

(1) Number of Pages 24
(2) Date of repair 6. 3. 67
(3) Initials of the Referencer 13.2.68

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.

B.P. No.

272

Press

Mis.

Dated

6. 3. 1967

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 100. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd February 1875, No. 240:—

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 11th September 1874, No. 2,570, and 17th December 1874, No. 3,665.

Read also the following letters:—

From R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Ganjam, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Berhampore, 26th October 1874, No. 2,095.

In my letter, dated 23rd instant, No. 2,222, I intimated that I hoped very shortly to submit my suggestions as to the further precautionary measures which I consider advisable should be taken with reference to paragraph 4 of the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India of the 28th August 1874, No. 242, and recorded in G. O., dated 10th September 1874, No. 1,158.

2. I have now the honor to inform you that, with reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 11th September 1874, No. 2,570, I have submitted, through the Inspector-General of Police, the scheme which I have framed in consultation with the Deputy Inspector-General and Superintendent of Police and with my Salt and Treasury Deputy-Collectors.

3. I think that if my present proposal, as well as that which I submitted in my letter of the 22nd May 1874, No. 1,290, recorded in Board's Proceedings, dated 20th July 1874, No. 1,875, for improving the position of the salt establishment, be adopted, everything connected with the Salt Department in this district will be put on a thoroughly sound and efficient footing.

4. I trust therefore that this scheme may meet with the same measure of support from the Board that my previous one referred to, did.

From Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. HEARN, Inspector-General of Police, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 5th January 1875, No. 30.

With reference to Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 17th December, on my letter No. 4,723 of the 27th November 1874, I have the honor to state, that, in my opinion, the proposed addition of 12 per cent. on the permanent salt guard to the district reserve would be entirely inoperative for the purpose intended.

2. The main reserve of the Ganjam District is, and must be, kept intact in the Hill Maliahs. The remainder of the reserve at district head-quarters consists of forty-five men exclusive of office establishment. The addition of twelve men (the percentage on the permanent salt guard) to this number would obviously be of infinitesimal use in effecting the relief of 120 men every six months

Besides which the reserve at Chatterpore must be kept up to the highest point of discipline and training, since it may be required at any moment as a reinforcement in case of disturbance. To transfer all the men periodically to salt duty would most seriously impair the efficiency of this body, and weaken the security of the district. The relief, if effected at all, must be from the Police force in divisions (talucs), and, as I have before stated, I consider that such a measure would be highly injurious to the general efficiency of the force. Important as the salt revenue undoubtedly is, there are still graver interests which, I submit, must not be sacrificed.

3. I fear that where dishonesty exists it is quickly developed; but if periodical change is considered so important, I submit that it may be effected in other ways, viz., by frequently transferring the Salt Superintendents and Assistants (who have probably greater means of using their power and local influence in a dishonest direction than the Police) from station to station, and by shifting the Police (or at any rate the Head Constables) in the same manner. At present, no Policeman is allowed to remain at any one gully longer than two years. He is then shifted to another salt station. The cost of transport for a man's family alone operates to prevent more frequent change. If the Revenue Department would pay the expense of transport, there would be no difficulty in changing the men from station to station once a year or even oftener. Mr. Graham's proposition that the men should be compelled to live without their families appears to me to be quite inadmissible.

In the first of the Board's Proceedings read above, they referred, for the consideration of the Collector of Ganjam, a scheme framed by Captain Pickance, Superintendent of Police, for strengthening the salt guards in that district; and the result is the submission of a revised scheme prepared by Mr. Davidson after close consultation with the District Police Officers and the Salt and Treasury Deputy-Collectors. The scheme has been submitted, as directed, through the Inspector-General of Police, whose opinion is now before the Board.

2. The main feature of the proposal is the provision for a patrol along the coast by mounted officers, for the prevention of illicit manufacture. The cost of the original scheme according to Colonel Hearn's corrected estimate would be for 302 men (permanent and temporary) Rupees 24,226, and of the revised scheme for 311 men, Rupees 27,992; while the cost of the present guard of 280 men is Rupees 20,644. Thus the proposed additional cost is Rupees 7,348.

3. The present permanent guard is increased from 100 to 121 men to provide for the patrolling Sub-Inspectors and treasury guards, and the cost including travelling allowance and clothes raised by Rupees 5,850. The constitution and cost of the temporary guard of Paiks is changed, so as to provide higher salaries for the Sirdars and to furnish 190 instead of 180 men, with a total increase of cost of Rupees 1,498.

4. The chief cause of the increase of cost by Mr. Davidson's revised scheme over that of Captain Pickance is that the former provides for an addition of one Rupee per mensem to the pay of every Constable in view to making the service

attractive and more efficient. But Colonel Hearn conclusively shows that there is no reason for such an increase in Ganjam which does not equally apply to other districts, and that what is wanted in Ganjam is better supervision, not improvement of the condition of the Constables. The Board agree with him in thinking that this proposal, involving a sum of Rupees 2,142, should be disallowed.

5. As regards the patrolling establishment the original scheme provided for four Sub-Inspectors, two on 30 Rupees and two on 25 Rupees. The revised scale has two Sub-Inspectors on 35 Rupees and two European Head Constables on Rupees 30, who are to interchange duties of patrol and platform superintendence. Colonel Hearn considers the rates of pay to be still too low, and points out that there is scope for saving as Mr. Davidson has provided travelling allowance for the whole year. The Board would fix Rupees 45 as the salary of all four men, involving an increase of Rupees 600 per annum which may be neutralized by the diminution of the provision for travelling allowance and perhaps by a reduction in the proposed rate. As suggested by Colonel Hearn, the Board would lay down no restriction as to the nationality of these men, but would leave the local officers free to select the best men to be had.

