off the rows of heaps as described.

6. A new road has been made to this salt pan which approaches it for about a mile at right angles to the drainage through low grounds above the level of which it is considerably raised. The Ryots attribute the disaster to this, and with a good deal of truth I think, as the road which may be described as a long bank or bund perforated by only one bridge must have conducted a large stream of water on to the platforms, which would otherwise have found its way straight to the sea.

7. In addition to the above-mentioned actual loss, in several cases heaps had been partially destroyed either from standing some time in water, or from being much washed by rain.

8. With regard to these the Salt Amuldar had made a rough estimate in which he fixed the loss at Garce 29, Mercals 418, but suggested that the amount should not be written off till accurately ascertained at the time of sale.

9. The heaps I have according to circumstances either measured or restored to their original dimensions by adding salt, and subjoin a detailed statement showing the result.

10. I find by this a deficiency of Garce 24, Mercals 37, which is considerably less than the Amuldar's estimate.

11. At the most northern pan Titandadam, the Chowkeedar and Ryots report that all the heaps have suffered more or less severely from rain.

12. It is customary for the Ryots to pay the loss arising from this cause themselves, and it appears to me that they have no good claim to exemption on the present occasion, as the loss is principally owing to their not having covered the heaps first with a coating of clay.

13. I uncovered five heaps in the neighbouring pan only a mile off, and found scarcely any damage had been done by the rain.

14. The heaps in all the pans are of course equally subject to the action of rain from above, and if the heaps are properly covered at first, and carefully attended to during the rain, there need, as I have shown, be no considerable loss.

15. It must also be taken into consideration that in exempting the Ryots from this payment we should remove the check which is otherwise imposed on the Chowkeedar by their presence, as it would become the interest of both parties to exaggerate the loss.

16. I did not attempt to measure these heaps, as these being upwards of thirty it would have postponed for some weeks the examination of the other pans.

17. With regard to the sub-divisions Odiamadum and Narembul, the expense of raising new Kurrays must in any case be now incurred, and an opportunity is therefore afforded of effecting without expense the transfer, which would otherwise have entailed on Government a considerable outlay in compensation money.

18. The advances applied for for the purpose of constructing new Kurrays will of course supersede in those cases in which they are given the advances before recommended for manufacturing purposes.

19. In many cases the Kurrays though not destroyed have been filled with sand to such an extent as will prevent the manufacture from being carried on this year, so that the advance before recommended will be necessary in but few cases.

20. With regard to the amount of Tuccavy required, I have applied to the Amuldar for the necessary data, but he has not yet furnished them.

21. On his doing so, I will inform you of the sum required.

22. The Salt Amuldar's Urzee received with the letter under reply is herewith returned.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) V. H. LEVINGE,

Collector.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) T. CLARKE,

Member, Board of Revenue.

*Reported to Bangalore
11th July 1865 M.G.
J.H. Davis*

To the Secretary to Government, R. D.

*Recd 2/1865
From T. CLARKE, Esq., Member of the Board
of Revenue.*

No. 245

Dated 15th November 1864.

