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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

OFFICIAL YEAR 1904-05.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, THE PUNJAB, THE UNITED
PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH, THE CENTRAL PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA, CENTRAL INDIA AND THE
PROVINCE OF BEHAR.



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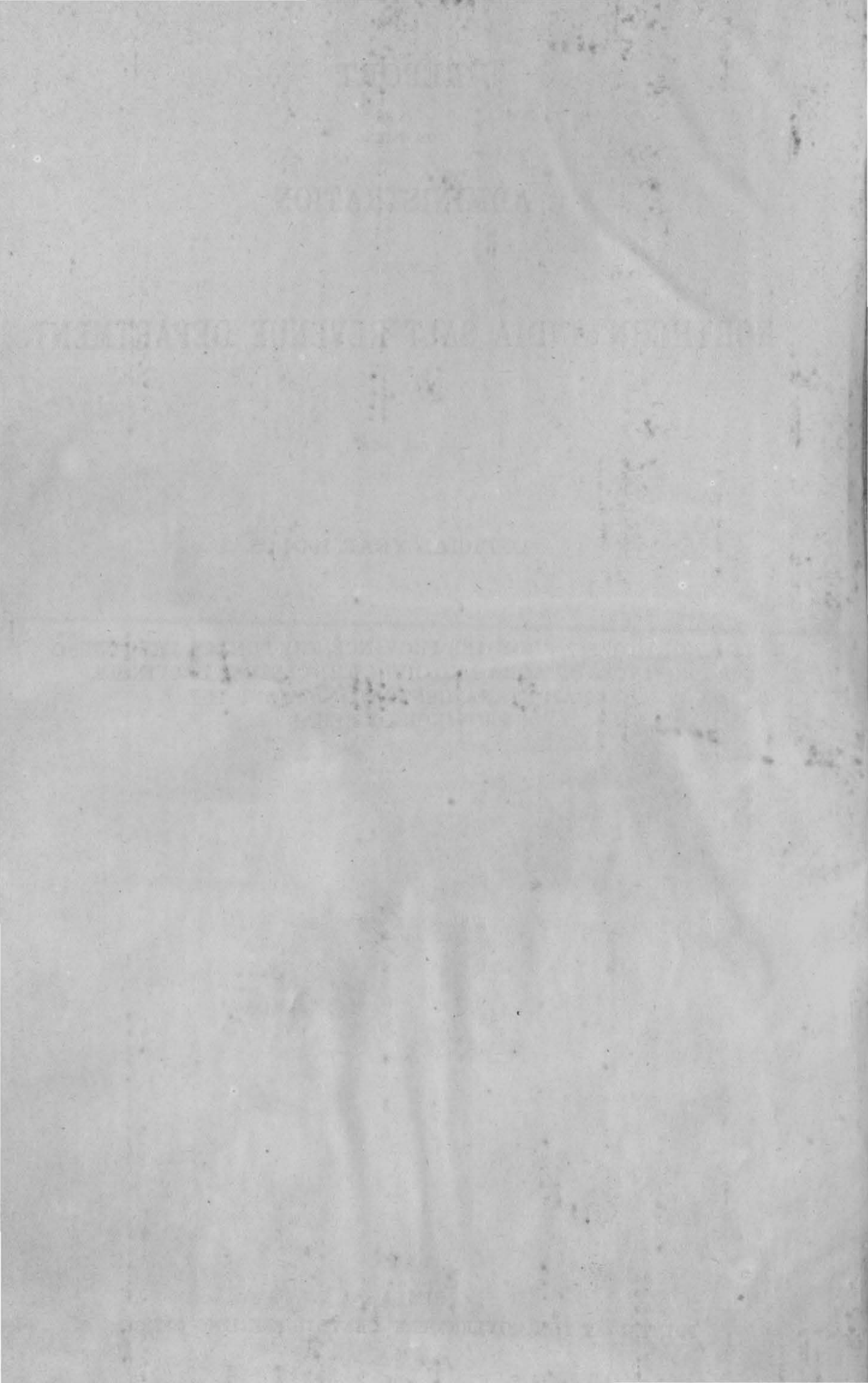
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NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

FINANCIAL YEAR 1904-05

THE NORTHERN PROVINCES, THE UNITED PROVINCES, THE CENTRAL PROVINCES, BHOJPUR, AND THE STATES UNDER THE NORTHERN PROVINCES, THE UNITED PROVINCES, THE CENTRAL PROVINCES, BHOJPUR, AND THE STATES UNDER THE NORTHERN PROVINCES.

BY

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1905

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REPORT
ON
THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT
FOR THE
OFFICIAL YEAR 1904-05.

| | North-West Frontier Province (Hazara). | Punjab. | United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (omitting Almorah and Garhwal). | Behar. | Central Provinces. | Central India. |
|---|--|---------|---|--------|--------------------|----------------|
| Number of Marts | 1 | 28 | 46 | 10 | 19 | 3 |
| Average retail rate per rupee for the fortnight ending— | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. | S. C. |
| 15th March 1905 | 11 12 | 14 5 | 12 7 | 12 8 | 11 1 | 12 1 |

2. Refunds during 1904-05 amounted to Rs. 1,731, compared with Rs. 1,67,171 in 1903-04, the amount refunded in that year having been large in consequence of the reduction of duty from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2 a maund, which was ordered with effect from the 18th March 1903.

The fixed charges of the Department, Rs. 5,47,545, were higher than those of 1903-04 by Rs. 3,858, the increase being the result of ordinary fluctuations. The contingent charges, Rs. 5,02,000, rose by Rs. 1,17,006 compared with 1903-04. The expenditure on the excavation and manufacture of salt was greater at the Rajputana Sources during the year, but especially so at Sambhar where the increase amounted to Rs. 97,737. Miscellaneous expenditure and expenditure upon travelling allowance, conveyance of tents and records, and the clearance of through traffic salt during the year were greater by Rs. 16,844 than in 1903-04, but the expenditure upon the purchase and repair of tents and upon stationery, rewards and water-supply was less by Rs. 5,440.

3. The treaty payments made during the year amounted to Rs. 29,66,679, the royalty payments on account of Sambhar salt being Rs. 2,39,876, compared with Rs. 1,78,323 in 1903-04. The issues of salt to the United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces and Berar by this Department amounted to Mds. 45,16,319 and by the Bombay Salt Department to Mds. 30,17,263. A considerable share of the treaty payments is therefore properly debitable, in proportion to the issues, to the Bombay Salt Department.

4. No change was made in the prices at which salt manufactured on behalf of Government was sold to the public during the year. The rates of duty in force in 1903-04 remained unchanged up to the 21st March 1905; but on and from the 22nd March the rate of duty generally in force was reduced to Rs. 1-8 for each maund of 82½ lbs., by the Notifications of the Government of India, in the Finance Department, Nos. 1727-Exc., and 1728-Exc., dated the 22nd March 1905. The duty on salt

manufactured in the Mandi Mines was reduced to $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas a maund with effect from the same date, but in consequence of unavoidable delay in communicating the order to the officials at those mines the reduction did not take effect until the 24th March 1905. The duty on Kohat salt remained unchanged, and the duty on that salt and the duty on the rock salt of the *cis-Indus* Mines Division have therefore been equalised. All the restrictions previously imposed on the movement of Kohat salt have been removed by the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 2960-Exc., dated the 23rd May 1905, and it may now be sent anywhere *cis-Indus*.

5. The order reducing the duty on salt with effect from the 22nd March 1905 was received from the Government of India on that date and was communicated by telegram on the same day to all Treasury Officers concerned. Before effect could be given to the order however some payments had been made into trea-

Refunds necessary in consequence of the reduction of duty.
Rumours regarding it and sales at old and new rates of duty.

1905 was received from the Government of India on that date and was communicated by telegram on the same day to all Treasury Officers concerned. Before effect could be given to the order however some payments had been made into trea-

salt sold at Sambhar and Khewrah between the 22nd and the 31st March was Mds. 7,46,885. Violent fluctuations of trade of this kind are not in the interests of consumers.

The following quantities of salt were sold during the year at the old and new rates of duty :—

| | | | | British Maunds. |
|---|-----|-----|-------|--------------------|
| <i>Kohat salt—</i> | | | | |
| At Rs. 1-8-0 (the rate was not changed) | ... | ... | ... | 4,53,903 |
| <i>Mandi salt—</i> | | | | |
| At 6 annas a maund | ... | ... | ... | 1,10,796 |
| „ $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas a maund | ... | ... | ... | 2,308 |
| | | | Total | 1,13,104 |
| <i>Other salts—</i> | | | | |
| At Rs. 2 a maund | ... | ... | ... | 68,85,144 |
| At Rs. 1-8 a maund | ... | ... | ... | 7,26,312 |
| | | | Total | 76,11,456 |

From the statement of prices, Appendix XII, it appears that during 1904-05 the retail price of salt was cheaper by $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas a maund in the Nimar, by $5\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the Nagpur, and by $2\frac{3}{4}$ annas in the Hoshangabad, districts of the Central Provinces than in 1902-03, and that the consumers of those districts benefited to that extent from the reduction effected in the duty in March 1903. In 1903-04 practically no benefit from the reduction had reached them owing to the shortage in the supply of Bombay sea salt. The North-West Frontier

Sale prices of salt,
Appendix XII.

Province, the Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Behar, and the Central India States appear to have continued to receive nearly the full benefit of the reduction of the duty throughout the year.

The comparison of the average retail prices of salt in the areas supplied with salt by the Department, which was made in paragraph 5 of the Annual Report for 1902-03, showed that in most places retail prices were favourably affected within a month after the reduction made in the duty in March 1903. The average retail prices were taken from the statements of prices current published in Government Gazettes. The reduction in the duty in March 1905 had a similar effect upon prices, as will be seen from the following figures.

The rate of the duty upon Kohat Mines Salt was not reduced, but, as only *cis*-Indus Mines Salt was consumed in the Hazara district of the North-West Frontier Province, the average retail prices are given for that district also :—

| | North-West Frontier Province (Hazara). | | Punjab. | | United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (omitting Almorah and Garhwal). | | Behar. | | Central Provinces. | | Central India. | |
|--|--|----|---------|----|---|----|--------|----|--------------------|----|----------------|----|
| Number of Marts | 1 | | 28 | | 46 | | 10 | | 19 | | 3 | |
| Average retail rate per rupee for the fortnight ending— | S. | C. | S. | C. | S. | C. | S. | C. | S. | C. | S. | C. |
| 15th March 1905 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 13 | 1 |
| 31st March 1905 | 12 | 0 | 16 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 0 | 14 | 7 |
| 15th April 1905 | 12 | 0 | 17 | 4 | 13 | 7 | 14 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 14 | 11 |
| 15th June 1905 | 16 | 0 | 17 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 15 |
| Fall in the retail rate per rupee in the fortnight ending 15th April 1905 compared with the rate prevailing in the fortnight ending 15th March 1905. | 0 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 10 |
| Fall in the retail rate per rupee in the fortnight ending 15th June 1905 compared with the rate prevailing in the fortnight ending 15th March 1905. | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 14 |

In the Hazara district of the North-West Frontier Province, the average retail price of *cis*-Indus Mines Salt fell slightly in the second fortnight of March, and by the first fortnight of May it was lower by $4\frac{1}{4}$ sérs per rupee than in the first fortnight of March 1905.

For two districts, figures were not published, but in all the other districts of the Punjab, except four, the average retail prices appear to have fallen in the second fortnight of March, the fall ranging from 1 sér to 4 sérs per rupee. In Hissar the price at first fell from 13 sérs to 15 sérs per rupee but rose again in April and May until it reached its former figure of 13 sérs. In Jhelum no fall occurred in the second half of March, but a fall of 4 sérs per rupee occurred in the following fortnight and the rate thus reached was maintained up to the second fortnight in June. In Kangra no change occurred in the rate during the second fortnight of March, and there are no figures for the first fortnight of April, but in the second fortnight of April a fall of 7 sérs, that is to 18 sérs per rupee, is shown to have occurred. This was not, however, maintained, and in the course of the next 6 weeks the price rose to 16 sérs. In Dera Ghazi Khan there was no change in the second fortnight of March, but, in the fortnight following, the rate fell from $13\frac{3}{4}$ sérs to $14\frac{3}{8}$ sérs per rupee, and, the fall continuing, a price of $16\frac{5}{16}$ sérs per rupee was reached in the first half of June.

Compared with the average retail prices at which salt was sold during the first fortnight of March, that is, before the duty was reduced from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-8-0 a maund, the average retail prices during the second fortnight of April show that a reduction in the retail price per maund, had resulted from the reduction of the duty in the 28 districts of the Punjab to the following extent:—

In 12 districts—the full 8 annas; in 6 districts—from 7 annas to 8 annas; in 3 districts—from 6 annas to 7 annas; in 2 districts—from 5 annas to 6 annas; in the Multan district— $3\frac{1}{6}$ annas; in 2 districts from 1 anna to 2 annas. There are no figures available for comparison in the case of the Attock and Lyallpur districts.

In the 46 districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, an average fall in retail prices, amounting to 7 chittaks per rupee, appears to have occurred in the second as compared with the first fortnight of March, but the actual fall occurred in only 24 of the districts. Altogether, the fall was less marked in the United Provinces than in the Punjab. In the second fortnight of April the benefit received by the consumers of the United Provinces appears to have been as follows:—

In 8 districts—the full 8 annas per maund; in 5 districts—from 7 annas to 8 annas; in 3 districts—from 6 annas to 7 annas; in 8 districts—from 5 annas to 6 annas; in 7 districts—from 4 annas to 5 annas; in 5 districts from 3 annas to 4 annas; in 3 districts—from 2 annas to 3 annas; and in 7 districts—no benefit at all. The districts in which no benefit was derived are Benares, Jaunpur, Mainpuri, Azamgarh, Bareilly, Dehra Dun and Naini Tal.

In Behar, in only four out of the ten districts of the Province was any benefit derived, during the second fortnight of March, from the reduction of the duty; but by the second fortnight of April consumers appear to have received the full benefit of the reduction in 7 districts; a benefit of $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the Darbhanga district; of $5\frac{5}{12}$ annas in the Gaya district; and of $2\frac{2}{3}$ annas in the Mozaffarpur district.

Consumers received the full benefit of the reduction during the second half of April in 7 out of the 18 districts of the Central Provinces. They received a benefit of $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the Betul district, of $6\frac{5}{12}$ annas in the Seoni district, of $5\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the Jubbulpore district, of from 4 annas to 5 annas in the Nagpur and Hoshangabad districts, and of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the Sambalpur district. No benefit was derived in 5 districts, namely, Wardha, Mandla, Bhandara, Chanda and Bilaspur.

In Central India the price at Neemuch fell to the full extent of the reduction of the duty; and the consumers in Indore and Gwalior were benefitted to the extent of $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ annas per maund respectively. In both States the average retail prices fell appreciably during the second half of March 1905.

No special enquiries by officers of the Department were instituted in British districts to ascertain the effect of the second reduction of the duty upon prices. Special enquiries about prices were, however, made by the officers who visited the States of Jaipur, Mewar, Kotah, Bundi, Bharatpur and Bahawalpur on deputation, and prices in the small towns and villages throughout these States were found to range: in Jaipur from 12 sérs to 20 sérs, in Mewar from 12 sérs to 18 sérs, in Bundi and Kotah from 12 sérs to 17 sérs, in Bharatpur from 14 to 17 sérs, and in Bahawalpur from 12 sérs to 21 sérs $5\frac{1}{2}$ chittaks per rupee.

Throughout Upper India, where salt is sold by weight and prices are usually calculated and expressed in sérs to the rupee, there can hardly be any doubt that a reduction of duty does affect, and in some provinces affects very rapidly, the retail price at which any appreciable quantity of salt is purchased by a consumer. With a price of 16 sérs to the rupee, half a pound of salt, a very appreciable quantity, can be bought for one pice; while even for a pie a purchaser can get $2\frac{2}{3}$ oz., an amount sufficient for 8 days' consumption for the ordinary up-country native.

In Southern India, where salt is sold by measure and each shop-keeper has his own set of measures, adjusted in many cases to the coins in circulation,

it is obviously more difficult for a reduction of duty to produce a corresponding increase in the quantity of salt supplied in return for a particular coin. The increase of consumption, however, appears to show that, notwithstanding this difficulty, competition among shop-keepers is sufficient to force down the prices, and that the benefit of a reduction eventually, if not immediately, reaches the consumer.