6. The Board would allow the full proposed scale of twenty-eight men for treasury guards.

7. Attaching great importance to the proposal that the salt guards should be changed once every six months, the Board asked Colonel Hearn to consider whether provision could not be made for this if the Police reserve of the district were specially increased at the cost of the salt revenue. In his letter of the 5th January 1875, he shows that this cannot be done without sacrifice of most important interests; and the Board must content themselves with expressing their hope that the salt guards or at least the petty officers will be changed as frequently as possible. The Collector should also keep in mind the desirability of changing from time to time the salt Superintendents and their Assistants.

8. The cost of the revised scheme, deducting the extra Rupee to the Constables, will be Rupees 25,850, and the Board recommend that it be sanctioned.

9. Mr. Davidson further proposes that either a screw launch at a prime cost of Rupees 2,500 and requiring an annual outlay of Rupees 524, or two boats costing Rupees 600 to purchase, and Rupees 144 per annum to work them, be sanctioned for salt and Police duties in the Chilka and the Canal. The Board recommend the two boats. Provision for the charge can be made from the salt grant.

10. The artificial protection of the salt works is a very difficult matter, and to secure efficient protection, a very costly one, both as to original outlay and as to maintenance. Still something might be done by degrees, if a fair sum were set apart for each district in each year, and the works taken up one after the other. But the grant for salt works is annually cut down so as to be barely sufficient to provide for works absolutely necessary to enable the manufacture to be carried on.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed)

E. STOKES,

Acting Secretary.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,

8th March 1875.

No. 101.

ORDER THEREON, 8th March 1875, No. 379.

Separate Revenue, No. 18.

<i>Salt.</i>

THE scheme for strengthening the Salt Guards in the Ganjam District, as finally revised by the Board, is approved and transmitted to the Financial Department for the issue of orders as to the increased Police expenditure involved in it.

2. The boats may be provided as proposed.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ the Financial Department.
„ the Accountant-General.

Exd. W. H. French.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 11th September 1874.
Read the following letter from Major C. S. HEARN, Inspector General of Police, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 11th August 1874, No. 3,124:—

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the consideration of the Board of Revenue, a letter from Captain Pickance, Acting Superintendent of Police, Ganjam, regarding a proposed increase to the salt guards in that district.

2. Mr. Graham appears to have proposed an increase, amounting to Rupees 6,273 per annum, but Captain Pickance considers that with the aid of artificial protection to the platforms (which certainly ought on all grounds to be provided) an increase of Rupees 3,730 will suffice.

3. A main feature of the scheme is the provision of four mounted Sub-Inspectors to patrol the salt-producing tracts and prevent illicit manufacture.

4. The late and present Collectors of the district appear to approve of the increase proposed. Major Tennant, lately Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, whom I have consulted on the subject, also considers that it is necessary.

5. The experiment of using the Goomsur Paicks to furnish the temporary salt guards appears to have succeeded thus far, and might be continued as long as it is found practicable. It is merely using one class of men instead of another, and as long as they work well there would seem to be no objection to employing them.

From Captain W. J. PICKANCE, Acting Superintendent of Police, Ganjam District, through the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, to Major C. S. HEARN, Inspector General of Police, Madras, dated Chatterpore, 22nd April 1874, No. 331.

In accordance with order contained in Chief Office Memorandum, No. 255, dated 21st January 1874, I have the honor to report that the removal of Nowpada station to Ruganathpore, the employment of Europeans and Eurasians as Head Constables, one at each gully, (except Oome-ravilly, for which it has been found impossible to obtain a man on the pay sanctioned, that of a 2nd Grade Head Constable), and the calling out of the Goomsur Paicks to take the Salt guards, with the establishment of an inefficient patrol, constitutes all that has been done at present.

2. As to what remains to be done I beg to submit the following remarks, in drawing up which I have been greatly assisted by Captain Eastall and Mr. Prendergast, to both of whom I am indebted for many valuable suggestions.

3. In this scheme I assume that the platforms either by means of prickly-pear hedges, iron wire netting, or some other contrivance, are fairly protected, and that the entrances either by draw-bridges or other means are duly secured. This, however, is not in my province.

4. European or Eurasian supervision at each gully is indispensable now, and if the proposition before Government of selling salt at cost price for fish-curing be carried out (as I understand there is a considerable chance of its being) will be more requisite than ever.

5. It is now attempted to provide this by sending down Europeans or Eurasians from stations and other duty to the gullies for the salt season; this is unfair to the force generally, but is the only thing that can be done. Salt duty is so hard, unpopular, and unremunerative that

Oct. of 1875

REVENUE.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE

No. 100-101.

Dates March 1875.

Recd.

G. O. Secy March 1875, No. 371.

MARCH

No. 100-101.

Salt Guards in Ganjam District.—Approving the scheme for strengthening the same finally revised by the Board of Revenue, and transmitting it to the Financial Department for the issue of orders as to the increased expenditure involved in it, and sanctioning the provision of posts as proposed.

one season takes the heart out of a man. A knowledge of Ooriya and Telugu is a *sine qua non*; character is, or should be, of vital importance, but even Ganjam fails to supply the requisite article at the price offered, Rupees 20 per mensem.

6. Mr. Master says in his letter, No. 447, end of paragraph 16:—"The question generally, including that of European Inspectors and Head Constables, is one for the Police Department to consider. I have already strongly advocated the employment of Europeans."

Mr. Graham says in his letter, No. 26, paragraph 79:—"It seems to follow as a matter of course that the Inspectors and higher Head Constables at Nowpada and other Salt gullies ought to be European or East Indian."