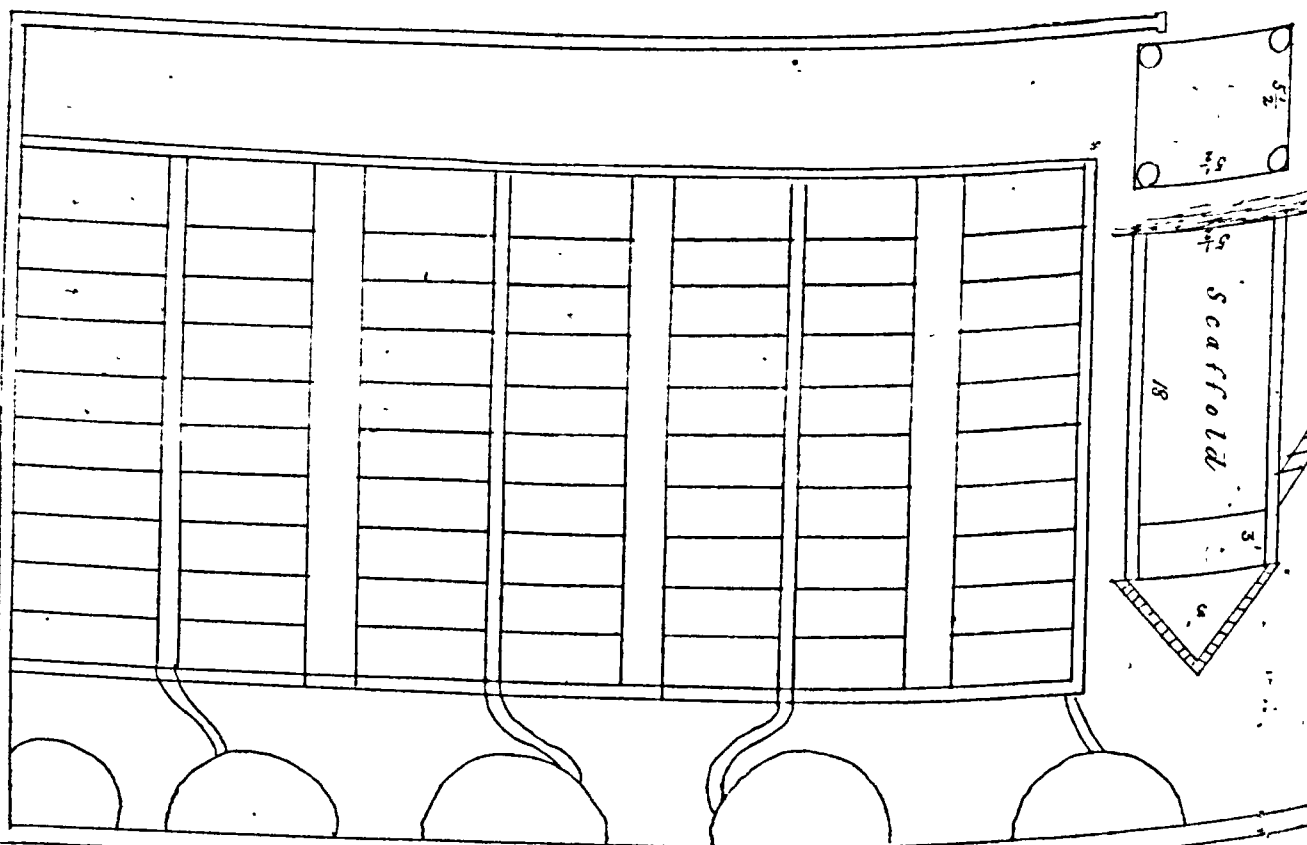
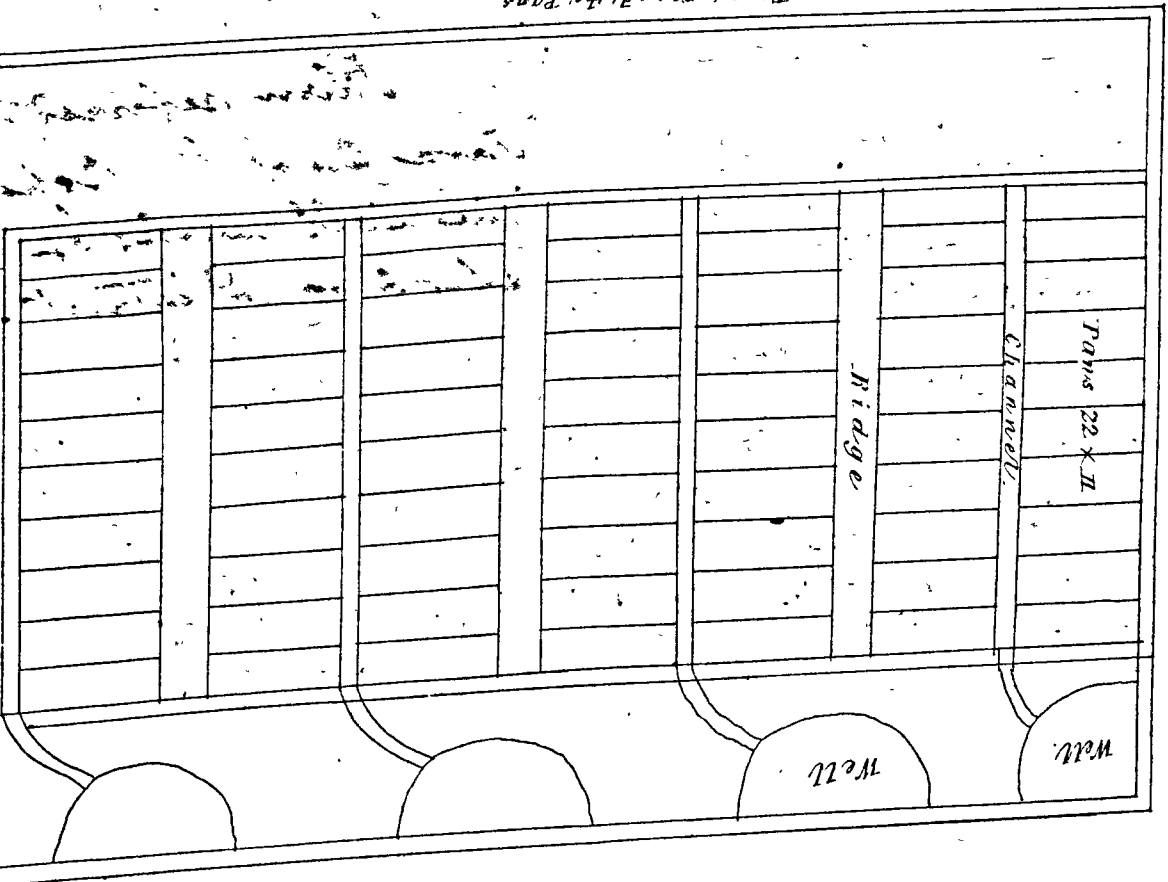
