M.R.O. 1—20,002—12-8-65.

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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	1853.	~~Press~~
B.P. No.		Mis.

Dated 1-9-1895 ~~196~~ .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

1853
1

Salt Guards.

No. 105. Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. HEARN, Inspector-General of Police, to the Hon. D. F. CARMICHAEL, Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 3rd August 1875, No. 3879 :—

With reference to paragraph 12 of G.O., No. 2113, dated the 13th November 1874, I have the honor to forward a Précis of replies received from District Officers regarding the condition of salt-pans with regard to protective defence. The reports of the Superintendents of Police will be forwarded if required.

PRECIS.

Ganjam.—All platforms in the district are more or less well protected, but ditches that surround some of them require to be deepened ; but these, as proposed by the Salt Deputy Collector, will be soon cleared out and draw-bridges introduced. Pans are entirely unprotected.

Vizagapatam.—(1.) In Kupilly Station the platforms and pans are unprotected ; a ditch and hedge all round the pans are required. (2.) Konada station.—A good ditch and draw-bridges are required. (3.) Bimlipatam has a well-arranged cotaur, and the pans are well hedged with prickly-pear, but are still insecure on account of the shallowness of the ditches. (4.) Vizagapatam Station.—Effective ditch and hedge required. There is a miserable little hedge, which is of no use. (5.) Nellymookka Station.—Pans irregularly laid out. A good prickly-pear hedge has been planted. Ditches require widening. (6.) Pentacottah Station.—There is no hedge of any kind round either pans or platforms. A good ditch is also required. What is essentially required at all stations is a good ditch round the pans sixteen feet broad and six feet deep with a ditch to platforms 20 × 8 feet deep and a prickly-pear hedge ten feet broad outside the ditch. Draw-bridges are also required.

Godavery.—The salt platforms are fairly protected by prickly-pear hedges and ditches, but the pans are so scattered on all sides that it would be very difficult to enclose them likewise.

Kistna.—(1.) In Bantumilly Station there are no hedges or ditches round the platforms. (2.) Platforms at Munjinapoody are hedged, and have ditches around them in good order. The third platform is unprotected. The ditch in Nizampatam is not deep enough nor in good order, and the pans in the above three stations have all of them no hedges around them. (4) The five platforms at Chinna Ganjam have ditches and hedges, but the pans are without hedges.

Nellore.—Pans are not fenced or secured by any means in any of the stations, and the hedges which enclose most of the platforms do not afford sufficient protection ; also the ditches and canals at some stations become dry during the hot weather, which is actually the working season, and hence afford no protection ; in short, most of the platforms in the district are defenceless.

Chingleput.—The salt depôts at Madras and Ennore are securely fenced, and the platforms at Covelong and Kaelempaukum have been fenced last year. Those at Cheyoor and Chunampet are not sufficiently protected. The pans, though partly enclosed by canals, are insufficiently protected, as canals and ditches generally fail as fences in the dry weather.

South Arcot.—The salt-pans are, in general, insufficiently protected. Some of them are surrounded by a raised bank of earth. Four salt stations are enclosed by flimsy bamboo fences which are easily blown away. Raised banks of earth with hedges of some prickly shrub planted on them would form a protection.

Tanjore.—Most of the salt-pans in the district are surrounded by mud walls, which are of little use. Some of the pans are only partly fenced and others are without fences or walls. The same may be said regarding the platforms ; some of them are fenced and others are not.

Madura.—All platforms with one exception are efficiently protected by walls or hedges, and in that exceptional case the hedge is not close enough. Walls are better than hedges, as the latter

harbour snakes. The pans are protected by a mound in which are stuck palmyra leaves at the expense of ryots, but these are rendered useless by rain as the soil is sandy.

Tinnevelly.—All salt stations in this district are *well protected* by hedges of the babool tree.

Malabar.—Some of the salt gollahs where Bombay salt is stored are not properly fenced.

South Canara.—All stations for storage and sale of salt in the district are well protected except Yelloor, which has no protection of any kind. Pans being so scattered all over the country they cannot be effectually guarded as the expense of enclosing would be great.

MADRAS,
3rd August 1875.

(Signed) C. S. HEARN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Inspector-General of Police.

No. 106. ORDER THEREON, 17th August 1875, No. 1804.

Communicated to the Collectors concerned, who should give their attention to the subject.

(True Extract.)

Officiating Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Collector of

Exd. A. S. Rodgers.

902-12-74 to 16 Rev

Rev. 1875 Dept
No. 3394.

Govt. of {1875} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

To

THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

&c., &c., &c

Dated August, 17*th*.

Issued 26 ult

Recd. v 30 ult *End.*

G.O., 17*th August* 1875, *No.* 1804.

AUGUST.
Nos. 105-106.

Salt Guards.—Letter from the Inspector-General forwarding Précis of replies from the District Superintendents of Police regarding the condition of salt-pans with regard to protective defence, communicated to Collectors concerned.

No 1855
Communicated to the Bd of Rev^e

1 Sole Opinion of Govt on Salt Sds

1 September 1875

926.75