In letter, No. 160, dated 23rd January 1874, paragraph 7, Mr. Master again says:—"As I fully agree with the opinion expressed in your letter of 8th ultimo under reply, that good pay should be given to the competent European or East Indian Head Constables who are chosen for this very important duty, I shall have much pleasure in supporting a liberal proposition which should include, I think, horse allowance."

7. I propose two Sub-Inspectors on Rupees 30 a month, and two Sub-Inspectors on Rupees 25 a month, the higher grades for Nowpada and Ganjam (which also embraces Hoomah), and the lower at Itchapore and Oomeravilly. I called them Sub-Inspectors for the purposes of this report to prevent confusion with the ordinary Head Constables. Mr. Master is clearly of opinion (see paragraph quoted above) that the patrol of the coast and swamps should devolve on these men and recommends horse allowance; this is allowed for, and I beg most strongly to urge its importance on the Inspector General. We have 150 miles of coast at this moment utterly unwatched, and at any part of which salt-making may now be going on. I know for a fact that salt is now being made on the Chilka but in trifling quantities, and only since I have returned from leave the Rumbah Head Constable seized a manufacturer of salt. Rupees from him; the case is now under inquiry, but I doubt my being able to get a conviction. No reliance can be placed on patrols of Constables and Station House officers, all of one type; it is only in the diversity of castes, creed, and color that there is any safety for us.

8. The patrol might be done thus—Two Sub-Inspectors always out, one man to start a fortnight after another, thus each man would make a tour once in eight weeks; he should travel twenty miles a day, and be allowed to halt not oftener than one day in five; each man would make three trips of twenty days each during the five-and-half months of the manufacturing season. This would give sixty days' travelling allowance to each man, allowing the 1st Class Sub-Inspector Rupees 1-8-0 per diem, and the 2nd Class Sub-Inspectors Rupee 1 per diem; the cost would be Rupees 300 for the season. The annual cost of this branch of Salt Preventive force would be—

	RS.	A.	P.
Salary of 2 first Class Sub-Inspectors	720	0	0
Do. of 2 second Class do.	600	0	0
Travelling allowance	300	0	0
Clothing	90	3	2
Total	1,710	3	2

9. Mr. Graham proposes, *vide* his letter, paragraph 75, fifteen men to each platform on the understanding that nothing is done in the way of permanent defence of the platforms, and to give all the men 1 Rupee per mensem extra pay; also an extra Head Constable to each gully.

There are thirteen platforms in the four gullies. There would, therefore, be $13 \times 15 = 195$ men, including seventeen Head Constables. These graded would be divided thus—

	HEAD CONSTABLES.				CONSTABLES.	
	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Deduct present strength	2	4	4	7	59	119
	...	3	5	5	29	58
Increase	2	1	...	2	30	21
Decrease	...	...	1	...	...	...

Cost of above force at rates proposed by Mr. Graham is as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
2 1st Grade Head Constables at 26 Rupees each	52	0	0
4 2nd do. do. at 21 do.	84	0	0
4 3rd do. do. at 16 do.	64	0	0
7 4th do. do. at 13 do.	91	0	0
51 1st Class Constables at Rs. 8-8 each	501	0	0
119 2nd do. at Rs. 7-8 each	892	8	0
Total	1,685	8	0

195 Men.

Average pay a little more than Rupees 8½ instead of Rupees 7½ as calculated by Mr. Graham.

	RS.	A.	P.
Cost per annum	20,220	0	0
Cost of clothing	1,808	11	9
Total	22,028	11	9

but is confessedly based on the supposition that the platforms, etc., remained in their unproved state. 10. Deducting from this the cost of the present establishment, we then a sum of Rupees 6,273-1-10 to represent the extra charges to be incurred if Mr. Graham's proposals are adopted; to this must be added the cost of the four Sub-Inspectors Rupees 1,710-3-2, making a total of Rupees 7,983-5-0 per annum. With the platforms and fences properly defended by artificial means the following establishment would suffice:—

Head Constables.	Constables.
13	78
...	...
...	...
13	103

Graded thus—

	HEAD CONSTABLES.				CONSTABLES.	
	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Deduct present Establishment	...	4	4	5	34	69
	...	3	5	5	29	58
Increase	...	1	...	...	5	11
Decrease	...	...	1	...	...	...

At present rates of pay (for reasons for not giving more *vide infra*) their year's salary would

	RS.	A.	P.
Amount to	1,476	0	0
Clothing... .. .	163	12	10
Total cost of increase...	1,639	12	10

It is proposed now to employ Samastanam Paicks for the platforms, as well as over the pans during the manufacturing season, the extra pay is therefore unnecessary. The Paicks are satisfied with present rates, except the Sirdars, and are willing to serve for short periods unaccompanied by their families. It is therefore proposed to relieve the guards every six months when every heap would be opened, rethatched, and delivered to the new guards. It has been ascertained from Durma now there would be no inconvenience in this course. The men would be allowed to cook in the lines and live there, but must be provided with a good comfortable sleeping shed on the platform. The gates should be locked at night and the keys kept by the Head Constable.

11. It is hardly a Police matter, but each platform should be provided with an alarm bell mounted at the top of a high post, and sufficiently large to be heard by the guards of other platforms and treasuries.

12. The saving effected by employing Paicks instead of paying low country men the Rupee extra, as recommended by Mr. Graham, amounts annually to Rupees 2,382 ($116 \times 12 + 180 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$), which more than covers the cost of the up-keep of the European and East Indian Sub-Inspectors. The Government therefore saves by artificially defending the platforms and pans the difference between the cost of the establishment proposed by Mr. Graham and that now suggested, viz., Rupees 4,253 per annum, as shown in detail at end of letter.