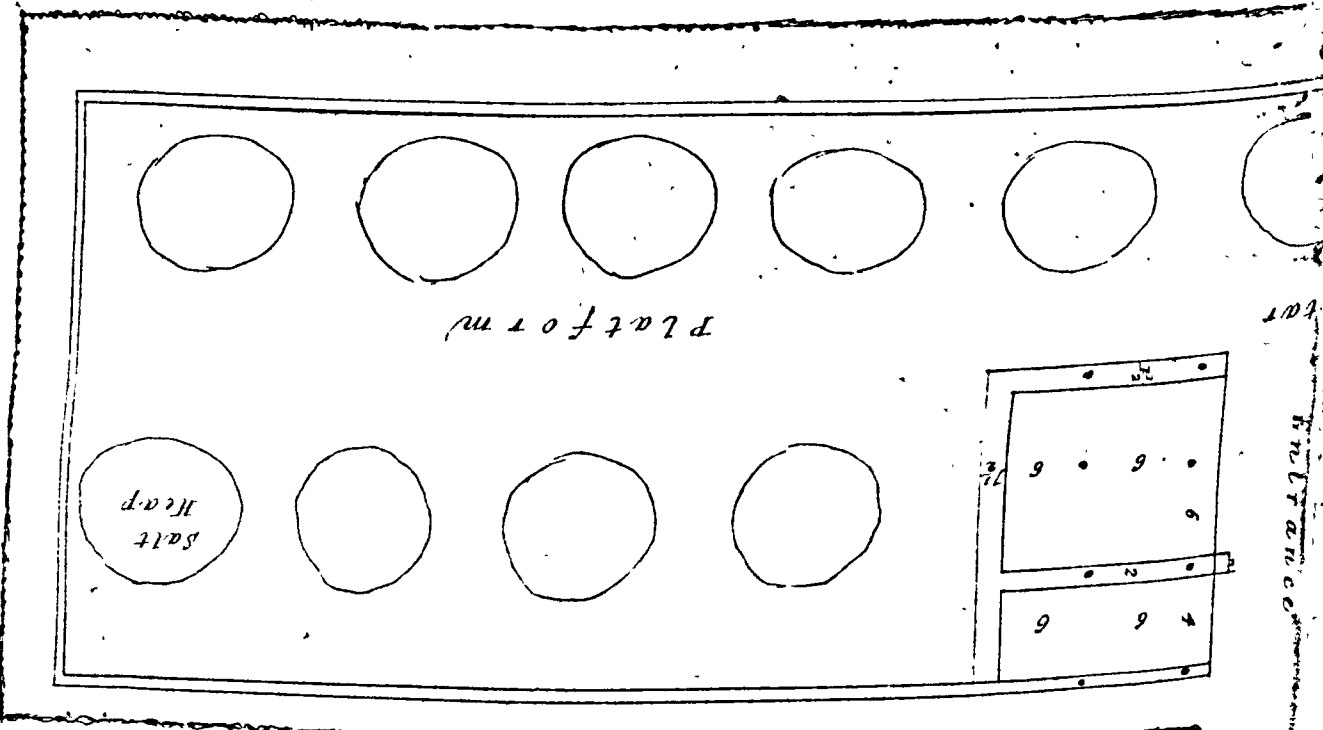
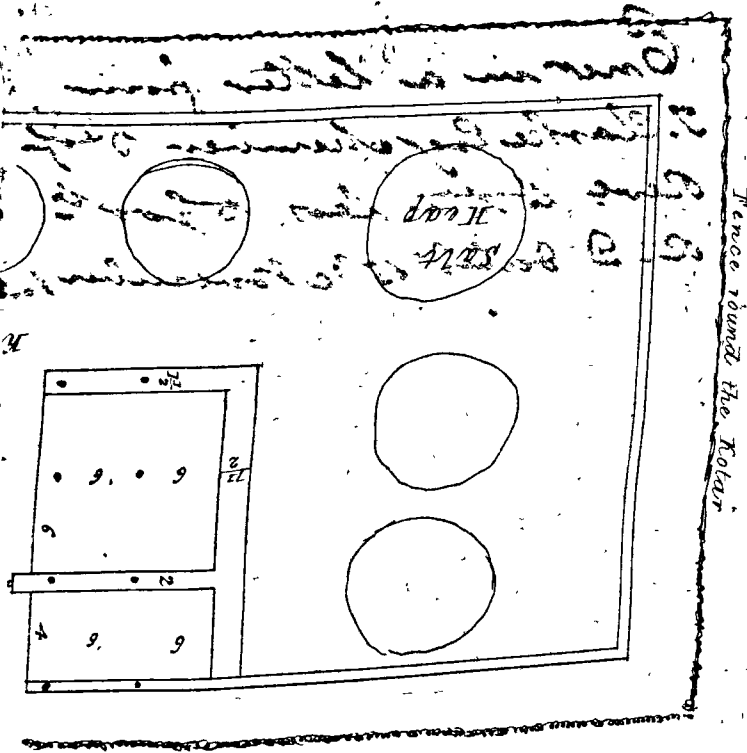
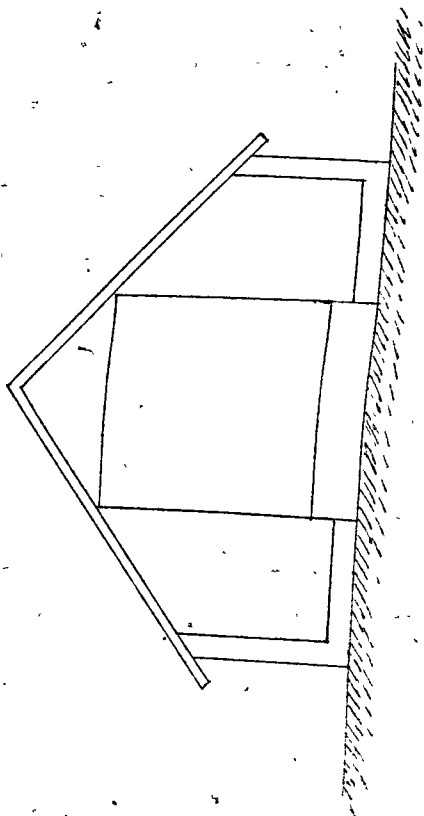
Despatched 26th Nov. 1865