6. The accounts of the Department for 1903-04 have been compared with those of the Comptroller, India Treasuries. The Departmental figures of revenue are less than the Treasury credits by Rs. 7,258-

15-6. The difference is due to the inclusion in the Treasury accounts for 1903-04 of revenue amounting to Rs. 4,650-2-9 collected on account of Baluchistan salt, and of Rs. 4,764-13-3 which were collected in March 1903 and were properly included in the Departmental accounts for 1902-03; to sums amounting to Rs. 2,182-0-6, collected in April 1903 and taken into the Departmental accounts for 1903-04, having been taken into the Treasury accounts for 1902-03; and to sums collected on account of other Departments, amounting to Rs. 26, having been erroneously credited to this Department in the Treasury accounts.

The charges debited against this Department in the Treasury accounts exceed the Departmental account by Rs. 2,217. This difference cannot be reconciled now. It was brought to the notice of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, and in his reply he remarked regarding it, "The result of comparison for the year 1903-04 shows a comparatively insignificant amount of excess in my accounts over the Departmental figures, due presumably to the adjustment of inter-departmental transactions omitted by the Departmental officers, while a large amount of labour involved in the monthly reconciliation of small discrepancies has been saved in both offices. The result will doubtless be considered satisfactory." In paragraph 7 of my Report for 1903-04 I explained how the comparison of the accounts of the Comptroller with the Departmental figures of revenue and expenditure had been simplified; and I agree that the practical value of a complete agreement in the figures of expenditure is not commensurate with the labour involved in effecting the reconciliation.

7. Of the 4 petty officers and 7 peons' appointments, which remained for absorption at the close of 1903-04 in connection with the reorganisation of the Department, only 1 petty officer's appointment now remains to be absorbed.

8. A competitive examination for admission to the superior executive grades of the Department was held in March 1905. Two appointments were offered for competition; 13 candidates were nominated and 10 presented themselves for examination. Mr. Watling and Mr. Hill, the two successful candidates, have been appointed Probationary Assistant Superintendents.

9. The salt tracts, closed salt works, and works open for the manufacture of saline substances in the States of Mewar, Jaipur, Kotah, Bundi, Shahpura and Bharatpur were inspected during the spring and summer of 1904.

In Mewar the Darbar has taken some measures to suppress the open manufacture of earth salt. Charges apparently of the nature of transit duties were, it was found, being levied on salt at certain places in the State. The attention of the Resident was drawn to the matter, but the final decision of the Darbar has not yet been communicated.

In Jaipur the Council evinced their usual desire to comply fully with the provisions of the Salt Agreement, and cordial assistance was given, as usual, to the Officers of the Department who visited the State. The readjustment of the Circles of the special patrolling officers and the attention given by the Darbar to the subject appear to have had a good effect, but the complete suppression of salt manufacture can hardly be hoped for in a State which contains so many saline areas and brine springs as Jaipur, until the Kharwals, or hereditary salt-makers, can find, or can be provided with, other employment. In Kotah, Bundi and Shahpura the result of the inspection was satisfactory.

In Bharatpur the overt manufacture of salt within the State appears to have been effectively suppressed, but the supervision exercised over the saltpetre refineries and the crude saltpetre and carbonate of soda factories appears to be insufficient. Many, indeed, of the latter are evidently salt works in disguise. It was suggested for the consideration of the Political Agent and the Darbar that a careful examination should be made of all the villages in the State, and that such of them, as are found to be dangerous owing to the salinity of their soil or of the soil in proximity to them, should be proscribed for the manufacture of crude saltpetre and other saline substances. The services of an experienced officer of this Department were offered for the purpose of making the examination referred to. The final decision of the Darbar has not yet been communicated.

The Bikaner border was patrolled to ascertain whether any of the salt made at Lonkaran Sar finds its way into British territory. None of the salt was found in British territory and the arrangements made by the Darbar for confining its consumption to Bikaner continue to be efficient.

The result of the deputations ordered in the spring and summer of 1905 will be noticed in next year's Report.

10. As stated in paragraph 1, the sales of salt which paid full duty, Mds. 76,11,456, fell short of the sales of 1903-04, by Mds. 8,199. The sales of Rajputana salt, notwithstanding a decrease of Mds. 87,125 at Pachbadra and of Mds. 5,567 at Didwana, increased as a whole by Mds. 1,67,642 and amounted to Mds. 49,97,185, but the sales of *cis*-Indus and Kalabagh Mines rock salt fell off by Mds. 1,74,069 and of saltpetre salt by Mds. 7,246. The sales, Mds. 78,420, of Sultanpuri salt improved by Mds. 5,474.

The issues of full duty paid salt, Mds. 74,21,517, exceeded the issues of 1903-04 by Mds. 65,540. The uncleared balances at the close of the year were, at Sambhar Mds. 5,84,710, at the *cis*-Indus Mines Mds. 1,21,941, at Pachbadra Mds. 42,512, at Didwana Mds. 6,127, and at the Sultanpur works Mds. 187.

11. The sales of Kohat salt, Mds. 4,53,903, during the year rose by Mds. 4,633 as compared with 1903-04. Those of Mandi salt, Mds. 1,13,104, fell off by Mds. 13,451. There was no uncleared balance at the Mandi Mines and practically none at the Kohat Mines.

12. The sales of salt free of duty, Mds. 1,96,806, were all effected for Jodhpur; they were higher than the sales for that State in 1903-04 by Mds. 54,592. The quantity purchased by Jodhpur is, 2,25,000, to which the State is entitled. The issues also, Mds. 1,78,615, were higher by Mds. 24,040. No salt was supplied to the Rampur State during the year. The Mds. 5,000, due for the calendar year 1904, were delivered in March of that year and the application for the salt due for 1905 did not reach me till the 29th March last.

Mds. 23,760 of salt, free of both price and duty, were issued from Sambhar, and Mds. 11,000 from Pachbadra, during the year.

It is a noteworthy fact that the Jodhpur Darbar has not made any reduction in its salt duty to correspond with the reduction in the general rate of British duty which was made with effect from the 22nd March; the State duty is still Rs. 2 per maund.

13. Salt continued to be issued from the Didwana and Pachbadra Sources to private traders of the Bikaner State upon payment of the price and the full duty, half of the duty on the quantity so purchased up to the treaty limit of Mds. 20,000 being refunded to the Bikaner Darbar. Mds. 21,539 were consigned to the State during the year, Mds. 17,939 from Didwana and Mds. 3,600 from Pachbadra, and Rs. 20,000 were refunded to the Darbar.

14. The sales of full duty paid Sambhar salt during 1904-05, Mds. 43,79,096, exceeded those of 1903-04 by Mds. 2,60,334 and those of 1902-03 by Mds. 8,79,649, the demand for this salt having apparently been stimulated

by the reduction of the duty. The issues also increased; and ordinarily they are a surer indication than the sales of what the demand in the markets for Sambhar salt really is. Compared with 1903-04, the issues during the year increased by Mds. 2,12,796, and compared with 1902-03 by Mds. 4,58,777, an increase of 12.52 per cent. Both the sales and the issues during the latter part of the year were affected by rumours of a reduction in the duty. Up to the end of December 1904 the sales were less than they were in the corresponding period of 1903-04 by Mds. 49,076. In January they were brisk and there was an increase up to the end of that month of Mds. 1,50,383. In February and March, up to the 21st, they were unusually depressed, the increase of January having been turned into a decrease, on the 21st March, of Mds. 1,51,025. During the first 22 days of March the sales amounted to Mds. 45,566 only. On the announcement of the reduction of the duty to Rs. 1-8 a maund there was a rush for salt; and in the 9 days, which remained of the financial year, Mds. 5,97,243 of Sambhar salt were sold.

The uncleared balance at the end of December amounted to Mds. 2,44,916, but a successful effort was made during January, February and March 1905 to issue as much salt as possible, and on the 22nd March the balance amounted to Mds. 46,612 only. Of the Mds. 5,97,243 sold during the last 9 days of the year, traders living in Sambhar purchased Mds. 5,51,593 and, by thus securing to themselves the right to priority in clearing that quantity of salt, they kept out other competitors for a time and placed themselves in a position to keep up prices until they had disposed of the salt on their hands, which had been purchased at the higher rate of duty.

Of the increased quantity of salt issued, the United Provinces took Mds. 1,86,020 and Rajputana Mds. 18,123. The quantities consigned to Central India and the Central Provinces also show slight increases, namely, Mds. 4,200 and Mds. 1,810 respectively. Banjaras removed Mds. 1,24,147 direct from the Lake, the quantity thus removed being more by Mds. 21,803 than in the previous year.

15. As stated in paragraph 18 of my Report for 1903-04, the manufacturing season following the monsoon of 1903 was a late one and the whole of the "Kyar" salt manufactured during it was extracted in April and May 1904. The time proved unfavourable for extraction, and the yield, Mds. 23,42,772, was not as large as was expected. A strong west wind blew during the second week of April, and the brine rapidly evaporated during that and the following week. Much of the salt which formed was in consequence too small in grain and too inferior to find a ready sale, and a large quantity of the salt in the pans was therefore not extracted.

The yield of "Pan" salt, Mds. 7,93,854, between the 1st April 1904 and the setting in of the monsoon, was fair.

From October 1904 to the close of March 1905 Mds. 7,79,121 of "Kyar" salt and Mds. 4,33,170 of "Pan" salt were extracted.

The total quantity of salt manufactured during the year amounted therefore to Mds. 43,48,917; Mds. 31,21,893 of "Kyar" salt and Mds. 12,27,024 of "Pan" salt. Of the "Kyar" salt Mds. 22,62,214 were manufactured in the Kyars at Sambhar, and Mds. 8,59,679 in the Kyar at Nawa. Mds. 8,71,802 of "Pan" salt were manufactured at Nawa, Mds. 3,29,350 at Gudha and Mds. 25,872 only in the Japog section of the Sambhar Circle.

16. The rainfall during 1904-05 amounted to 17.24 inches at Sambhar compared with 25.57 inches in 1903-04, and to 13.85 inches at Nawa compared with 19.74 inches. The rainfall of the year at Sambhar was less by 2.79 inches than the average for the 33 years from 1871-72 to 1903-04. It rained on 13 days in July 1904, the total fall registered being 4.99 inches, and on

14 days in August, the registered fall being 5.49 inches. The monsoon practically ceased in August, and the total rainfall registered from the 1st July to the 30th September was 10.82 inches compared with 21.72 inches registered in the same period of 1903. The bed of the Lake was practically dry by the 1st October 1904.

17. Owing to the light monsoon rainfall the "Nath," or wall of stakes, grass and lake-mud, built across the lake opposite the town of Nawa, suffered no damage. This wall prevents the water from being driven by westerly winds from the Nawa to the Sambhar end of the Lake, and permits of water driven in the contrary direction and banked up against it being taken into and secured in the Nawa arm of the Lake.

The Nath and Kyar works.

The pitching with stone of the sides of 23 of the pans of Kyar No. 9, which remained to be done when the year began, was finished during the year at a cost of Rs. 9,187. The pitching of the sides of the 39 pans of Kyar No. 10 will complete the 10 Kyars at Sambhar.

The Government of India in a letter from the Finance Department No. 1576-Exc., dated the 15th March 1905, sanctioned the construction of another Kyar at Japog at a cost of Rs. 51,387. Arrangements for the execution of the work by contract were completed and the work was started before the close of the financial year.

The eastern and western ends of the Lake are heavily worked, and a considerable quantity of "Pan" salt is made at Gudha on the northern shore. "Pan" salt used also to be made at Japog, but for some time the southern shore has remained, comparatively speaking, untouched. The trade demand is at present for Kyar salt, and the construction of additional Kyar works will, it is hoped, reduce the difficulty, which is at present experienced, in manufacturing salt in sufficient quantity to meet the demand.

18. A break in the rains commenced on the 26th August and continued into September. The supply of brine in the Lake being deficient, the Assistant Commissioner arranged to fill the pans of the Kyar at Nawa with brine from the Lake on the 10th September; but on that date a west wind drove the whole of the brine away leaving the Kyar high and dry. A failure was imminent, but rain fell at Nawa on the 13th, 15th and 16th September, and on the 16th it was possible to take brine into the works. By the end of the month the pans were filled to an average depth of 18.2 inches with brine of a density of 17.6° Beaume, thereby rendering one crop secure.

Kyar salt.

The pans of Kyars 1 to 7 at Sambhar were filled by the 2nd October, with the exception of 3 pans in No. 7 which could not be filled because the small quantity of brine then remaining in the Lake was driven away from Sambhar by an easterly wind and did not return. Kyars 8, 9 and 10 could not be filled at all for the same reason; and it is due to the foresight of Mr. Lyon, the Assistant Commissioner of the Division, that brine for one crop of salt was secured in the Kyar at Nawa and in 1 to 7 of the Sambhar Kyars. His long experience of the local conditions at Sambhar enabled him to judge the right moment to secure the brine.

19. Contracts were given for 2,263 pans compared with 1,853 in 1903-04.

Pan and Lake salt.

Nearly the whole of the latter were worked that year, while the largest number worked from the close of the monsoon of 1904 to the 31st March 1905, was 1,773, including 392 at Sambhar where the pans and the outturn are small. The frequent interruptions caused by rain, the severe cold in January and part of February and the consequent formation of sulphate of soda in large quantities in the pans, all helped to dishearten the contractors. The quality of the salt was fair, though it was made entirely from "Kul", or subterranean, brine.

No "Lake" salt of a quality fit for sale formed naturally on the bed of the Lake.

20. The account of the cost of manufacturing Kyar salt has been prepared

Cost of manufacture during the year.

in the same manner as in 1903-04. The incidence of cost per maund amounts to 6.56 pies compared with Rs. 1-8-4.9 in 1903-04 and 6.26 pies in 1902-03. The items included in the cost are Rs. 62,275 for extraction and storage, Rs. 5,907 on repairs, and Rs. 38,474 on account of interest on an outlay of Rs. 10,42,406 treated as capital account. The actual cost of extraction and storage was 3.83 pies per maund.

Pan salt cost 5.45 pies a maund for extraction and storage, compared with 6.58 pies in 1903-04. Excluding recoverable advances made to Pan contractors, the net cost of manufacturing pan salt during the year amounts to 4.96 compared with 5.54 pies in 1903-04.

Stock balance and results of clearances of heaps during the year.

21. The balance of salt in stock when the year closed was Mds. 16,61,008.

Seventy-nine heaps, containing Mds. 42,46,106, were cleared during the year. The estimated contents of these heaps amounted to Mds. 42,71,344, the difference between the estimated and actual outturn being Mds. 25,238. There was therefore a deficit of 0.59 per cent. only, compared with an excess of 3.48 per cent. in 1903-04, a satisfactory result.

22. The boring operations in the bed of the Sambhar Lake, which were

Borings at Sambhar.

undertaken to settle the question of the origin of the salt and the resources of the Lake, were completed on the 3rd September 1904. The total cost amounted to Rs. 17,547. Three principal borings, one near Sambhar outside Kyar No. 5, one near the centre of the Lake midway between Gudha and Mata Pahar, and one near the Kyar at Nawa, were carried to a depth of 61, 78 and 76 $\frac{7}{8}$ feet respectively. They are reported to have touched the underlying Aravalli schists at depths of 61, 70 and 76 feet respectively. A boring was also carried to a depth of 30 feet near Phalsa, and shallow borings, 4, 8 and 12 feet deep, were made at various places to secure samples of the Lake mud.

The Director of the Geological Survey of India met me at Sambhar in January. At pages 146 to 148 of Volume XXXII, Part 2 of the Records of the Geological Survey of India, 1905, Mr. Holland describes the progress made in the investigation and indicates the manner in which he thinks it possible that the life of the Lake may be indefinitely prolonged. The following abstract of Mr. Holland's report may be usefully inserted here. The salt resources of Sambhar appear to be "limited to the body of silt filling—in the depression in the Aravalli schists, where the sodium chloride, along with large quantities of sodium sulphate and sodium carbonate has accumulated in a way common to arid regions of internal drainage." Judging by the few analyses of the brine which have been made and recorded, the reduced ratio of chloride to other soda salts now in the lake brine, 86 : 14 compared with 90.9 : 9.1 in 1869, "represents a distinct depreciation in the quality of the Lake-brine"; and as a "similar result is shown by analyses of the subterranean brines and of the Lake-mud, it appears to be certain that the artificial removal of a little over 4 million tons of salt during the past 34 years has appreciably diminished the richness of the Lake in chloride." "By the present system of manufacture the separation of the clean chloride stops at a point when, according to the temperature, from 10 to 40 per cent. only of the salt has been extracted; and as the only available supplies are probably those in the uppermost layers of the silt, of which only the sandy portions readily yield their salts to the inflowing fresh water, the economic life of Sambhar would, under existing conditions of manufacture, come to an end long before an appreciable inroad had been made into the total reserves in the Lake-mud." The removal, however, of both the principal sodium salts, chloride and sulphate instead of only one, by a modified system of manufacturing will, it is thought, have the effect of lengthening indefinitely that life. "For the continued success of the system of manufacture, either that now observed, or the proposed modification, a full supply of water is essential, and only a distinctly more important interest should be allowed to curtail the limited supplies now being obtained from the inflowing rivers."