13. The pay of two Sirdars of Paicks should be placed at Rupees 30 per mensem, i.e., ten more than the present Head Constables' (2nd Grade) pay which they get now. Sirdars should be stationed at Nowpada and Ganjam; there has been no difficulty last year or this in getting two to come down with their men; they are the best men, and as 2nd Grade Head Constables. The Sirdars should be allowed to wear Inspectors' swords and uniform, or in some way their dress should differ from that of other Head Constables. I have inserted a sum of Rupees 25 each for their dress.

14. Finally, the proposed increased establishment is as follows—

	RS.	A.	P.
Pay of 4 Sub-Inspectors	1,710	3	2
Pay of 2 Sirdars for 5½ months, at 30 Rupees each	330	0	0
Clothing of 2 Sirdars	50	0	0
Pay and clothing of the increased establishment of Constables...	1,639	12	10
Total...	3,730	0	0
Mr. Graham's proposal	6,273	1	10
4 Sub-Inspectors	1,710	3	2
Total...	7,983	5	0
Proposal now made	3,730	0	0
Saving to Government...	4,253	5	0

P. S.—I am permitted to say Mr. Davidson, to whom this has been submitted, approves of the general principles of the scheme.

(Signed) W. J. PICKANCE, Captain,
Acting Superintendent of Police.

The scheme for the increase of salt guards in Ganjam will be referred to the Collector for any observations he may have to make. In future the best course would appear to be for the Superintendent to forward his proposals to the Collector for submission to the Board through the Inspector General of Police.

2. There are some obvious errors in the figures and the details of the calculation at paragraph 12 by which a saving of Rupees 2,382 is estimated to result from the employment of Paicks are not explained.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Collector of Ganjam.
,, the Inspector General of Police.

Edw. J. Talloch

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 3rd February 1875.
Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 11th September 1874, No. 2,570, and 17th December 1874, No. 3,665.

Read also the following letters:—

From R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Ganjam, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Berhampore, 26th October 1874, No. 2,095.

In my letter, dated 23rd instant, No. 2,222, I intimated that I hoped very shortly to submit my suggestions as to the further precautionary measures which I consider advisable should be taken with reference to paragraph 4 of the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India of the 28th August 1874, No. 242, and recorded in G. O., dated 10th September 1874, No. 1,158.

2. I have now the honor to inform you that, with reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 11th September 1874, No. 2,570, I have submitted, through the Inspector-General of Police, the scheme which I have framed in consultation with the Deputy Inspector-General and Superintendent of Police and with my Salt and Treasury Deputy-Collectors.

3. I think that if my present proposal, as well as that which I submitted in my letter of the 22nd May 1874, No. 1,290, recorded in Board's Proceedings, dated 20th July 1874, No. 1,875, for improving the position of the salt establishment, be adopted, everything connected with the Salt Department in this district will be put on a thoroughly sound and efficient footing.

4. I trust therefore that this scheme may meet with the same measure of support from the Board that my previous one referred to, did.

From Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. HEARN, Inspector-General of Police, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 5th January 1875, No. 30.

With reference to Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 17th December, on my letter No. 4,723 of the 27th November 1874, I have the honor to state, that, in my opinion, the proposed addition of 12 per cent. on the permanent salt guard to the district reserve would be entirely inoperative for the purpose intended.

2. The main reserve of the Ganjam District is, and must be, kept intact in the Hill Maliahs. The remainder of the reserve at district head-quarters consists of forty-five men exclusive of office establishment. The addition of twelve men (the percentage on the permanent salt guard) to this number would obviously be of infinitesimal use in effecting the relief of 120 men every six months. Besides which the reserve at Chatterpore must be kept up to the highest point of discipline and training, since it may be required at any moment as a reinforcement in case of disturbance. To transfer all the men periodically to salt duty would most seriously impair the efficiency of this body, and weaken the security of the district. The relief, if effected at all, must be from the Police force in divisions (talugs), and, as I have before stated, I consider that such a measure

1874.

BOARD of REVENUE,
MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 11TH SEPTEMBER 1874, No. 2,570.

Encl.

Received

SEPTEMBER.

No. 2,570.

Salt Guards—in Ganjam District.—Scheme for increase of—drawn up by Superintendent of Police at that station, referred to Collector for any observations he may have to make.—Course to be followed in future in regard to submission of such schemes pointed out.

would be highly injurious to the general efficiency of the force. Important as the salt revenue undoubtedly is, there are still graver interests which, I submit, must not be sacrificed.

3. I fear that where dishonesty exists it is quickly developed; but if periodical change is considered so important, I submit that it may be effected in other ways, viz., by frequently transferring the Salt Superintendents and Assistants (who have probably greater means of using their power and local influence in a dishonest direction than the Police) from station to station, and by shifting the Police (or at any rate the Head Constables) in the same manner. At present, no Policeman is allowed to remain at any one gully longer than two years. He is then shifted to another salt station. The cost of transport for a man's family alone operates to prevent more frequent change. If the Revenue Department would pay the expense of transport, there would be no difficulty in changing the men from station to station once a year or even oftener. Mr. Graham's proposition that the men should be compelled to live without their families appears to me to be quite inadmissible.

In the first of the Board's Proceedings read above, they referred, for the consideration of the Collector of Ganjam, a scheme framed by Captain Pickance, Superintendent of Police, for strengthening the salt guards in that district; and the result is the submission of a revised scheme prepared by Mr. Davidson after close consultation with the District Police Officers and the Salt and Treasury Deputy-Collectors. The scheme has been submitted, as directed, through the Inspector-General of Police, whose opinion is now before the Board.

2. The main feature of the proposal is the provision for a patrol along the coast by mounted officers, for the prevention of illicit manufacture. The cost of the original scheme according to Colonel Hearn's corrected estimate would be for 302 men (permanent and temporary) Rupees 24,226, and of the revised scheme for 311 men, Rupees 27,992; while the cost of the present guard of 280 men is Rupees 20,644. Thus the proposed additional cost is Rupees 7,348.