Received 26th Nov. 1865

*C. 2. Please 21 Dec 65
Salt sample.*

S. A. 1026-15th Nov

Submitting report of the inspection of the Salt Works of the Madura District.



Enclosed in a letter from
J. Clarke Esq. Member of the
Rev. to the Secy to Govt.
R. D. dated 15th November 1864

Plan referred to in
Para 24 of the Report on
the Salt works of the
Madura District.

Revenue Department
No. 1024.
Proceedings of the Madras Government
under date the 16th May 1865.

Submitting report
of the inspection of the salt
works of the Madura Dist.

Read the following
letter from J. Clarke Esq.
Member of the Bd. of Revenue

(Here enter 15th No.
1864, No. 1)

1. In this letter Mr. Clarke
reports upon the Salt Sepa-
-ment of the Madura District.
2. The length of this
district along the sea board
is about 90 miles and its
average breadth is about
100 miles. - The population
is estimated at 1,856,406 and
the average annual sale of
Salt during ten years has
been 2,95,435 Indian maunds
so that the consumption of
salt in the district is about
13 lbs. per head.
3. The sale of salt is
shown to have fallen off
since July 1268 (1868/69) when
the roads leading to the

4. The Govt regret that the roads of this District should have been allowed to remain in the deplorable condition pointed out by Mr. Clarke. - Orders will be issued from the Public Works Dept^y for ~~immediately~~ making them serviceable for the ordinary traffic of the country. The desirability of converting them into first class roads ^{must} form the subject of after consider-

There are many of these
the same as the same

* B'd's Pro: dated 21st Feb^y 1862
N^o 1255.

5. The reasons given in
 paras 11 to 14 of the report
 for reducing the number
 of salt stations from seven
 to five are conclusive. ^{no} The
~~views of the Deputy~~
~~Collector, should be~~
~~to be as far as possible~~
~~as possible, and in that~~
~~case the Govt have~~
~~not~~ ^{will not} ~~hesitate~~ ^{be} ~~to~~
~~carry out~~ ^{carry out} Mr Clarke's
~~proposal, as~~ ^{as} they
 observe from the Collector's
 letter dated 21st December
 1861, No. 1255 that the
 manufacture of salt can be
 increased to a large extent
 if necessary at some of
 the stations proposed
 to be retained. The Board
 will report upon the
 consequent reduction
 which can be made in

the establishment.

6. The Government are pleased with the high testimony borne by Mr. Clarke to the labors of Ramu Rao, the Deputy-Collector, in the Salt Dept. of the District.

The Government think he will spare no pains to improve the quality of the salt and ~~that~~ ^{prevent} all malpractices. ~~he will continue to~~ ^{him and expect that}

the will attend carefully to the suggestion made in para 19 of the report.

7. The Board of Revenue will communicate the remarks made in paras 20 to 24 to the Salt D. & Col. of other Districts for their information.

8. The Govt. will now notice such parts of the remarks of Mr. Clarke on each salt station as requires ^{The}

Tattanam.

9. The recent sales at Tattanam have been trifling, owing to the fact that the stores have been closed in order to get rid of the salt remaining on hand at the neighbouring abolished stations of Titandadaram and Kilijeragiri. Mr. Clarke points out however that the average home sales at all three stations taken together do not bear any reasonable proportion to the population of the large villages in the neighbourhood, and fears that many of these places are supplied with earth-salt from the Kondimand country on which they border. The Board of Revenue will be requested

requested to call the immediate attention of the Collector to this part of the report, in order that he may take steps to discover and punish any breaches of salt law which may be committed in his District.

10. Mr. Clarke recommends for favorable consideration the requests of the Manufacturers of Titandaneim and Kalayanagiri to be allowed compensation on account of the closing of the pans at those places. The Government are not disposed to reopen this question.

28
question, which was considered and disposed of in the Proceedings dated 7th July 1862 N. 1470.
11. Para 39 will be referred to the Public Works Department in order that the Engineer officers of the District may be requested to report upon the Deputy Collector's proposal that a bank should be raised in the Virasulian west of the road No. 8, and the stream diverted into a channel which is already in existence.

Soliagoody and Managoody

12. Soliagoody and Managoody are the two stations which are about to be abolished. The excise found in the

heaps

heaps is very unsatisfactory, and all the more so because it is caused by a peculiarity in the mode of measurement adopted at the pans. The wastage here is stated to have been very large, and it is attributed partly to the length of time during which the salt has been in store, and partly to the fact that salt is measured in the same way when stored as when sold.