23. I have not yet received the observations of floods in the Rupnagar stream, actually recorded daily at each gauge during the monsoons of 1903 and 1904, but a summarised statement of the results of the observations in 1903 has been communicated to me by the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General.

Observations of the discharges of the Rupnagar stream and the proposed prevention of the spill into the Jalgaoh.

I am unable to agree in the view which has been taken by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General of the observations, which have been made up to the present; and as there is a difference of opinion about the matter and the rainfall in the catchment area of the Rupnagar in 1904 was scanty, it will apparently be advisable to await the result of the observations in the current, and probably also in the ensuing, year before the question of removing or retaining the restrictions on the construction of dams and tanks upon the river and its tributaries is referred for the orders of the Government of India. The discharges of the river in a season of scanty rainfall offer no indication of the quantity of water supplied by it to the Lake in a season of good or normal rainfall. The matter, as Mr. Holland has pointed out, is of vital importance in the interest of salt manufacture at Sambhar.

The Jodhpur Darbar has on further consideration agreed to the project for preventing the overflow of the Rupnagar stream into the Jalgaoh by building an embankment at the point of overflow and deepening the Rupnagar channel. The Jaipur Darbar continues to be strongly opposed to it. The Resident and the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, will go over the ground together in the presence of representatives of the States and of the headmen of the villages interested during the ensuing cold weather and by this means it may be possible to effect an amicable adjustment of the question.

24. The usual account of the financial result of the lease of the Sambhar Lake is given below:—

Financial result of the lease of the Sambhar Lake.

SAMBHAR LAKE.

Stock Account.

Salt produced (including excesses found in stock)—

| | | | Mds. |
|--------------------------|-----|-------|--------------|
| Down to close of 1903-04 | ... | ... | 11,71,66,339 |
| During 1904-05 | ... | ... | 44,88,729 |
| | | Total | 12,16,55,068 |

Salt cleared from accounts, including sales, free deliveries, wastage and dryage:—

| | | | Mds. |
|--------------------------|-----|-------|--------------|
| Down to close of 1903-04 | ... | ... | 11,54,26,154 |
| During 1904-05 | ... | ... | 45,67,906 |
| | | Total | 11,99,94,060 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Balance of stock at close of 1904-05 | ... | ... | 16,61,008 |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------|

Revenue Account.

Realizations from sales of salt produced—

| | | | Rs. |
|--------------------------|-----|-------|-------------|
| Down to close of 1903-04 | ... | ... | 3,25,69,554 |
| During 1904-05 | ... | ... | 11,18,134 |
| | | Total | 3,36,87,688 |

Expenditure incurred, including all Treaty and Royalty payments and interest on capital expenditure and cost of up-keep, the principal being excluded :—

| | | | | Rs. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| Down to close of 1903-04 | ... | ... | ... | 2,88,48,494 |
| During 1904-05 | ... | ... | ... | 9,84,442 |
| Total | | | | 2,98,32,936 |
| Net credit balance at the close of 1904-05 | ... | ... | ... | 38,54,752 |

The figures under expenditure for 1903-04 have been revised, as it was found that certain items, which appeared to be properly debitable in the account of capital expenditure and of outlay on upkeep, had been omitted. The net credit balance at the close of the year is higher than that of 1903-04 by Rs. 2,02,247. The stock balance was lower by Mds. 79,177, equivalent at 4 annas a maund to Rs. 19,794. Deducting this from the surplus of revenue over expenditure, Rs. 1,13,898 remain as the profit on the year's operations.

25. The sales of Didwana salt which paid duty, Mds. 2,44,840, were less by Mds. 5,567 than the sales of 1903-04. The small decrease was probably due to rumours prevalent in February and March 1905 of a reduction in the duty, as, compared with the same period of 1903-04, the sales of 1904-05 were larger by Mds. 13,981 at the close of January 1905. This increase dwindled down to Mds. 2,815 by the end of February; and by the 21st March there was a decrease of Mds. 8,271, which was reduced to Mds. 5,567 by the close of the year.

Didwana.
Sales and issues of salt.
Appendices II and III.

The Jodhpur State purchased Mds. 29,604 of salt free of duty, Mds. 4,727 more than in 1903-04.

The issues of full duty paid salt, Mds. 2,45,351, were in excess of the sales by Mds. 511, but were Mds. 4,554 less than the issues of 1903-04. The unclear balance was only Mds. 6,127. No duty free salt remained uncleared.

The bulk of the full duty paid salt issued during the year was consigned to Bhiwani, Mds. 82,678, Jaipur State, Mds. 39,133, Bikaner, Mds. 17,939, Makrana, Mds. 42,647, and Nawa (Sambhar), Mds. 57,800. The salt consigned to Makrana and Nawa was destined for removal by railway to places in the Punjab and United Provinces. The consignments to Nawa fell off during the year by Mds. 20,519, the Nawa traders having evidently been influenced by the rumours of a reduction in the duty. A falling-off of Mds. 12,205 occurred in the quantity consigned to Bhiwani, due it is said to plague there. Mds. 13,124 more than in 1903-04 were booked to the Jaipur State.

26. The extraction of salt began about the middle of April 1904 and closed in June 1904. The unfavourable character of the winter delayed manufacture at Didwana, as at Sambhar. The bulk of the salt manufactured during the year is said to have been of good marketable quality. Mds. 2,31,875 were extracted. The year opened with a balance of salt in stock of Mds. 1,39,806; an excess over the quantity estimated and paid for amounting to Mds. 61,768 was discovered; Mds. 2,31,875 were extracted; and the year closed with a balance of Mds. 1,59,005. Extraction and storage cost 5.06 pies a maund, compared with 4.94 pies a maund in 1903-04 and 5.53 pies a maund in 1902-03. The price paid to the manufacturers varies in accordance with the quality of the salt. The rainfall during the year amounted to 16.76 inches compared with 22.51 inches in 1903-04.

Outturn and stocks.
Appendix V.

27. The sales of Pachbadra salt which paid duty, Mds. 3,73,249, were less by Mds. 87,125 than those of 1903-04. The issues, Mds. 3,69,428, decreased by Mds. 1,15,760.

Pachbadra.
Sales and issues and distribution of the salt.
Appendices II, III and VI.

The quantity of duty free salt, Mds. 1,61,010, purchased by the Jodhpur State during the year was larger by Mds. 52,735 than in 1903-04. A larger quantity was issued also, Mds. 1,42,540, compared with Mds. 1,15,915 in 1903-04. A balance of duty paid salt of Mds. 15,902, and of duty free salt of Mds. 26,610, remained uncleared at the end of the year. The sales of Pachbadra duty paid salt were slack throughout the year and showed a falling-off at the end of every month. Even after the reduction in the duty had been announced there was hardly any improvement. The Source supplies a considerable area in Rajputana and Central India and some of the salt goes to the Central Provinces and the United Provinces. The sales, however, apparently depend very largely upon Sambhar, and as long as the quality of Sambhar salt continues good and the supply sufficient, the sales of Pachbadra salt are not likely to increase much.

Of the total issues, Mds. 5,22,968, including Mds. 11,000 free of all charges, only Mds. 43,200 were consigned to the United Provinces, compared with Mds. 1,60,100 in 1903-04, and Mds. 2,54,631 to Rajputana, compared with Mds. 2,24,725. The quantities consigned to the Central Provinces and Central India during the past two years were practically the same.

The year was unfavourable at Pachbadra for the Banjaras trade; and of the Mds. 33,209 of salt which they purchased, Banjaras removed only Mds. 10,414 direct from the Source. The remainder, Mds. 22,795, was obtained through Agents at railway stations at which the Banjaras halted till the salt arrived.

28. The rainfall of the year amounted to 3.46 inches distributed over 24 Outturn and stocks. Appendix V. dates in falls ranging from 1 cent. to 48 cents. and with a total fall in July, August and September 1904 of 73, 90 and 61 cents. respectively. The average annual rainfall of the 23 years from 1881-82 to 1903-04, during which the rainfall has been recorded at the Source, amounts to 12.13 inches, and only twice during that time (1899-00 and 1901-02) was the fall less than during 1904-05. Water was obtained from Balotra by railway in departmental tanks. The establishment was supplied with fixed quantities at specified centres free of charge. The through traffic contractor and such of the Kharwals as applied for it were supplied with water on payment at a rate fixed to cover actual charges.

The quality of the salt manufactured was improved, as was expected, by the rainfall of 1903. The crystals are said to have been larger, more uniform and with more lustre.

Eighty pits were selected for extraction, and the salt of 73 had been extracted when the year closed. The salt of 27 out of 73 pits, weighing Mds. 1,73,705, was issued during the year and the estimated contents of the other 46 pits were Mds. 2,48,586. The average yield of 73 pits amounted to Mds. 5,784.80, or less by Mds. 562.20 than the average yield in 1903-04. The decrease in the average yield is ascribed to the practical failure of the monsoon of 1904, which caused the brine level in the pits to fall.

The balance in stock at the end of the year was Mds. 2,00,484; and the quantity in the 7 pits, which remained to be extracted after the year closed, was estimated to be Mds. 50,000. The total, Mds. 2,50,484, is sufficient to supply the trade until extraction is resumed after the close of the monsoon of 1905.

As in 1903-04, a probable existing excess of 25 per cent. has been added to the recorded balances of salt manufactured and in stock. The excess found on 78 heaps cleared in 1904-05 amounted to 34.21 per cent.

29. No difficulty occurred during the year in connection with the payment for salt at rates varying in accordance with the quality. The Kharwals accepted the rates paid without demur. Only 4 of the 80 pits selected for extraction contained markedly superior salt, while 11 contained salt of a quality below the average. The bulk of the salt extracted was of average quality and was paid for at the rate of 1 anna a maund.

30. The Government of India in the letter of the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4554-Exc., dated 18th July 1904, sanctioned the construction, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 30,000, of two sidings in extension of the railway line at Pachbadra, one 6,600 feet eastwards and the other 12,500 feet westwards through the tract. The shorter siding was completed on the 31st January 1905 and the other on the 30th April 1905, the total cost being Rs. 29,927. The Manager of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway kindly had the work done, and the Jodhpur Darbar has given an assurance through the Manager that the railway will maintain the sidings at the cost of the Salt Department, and will carry salt over them free. The maintenance of the sidings will, it is estimated, cost about Rs. 3,000 annually.

The railway line at Pachbadra terminated near the confines of the Source and at a distance from the working pits ranging from 250 yards to $4\frac{5}{8}$ miles. All salt removed by railway had to be carried on pack animals or carted from the place of storage to the railway station over leads varying within the limits just stated. The difficulties experienced in connection with the carriage of salt to the railway station were great. Seasons of drought or famine (partial or complete) are frequent; a sufficient number of draught cattle or pack animals cannot always be procured; and the contractors, to whom the business was entrusted, sometimes found it hard to fulfil their engagements. On two such occasions the contract rate had to be raised in order to prevent a breakdown. The arrangements were unsatisfactory; the rate paid for transporting and clearing the salt was high; and any large or sudden expansion of the trade could not be dealt with satisfactorily.

The pits are too scattered to admit of a railway being laid close to all; but it has been taken close enough to many of them to permit of salt being loaded into wagons direct from store, and the leads from the remainder have been shortened so materially that, although carts and pack animals must still be used, the number required, and therefore the cost of procuring them, will be very considerably diminished.

The sidings were not quite finished when a contract was given at Rs. 1-8 per hundred maunds, on an accepted tender, for the transport and clearance of through traffic salt during 1905-06, the rate being lower by Re. 1 per hundred maunds than the rate paid in 1904-05, notwithstanding the drought which prevailed at the Source. The lowest rate previously paid was Rs. 2-7-0, the highest Rs. 3-6-0, and the average for the 10 years ending 1903-04 Rs. 2-12-6. Practically all the rail-borne trade in Pachbadra is through traffic. The construction of the sidings will be financially profitable, will reduce the difficulties of clearing salt from the Source in times of drought, and will place the Department in a position to deal satisfactorily with any expansion of the trade that may occur. At a time like the present, when there is a prospect of a serious failure of manufacture at Sambhar in the ensuing season, it is very satisfactory that Pachbadra is now in a better position than it has hitherto been to meet any sudden strain upon its resources.

31. The preventive force at the Luni cost Rs. 7,436 during the year compared with Rs. 7,062 in 1903-04. The excess cost was due to the fact that the establishment could not be withdrawn to head-quarters at Pachbadra during the monsoon as they were in 1903. The floods in 1904 were not sufficient to destroy the deposits of salt in the Luni and the Runn.

Mds. 5,115-12-0 of free salt were distributed at the usual rate of 6 sérs a head to 34,102 persons residing in 39 villages. The number of persons supplied with salt free and the quantity issued are practically the same as in 1903-04.

32. Mds. 6,192 of salt were disposed of by the officials of the Jodhpur Darbar during the year compared with Mds. 4,062 in 1903-04. The balance in stock at the close of the year amounted to Mds. 40,991.

The account for Rajputana salt as a whole shows that during the past 23 years Mds. 11,27,95,017 of salt were manufactured at an average cost of 2 annas 11·87 pies a maund and that Mds. 11,07,73,626 were sold at an average price of 3 annas 6·89 pies a maund, yielding a net profit of 7·02 pies a maund, or a total profit of Rs. 36,77,168. The net profit per maund of Sambhar salt only in the same period amounted to 1 anna and 1·72 pies a maund. The loss on the salt produced at the minor sources was as usual heavy. Under the old system of preparing the account the cost of manufacture per maund would have been 3 annas 0·76 pies, the net profit per maund 6·13 pies, and the total profit Rs. 31,50,099. The difference is considerable, but the present method of preparing the account appears to be more in accordance with the principles laid down in the Resolution of the 17th January 1882.

During the past year Mds. 71,68,199 were manufactured at 1 anna 8·73 pies a maund and Mds. 51,93,991 were sold at an average price of 3 annas 7·88 pies a maund, giving a net profit of 1 anna 11·15 pies a maund, or a total profit of Rs. 4,12,855.

The storey at the mouth of the mine, was dismantled during the year; and a new shed was built in the storeyard at a cost of Rs 780. This is an administrative improvement of some importance. Under the old arrangement traders filled their bags from the stores at the mine mouth and transported them to the depôt in the salt house. Omitting the Nurpur depôt, which supplies salt for local consumption only, the decrease both in sales and issues occurred entirely at Khewrah, where the falling-off in sales amounted to Mds. 2,18,445 and in issues to Mds. 62,255. The sales at the Warcha and Kalabagh depôts increased by Mds. 13,011 and Mds. 31,473, and the issues by Mds. 12,607 and Mds. 24,653 respectively. The sales of the Khewrah depôt represent only 85·36 per cent. of those of the whole Division—the first time since 1895-96 that the proportion has been so low.

Owing to the outbreak of plague at Khewrah, referred to in paragraph 38 of my Report for 1903-04, the year opened with an uncleared balance of Mds. 1,84,798 of through traffic salt, which rose to Mds. 2,22,966 by the end of April. Labour for the clearance of salt could not be obtained, at any price in reason, from the ordinary sources of supply. The contractor was helpless and the Department was compelled to cancel the contract and take the matter out of his hands. As a last resource, the miners were recalled from their summer homes and employed to clear salt. The worst effects of the epidemic upon the work of the depôt had been overcome by the end of April, and the uncleared balance was reduced to Mds. 1,78,900 by the end of May. By that time, however, the supply of wagons, which had been ample while the Department was not in a position for want of labour to utilise it fully, fell off owing to heavy grain traffic, and continued short until September. At the end of the third week of that month the uncleared balance had risen to the unprecedentedly high figure of Mds. 3,65,377. Sales were very brisk, but wagons were supplied after this in sufficient numbers and by the close of November the uncleared balance had been worked down. On the 31st March 1905, it amounted to Mds. 1,06,315. Plague fortunately did not reappear in Khewrah.