3. The present permanent guard is increased from 100 to 121 men to provide for the patrolling Sub-Inspectors and treasury guards, and the cost including travelling allowance and clothes raised by Rupees 5,850. The constitution and cost of the temporary guard of Paiks is changed, so as to provide higher salaries for the Sirdars and to furnish 190 instead of 180 men, with a total increase of cost of Rupees 1,498.

4. The chief cause of the increase of cost by Mr. Davidson's revised scheme over that of Captain Pickance is that the former provides for an addition of one Rupee per mensem to the pay of every Constable in view to making the service attractive and more efficient. But Colonel Hearn conclusively shows that there is no reason for such an increase in Ganjam which does not equally apply to other districts, and that what is wanted in Ganjam is better supervision, not improvement of the condition of the Constables. The Board agree with him in thinking that this proposal, involving a sum of Rupees 2,142, should be disallowed.

5. As regards the patrolling establishment the original scheme provided for four Sub-Inspectors, two on 30 Rupees and two on 25 Rupees. The revised scale

has two Sub-Inspectors on 35 Rupees and two European Head Constables on Rupees 30, who are to interchange duties of patrol and platform superintendence. Colonel Hearn considers the rates of pay to be still too low, and points out that there is scope for saving as Mr. Davidson has provided travelling allowance for the whole year. The Board would fix Rupees 45 as the salary of all four men, involving an increase of Rupees 600 per annum which may be neutralized by the diminution of the provision for travelling allowance and perhaps by a reduction in the proposed rate. As suggested by Colonel Hearn, the Board would lay down no restriction as to the nationality of these men, but would leave the local officers free to select the best men to be had.

6. The Board would allow the full proposed scale of twenty-eight men for treasury guards.

7. Attaching great importance to the proposal that the salt guards should be changed once every six months, the Board asked Colonel Hearn to consider whether provision could not be made for this if the Police reserve of the district were specially increased at the cost of the salt revenue. In his letter of the 5th January 1875, he shows that this cannot be done without sacrifice of most important interests; and the Board must content themselves with expressing their hope that the salt guards or at least the petty officers will be changed as frequently as possible. The Collector should also keep in mind the desirability of changing from time to time the salt Superintendents and their Assistants.

8. The cost of the revised scheme, deducting the extra Rupee to the Constables, will be Rupees 25,850, and the Board recommend that it be sanctioned.

9. Mr. Davidson further proposes that either a screw launch at a prime cost of Rupees 2,500 and requiring an annual outlay of Rupees 524, or two boats costing Rupees 800 to purchase, and Rupees 144 per annum to work them, be sanctioned for salt and Police duties in the Chilka and the Canal. The Board recommend the two boats. Provision for the charge can be made from the salt grant.

10. The artificial protection of the salt works is a very difficult matter, and to secure efficient protection, a very costly one, both as to original outlay and as to maintenance. Still something might be done by degrees, if a fair sum were set apart for each district in each year, and the works taken up one after the other. But the grant for salt works is annually cut down so as to be barely sufficient to provide for works absolutely necessary to enable the manufacture to be carried on.

(True Copies and Extract.)

H. P. French
Acting Secretary.

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with Board's Proceedings, dated 11th September 1874,
No. 2,570, and 17th December 1874, No. 3,665.

„ the Inspector-General of Police.
„ the Collector of Ganjam.

Exd. W. H. French.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 17th December 1874.
Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. HEARN, Inspector-General of Police, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 27th November 1874, No. 4,723:—

I HAVE the honor to forward a letter from the Acting Collector of Ganjam, submitting through me (as directed in the Board's 'Proceedings, No. 2,570, dated 11th September 1874) a scheme for the better protection of Salt in the Ganjam District for the consideration of the Board of Revenue.

2. Statement A appended to this letter gives the present strength and cost of the Salt Guards in Ganjam amounting to Rupees 20,644 (*exclusive* of contingencies at 5 per cent). Statement B shows Mr. Davidson's scheme compared with Captain Pickance's previous proposition (*vide* Board's Proceedings above referred to). Mr. Davidson's scheme amounts to Rupees 27,991-12-0, and Captain Pickance's scheme to Rupees 24,226. These figures have been made out in my office, Mr. Davidson and Captain Pickance having apparently made slight errors in calculating the cost of clothing. Mr. Davidson has also miscalculated the cost of the present establishment.

3. Thus Mr. Davidson's scheme involves an increase of Rupees 7,347 over the present cost of the Salt Establishment, and of Rupees 3,765 over Captain Pickance's scheme.

4. The subjoined figures show that there is not much difference of numerical strength between the two schemes:—

	Mr. Davidson.	Captain Pickance.	Present Establishment.
	121	120	100
Permanent Guard*	190	182	180
Temporary do.	311	302	280
Total ...			

All the local officers seem to agree that the number of men proposed by Mr. Davidson is absolutely required, although it may be noted that he provides twenty-eight men for Treasury Guards, while Captain Pickance is satisfied with twelve. The difference of cost between the two schemes is mainly caused by the fact that Mr. Davidson has added a rupee to the present pay of all the Constables, both permanent and temporary, while Captain Pickance is satisfied with present rates, provided he may employ Paicks for platforms as well as for pans, *vide* last clause of paragraph 10 and paragraph 12 of his letter, the meaning of which is that this extra rupee per month, at Rupees 12 per annum for 116 permanent Constables, and Rupees 5-8-0 for 5½ months for 180 temporary Constables, will make a difference of Rupees 2,382 per annum.