13 Vyavanadapatnam is much frequented by an important class of traders, who complain greatly of the want of a road. The proposal to make one from

Vyavanadapatnam.

from Yellayangoody or Nynarkoil to Vyavanadapatnam as well as the suggestion that a high bank should be raised so as to protect the pans at the latter place from river floods and that a channel should be made to bring salt water direct from the sea to the pans will be considered in the Public Works Department.

14 The store is described as being in good order and the salt clear and white, but the quantity on hand is not sufficient

to

to meet the demand. The
manufacture should be
increased without delay.

15 The arrangement Attankarai

of the pans at Attankarai
described in para 6 is

is very creditable to
the Department. The want

of a road from Rannad
should be speedily sup-

plied, and orders on

this subject will be is-

ued in the Public

Works Department.

16 The salt

in store is

shown

shown to be much larger
than necessary, being equiva-
lent to five years' average
sales, and it is much de-
teriorating by age. The wastage
has also been large. Under
these circumstances the
manufacture should be
diminished so as to reduce
the store to reasonable
limits.

Morecolm?

17. Mr. Clarke strongly
supports Mr. Levinger's re-
commendation that a road
should be made from
Morecolm to join the
main road ^{to} at Yett-
wail. Orders will be is-
sued in the Public Works
Department on this subject
as well as with regard to
ordining the last order
of

of the
sea channel by which the
pans are fed.

18. Mr. Clarke states
that a great quantity of
spontaneous salt is generated
on the island of Pamban
occasionally, and suggests
that it may be collected
and stored for sale there.
This proposal is approved
and an outlay of Rupees
35 per annum for the re-
quisite establishment is
sanctioned as a temporary
arrangement. A report on
this experiment should be
submitted after two years.

19. Large quantities
of spontaneous salt are
also generated at Mut-
turagoonadapatnam, in a
swamp which extends for
miles

Pamban.

Mutturagoonadapatnam.

miles and cannot be effec-
tively guarded. This salt is
not liked by the people, but
they nevertheless carry it off
clandestinely to such an
extent as to affect the home
sales considerably. The cost
of carrying this spontaneous
salt to Mutturagoonada-
patnam would be about
Rupees 15-12 a fance, and
the Dy. Collector is of opi-
nion that the best course
is to destroy it. Mr. Clarke
remarks that unless it
can be effectually des-
troyed, it would be better
to cut a canal to Muttura-
goonadapatnam and con-
vey the salt thither.
Before passing final or-
ders on the subject the
Government resolve to
call

call upon the Engineer
officers of the District
thru the Public Works De-
partment for a report on
the practicability of this
proposal to dam up
the fresh water in the
swamp and shut out
the salt water from it
at a moderate expense.

20. At this station as at
Allurkandi there is a
large quantity of old salt
in store. The ~~District~~
Collector ^{must} ~~must~~ give
~~to~~ great attention
to the regulation of the
manufactures with re-
ference to the average
sales. The Government
have in their order of
24th December 1862.

para 50 pointed out the
expediency of storing larger
quantities of salt. The
largest store should in
no case exceed the average
sales of two years.

21. The strong recom-
mendation made in para 9
of the report for the erec-
tion of a bridge over the
^{hili} Paondar ~~should~~ receive
early attention ~~from~~ ⁱⁿ the
Public Works Depart-
ment.

22. The suggestion
made in para 96 for
shutting out the sea-
water from the swamp
at Hariapoor should
receive Mr. Leong's
immediate attention
and he should place

Himself

himself in communication
with the Engineering Officers of the District
with reference to the
subject

J. H.

To
1 Mr. Clarke Desiring
14 B. of Rev. N.
21 P. H. Dept. N.

60
5

Reported to England
11th July 1865 M. Sep. Rec.

15.6 28 ✓

17-5-78

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Proc of the Madras Com.
16th May 1865

Proc of the Board of Revenue
1801-1802 of the go.

Proc of the Madras Com. in the
11th May 1865

Proc of the Board of Revenue
21st Aug 1865

Proc of the Board of Revenue
21st Aug 1865

Proc of the Assistant General
20 November 1865

Proc of the Assistant General
in the result of his
inspection of the Tall-
works of the Madras
District.

277-278