Sales were artificially stimulated by the largeness of the uncleared balance during the first half of the year. During September, October and November the issues amounted to Mds. 8,79,935, a quantity largely in excess of the average consumption of Khewrah salt for 3 months. This helped to depress sales temporarily; and the rumours of a reduction in the duty, which were current all through the latter half of the year, caused buyers to hold off. The quantity of salt sold in the Division up to the end of September 1904 was higher by Mds. 2,19,720 than in 1903-04 and by Mds. 1,58,080 than in 1902-03. In October the sales began to fall off and in November and the following months the fall was heavy. On the 21st March the sales were below those of 1903-04 by Mds. 2,35,700 and below those of 1902-03 by Mds. 76,886. The sales improved during the last 10 days of March, after the announcement of reduction in the duty, the quantity sold having been higher by Mds. 61,631 than the quantity sold in the same period in 1903-04.

The quantity of salt, Mds. 21,32,446, consigned to places in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province *cis-Indus*, (including Mds. 3,28,544 destined for Kashmir), was larger by Mds. 25,445 than in 1903-04. The quantities consigned to Sind, Mds. 22,068, Lower Bengal, Mds. 1,930, and the Central Provinces, Mds. 300, show a slight improvement, namely, Sind Mds. 3,883, Lower Bengal Mds. 1,590, and Central Provinces Mds. 280. The quantities consigned to the United Provinces, Mds. 2,68,784, and Behar, Mds. 1,21,225, fall short of those of 1903-04 by Mds. 32,549 and Mds. 23,475 respectively.

36. Mds. 29,14,144 of salt were excavated in the Division during the year, an increase of Mds. 5,07,736 on the quantity excavated during 1903-04. The balance of stock at the close of the year amounted to Mds. 5,71,935 at Khewrah, Mds. 10,155 at Warcha and Mds. 11,700 at Kalabagh.

Excavation of salt.
Appendix V.

No change was made during the year in the rates paid to the miners of the different mines for excavation. At the Mayo Mine, the average expenditure on establishment was Mds. 142.01 compared with Mds. 142.62 in 1903-04. The following table shows the expenditure on establishment and contingencies, excluding treaty payments, debit to price at Didwana and Pachbadra, and an impurity which article VI of the Agreement has increased the outturn. The effect would have been compensated for to some extent by the issue of lumps of salt of a size smaller than had been previously issued. This salt is of excellent quality, and with railway transport there is no reasonable objection to the issue of it. Crushed rock salt sells in Calcutta at present at about 8 annas a maund and Salif rock salt is usually ground or crushed by dealers before it is sold. The accumulation in the Warthganj depôt at Khewrah of what has hitherto been called waste salt, but the bulk of which is as pure and as good as any salt that is issued, is creating a serious difficulty for the future.

37. Of a total of 17,88,578 cubic feet of salt excavated in the Mayo Mine, 17,68,754 cubic feet were chamber and 19,824 cubic feet were drift excavations. A total length of 1,009 feet of tunnels were driven, at a cost of Rs. 1,787; 749 feet at various places inside the mine to open up fresh workings and 260 feet, driven from the surface of the south face of the mine hill, to test the thickness of the surface crust of earth and gypsum at various points. The latter tunnels were commenced at points on the same contour, 392 feet above the Khewrah gorge and 311 feet below the summit of the hill. They had not been completed before the year closed. Portions of 8 working blocks in the Sujiwal and Bagy seams were partially shored up with waste during the year. Dangerous pathways were rendered, and kept, safe by means of railings, tunnels were repaired, and new stations were made, and old ones enlarged, at a cost of Rs. 1,739; and the system of drains on the surface of the mine hill was maintained and extended, where found to be necessary, at a cost of Rs. 681.

Work in the Khewrah Mines.

The tram lines and rolling stock were kept in good order at a cost of Rs. 3,848; and 28 new trucks, 20 sets of wheels and axles, and 60 sets of brackets were added to the rolling stock at a cost of Rs. 5,631. A breast-wall was built at a cost of Rs. 3,533 in the Khewrah gorge to protect the high road and tramway from the gorge, which washed away portions of the road in 1904.

38. Expenditure, amounting to Rs. 3,112, was incurred during the year at Khewrah in connection with the outbreak of plague. The Government of India in the letter of the Finance Department, No. 851-Ex., dated 8th February 1905, have authorised me to incur such expenditure as may be necessary within a limit of Rs. 10,000 in any one year to keep Khewrah and the minor Punjab Salt Sources free from plague during the prevalence of the epidemic. Every house in Warthganj and in the miners' village at Khewrah, and any houses, in which plague cases occurred or rats died, in the villages to which the miners resort in the summer months, were thoroughly disinfected with chemicals or desiccators, sometimes with both; in the case of several houses the roofs

Plague at Khewrah.

were removed and were not replaced for some months and in others large holes were made through the roofs to admit sunlight and air. The disinfection was thoroughly done and even after the epidemic was stamped out the Khewrah village and Warthganj were closely watched throughout the year and any house in which a dead rat was found was promptly evacuated and thoroughly disinfected. The last case of plague amongst the residents at Khewrah occurred on the 13th April 1904, and the last case among persons already infected, who were attacked with the disease while at, or passing through, Khewrah occurred on the 2nd May 1904. A camp hospital with 10 airy, well ventilated, huts, made of dry stone, has been provided for the accommodation of patients, and a supply of grass screens and other necessaries for building grass huts at a moment's notice are all ready in the event of a recrudescence of the disease.

39. The Warcha and the Nurpur mines continue to be kept in good order.

Work in the smaller mines.

No special expenditure was incurred upon the Nurpur mine and only Rs. 600 upon

the mine at Warcha.

The old weighing shed at Warcha, which was about half a mile from the storeyard at the mouth of the mine, was dismantled during the year; and a new shed was built in the storeyard at a cost of Rs 780. This is an administrative improvement of some importance. Under the old arrangement traders filled their bags from the stores at the mine mouth and transported them to the depôt in the early hours of the morning. The salt was weighed and finally delivered to the owners at the depôt; and while salt was being moved from the storeyard to the depôt, before duty had been charged on it, some leakage was always possible. The new arrangement will also save labour. The traders will now take their empty bags to the storeyard direct and make them over to the depôt officials and by the next afternoon the salt will be filled and weighed and the owners will take their cattle to the storeyard and remove it. Formerly, empty bags had to be taken to the depôt for check and weighment and had then to be taken to the storeyard for salt; and when the bags had been filled at the storeyard they had to be taken back to the depôt for weighment of the consignment.

40. No fatal accident occurred at any of the mines during the year and

Accidents.

there were only six accidents in which any serious injury was sustained. The

latter all occurred at the Mayo Mine, where the number of persons employed above and below ground during the calendar year 1904 amounted to 1,204, that is, 791 men and 413 women. Two of the cases of serious injury occurred to men employed in packing salt in trucks, through lumps of salt slipping. One of the men had a finger, and another a thumb, fractured. Two were cases of contusions; one in which a man's foot was grazed by a wheel of the back truck of a pair which he was pushing, and the other in which a man slipped and fell. In one case a spark from a man's lamp is said to have fallen into a canister of powder which he had in his hand; the powder ignited and the man was badly burned. One case was due to neglect of rule. A blast missed fire, and, contrary to rule and against an order of the gangman given at the time, the miner who had prepared it put in a fresh fuse. This hung fire, the miner moved towards the hole to examine it, and as he approached it the blast exploded. The man sustained very serious injuries, compound fracture of the right arm in three places and extensive and deep burns, but recovered.

41. The sales from the Mandi Mines fell from Mds. 1,26,555 in 1903-

Mandi Mines.

Sales of salt and distribution of the salt removed.

Appendices II and VI.

04 to Mds. 1,13,104 in 1904-05, a decrease of Mds. 13,451 during the year, viz., Mds. 8,900 in the sales from the Drang and Mds. 4,551 in those from the

Guma Mine. The decrease is ascribed chiefly to the severity of the past winter. The average annual sales of the Mandi Mines for the five years ending with the 31st March 1905 amounted to Mds. 1,25,108.

The sales for British territory (Kangra, Kulu and Simla), Mds. 56,746, were short by Mds. 6,062 of those of 1903-04. The quantity of *cis*-Indus Mines salt taken by these districts apparently also fell off, as there was a decrease in the quantity of through traffic salt consigned from Khewrah

to the railway stations from Gurdaspur to Pathankot of Mds. 4,620 and in the quantity consigned to the Kalka Station of Mds. 9,025. The quantity consigned direct to Simla increased by Mds. 2,700 ; but, after allowing for this, there is still a shortage of Mds. 10,945 in the quantity of *cis*-Indus salt consigned to the stations from which the bulk of the salt consumed in Kangra, Kulu and Simla is despatched.

42. Great difficulty was experienced during the year in keeping the mine at Guma open. Landslips repeatedly covered the exposed salt, and the supply of salt there was short of the demand. The supply was ample at Drang. The balance of salt in stock on the 31st March 1905 was Mds. 500 at Guma and Mds. 10,020 at Drang. No serious accident occurred at either of the Mines.

43. The sales of Sultanpuri salt during the year were larger than those of 1903-04 by Mds. 5,474 and than those of 1902-03 by Mds. 19,067. The unclear- ed balance at the close of the year was Mds. 187 only. During the first half of the year the sales increased steadily, and up to the end of October 1904 were higher by Mds. 16,405 than the sales of 1903-04 and by Mds. 21,318 than the sales of 1902-03. In November they began to fall off, and in February and March 1905 the fall was heavy, owing apparently to the rumours which prevailed of a reduction in the duty.

Mds. 78,819 were issued, of which Mds. 74,578 were removed by railway and Mds. 4,241 by road, Mds. 74,727 having been consigned to the United Provinces and Mds. 4,092 to the Punjab. Of the Mds. 74,578 despatched by rail- way, Mds. 30,218 were consigned to Cawnpur, Mds. 6,915 to Rae Bareli, Mds. 6,427 to Muzaffarnagar, Mds. 4,025 to Dehra Dun and Mds. 13,914 to Pilibhit. The bulk of the salt declared for the Punjab was destined for Jhaj- jar and Badli in the Rohtak district.

44. The opening balance of stock was Mds. 9,704, Mds. 73,334 were manufactured, Mds. 78,670 were sold or destroyed as unsaleable, and Mds. 4,368 remained in stock at the close of the year. There was an increase of two in the number of factories licensed (40). The price at which the salt of this source sold was further reduced during the year. In 1902-03 more than half, in 1903-04 less than a third, and in 1904-05 only a little over a sixth of the salt was sold at 5 annas and upwards per maund. 3 annas and 4 annas a maund were again the prevailing rates, Mds. 25,963 having been sold at 4 annas a maund, com- pared with Mds. 24,163, and Mds. 38,086 at 3 annas a maund, compared with Mds. 24,975 in 1903-04. The increase in the sales appears to have been due to the considerable reduction effected during the past two years in the prices charged for their salt by the manufacturers.

45. The realisations on account of Hakimi cess amounted to Rs. 1,224. In paragraph 46 of the Report for 1903-04 I stated that a proposal for the aboli- tion of this cess was under consideration. It was found, however, that there were not sufficient grounds for a reference to Government on the subject. In August 1895 the Commissioner and Superintendent of the Delhi Division called attention to the state of the trade of the Sultanpur Salt works. The sales had then fallen from a maximum of Mds. 8,61,101 a year, which they at one time reached, to Mds. 94,614 in 1894-95, and the trade was reported to be " threatened with early and permanent extinction " unless measures were " taken at once to relieve it of its burden by the abolition of the Hakimi cess ", which was said to be the " cause of the depressed state of the trade." The local district officials, as also my predecessor, Mr. Patterson, hoped that a reduction in the amount of the cess from an average of about 1 anna and 5 pies a maund which it then was, to 3 pies a maund would result in a revival of the trade, and the Government of India ordered the reduction to 3 pies a maund on the 1st January 1896 for a period of ten years.

It must, however, be admitted that the reduction of the cess has failed entirely to revive the former prosperity of the works. The land-owners will not agree to the abolition of the share of the cess which they receive at most of the works and the remission of the Government share of the cess only would make very little difference. At Sadrana, which is one of the most important of the clusters of works at present, the owners receive half of the Hakimi cess collections. There appears to be very little hope of saving the works as the manufacturers are nearly all working with borrowed capital, but it will be unwise to take any measures which may have the effect of crushing them completely. In the event of a failure of a supply at any time at Sambhar the works will be useful.

46. The sales, Mds. 4,53,903, and the issues, Mds. 4,54,136, of Kohat salt **NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.** during the year increased by Mds. 4,633 and Mds. 5,570 respectively, compared with those of 1903-04. The increase is small but satisfactory, considering the severity of the winter.

Kohat Mines.
Sales and issues and distribution of the salt.
Appendices II and VI.

The quantity declared at the mines for export to Kabul and independent territory fell during the year from Mds. 75,901 to Mds. 57,625, which is about what the quantity was in 1902-03. The falling off occurred in exports to Swat as well as to Tirah and Kabul. Exports to Peshawar and Kurram also fell off. On the other hand, there was a large increase of Mds. 36,742 in the quantity declared for Kohat, and exports to Bannu and the Derajat increased by Mds. 15,642. The quantity declared for local consumption, Mds. 25,868, increased by Mds. 1,013.

47. No accident of any kind occurred during the year in the quarries in the Division.

Accidents.

48. Mds. 79,316 were despatched from Kohat, Mds. 5,538 from Gurzai and Mds. 31 from Babri Banda, to stations in the Peshawar valley by railway under the arrangement referred to in paragraph 49 of my Report for 1903-04. Of the total of Mds. 84,885 so consigned, Mds. 63,418 were despatched to stations on the Dargai branch of the North Western Railway, and much of this no doubt was afterwards sent into independent territory. Peshawar appears to have lost some of its importance as a centre from which salt is sent for distribution across the border.

The stacking of salt in the Government depôt at Bahadur Khel and the facilities which it affords to traders, by enabling them to obtain delivery of their salt and depart with it on their return journey on the same day that they present their treasury receipts and indents to the Superintendent in charge, appear to have attracted traders to that depôt. The sales effected there during the year increased by Mds. 9,888 compared with the sales of 1903-04 and by Mds. 31,777 compared with the sales of 1902-03, soon after the close of which the stacking of salt in the depôt was commenced. Of the total quantity of salt, Mds. 1,01,724, issued from depôt, Mds. 42,151 were removed on carts. It is reported that salt was removed during the year to Dera Ismail Khan on carts, which had been taken from that place to the depôt for the purpose. The construction of a metalled road, 1,401 feet long, which will connect the depôt with the Kohat-Bannu tonga road and further facilitate the use of carts, was commenced during the year; and 2 tanks were built close to the depôt, one, 75' x 63' x 9½', for drinking water, and one, 80' x 40' x 5', for watering cattle, etc. Want of water was one of the great drawbacks of the old, as well as the new, depôt, and these tanks will go far towards removing it.

The Government of India in the letter of the Finance Department, No. 3036-Exc., dated 30th May 1905, sanctioned the proposal to require the miners at the other open salt quarries in the Kohat district to store their salt for sale in Government storeyards and to sell it to traders at prices which shall not exceed the maxima prescribed. In the same letter sanction was accorded to the construction, at a cost of Rs. 35,000, of a metalled road, nearly 6 miles long, to connect the salt quarries at Jatta

with the metalled road from Kohat to Bannu. Kohat and *cis*-Indus salts have been placed upon an equality in the matter of taxation and, unless the arrangements for the issue of Kohat salt and the communications with the more important depôts are improved, the consumers of Kohat salt, both within and beyond our border, will be at a disadvantage compared with the consumers of *cis*-Indus salt. The necessity for a metalled road has been felt for some time past, but particularly so, since carts have been used for removing salt from the depôt at Jatta. At present carts have to stop half a mile short of the depôt, the slope down to the Jatta—Ismail Khel Toi being too precipitous for them, while beyond the depôt, the road to the quarries is also too steep for cart traffic. A new depôt will be built near the quarries and a road with easy gradients will be made and metalled to connect the depôt and quarries with the high road to Kohat. Mds. 79,048, or over 35 per cent., of the salt issued from the depôt in 1904-05, were removed in carts even under the existing conditions.

The extent to which the permission granted during the year to traders, to transport Kohat salt on the river Indus under a pass, was taken advantage of during the year is not known exactly, but traders of Kalabagh are reported to have arranged with Thul Vazirs to sell salt, obtained from the Karak depôt, to them at the ferry across the Indus at Kalabagh, and this salt is despatched in boats to places down stream. The Assistant Commissioner of the Division attributes to this cause an increase of Mds. 3,882 in the sales of the Karak depôt during 1904-05.