5. Now as to this extra rupee. There can be no doubt that it would make the men better satisfied with distasteful duties, and it would therefore operate as a benefit to this extent. I should be very glad to see them get it, and also to see all other Constables in the Madras Presidency get the same when employed on salt duties; but it is a financial question and must be looked at in all its bearings. I confess that I cannot see any reason why the Ganjam Salt Police should be

210464
1875, 10th Dec
BOARD OF REVENUE,
MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 3RD FEBRUARY 1875, No. 240.

20925 24/1/75

Received 8th Feb

FEBRUARY,
No. 240.

Salt Guards—in Ganjam District.—Remarks passed on certain points in connection with revised scheme proposed for strengthening the guards to prevent illicit manufacture. Government requested to sanction purchase of two boats for salt and Police duties in the Chilka Lake and the Canal.

210399-8 Madras 1875

Handwritten notes and signatures:
The scheme for strengthening the Salt-Guards in the Ganjam District is finally decided by the Board is approved & sanctioned for the issue of orders as to the increased expenditure involved in it.
2. The Board may be provided as proposed.
The proposal will be approved by the Board on 10th of February 1875.
The Board will be able to see the result of the scheme as it will be in the working order.

better paid than the Salt Police in other districts. Every where the salt swamps are equally dreary, and the duties equally hard and distasteful, while provisions are not every where so cheap as in Ganjam. Captain Pickance informs me that the Paicks (without their families) can live on Rupees 2-8-0 per mensem, saving the rest. It is perhaps argued that the circumstances of the Nowpada frauds demonstrate the necessity of increased pay. It might prove a dangerous precedent to make exceptional dishonesty a reason for exceptionally good pay, but apart from this consideration it is necessary to examine the real causes of these frauds.

G. O., No. 1,151, dated 23rd October 1873. These (as stated by Government) were gross carelessness on the part of the officer in charge of the Salt Department, and some laxity of general supervision by the superior officers of the district. To which must, of course, be added the gross dishonesty, not of subordinate Constables (who could have done little of themselves,) but of well-paid officers, such as Salt Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors of Police who planned and directed the frauds. A most unusual opportunity afforded an irresistible temptation to large and speedy gain which would doubtless have proved equally irresistible under such circumstances even if the subordinate Constables had been paid a little higher. Good supervision is what is really required to make such frauds impossible. An extra rupee to Constables would doubtless conduce to contentment and consequently to good discipline, but I can see no case made out for Ganjam which would not equally apply to every district in the Presidency. The knowledge of these rates would certainly excite discontent in the neighbouring district of Vizagapatam. Moreover, Captain Pickance admits that present rates are ample for the Paicks. But as it is deemed inadvisable to have different rates, the temporary Paicks are to draw the same higher pay as the permanent guards. Captain Pickance, however, is quite willing, as far as he is concerned, to use Paicks for both platforms and pans, changing the platform Paicks periodically. The District Magistrate, I am informed, is disinclined to try this experiment at present, but it may perhaps be tried some day, in which case it would not be feasible to lower the rates once given although the Paicks would originally have been satisfied with less. On the whole, I am not able to concur in the proposal for an extra rupee of pay, unless the Board should think fit to recommend the extension of the privilege to salt guards throughout the Presidency. Indeed it seems to be less required in Ganjam than elsewhere. The frauds in Ganjam sprang from causes quite independent of rates of pay, and there would appear to be a material in this district (the Paicks) quite content to perform salt duties on present rates. The difference of cost occasioned by the extra rupee is Rupees 2,142. Thus, should present rates be retained, the increase of cost under Mr. Davidson's scheme will be reduced from Rupees 7,347 to Rupees 5,205.

6. Rupees 35 is proposed as the rate of pay for the European and Eurasian Sub-Inspectors to whose character for superior honesty a compliment has been paid, which I sincerely hope they will justify. I would not, however, advise a formal restriction to any particular class, but leave this point to the discretion of the local officers. Rupees 35 seems rather a low rate of pay for officers from whom so much is expected. It is true that the travelling allowance is liberal and will increase their remuneration, but I should be inclined to pay them a little higher. I observe

that Mr. Davidson estimates travelling allowance to each Sub-Inspector for every day in the year; so there will probably be a saving under this head.

7. Mr. Davidson proposes four Head Constables and twenty-four men for four Treasury Guards instead of twelve Constables as proposed by Capt. Pickance. Mr. Davidson is no doubt correct in his estimate of the proper strength of a Treasury Guard, but in other districts, on a principle of rigid economy, three Constables are made to do the work, exchanging duties occasionally with the platform guard. As I agree with Mr. Davidson in the principle of his estimate, I

	RS.	
Pay and allowances	1,848	merely note the fact. The sums to be
Clothing... ..	192	guarded in Ganjam are large. The
Total...	2,040	difference of cost between twelve Con-
		stables and the strength proposed by
		Mr. Davidson is Rupees 2,040.

8. In the Proceedings on the Nowpada frauds, it is frequently mentioned that the permanent platform guards should be relieved once in six months. As it is also proposed that the men should be without their families while on this duty, I conclude it is intended that this relief should be from the general district force and not from one salt station to another. No doubt such a measure would be in some degree beneficial as a preventive of collusion in the Salt Department, but it would seriously injure the efficiency of the District Force. The Revenue and Jail Departments derive two great advantages from employing Police Guards: 1st, that casualties are immediately filled by trained men instead of by raw hands; and 2nd, that they get supervision *gratis*. But the Police Force itself suffers, because a certain number of respectable and educated men shrink from joining it, owing to the liability to be employed on these distasteful duties, and because the course of ordinary Police work is to some extent disturbed by the requirements of these departments; and if 120 men are to be relieved from the general Police Force every six months, this disturbance will be very great indeed, all the most intelligent and the best instructed men must take their turn with others at salt guarding. Transfers and changes in the Station Police will be incessant. Police service will become more unpopular than ever, and the machinery for the prevention and detection of crime will be seriously weakened. I trust therefore that a measure may not be adopted which, for the sake of a slight benefit to the Revenue Department, would inflict an injury on all other public and private interests in the district. The Paicks can of course be changed.