49. The system of paying duty into treasuries instead of at the quarries has continued to work satisfactorily. Payments of revenue into treasuries. Only 12 mistakes in treasury receipts and advice lists occurred during the year, all of which were reported to the Deputy Commissioner of the District. One case occurred of delay in the Post Office.

50. Fresh tenders were invited and new contractors were appointed during the year to provide supplies on payment at the 4 open depôts and at the headquarters of the Nari Preventive Circle. A reduction of Rs. 268 was effected on the amount paid to the contractors during 1903-04. The Jatta contractor gave some trouble, but with this exception the new contractors fulfilled their obligations satisfactorily. Contracts for supplies.

51. On the night of 30th December 1904 raiders, said to be Vazirs and to R files, etc., stolen by raiders from preventive posts on the border. number from 15 to 20 persons, raided Tordhrang and Chorlangi Posts on the Manzallai range. At Tordhrang, where two peons were stationed, the raiders tied the peons to posts and robbed them of everything they possessed. They then went to the Chorlangi Post. One of the Tordhrang peons managed to release himself and went to warn the men of Chorlangi. On arrival there he found the raiders in possession but hearing him call out for help they hastily decamped, taking with them 6 Enfield rifles with bayonets and accoutrements, 72 rounds of Enfield ammunition, 90 caps, some articles of uniform and some private property belonging to the peons. The raiders escaped. The peons stationed at Tordhrang have been withdrawn from there and posted to Chorlangi, raising the strength of the establishment at the latter post to 7 peons, excluding a petty officer and his 2 orderlies who are posted there but have to patrol also to other chaukis. The establishment at two other posts on the Manzallai has also been strengthened by the addition of 4 peons withdrawn temporarily from other places where there is less danger, and posts of a stronger and more easily defensible character are to be built in place of the existing chaukis.

52. The through traffic sales, Mds. 14,95,025, of Sambhar salt during the year were nearly double those of 1903-04 and formed 35.28 per cent of the rail-borne trade of that Division. The through traffic sales of Khewrah salt fell from Mds. 23,11,685 in 1903-04 to Mds. 20,95,391 during the year, and from 93.68 per cent. to 92.20 per cent. of the whole rail-borne trade of the *cis*-Indus Mines Division. The freight on salt from Mari (Kalabagh) to stations

Through Traffic.

Extent of trade and number of traders dealing direct with the department.

Appendices VIII and IX.

between Rawalpindi and Peshawar and Rawalpindi and Khusalgarh is less than from Khewrah to the same stations, and some of the marts in that part of the country were therefore supplied wholly or partially from the Kalabagh depôt with ordinary rail-borne salt instead of with through traffic salt from the Khewrah depôt. Compared with 1903-04, the through traffic sales of Pachbadra salt also fell off heavily during the year, from Mds. 4,19,750 to Mds. 3,40,040. 93.72 per cent. of the rail-borne trade in this Division was through traffic instead of 100 per cent. in 1903-04. The total through traffic sales represented 57.18 per cent. of the total rail-borne trade of the three sources which issue salt under the system, compared with 50.71 per cent. in 1903-04; the increase being due to the large increase in the through traffic sales at Sambhar.

The number of the traders in Sambhar salt who dealt direct with the Department rose during the year to 736 from 624 in 1903-04 and 634 in 1902-03.

A heavy falling-off occurred during the year in the number of the dealers in Pachbadra salt, namely, from 628 in 1903-04 and 776 in 1902-03 to 389 this year. There was a decrease of 34 in the number of marts also from which applications for this salt were received. The number of traders in Khewrah salt who dealt direct with the Department rose from 2,035 to 2,111 and the number of marts from 98 to 238.

53. Revenue on account of through traffic salt to the amount of Rs. 83,39,384 was paid during the year, Rs. 77,25,007 into treasuries, Rs. 3,64,960 into post offices and Rs. 2,49,417 into stations on the Great Indian Peninsula (I.M.)

Payments of revenue on account of through traffic salt into treasuries, post offices and railway stations.

Railway. As was expected, the payments made into Post Offices during the year were much larger than in 1903-04, the increase being Rs. 2,27,820. The question of the payment of salt revenue into Post Offices appears to have been now placed on a satisfactory footing. The Post Office receives a sufficient remuneration for the services performed, and the charge made, though sufficient to prevent the transfer from treasuries of work which ought to be done there, is evidently not prohibitive.

54. The usual account of through traffic receipts and charges is given below:—

| | Receipts. | | Charges. | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Fixed. Rs. | Contingent. Rs. | Total. Rs. |
| Cis-Indus Mines ... | 66,354 | | 5,000 | 46,529 | 51,529 |
| Sambhar ... | 23,360 | | 7,000 | 11,676 | 18,676 |
| Pachbadra ... | 5,313 | | 3,000 | 8,954 | 11,954 |
| | 95,027 | | 15,000 | 67,159 | 82,159 |

The large increase in the through traffic sales of Sambhar salt has raised the receipts there by Rs. 4,684 above the expenditure. The gain in the trade of Khewrah amounts to Rs. 14,825. At Pachbadra, as usual, there is a heavy loss, Rs. 6,641; but the receipts and charges on account of through traffic salt at Sambhar and Pachbadra are included in the general account of the sale prices of Rajputana salt in Appendix VII.

The question of the prices at which *cis*-Indus rock salt should be issued, referred to in paragraph 55 of the Report for 1903-04 as under consideration, has been disposed of. Orders were issued in March 1905 fixing the price of all salt issued from the depôt at Khewrah with effect from the 1st April 1905 at one anna, instead of 9 pies, a maund. In addition to the price at one anna a maund, a through traffic charge of 3 pies a maund, as at Sambhar and Pachbadra, instead of the 6 pies a maund previously charged, has been fixed for all salt issued under the through traffic system.

The aggregate charge, *viz.*, 1 anna 3 pies per maund, remains unaltered, but proper proportions have now been fixed (a) for the price, and (b) for the through traffic charge. The clearance charge of 6 pies a maund, which has for many years past been imposed upon ordinary trade salt, has been discontinued, and the trade has been freed from a charge to which it was not properly liable. In future the traders will clear the salt themselves or pay coolies to do it for them. If they elect to do the latter, it will cost them $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies a maund, in addition to the 1 anna which they will have to pay for the salt. No change has been made in the price of salt at the other depôts of the Division.

55. There was again a decrease in the revenue realised in the Internal Branch, Rs. 1,47,784 having been collected compared with Rs. 1,65,762 in 1903-04 and Rs. 1,87,100 in 1902-03. Mds.

Internal Branch. Receipts, Charges. Appendices I and II. 47,140 of purified salt and Mds. 8,161 of sitta (impure salt) were excised during the year, compared with Mds. 54,386 and Mds. 6,685 respectively in 1903-04, a falling-off of Mds. 7,246 in the quantity excised of purified salt and an increase of Mds. 1,476 in the quantity excised of sitta. The receipts from license fees, Rs. 44,408, are less than those of 1903-04 by Rs. 4,120. The decrease in the sales of saltpetre salt appears to have been due to short production, the result of plague and of a winter very unfavourable for the manufacture of saltpetre. The opening balance of purified salt in the bonded stores of refineries was Mds. 22,055 and the closing balance Mds. 12,764.

Excluding refunds, the revenue realised during the year was less than the expenditure by Rs. 10,800. The fixed charges, Rs. 1,19,639, exceeded those of 1903-04 by Rs. 1,944; and the total charges were also more by Rs. 4,488. The increase occurred chiefly under travelling allowances and refunds, and was due to the more extended tours made by inspecting officers during the year and to a new concession having been granted to Messrs. Schroder Smidt and Co. of Cawnpore.

56. 44,550 licenses to manufacture saline substances were issued during the year, or 1,868 less than in 1903-04. Fewer licenses issued. Appendix X. 4,615 were issued for the manufacture and refinement of saltpetre owing to an unfavourable winter and to plague. The licenses issued for the manufacture of carbonate of soda were also less by 106. The licenses granted for the manufacture of khari (sulphate of soda) increased by 2,853. There was a brisk demand for khari, but apart from this the factories, unlike those for saltpetre, which are usually inside villages, are nearly always in the open, away from villages, and the manufacturers probably did not run much risk from plague while making it.

57. The refineries licensed during the year (399) were less by 12 than the number licensed in 1903-04; and the quantities of crude saltpetre dissolved, Mds. 7,83,416, and refined saltpetre produced, Mds. 4,29,509, were also less by Mds. 2,02,460 and Mds. 1,12,963 respectively. The percentage during the year of refined saltpetre produced was 54.82 and of salt educed 29.78, the former being less by 0.20 per cent. and the percentage of salt educed being higher by 1.42 per cent. than the corresponding percentages in 1903-04. The quantity of salt destroyed by refiners, Mds. 15,620, was less by Mds. 4,844 than in 1903-04.

The decrease in the number of refineries and in the quantity of refined saltpetre produced was due to unfavourable weather and plague. Many refineries were worked much below their full capacity because a regular supply of crude saltpetre could not be obtained. The demand for refined saltpetre in Calcutta was brisk and prices were unusually high.

The quantity of saltpetre imported into Calcutta during 1904-05 was Mds. 4,56,791, a decrease on the preceding year of Mds. 1,03,635. Of the Mds. 4,56,791, Mds. 2,55,132 were imported from Behar, Mds. 1,14,552 from the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Mds. 81,017 from the Punjab. The

quantity exported from Calcutta by sea was Mds. 4,71,488, the quantity being less by Mds. 55,827 than the quantity exported in 1903-04.

58. The North-West Soap Company at Meerut, Messrs. Waldie & Co., Chemists, Messrs. Schroder Smidt & Co., Hide Curers, at Cawnpore, and the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company at Nagpur, held during the year concessions of the right to use salt free of duty for industrial purposes. Rs. 300, which is payable annually by each of the Firms named, excepting the North-West Soap Company, to cover cost of supervision and incidental expenses, was duly recovered. In all cases salt, which has paid the full duty, is purchased; and a rebate is granted of the duty upon salt which has been actually expended.

A rebate of duty of Rs. 1,749-6-3 on account of Mds. 741-6-0 of salt, used in the manufacture of soap, was granted to the North-West Soap Company; a rebate of duty of Rs. 717-11-10 on account of Mds. 347-34, used in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid, was granted to Messrs. D. Waldie & Co.; and a rebate of duty of Rs. 1,198-8-9 on account of Mds. 917-21-0, used in the curing of hides, was granted to Messrs. Schroder Smidt & Co. The first rebate due to the Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company at Nagpur was paid after the year closed. Bombay salt, the duty on which is paid in Bombay and credited to the Bombay Salt Department, is used in their Mills, but the rebates due thereon will be paid by and charged to the Northern India Salt Department and the working of the concession will also be supervised by this Department.

59. Mds. 40,824 of Tibetan salt were imported into the districts of Kumaun and Garhwal in the United Provinces, the total being less by Mds. 3,537 than the quantity imported in 1903-04. The quantity of salt exported to Nepal, Mds. 93,721, was larger by Mds. 3,098 than in 1903-04.

60. The population shown in Appendix XIII is the population in each province as ascertained at the Census of 1901. The rate of consumption per head in the two years 1903-04 and 1904-05 was the same in Central India. In the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province *cis*-Indus, and Kashmir, it was slightly lower in 1904-05 than it was in the previous year. In the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province *trans*-Indus, it fell from 8.34 lbs. in 1903-04 to 6.98 lbs. in 1904-05 or 1.36 lbs. per head. The average annual outturn of the mines of the Kohat District for the 3 years ending 1904-05 was Mds. 4,25,662 and the average annual export to foreign territories in the same period was Mds. 2,30,407. The average annual import from the *cis*-Indus Mines into British territory *trans*-Indus was Mds. 8,476. The average balance available for consumption was Mds. 2,03,731 and the annual average incidence of consumption per head was 7.60 lbs. In all the other provinces supplied with salt by this Department the rate of consumption rose satisfactorily during the year.

The extraordinary variation which occurs in the rates of consumption of salt in the different provinces is a matter of economic interest, which is perhaps worthy of a more thorough investigation than it has yet received.

In future Reports, as Kohat and *cis*-Indus salts have been placed on an equality in the matter of taxation, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province will be dealt with separately in this Appendix.

61. 968 cases of offences against the Salt Act occurred during the year, in which 1,080 persons were implicated, compared with 1,110 cases and 1,357 persons in 1903-04. 417 persons were committed for trial and no penal action was taken against 663 persons. Of those prosecuted 12 were acquitted, 23 were under trial when the year closed and 382 or 96.95 per cent. of those tried were convicted, compared with 96.74 per cent. in 1903-04 and 94.38 per

cent. in 1902-03. 67 of the persons convicted were punished with imprisonment with or without fine; 312 were punished with fine only; 1 was punished with fine and whipping by order of a Jodhpur Court, and 2 were punished with whipping only, also by order of a Jodhpur Court. The average amount of all fines imposed was Rs. 7.03. The punishments awarded by Criminal Courts were generally sufficient.

62. Five unimportant cases, in which 3 sérs $14\frac{1}{2}$ chhitaks of salt were stolen, occurred at Sambhar during the year compared with 2 cases and 9 sérs 14 chhitaks of salt in 1903-04.

Cases at the Rajputana Sources and Sultanpur Works.

Two cases of no importance occurred at Pachbadra, and 11 in the Luni compared with 1 and 6 respectively in 1903-04. The number of cases is larger during the year, but the salt stolen amounted to only Mds. 1-18-6 compared with Mds. 2-9-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1903-04. No case occurred at Didwana or at the Sultanpur works.

63. There were unusually few cases of smuggling and attempted smuggling in the *cis*-Indus Mines Division during the year, seizures having been effected in only 10 cases, in which 14 persons were concerned. The total quantity of salt seized amounted also to 6 sérs only. The only person prosecuted was an officiating peon, who, when proceeding on casual leave, attempted to take away $1\frac{7}{8}$ sérs of salt and was detected.

Cases in the *cis*-Indus and Kalabagh Mines Division.

16 cases occurred in which no arrest was effected. In 11 of these the smugglers succeeded in removing quantities of salt estimated to amount in the aggregate to Mds. 2-6-4. In the remaining 5 cases the smugglers failed to remove any salt either because they were disturbed in their attempts or because the substance they struck upon was not good enough to take away.

64. In the Kohat Mines Division, smuggling was slightly less rife than in 1903-04. 30 cases occurred, involving 60 persons, in which Mds. 32-0-8 of rock salt and Mds. 4-32-1 $\frac{3}{8}$ of brine salt were seized. In one of these cases Mds. 15-15-0 of salt were removed, it is suspected with the knowledge of some of the establishment, from the Jatta quarries. The Havildar in charge of the quarries noticed and reported the removal to the Superintendent of the Circle; and measures were taken which resulted in the arrest of the smugglers, 3 Ghilzai traders, who had access to the quarries on the pretence of buying salt. In another case, 8 smugglers were trapped in a cave where they had gone to steal salt, and a muzzle-loading gun, presumed to belong to one of them, was found at the mouth of the cave. A third case of importance occurred on the Manzallai range, in which a smuggler was arrested with a loaded and capped pistol.

Cases in the Kohat Mines Division.

Three cases occurred in which members of the establishment used firearms but without fatal or other effect, except that one smuggler's jaw was grazed by a bullet.

In addition to the attempts at smuggling which were frustrated by the arrest of the smugglers and the seizure of the salt, 20 cases occurred in which the smugglers escaped arrest and Mds. 11-34-6 of salt were estimated to have been stolen. These cases occurred chiefly on the Manzallai hill upon the Vaziri border, where some of the salt exposures are at long distances from the guard posts.

The decrease in crime in the *cis*-Indus and Kohat Mines Divisions appears to have been due to a good season and improvement in the condition of the people.

65. One seizure was effected at the Mandi Mines by a peon of the Department, who seized 18 sérs of salt in the possession of a Raj peon. The Raj peon had been on guard over the salt stores in the depôt at Guma, and was removing the salt concealed on his person.

Cases in the Mandi Mines.

66. In the Internal Branch 909 cases occurred and 983 persons were arrested during the year; and Mds. 164-8-15 of salt, pure and impure, and Mds. 177-30-15 of other saline substances were seized.

Cases in the Internal Branch.

724 persons were detected manufacturing salt illicitly in factories licensed for the manufacture of crude saltpetre ; 28 licensees were found to have manufactured substances other than those for which their factories were licensed ; 128 persons were discovered to be working unlicensed factories ; and 9 persons made salt on factories licensed for the manufacture of carbonate of soda.

Of the Mds. 164-18-15 of salt seized, Mds. 113-29-12 were smuggled from 11 refineries—two of these seizures alone accounting for Mds. 112-15-0. The refineries implicated in these two cases were at Sakrawa in the Farrukhabad district and at Jajmau in the Cawnpore district. In the Sakrawa case the salt was seized by the Circle Officer after it had been smuggled out of the refinery ; and in the case of the Jajmau refinery the Section Inspector during a night surprise visit seized the salt while it was being removed from the bonded store room of the refinery. The Sakrawa refiner and his agent (father and son) were convicted by the District Magistrate and sentenced, the refiner to pay a fine of Rs. 200 and his agent to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment ; but the conviction of the refiner was quashed on appeal. The Jajmau refiner and his agent were also convicted and sentenced, the refiner to pay a fine of Rs. 200, and his agent Rs. 50.

67. 62 persons were arrested for manufacturing salt illicitly from saline earth ; 2 in the Jaunpore district of the United Provinces, and 60 in the Rajanpur (Dera Ghazi Khan) Circle.

Of the 983 persons implicated, 638 were released by the Department and 345 were committed for trial. 322 of these were convicted and 2 acquitted, and the cases of 21 were pending at the close of the year.

68. A Kotgasht was convicted under section 403, Indian Penal Code, in the Pachbadra Division and a peon under section 448 in the *cis*-Indus Mines Division, but both were acquitted on appeal and were reinstated in their appointments. An officiating peon was convicted in the *cis*-Indus Mines Division of stealing salt ; and in the Sambhar Division 2 peons were convicted, one of an assault and one of theft of wood, the property of the railway. In the Kohat Mines Division an officiating peon was convicted of stealing salt ; and two peons were convicted of stealing jewellery from a comrade's wife, and another of allowing a prisoner to escape from lawful custody.

69. I held charge of the Department, and Mr. Bolster held charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner, throughout the year.

70. I cannot speak too highly of Mr. Bolster's ability or of his zeal and devotion to duty. Messrs. Lyon and Buckley also are most able and zealous officers. Both my predecessor and myself have been singularly fortunate in having had, throughout our tenure of the appointment of Commissioner, men of exceptional merit in charge of the Deputy Commissionership and of the more important Divisions of the Department.

Messrs. Holford, Scully and Nunn have worked well during the year and among the Superintendents Mr. O'Connor, for good work done in the Internal Branch, and Mr. Welsh, for good work done as Personal Assistant, deserve special mention. Mr. Reid in Kohat, also, has continued to do very good work.

SIMLA ;
The 19th August 1905. }

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

APPENDICES.

| Heads. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| | Central Office. | Sambhar Lake. | Didwana Salt Source. | Pachbadra Salt Source. | Falodi Salt Source. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| <i>Receipts.</i> | | | | | |
| 1. Sale proceeds of salt | ... | 10,94,774 | 12,865 | 50,087 | 580 |
| 2. Excise duty on salt | ... | 84,64,900 | 4,82,340 | 7,40,147 | ... |
| 3. Proprietary share of Government (Hakiml Cess) in the produce of the Sultanpur Salt Works. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Fees for licenses for Saline works, Internal Branch | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Miscellaneous, including fines and forfeitures | ... | 472 | 85 | 7 | ... |
| 6. Through Traffic Collections | ... | 23,360 | ... | 5,313 | ... |
| Total | ... | 95,83,506 | 4,95,290 | 7,95,554 | 580 |
| Total of 1903-04 | ... | 93,04,353 | 5,13,916 | 9,81,533 | 381 |
| <i>FIXED CHARGES.</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Officers.</i> | | | | | |
| Commissioner | 30,688 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Deputy Commissioner | 13,560 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Personal Assistant to Commissioner | 4,200 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Commissioners | ... | 12,000 | 8,101 | 8,934 | ... |
| Exchange Compensation Allowance | 2,559 | 750 | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Office Establishment.</i> | | | | | |
| Clerks | 11,847 | 14,861 | 2,378 | 4,593 | ... |
| Servants and Guards | 1,751 | 798 | 1,138 | 709 | ... |
| <i>Preventive Establishment.</i> | | | | | |
| Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents | ... | 33,893 | 3,740 | 10,081 | ... |
| Inspectors | 160 | 14,162 | 634 | 3,963 | ... |
| Clerks | ... | 4,678 | 217 | 240 | ... |
| Kotgushts, Jemadars and Havildars | ... | 4,253 | 645 | 3,276 | ... |
| Servants and Guards | ... | 19,678 | 2,655 | 11,967 | ... |
| Medical Establishment | ... | 5,103 | 768 | 1,487 | ... |
| Temporary Establishment | ... | 1,961 | ... | 252 | ... |
| Exchange Compensation Allowance | ... | 1,001 | ... | 308 | ... |
| Total Fixed Charges | 64,765 | 1,13,143 | 20,376 | 45,810 | ... |
| Total of 1903-04 | 66,150 | 1,15,352 | 18,461 | 43,946 | ... |
| <i>Contingencies.</i> | | | | | |
| Travelling Allowances | 3,624 | 3,508 | 296 | 393 | ... |
| Compensation for dearness of food-grain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Conveyance of tents and records | 1,447 | 243 | 3 | 89 | ... |
| Purchase and repairs of tents | 284 | 45 | ... | 7 | ... |
| House-rent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hot weather charges | 193 | 116 | 31 | 92 | ... |
| Service postage | 1,488 | 590 | 80 | 238 | ... |
| Telegrams | 595 | 166 | 3 | 4 | ... |
| Stationery | 332 | 65 | 25 | 34 | ... |
| Excavation and manufacture of salt | ... | 1,39,010 | 7,740 | 57,946 | ... |
| Rewards | ... | 9 | ... | 16 | ... |
| Clearance of through traffic salt | ... | 11,676 | ... | 8,954 | ... |
| Uniforms | 8,034 | 35 | 11 | 5 | ... |
| Water-supply | ... | ... | ... | 1,642 | ... |
| Petty construction and repairs | ... | 5,972 | 973 | 1,536 | ... |
| Miscellaneous | 708 | 2,173 | 470 | 1,018 | ... |
| Total contingencies | 16,705 | 1,63,613 | 9,637 | 71,374 | ... |
| Total of 1903-04 | 17,556 | 57,340 | 7,994 | 60,259 | ... |
| Refunds | ... | 1,560 | 19,035 | 4,000 | ... |
| Total charges | 81,470 | 2,78,316 | 48,948 | 1,21,184 | ... |
| Total of 1903-04 | 83,706 | 2,79,413 | 48,569 | 1,26,755 | ... |
| Net receipts | -81,470 | 93,05,190 | 4,46,342 | 6,74,370 | 580 |
| Percentage of charges | ... | 2'90 | 9'88 | 15'23 | ... |
| Treaty payments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Net receipts after deduction of treaty payments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

dix I.

Salt Revenue Department for the year 1904-05.

| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Heads. |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------|--|
| cis-Indus and Kalabagh Mines. | Kohat Mines. | Mandi Mines. | Sultanpur Salt Works. | Internal Branch. | TOTAL. | |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 1,16,658 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,74,964 | <i>Receipts.</i> 1. Sale proceeds of salt. |
| 49,22,711 | 6,80,554 | 28,182 | 1,56,339 | 93,319 | 1,55,68,742 | 2. Excise duty on salt. |
| ... | ... | ... | 1,224 | ... | 1,224 | 3. Proprietary share of Government (Hakimi Cess) in the produce of the Sultanpur Salt Works. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 52,979 | 52,979 | 4. Fees for licenses for Saline works, Internal Branch. |
| 544 | 117 | ... | 36 | 1,486 | 2,747 | 5. Miscellaneous including fines and forfeitures. |
| 66,354 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 95,027 | 6. Through Traffic Collections. |
| 51,06,267 | 6,80,971 | 28,182 | 1,57,599 | 1,47,784 | 1,69,95,683 | Total. |
| 55,25,465 | 6,74,211 | 31,639 | 1,47,045 | 1,65,762 | 1,73,44,305 | Total of 1903-04. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30,688 | <i>FIXED CHARGES.</i> <i>Officers.</i> Commissioner. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,560 | Deputy Commissioner. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,200 | Personal Assistant to Commissioner. |
| 7,860 | 8,100 | ... | ... | 21,225 | 66,220 | Assistant Commissioners. |
| 67 | 431 | ... | ... | 500 | 4,307 | Exchange Compensation Allowance. |
| 8,598 | 3,212 | ... | ... | 8,080 | 53,569 | <i>Office Establishment.</i> Clerks. |
| 1,168 | 1,487 | ... | ... | 1,060 | 8,111 | Servants and Guards. |
| 34,055 | 11,861 | ... | 5,640 | 31,123 | 1,30,393 | <i>Preventive Establishment.</i> Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. |
| 10,516 | 5,258 | 2,899 | 1,560 | 30,190 | 69,342 | Inspectors. |
| 1,522 | 720 | ... | 240 | 6,582 | 14,199 | Clerks. |
| 5,934 | 4,353 | 216 | 851 | 1,503 | 21,031 | Kotgushs, Jemadars and Havildars. |
| 32,660 | 24,058 | 979 | 3,760 | 18,162 | 1,13,919 | Servants and Guards. |
| 2,232 | 243 | ... | ... | ... | 9,838 | Medical Establishment. |
| 2,575 | ... | ... | ... | 951 | 5,739 | Temporary Establishment. |
| 810 | 47 | ... | ... | 263 | 2,429 | Exchange Compensation Allowance. |
| 1,07,997 | 59,770 | 4,094 | 12,051 | 1,19,639 | 5,47,545 | Total Fixed Charges. |
| 1,07,720 | 58,457 | 3,966 | 11,940 | 1,17,695 | 5,43,637 | Total of 1903-04. |
| 4,257 | 4,442 | 120 | 457 | 26,970 | 44,067 | <i>Contingencies.</i> Travelling Allowances. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Compensation for dearness of food-grain. |
| 304 | 458 | ... | ... | 4,083 | 6,627 | Conveyance of tents and records. |
| 50 | 46 | ... | ... | 758 | 1,190 | Purchase and repairs of tents. |
| ... | ... | 360 | ... | 589 | 949 | House rent. |
| 130 | 192 | ... | ... | 181 | 935 | Hot weather charges. |
| 1,259 | 500 | 20 | 50 | 2,331 | 6,556 | Service postage. |
| 81 | 59 | ... | ... | 46 | 954 | Telegrams. |
| 115 | 62 | 3 | 14 | 379 | 1,029 | Stationery |
| 99,581 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,03,677 | Excavation and manufacture of salt. |
| 18 | 170 | ... | ... | 1,962 | 2,175 | Rewards. |
| 46,529 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67,159 | Clearance of through traffic salt. |
| 74 | 45 | 2 | ... | 90 | 8,296 | Uniforms. |
| 725 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,367 | Water-supply. |
| 23,651 | 9,585 | ... | 670 | 404 | 42,796 | Petty construction and repairs. |
| 5,923 | 1,712 | 39 | 23 | 1,152 | 13,223 | Miscellaneous. |
| 1,82,697 | 17,271 | 544 | 1,214 | 38,945 | 5,02,000 | Total contingencies. |
| 1,82,355 | 20,071 | 475 | 1,231 | 37,713 | 3,84,994 | Total of 1903-04. |
| 77 | ... | ... | 100 | 3,666 | 28,433 | Refunds. |
| 2,90,771 | 77,041 | 4,638 | 13,365 | 1,62,250 | 10,77,983 | Total charges. |
| 3,25,235 | 78,605 | 4,441 | 13,496 | 1,57,762 | 11,18,002 | Total of 1903-04. |
| 48,15,496 | 6,03,930 | 23,494 | 1,44,234 | -14,466 | 1,59,17,700 | <i>Net receipts.</i> |
| 569 | 1131 | 1649 | 848 | 10979 | 634 | Percentage of charges. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29,66,679 | Treaty payments. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,29,51,021 | Net receipts after deduction of treaty payments. |

Appendix II.

Statement showing the quantities of the various descriptions of salt sold and issued on payment of duty during the year 1904-05.

| Particulars. | Description of salt. | 1904-05. | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| | | Quantity of salt sold. | Quantity of salt issued. | |
| Salt which paid full excise duty at Rs. (c) per British maund of 82½ lbs. | ..... | British maund. | British maund. | <i>Sambhar Salt.</i> —Sold at a uniform price of 4 annas a maund. An additional charge of 3 pies a maund is made for clearing salt by the Departmental Agency. |
| Sambhar Lake, Rajputana | Salt obtained by evaporation of the brine of the Lake. | 43,79,096 | 41,23,055 | <i>Didwana Salt.</i> —Sold at a uniform price of 9 pies a maund. |
| Didwana Salt Source, Rajputana | Salt produced by evaporation from well brine ... | 2,44,840 | 2,45,351 | <i>Pachbadra Salt.</i> —Sold at a uniform price of 1 anna and 6 pies per maund. An additional charge of 3 pies per maund is made on salt cleared by Departmental Agency. |
| Pachbadra Salt Source, Rajputana | Salt obtained from subterranean brine exposed to solar evaporation in large pits. | 3,73,249 | 3,69,428 | <i>Rock Salt.</i> —Sold at a uniform price of 9 pies a maund. An additional charge of 6 pies a maund is made on the salt of the Mayo mine to cover the cost of its delivery at the Khewrah Railway station. |
| Mayo, Warcha and Nurpur mines, Punjab, cis-Indus, and Kalabagh quarries, trans-Indus. | Rock salt excavated from mines and quarries ... | 24,88,711(a) | 25,57,724 | <i>Sultanpur Salt.</i> —The salt is the property of the manufacturers and is sold by them at varying rates. |
| Sultanpur Salt Works, Punjab | Salt produced by evaporation from well brine ... | 78,420 | 78,819 | <i>Saltpetre Salt.</i> —The salt is the property of the saltpetre refiners and is sold by them at varying rates. |
| Internal Branch, Punjab, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Behar. | Salt educed in the refinement of saltpetre ... | 47,140 | 47,140 | <i>Kohat Salt.</i> —Traders make their own arrangements with the miners of the different quarries for the salt they require. The average price paid is about 0-0-8 pies a British maund. |
| | Total ... | (c)76,11,456 | 74,21,517 | <i>Mandi Salt.</i> —The realizations on Mandi salt are divided between the British Government and the Raja of Mandi in the proportion of two-thirds of the duty—of 6 annas from 1st April 1904 to 21st March 1905 and 0-4-6 from 22nd March 1905 to 31st March 1905 a maund—on every maund to the former and one-third of the duty and the whole of the price to the latter. The price was ten and a half annas a maund throughout the year. |
| | Total of 1903-04 ... | 76,19,655 | 73,55,977 | |
| Salt which paid special rates of excise duty— | | | | |
| (d) Kohat Salt Mines, North-West Frontier Province, trans-Indus. | Rock salt excavated from quarries ... | 4,53,903(b) | 4,54,136 | |
| (e) Mandi Salt Mines, Punjab | Rock salt excavated from quarries ... | 1,13,104 | 1,13,104 | |
| | Total ... | 5,67,007 | 5,67,240 | |
| | Total of 1903-04 ... | 5,75,825 | 5,75,121 | |
| | Grand total ... | 81,78,463 | 79,88,757 | |
| | GRAND TOTAL OF 1903-04 ... | 81,95,480 | 79,81,098 | |
| | | | | (a) Khewrah (Warthganj) Depôt 21,24,420 |
| | | | | Warcha Depôt 1,36,073 |
| | | | | Nurpur Depôt 3,917 |
| | | | | Kalabagh Depôt 2,24,301 |
| | | | | Total ... 24,88,711 |
| | | | | (b) Jatta Depôt 2,21,133 |
| | | | | Bahadur Khel Depôt 1,01,754 |
| | | | | Malgin Depôt 94,181 |
| | | | | Karak Depôt 36,835 |
| | | | | Total ... 4,53,903 |
| | | | | (c) Rates of full excise duty maunds 68,85,144 at Rs. 2-0-0 |
| | | | | 7,26,312 at Rs. 1-8-0 |
| | | | | 76,11,456 |

(d) Rs. 1-8 per maund throughout the year.
(e) Maunds 1,19,796 @ 0-8-0 and 2,308 at 0-3-0 per maund.