9. I have not included the Screw launch and its establishment in the estimate of expenditure given in paragraph 2 of this letter, because I conclude that these charges will be defrayed by the Revenue Department, and that they will not be entered in the Police Budget Estimate.

10. I would take this opportunity again to press most earnestly on the attention of the Board the necessity of artificial defences to salt platforms and pans. Very little is done in this matter owing to the immediate outlay of money required; but much larger sums would thereby be saved in the matter of Police Guards. The other day I made an application to the Acting Collector of Chingleput on this subject, and was informed that it was impossible to do anything because the pans were too extensive. I know the salt-pans of Chingleput, and am

of opinion that in some of them at least the measure is quite possible, though extent of space of course makes it expensive. The charges for the Salt Preventive Establishment in 1872 and 1873 were—

1872—Rupees 1,53,433.

1873—Rupees 1,65,984.

For the current year there will again be a considerable increase. Salt guards were originally estimated for at the lowest possible figure, and experience has shown that in many places they are insufficient. But this is chiefly from want of artificial protection.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Ganjam, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Berhampore, 26th October 1874, No. 2,093.

With reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 11th September 1874, No. 2,570, and to paragraphs 3 and 4 of letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 28th August 1874, No. 242, recorded in G. O., dated 10th September 1874, No. 1,158, which require the Madras Government to certify that they have so re-organised their establishment and system in Ganjam as to render impossible such wholesale smuggling as has recently occurred taking place again, I have the honor to inform you that I consider it necessary ample provision should be made for having the entire line of coast, extending to about 150 miles, efficiently patrolled by responsible mounted officers.

2. Provision has therefore been made for the entertainment of two Mounted Patrolling Sub-Inspectors who, as occasion may require, will exchange duty with the European Head Constables attached to the platform guards, and as the Palur swamps and the margin of the Chilka lake which border on the Bengal frontier would be the stronghold of illicit manufacture, were the

	Maunds.	Salt Revenue.	
		Rs.	
* Salt consumed in 1873-74 in Pooree, Cuttack, and Balasore at the Bengal rates	357,107	12,79,064	
Do. in Ganjam for the same period at only 2 Rupees a maund	836,735	16,55,865	
† To consume wood fuel.			

able for salt and Police duties on the Chilka and canal. This is in accordance with my predecessor's views.

3. I would propose the entertainment of two Mounted Sub-Inspectors for patrolling purposes, at Rupees 35 per mensem, with travelling allowance at Rupees 1-8-0 each per patrolling day.

4. The following should, I think, be the strength of the permanent guards :—

For Platforms.

13 Head Constables for thirteen platforms—

3 at Ganjam ; 3 at Itchapore ; 4 at Nowpada ; and 3 at Womeravilly ; viz. :—

2 European Head Constables, at Rupees 30 each.			
2 First grade do.	at	25	Four of these to be Europeans or East Indians.
2 Second do.	do.	20	
5 Third do.	do.	15	
2 Fourth do.	do.	12	
26 First Class Constables, at Rupees 8-8-0 each, at two for each platform.			
52 Second Class do.	at	7-8-0	at four for

For Treasuries.

4 Fourth Grade Head Constables, at Rupees 12 each, at one for each Treasury.
8 First Class Constables, at Rupees 8-8-0, at two for each Treasury.
16 Second Class do. at " 7-8-0, at four for do.

28

5. The following should be the strength of the temporary Salt Paick Guards for watching the pans during the five and-a-half months of the manufacturing season—

2 Sirdars, at Rupees 30 each per mensem.
4 Second Grade Head Constables, at Rupees 20 each, at one for each station.
6 Third do. do. at " 15—
2 For Ganjam.
1 For Itchapore.
2 For Nowpada.
1 For Womeravilly.

11 Fourth Grade Head Constables, at Rupees 12—

3 For Ganjam.
2 For Itchapore.
3 For Nowpada.
3 For Womeravilly.

56 First Class Constables, at Rupees 8-8-0—

17 For Ganjam.
8 For Itchapore.
21 For Nowpada.
10 For Womeravilly.

111 Second Class Constables, at Rupees 7-8-0 each—

35 For Ganjam.
16 For Itchapore.
41 For Nowpada.
19 For Womeravilly.

188

6. The Screw Launch or sailing boats will require the following establishments, viz. :—

For Screw Launch.

1 Syrang, at Rupees 15.
2 Lascars, at Rupees 6 each.

For two Sailing Boats.

2 Lascars, at Rupees 6 each.

7. The following is the financial result of my proposal—

	RS.	A.	P.	
2 Patrolling Sub-Inspectors, at Rupees 35 each	840	0	0	per annum.
Travelling allowance, at Rupees 1-8-0 each per diem.	1,080	0	0	
				1,920 0 0

Permanent Platform Guards.

2 European Head Constables, at Rupees 30	720	0	0
2 First Grade do. at " 25	600	0	0
2 Second do. do. at " 20	480	0	0
5 Third do. do. at " 15	900	0	0
2 Fourth do. do. at " 12	288	0	0
26 First Class Constables at " 8½	2,652	0	0
52 Second do. do. at " 7½	4,680	0	0
			10,320 0 0

Permanent Treasury Guards.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
4 Fourth Grade Head Constables, at Rupees 12 each..	576	0	0			
8 First Class Constables, at Rupees 8-8-0 each ...	816	0	0			
16 Second do. do. at ,, 7-8-0 ,, ...	1,440	0	0			
				2,832	0	0
28						

Total, Permanent Guards including Patrolling Establishment ... 15,072 0 0

Temporary Guards for five and-a-half months.