Appendix III.

Statement showing quantities of salt sold and issued to Native States under treaty obligations during the year 1904-05.

| SALT FREE OF DUTY. | | | | | SALT FREE OF BOTH PRICE AND DUTY. | | | | | SALT ON WHICH A REFUND OF HALF THE FULL DUTY IS PAYABLE. | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|---|--------------------|----------------------|--|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--|--|--|
| Sources of supply. | Native States. | Quantities to which the States are annually entitled. | Quantity of salt sold. | Quantity of salt issued. | Sources of supply. | Native States. | Quantities to which the States are annually entitled. | Quantities issued. | Balance due. | Sources of supply. | Native States. | Maximum quantity allowed annually. | Quantity delivered during the year. | Amount of half duty payable. | | | | |
| | | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | | | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | | | Mds. | Mds. | Rs. | | | | |
| Didwana ... | Jodhpur | 2,25,000 | 29,604 | 29,888 | Sambhar | Alwar ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Sambhar ... | Bikaner | 20,000 | ... | ... | | | | |
| Pachbadra ... | | | 1,61,010 | 1,42,540 | | Bharatpur ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,090 | | | | Didwana ... | 16,400 | 16,400 | | | |
| Falodi ... | | | 6,192 | 6,192 | | Dholpur ... | 300 | 300 | ... | | | | Pachbadra ... | 3,600 | 3,600 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total ... | | 1,96,806 | 1,78,615 | | | Karauli ... | 50 | 50 | | | | 50 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Kishengarh ... | 50 | 50 | | | | 50 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Kota ... | 300 | 300 | | | | 300 | | | | | |
| Sambhar ... | Rampur | 5,000 | ... | ... | | | Lawa ... | 10 | 10 | | | | ... | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Jodhpur ... | 14,000 | 14,050 | | | | 3,550 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Jodhpur ... | 10,000 | 10,000 | | | | 10,000 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Udaipur ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Total ... | 34,710 | 34,760 | 23,950 | | | | | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | | 2,30,000 | 1,96,806 | 1,78,615 | Total of 1903-04 ... | 34,710 | 27,860 | 24,000 | Total ... | | 20,000 | 20,000* | 20,000* | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL OF 1903-04 ... | | 2,30,000 | 1,42,214 | 1,54,575 | ..... |  |  |  | Total of 1903-04 ... | | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | | | | | |

* A total quantity of maunds 21,539 (17,939 from Didwana and 3,600 from Pachbadra) was booked for consumption in Bikaner territory during the year, but half of the full duty leviable on the maximum quantity of 20,000 maunds was payable as shown above.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing sums due in connection with salt treaties and agreements and amount paid during the year 1904-05.

| Agency or Province. | State. | Article of treaty or agreement, &c. | Amount payable. | | Amount paid. | | REMARKS. |
|---|-----------|--|---|--------|--------------|--------|---|
| | | | Rs. | A. P. | Rs. | A. P. | |
| Jaipur | ... | XI Old Treaty, Sambhar ... | 2,75,000 | 0 0 | 2,75,000 | 0 0 | |
| | | II Agreement ... | 4,00,000 | 0 0 | 4,00,000 | 0 0 | |
| | | VII ditto ... | 11,000 | 0 0 | 11,000 | 0 0 | |
| | | VIII ditto ... | 2,309 | 2 7 | 2,309 | 2 7 | |
| Jodhpur | ... | XI Old Treaty, Sambhar ... | 1,25,000 | 0 0 | 1,25,000 | 0 0 | |
| | | XI Old Treaty, Nawa Gudha... | 3,00,000 | 0 0 | 3,00,000 | 0 0 | |
| | | VI Agreement ... | 3,91,800 | 0 0 | 3,91,800 | 0 0 | |
| | | VII ditto ... | 19,595 | 5 3 | 19,595 | 5 3 | |
| Jaipur | ... | X ditto ... | 1,25,000 | 0 0 | 1,25,000 | 0 0 | |
| | | | Royalty payable on sales at Sambhar, Article XII of Old Treaty. | 89,953 | 8 11 | 89,953 | 8 11 |
| Jodhpur | ... | | 1,49,922 | 9 6 | 1,49,922 | 9 6 | |
| Udaipur | ... | IV Agreement ... | 12,900 | 0 0 | 1,02,075 | 0 0 | 1,02,075 balance due. |
| | | V ditto ... | 35,000 | 0 0 | | | |
| | | VI ditto ... | 1,56,250 | 0 0 | | | |
| Alwar ... | ... | VII ditto ... | 1,25,000 | 0 0 | 1,25,000 | 0 0 | |
| Kishangarh | ... | VII ditto ... | 25,000 | 0 0 | 25,000 | 0 0 | |
| Bikaner | ... | VI ditto ... | 6,000 | 0 0 | 6,000 | 0 0 | |
| RAJPUTANA AGENCY ... | Bharatpur | VII ditto ... | 1,50,000 | 0 0 | 1,50,000 | 0 0 | |
| | | Foreign Department No. 1271, dated 14th June 1879 ... | 500 | 0 0 | 500 | 0 0 | |
| Sirohi | ... | IV Agreement ... | 1,800 | 0 0 | 1,800 | 0 0 | |
| | | Financial Department No. 2905, dated 21st August 1884 ... | 9,000 | 0 0 | 9,000 | 0 0 | |
| Dholpur | ... | VII Agreement ... | 60,000 | 0 0 | 60,000 | 0 0 | |
| Bundi | ... | IV ditto ... | 8,000 | 0 0 | 8,000 | 0 0 | |
| Tonk | ... | IV ditto ... | 20,000 | 0 0 | 20,000 | 0 0 | |
| Kotah | ... | IV and V Agreement .. | 19,175 | 0 0 | 19,175 | 0 0 | |
| Karauli | ... | IV Agreement ... | 5,000 | 0 0 | 5,000 | 0 0 | |
| | | Foreign Department No. 212-J.P., dated 18th April 1882 ... | 694 | 15 0 | 694 | 15 0 | |
| Shahpura | ... | IV Agreement ... | 5,000 | 0 0 | 5,000 | 0 0 | |
| Jhalawar | ... | IV and V Agreement | 2,500 | 0 0 | 1,500 | 0 0 | Rs. 1,000 recovered on account of excess payment. |
| Istamrardars and Jagirdars of Ajmer. | { | Foreign Department No. 1271, dated 14th June 1879 ... | 4,178 | 0 0 | 4,178 | 0 0 | |
| Lawa | ... | V Agreement ... | 700 | 0 0 | 700 | 0 0 | |
| Kaibania | ... | Foreign Department No. 846, dated 15th May 1884 ... | 105 | 0 0 | 105 | 0 0 | |
| Mir Abdul Aziz and others, Sambhar. | { | Finance and Commerce Department No. 427-J., dated 14th February 1898 ... | 251 | 5 6 | ..... |  | Due. |
| Total Rajputana Agency (Carried over) ... | | | 25,36,634 | 14 9 | 24,33,308 | 9 3 | |

Appendix IV—concl'd.

Statement showing sums due in connection with salt treaties and agreements and amount paid during the year 1904-05—concl'd

| Agency or Province. | State. | Article of treaty or agreement, &c. | Amount payable. | | Amount paid. | | REMARKS. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|-------|--------------|-------|----------|
| | | | Rs. | A. P. | Rs. | A. P. | |
| | | Brought forward ... | 25,36,634 | 14 9 | 24,33,308 | 9 3 | |
| CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY | Gwalior ... | VII Agreement ... | 3,12,500 | 0 0 | 3,12,500 | 0 0 | |
| | Datia ... | VII ditto ... | 10,000 | 0 0 | 10,000 | 0 0 | |
| | Bhopal ... | II ditto ... | 10,000 | 0 0 | 10,000 | 0 0 | |
| | Jaora ... | II ditto ... | 2,550 | 0 0 | 2,500 | 0 0 | |
| | Sitamau ... | II ditto ... | 2,000 | 0 0 | 2,000 | 0 0 | |
| | Rutlam ... | II ditto ... | 1,000 | 0 0 | 1,000 | 0 0 | |
| | Indore ... | Supplementary Article to clause 2 of Agreement ... | 61,875 | 0 0 | 61,875 | 0 0 | |
| | Dewas (Senior) ... | Supplementary Article to clause 2 of Agreement ... | 412 | 8 0 | 412 | 8 0 | |
| | Dewas (Junior) ... | Supplementary Article to clause 2 of Agreement ... | 412 | 8 0 | 412 | 8 0 | |
| | Sailana ... | Supplementary Article to clause 2 of Agreement ... | 412 | 8 0 | 412 | 8 0 | |
| | Narsinghgarh ... | Supplementary Article to clause 2 of Agreement ... | 618 | 12 0 | 618 | 12 0 | |
| | Rajgarh ... | Supplementary Article to clause 2 of Agreement ... | 618 | 12 0 | 618 | 12 0 | |
| | Sampthar ... | Foreign Department No. 501, dated 4th January 1884 ... | 1,450 | 0 0 | 1,450 | 0 0 | |
| | | Total Central India Agency ... | 4,03,800 | 0 0 | 4,03,800 | 0 0 | |
| PUNJAB PROVINCE | Bahawalpur ... | VI Agreement ... | 80,000 | 0 0 | 80,000 | 0 0 | |
| NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE. | Kohat Chiefs and Villagers. | Finance and Commerce Department No. 2546-S.R., dated 12th June 1896 ... | 50,000 | 0 0 | 49,570 | 7 8 | |
| | | Total Punjab and North-West Frontier Province ... | 1,30,000 | 0 0 | 1,29,570 | 7 8 | |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | 30,70,434 | 14 9 | 29,66,679 | 0 11 | |

Appendix V.

Statement showing the outturn and stocks of salt at the different Salt Sources during the year 1904-05.

| Salt sources. | Opening balance of stock. | CREDITS. | | | Total stock. | DEBITS. | | | | Closing balance of stock.* | REMARKS. | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|-----------|--------------|------------------------|---|--|-----------|----------------------------|----------|--|
| | | Quantity of salt manufactured or excavated. | Excess discovered in heaps of salt cleared. | Total. | | Quantity of salt sold. | Issues of salt free of both price and duty. | Deficits found in heaps of salt cleared. | Total. | | | |
| RAJPUTANA SOURCES. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Maunds. | Maunds. | Maunds. | Maunds. | Maunds. | Maunds. | Maunds. | Maunds. | Maunds. | Maunds. | Maunds. | |
| Sambhar | 17,40,185 | 48,48,917 | 1,89,812 | 44,88,729 | 62,28,914 | 43,79,096 | 23,760 | 1,65,050 | 45,67,906 | 16,61,008 | | Sambhar.—79 heaps were cleared with a net deficit of maunds 25,238 or 0.59 per cent. |
| Pachbadra | 92,797 | 4,01,998 | 1,60,948 | 6,52,946 | (a)7,45,743 | 5,34,259 | 11,000 | ... | 5,45,259 | (a)2,00,484 | | Pachbadra.—78 heaps were cleared with a net excess of maunds 1,60,948 or 34.21 per cent. |
| Didwana | (a)1,89,806 | 2,31,875 | 61,768 | 2,93,643 | 4,33,449 | 2,74,444 | ... | ... | 2,74,444 | 1,59,005 | | Didwana.—3 heaps have been cleared, 1st showed an excess of maunds 26,309 or 22.33 per cent.; the second maunds 33,934 or 23.13 per cent. and the third maunds 5,118 or 15.18 per cent. respectively and the manufacturers were paid for the excess. Of the 1st heap maunds 3,591 on account of excess were included in stock for 1903-04. |
| Falodi | 47,183 | ... | ... | ... | 47,183 | 6,192 | ... | ... | 6,192 | 40,991 | | |
| Total | 20,19,971 | 50,72,790 | 3,62,528 | 54,35,318 | 74,55,289 | 51,93,991 | 34,760 | 1,65,050 | 53,93,801 | 20,61,488 | | |
| Total of 1903-04 | 54,08,600 + 62 | 12,04,141 | 5,01,160 | 17,05,301 | 71,13,963 | 49,71,757 | 27,860 | 94,375 | 50,93,992 | 20,19,971 | | * These balances include the following quantities of salt for which Rawnahs had been granted, but which had not been issued by the close of March 1905. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Sambhar 5,84,710 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Pachbadra 48,512 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Didwana 6,127 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | cis-Indus and Kalabagh Mines Division 1,21,941 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Sultanpur Salt Works 187 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Total 7,55,477 |
| cis-INDUS AND KALABAGH MINES. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mayo Mine | 1,56,353 | 25,40,002 | ... | 25,40,002 | 26,96,355 | 21,24,420 | ... | ... | 21,24,420 | 5,71,935 | | |
| Warcha Mine | 4,803 | 1,41,425 | ... | 1,41,425 | 1,46,228 | 1,36,073 | ... | ... | 1,36,073 | 10,155 | | |
| Nurpur Mine | ... | 3,917 | ... | 3,917 | 3,917 | 3,917 | ... | ... | 3,917 | ... | | |
| Kalabagh Quarries | 7,201 | 2,28,800 | ... | 2,28,800 | 2,36,001 | 2,24,301 | ... | ... | 2,24,301 | 11,700 | | |
| Total | 1,68,357 | 29,14,144 | ... | 29,14,144 | 30,82,501 | 24,88,711 | ... | ... | 24,88,711 | 5,93,790 | | |
| Total of 1903-04 | 4,24,729 | 24,06,408 | ... | 24,06,408 | 28,31,137 | 26,62,780 | ... | ... | 26,62,780 | 1,68,357 | | |
| Sultanpur Salt Works | 9,704 | 73,225 | 109 | 73,334 | 83,038 | 78,420 | ... | 250 | 78,670 | 4,368 | | |
| Figures of 1903-04 | 7,344 | 75,440 | 31 | 75,471 | 82,815 | 72,946 | ... | 165 | 73,111 | 9,704 | | |

(a) Includes maunds 40,097 the probable existing excess of 25 per cent. over the recorded closing stock balance of maunds 1,60,387.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the territorial distribution of the salt issued by the Northern India Salt Revenue Department over areas of consumption during the year 1904-05.

| Description of salt. | AREAS OF CONSUMPTION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------|----------------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|
| | Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, <i>cis-Indus</i> including Feudatory States and Kashmir. | Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, <i>trans-Indus</i> . | British Baluchistan. | Afghanistan and independent territory west of the Indus. | United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. | Province of Behar in Bengal | Lower Bengal. | Central Provinces. | Rajputana. | Central India. | Sind. | Bombay. | Total. | |
| <i>cis-Indus</i> and Kalabagh Mines Rock Salt | 21,32,446 | 8,920 | 1,991 | ... | 2,68,784 | 1,21,225 | 1,930 | 300 | ... | 45 | 22,068 | 15 | 25,57,724 | |
| Kohat Rock salt | 601 | 3,95,910 | ... | 57,625 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,54,136 | |
| Mandi Rock salt | 1,13,104 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,13,104 | |
| Salt of the Sultanpur Salt Works | 4,092 | ... | ... | ... | 74,727 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 78,819 | |
| Sambhar salt | 2,44,600 | ... | ... | ... | 28,87,670 | 4,800 | ... | 17,410 | 5,85,430 | 4,06,900 | ... | 5 | 41,46,815 | |
| Didwana salt | 1,85,435 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 89,799 | ... | ... | ... | 2,75,234 | |
| Pachbadra salt | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43,200 | ... | ... | 90,650 | 2,54,631 | 1,34,437 | 50 | ... | 5,22,968 | |
| Falodi salt | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,192 | ... | ... | ... | 6,192 | |
| Saltpetre salt | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32,807 | 14,333 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47,140 | |
| Total | 26,80,278 | 4,04,830 | 1,991 | 57,625 | 33,07,188 | 1,40,358 | 1,930 | 1,08,360 | 9,36,052 | 5,41,382 | 22,118 | 20 | 82,02,132 | |
| Total of 1903-04 | 26,83,226 | 3,81,274 | 2,304 | 75,901 | 32,69,650 | 1,68,101 | 340 | 1,06,270 | 8,68,899 | 5,39,003 | 18,560 | 5 | 81,13,533 | |

Further details of the distribution of the salt sold and issued from the Mandi quarries.

| Name of mine. | QUANTITY SOLD FOR CONSUMPTION IN BRITISH TERRITORY. | | | | QUANTITY SOLD FOR CONSUMPTION IN NATIVE STATES. | | | | | | Total quantity of salt cleared. |
|-------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|---|--------|---------|-----------|-----------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| | Kangra. | Kulu. | Simla. | Total. | Mandi. | Suket. | Chamba. | Bilaspur. | Rampur Bashahr. | Total. | |
| Guma | 32,635 | 1,388 | ... | 34,023 | 15,332 | ... | 125 | ... | ... | 15,457 | 49,480 |
| Drang | 4,957 | 17,413 | 353 | 22,723 | 27,258 | 6,584 | ... | 2,151 | 4,908 | 40,901 | 63,624 |
| Total | 37,592 | 18,801 | 353 | 56,746 | 42,590 | 6,584 | 125 | 2,151 | 4,908 | 56,358 | 1,13,104 |
| Total of 1903-04 | 39,896 | 22,102 | 810 | 62,808 | 47,865 | 7,345 | 150 | 3,444 | 4,943 | 63,747 | 1,26,555 |

Appendix VII.