2 Sirdars, at Rupees 30 each	330	0	0
4 Second Grade Head Constables, at Rupees 20 each...	440	0	0
6 Third do. do. at ,, 15 ,, ..	495	0	0
11 Fourth do. do. at ,, 12 ,, ..	726	0	0
56 First Class Constables at ,, 8½ ,, ..	2,618	0	0
111 Second do. do. at ,, 7½ ,, ..	4,578	12	0

Total, Temporary Guards... 9,187 12 0

Clothing 2,762 0 0

Permanent Guards 1,573

Temporary do.:

Sirdars 50

Guards 1,139

1,189

Total... 27,021 12 0

8. The cost of the establishment required for a Screw launch or two sailing boats will be as follows—

For the former.

1 Syrang on Rupees 15 per mensem = Rupees 180 per annum.

2 Lascars at ,, 6 do. = ,, 144 do.

Cost of fuel, etc. 324

Total... 524

For the latter.

2 Lascars, at Rupees 6 each, one for each boat = Rupees 144.

9. A small screw launch can be procured from home for about Rupees 2,500, or two sailing boats for about Rupees 600. I can make arrangements to procure whatever description may be decided upon.

10. The present annual cost of the Salt guards is Rupees 18,296. My proposal will therefore entail an increase of Rupees 8,725-12-0 per annum exclusive of the floating establishment.

11. I beg to inform the Board that my scheme is the result of mature deliberation and of consultations which I have had with the Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Major Balmer), the Superintendent of Police (Captain Pickance), and my Salt and Treasury Deputy Collectors, and it meets with their entire approval.

12. The different grades and rates of pay have been apportioned and assigned by the Police Deputy Inspector-General and Superintendent of Police with the utmost regard to economy compatible with thorough efficiency.

13. As any reduction therefore either in the numerical strength or rate of emolument would be at the sacrifice of efficiency, I trust that the scheme in its entirety may meet with the Board's approval and support.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

A.—Ganjam Police—Permanent Salt Guard.

	RS.	A.	P.
3 Head Constables, 2nd Grade, at Rupees 20	60	0	0
5 Do. 3rd do. ,, 15	75	0	0
5 Do. 4th do. ,, 12	60	0	0
29 First Class Constables ,, 7½	217	8	0
58 Second do. ,, 6½	377	0	0
	12,789	8	0
Total ..	9,474	0	0

Temporary Salt Guard for 5½ Months.

	RS.
6 Head Constables, 2nd Grade, at Rupees 20	660
6 Do. 3rd do. ,, 15	495
12 Do. 4th do. ,, 12	792
52 First Class Constables do. ,, 7½	2,145
104 Second do. do. ,, 6½	3,718
	17,284
280 Clothing at Rupees 12 per head	3,360
Total...	20,644

MADRAS,
27th November 1874.

(Signed) C. S. HEARN, Lieut.-Col.,
Inspector-General of Police.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

B.—Ganjam Police—Salt Guard.

	Mr. Davidson's Scheme.			Captain Pickance's Scheme.	
	No.	Cost.		No.	Cost.
		RS.	A. P.		RS.
<i>Permanent Salt Guard.</i>					
Sub-Inspectors	2	840	0 0	4	1,320
European Head Constables	2	720	0 0	...	...
Native Head Constables	11	2,268	0 0	13	2,400
Constables	78	7,332	0 0	91	7,458
	93	11,160	0 0	108	11,178
<i>Temporary.</i>					
Sirdars	2	330	0 0	2	330
Head Constables	21	1,661	0 0	24	1,947
Constables	167	7,196	12 0	156	5,863
	283	20,347	12 0	290	19,318
Treasury Guard	28	2,832	0 0	12	984
Travelling allowance		1,080	0 0	...	300
Clothing		3,732	0 0	...	3,624
	311	27,991	12 0	302	24,226

MADRAS,
27th November 1874.

(Signed) C. S. HEARN, Lieut.-Col.,
Inspector-General of Police.

BEFORE submitting the revised scheme of Salt guards for the Ganjam District to Government, it seems to the Board necessary to make a further reference to the Inspector-General.

2. The Board think it of the very greatest importance in a revenue point of view that the salt guards should be changed periodically, if possible, every six months. The chief danger of fraud lies in collusion between the Revenue and Police establishments concerned with salt; and it has generally been found that when frauds have been discovered, the discovery was due to disagreements between them.

3. Colonel Hearn argues against such periodical change of the salt guards on the ground of the inconvenience and obstruction to the general Police work of the district which would result from the necessity of relieving so large a number of men at short intervals. The Board request him to favor them with his opinion whether such inconvenience might not be to a great extent at least obviated by adding to the district reserve a number of men equal to, say, 10 per cent. of the salt guard, the cost of such addition being regarded as a salt charge. Efficient protection of the salt revenue is a matter of great moment, to secure which expense should not be grudged; and the proposed periodical change of guards would conduce to it in no small degree.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed)

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Sub Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police.

Copy to the Acting Collector of Ganjam.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

1874.
Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 17TH DECEMBER 1874, No. 3,665.

Encl.

Received

Am 4/10/75

DECEMBER.
No. 3,665.

Salt Guards—for Ganjam District.—Further reference made to Inspector-General of Police with reference to revised scheme of —, and opinion requested as to whether the inconvenience which would result from the proposed periodical change of guards, cannot be obviated by adding to district reserve a number of men equal to 10 per cent. of the salt guard.