Statement showing what the sale price of Salt should be at the Rajputana Salt Sources under the orders contained in Resolution No. 326, dated 17th January 1882, of the Department of Finance and Commerce calculated for a period of 23 years from 1st April 1882 to 31st March 1905.

| Salt Sources. | COST OF SALT. | | | | | | | | Average cost per maund of salt produced during the period as entered in column 2. | AVERAGE PRICE REALIZED. | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------|---|--|---|--|---------------------------|
| | Quantity of salt produced during the period and taken over from the Darbars when the sources were leased less ascertained wastage and issues free of cost to Darbars. | EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | | | Quantity of salt sold during the period. | Realized on account of price and miscellaneous collections. | Average price realized per maund on salt sold during the period. | Profit or loss per maund. |
| | | Cost of manufacture and storage. | Cost of supervision. | Share of cost of hospital establishment, medicines, etc. | Interest on capital expenditure and outlay on account of up-keep of works at 4 per cent. up to 31st March 190 and 3½ per cent. afterwards. | Rent of sources and royalty on sales. | Charges connected with the issue of through traffic and agency salt and commission to salt agents from 1882-83 to 1886-87. | Total Expenditure. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | Mds. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. A. P. | Mds. | Rs. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Sambhar | 8,84,23,083 | 5,21,122 | 7,00,627 | 13,517 | 7,73,240 | 1,18,01,688 | 5,81,703 | 1,63,91,897 | 0 2 11.59 | 8,67,62,075 | 2,22,84,263 | 0 4 1.31 | + 0 1 1.72 |
| Didwana | 82,21,988 | 1,93,179 | 47,561 | 4,525 | 807 | 11,12,944 | ..... | 13,59,016 | 0 2 7.74 | 80,62,983 | 7,23,867 | 0 1 5.23 | - 0 1 2.51 |
| Pachbadra | 1,57,43,739 | 10,52,026 | 30,546 | 5,709 | 6,861 | 18,49,673 | 2,88,160 | 32,32,975 | 0 3 3.43 | 1,55,83,352 | 16,89,894 | 0 1 8.82 | - 0 1 6.61 |
| Closed Salt Sources | 4,06,207 | 22,497 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 64,259 | ... .. | 86,756 | 0 3 5.00 | 3,65,216 | 49,788 | 0 2 2.17 | - 0 1 2.83 |
| Total | 11,27,95,017 | 37,58,824 | 7,78,734 | 23,751 | 7,80,908 | 1,48,28,564 | 8,69,863 | 2,10,70,644 | 0 2 11.87 | 11,07,73,626 | 2,47,47,812 | 0 3 6.89 | + 0 0 7.02 |

Stock Balance of Salt on the 31st March 1905.

| | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Sambhar | 16,61,008 |
| Didwana | 2,00,484 |
| Pachbadra | 1,59,005* |
| Closed Salt Sources | 40,991 |
| Total | 20,61,488* |

* Includes maunds 40,097 the probable existing excess of 25 per cent. over the recorded closing stock balance of maunds 1,60,387.

NOTE.—The figures in column 7 indicate :—

- (1) Opposite Sambhar the total treaty payments for the first eight years of the period at the rate of 5,50,000 a year plus the amount of Royalty actually paid, and for the remaining 15 years the rateable share calculated on the sales of the fixed sum of Rs. 5,00,000 now chargeable against the selling price of salt at the whole of the Rajputana sources under the orders of Government conveyed in letter No. 5441, dated 22nd November 1890.
- (2) Opposite Didwana and Pachbadra the rateable share for the 1st eight years calculated on the sales of the sum of Rs. 1,70,000 chargeable against the selling price under the orders of Government conveyed in letter No. 2081, dated the 9th July 1884, and for the remaining 15 years rateable shares calculated on the sales of the fixed sum of Rs. 5,00,000 above referred to.
- (3) Opposite the Closed Salt Sources (Falodi and Luni) the rent (Rs. 6,000) fixed by the salt agreement with Jodhpur for the first eight years and for the remaining 15 years the rateable share of the abovementioned sum of Rs. 5,00,000 calculated on the sales of Falodi Source only as no sales are now effected at the Luni.

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the quantities of salt sold under the through traffic system at the Khewrah Depôt in the cis-Indus Mines Division and at the Sambhar and Pachbadra Sources in Rajputana, with the proportion borne by the through traffic sales to the total volume of rail-borne trade at these sources during the year 1904-05.

| | | | | | | Rs. | |
|---|---|-----------------|----------|-----|-----|---|-----------|
| Khewrah Depôt, cis-Indus Mines Division | { | Through traffic | ... | ... | ... | 20,95,391 | |
| | | | Ordinary | ... | ... | ... | 1,77,049 |
| | | | | | | Total | 22,72,440 |
| Sambhar Lake | { | Through traffic | ... | ... | ... | 14,95,025 | |
| | | | Ordinary | ... | ... | ... | 27,42,973 |
| | | | | | | Total | 42,37,998 |
| Pachbadra Source | { | Through traffic | ... | ... | ... | 3,40,040 | |
| | | | Ordinary | ... | ... | ... | 22,795 |
| | | | | | | Total | 3,62,835 |
| Total | { | Through traffic | ... | ... | ... | 39,30,456 | |
| | | | Ordinary | ... | ... | ... | 29,42,817 |
| | | | | | | GRAND TOTAL | 68,73,273 |
| | | | | | | Proportion of the through traffic trade | 57.18 |
| Figures of 1903-04. | | | | | | | |
| Total | { | Through traffic | ... | ... | ... | 35,02,047 | |
| | | | Ordinary | ... | ... | ... | 34,03,673 |
| | | | | | | GRAND TOTAL | 69,05,720 |
| | | | | | | Proportion of the through traffic trade | 50.71 |

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the number of traders in each of the Provinces supplied by the Department who dealt with the salt depôts in 1904-05 and the number of marts they represented.

| Provinces. | SAMBHAR LAKE. | | PACHBADRA SOURCE. | | cis-INDUS MINES DIVISION. | | TOTAL. | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----|
| | Number of traders. | Number of marts. | Number of traders. | Number of marts. | Number of traders. | Number of marts. | Number of traders. | Number of marts. | |
| United Provinces | Agra | 367 | 36 | 79 | 27 | 70 | 35 | 516 | 98 |
| | Oudh | 83 | 14 | ... | ... | 50 | 27 | 133 | 41 |
| Punjab | ... | 91 | 7 | ... | ... | 1,919 | 146 | 2,010 | 153 |
| North-West Frontier Province | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sind | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Baluchistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Rajputana | ... | 113 | 7 | 108 | 19 | ... | ... | 221 | 26 |
| Central India | ... | 80 | 13 | 111 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 192 | 28 |
| Central Provinces | ... | ... | ... | 91 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 93 | 9 |
| Behar | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 60 | 19 | 62 | 20 |
| Bengal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Kutch (Gujrat Kathiawar) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | ... | 736 | 78 | 389 | 68 | 2,111 | 238 | 3,236 | 384 |
| Total of 1903-04 | ... | 624 | 78 | 628 | 102 | 2,035 | 98 | 3,287 | 278 |

Appendix X.

Statement showing the number of licenses issued for the manufacture of saline substances and the fees realized in the Internal Branch of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department, during the year 1904-05.

| | SALTPETRE REFINERIES. | | CRUDE SALTPETRE. | | KHARI. | | SAJJI. | | RASSI. | | TOTAL. | |
|--|-----------------------|--------|------------------|--------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|------------|
| | Number. | Fees. | Number. | Fees. | Number. | Fees. | Number. | Fees. | Number. | Fees. | Number. | Fees. |
| Punjab and North-West Frontier Province. | 11 | 550 | 1,368 | 2,757 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,379 | 3,307 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. | 80 | 4,000 | 4,446 | 8,878 | 491 | 3,814 | 723 | 1,446 | 241 | 482 | 5,981 | 18,620 |
| Province of Behar in Bengal ... | 265 | 13,250 | 27,729 | 6,932 | 9,102 | 2,298 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 37,190 | 22,481 |
| Total ... | 356 | 17,800 | 33,543 | 18,567 | 9,683 | 6,112 | 727 | 1,447 | 241 | 482 | 44,550 | (a) 44,408 |
| Total of 1903-04 ... | 397 | 19,812 | 38,117 | 21,195 | 6,830 | 5,383 | 790 | 1,578 | 284 | 560 | 46,418 | (b) 48,528 |

(a) Excludes Rs. 8,571 on account of fees on maunds 8,571 of Sitta (impure saltpetre salt) excised at one rupee a maund.

(b) Excludes Rs. 6,684-14 on account of fees on maunds 6,684-35 seers of Sitta (impure saltpetre salt) excised at one rupee a maund.

Appendix XI.

Statement showing the work done in the saltpetre refineries of the Internal Branch of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department, during the year 1904-05.

| Provinces. | Number of saltpetre refineries which worked. | REFINEMENT OF SALTPETRE. | | | EDUCATION OF SALT. | | | SALT DISPOSED OF | | SITTA DISPOSED OF | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|--------------------|----------------------|----------|---|---------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | | Quantity of saltpetre utilised for refinement. | Quantity of refined saltpetre produced. | Percentage of refined produce on saltpetre utilised for refinement. | Purified salt. | Sitta (impure salt). | Total. | Percentage of salt educed on saltpetre utilised for refinement. | Salt excised. | Salt destroyed. | Sitta excised. | Sitta destroyed. |
| Punjab and North-West Frontier Province. | 36 | 2,01,207 | 83,444 | 41.47 | ... | 71,647 | 71,647 | 35.61 | ... | ... | 8,161 | 64,560 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. | 82 | 2,21,412 | 1,21,887 | 55.05 | 37,702 | 82,788 | 1,20,490 | 54.42 | 32,807 | 13,111 | ... | 2,345 |
| Province of Behar ... | 281 | 3,60,797 | 2,24,178 | 62.13 | 15,767 | 25,365 | 41,132 | 11.40 | 14,333 | 2,509 | ... | 25,357 |
| Total ... | 399 | 7,83,416 | 4,29,509 | 54.82 | 53,469 | 1,79,800 | 2,33,269 | 29.78 | 47,140 | 15,620 | 8,161 | 92,262 |
| Total of 1903-04 ... | 411 | 9,85,876 | 5,42,472 | 55.02 | 68,802 | 2,10,770 | 2,79,572 | 28.36 | 54,386 | 20,464 | 6,685 | 1,11,465 |

Appendix XII.

Comparative statement showing the annual average prices of salt in the principal marts of Northern and Central India for the years 1903-04 and 1904-05.

| Mart and Province. | RETAIL PRICES PER BRITISH MAUND RECORDED BY THE STATISTICAL BUREAU. (a) | | WHOLESALE PRICES PER BRITISH MAUND AS ASCERTAINED BY OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT. | | |
|---|---|-----------|--|-----------|-----------|
| | 1903-04. | 1904-05. | Description of salt. | 1903-04. | 1904-05. |
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| <i>North-West Frontier Province.</i> | | | | | |
| Peshawar | 2 4 6 | 2 3 7 | <i>cis</i> -Indus rock | 2 9 0 | 2 7 0 |
| | | | Kohat rock | 2 1 0 | ... |
| Dera Ismail Khan | 2 9 9 | 2 11 7 | ..... | ... | ... |
| <i>Punjab.</i> | | | | | |
| Lahore | 2 10 4 | 2 10 8 | <i>cis</i> -Indus rock | 2 6 11 | 2 7 1 |
| Rawalpindi | 2 7 5 | 2 8 0 | ..... | ... | ... |
| Shahpur | 2 10 8 | 2 10 8 | <i>cis</i> -Indus rock | 2 5 3 | ... |
| | | | Ditto | 2 8 10 | 2 8 1 |
| Multan | 2 11 0 | 2 10 4 | Saltpetre | 3 8 2 | 3 5 11 |
| Amritsar | 2 9 0 | 2 9 3 | <i>cis</i> -Indus rock | 2 7 9 | 2 6 7 |
| Jullundur | 2 9 3 | 2 9 3 | ..... | ... | ... |
| Ludhiana | 2 9 0 | 2 9 3 | <i>cis</i> -Indus rock | ... | 2 7 9 |
| Ferozepur | 2 13 9 | 2 13 9 | Ditto | 2 6 9 | 2 8 0 |
| Ambala | 2 10 2 | 2 9 3 | Ditto | ... | ... |
| | | | Ditto | 3 0 0 | 3 0 7 |
| Delhi | 2 15 7 | 3 1 3 | Sambhar | 2 11 3 | 2 12 0 |
| | | | Didwana | 2 12 9 | 2 13 3 |
| | | | Pachbadra | ... | ... |
| <i>United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.</i> | | | | | |
| Meerut | 2 15 7 | 2 15 8 | <i>cis</i> -Indus rock | 3 1 4 | 2 15 0 |
| | | | Sultanpuri | 2 13 0 | 2 12 6 |
| | | | Sambhar | 2 13 7 | 2 14 1 |
| Agra | 2 15 7 | 2 13 9 | <i>cis</i> -Indus rock | 3 7 2 | 3 2 2 |
| | | | Sambhar | 2 11 9 | 2 11 5 |
| | | | Pachbadra | 2 12 2 | 2 12 0 |
| Jhansi | 3 1 6 | 3 1 6 | ..... | ... | ... |
| | | | <i>cis</i> -Indus rock | 2 14 7 | 2 14 3 |
| | | | Sultanpuri | 2 12 9 | 2 12 5 |
| Cawnpur | 3 0 4 | 2 13 9 | Sambhar | 2 13 9 | 2 13 0 |
| | | | Pachbadra | 2 14 4 | 2 14 0 |
| | | | Baragara | ... | ... |
| | | | Saltpetre | 2 4 3 | 2 4 11 |
| Allahabad | 3 6 6 | 3 5 4 | <i>cis</i> -Indus rock | 3 6 3 | 3 4 10 |
| | | | Sambhar | 3 1 6 | 3 1 3 |
| | | | Pachbadra | ... | ... |
| | | | Saltpetre | 2 7 9 | ... |

(a) All retail prices are those of the kind of salt in common use.

Appendix XII—contd.

Comparative statement showing the annual average prices of salt in the principal marts of Northern and Central India for the years 1903-04 and 1904-05—contd.

| Mart and Province. | RETAIL PRICES PER BRITISH MAUND RECORDED BY THE STATISTICAL BUREAU. (a) | | WHOLESALE PRICES PER BRITISH MAUND AS ASCERTAINED BY OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT. | | | |
|---|---|-----------|--|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1903-04. | 1904-05. | Description of salt. | | 1903-04. | 1904-05. |
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| <i>United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—contd.</i> | | | | | | |
| Benares | 3 8 3 | 3 8 3 | { | <i>cis</i> -Indus rock | 2 15 8 | 2 15 9 |
| | | | | Sambhar | 3 0 1 | 3 0 11 |
| | | | | Baragara | 3 3 6 | 3 3 10 |
| Ghazipur | 3 14 10 | 3 9 6 | { | <i>cis</i> -Indus rock | ... | ... |
| | | | | Baragara | 3 5 10 | 3 5 1 |
| Gorakhpur... .. | 3 6 2 | 3 9 2 | { | <i>cis</i> -Indus rock | 3 1 5 | 3 3 4 |
| | | | | Sambhar | ... | ... |
| | | | | Baragara | 3 3 0 | 3 3 2 |
| | | | | Jedda | 3 0 1 | 3 0 9 |
| | | | | Aden | 2 15 6 | 2 14 3 |
| | | | | Salif | 3 0 8 | 2 15 1 |
| Shahjehanpur | 3 7 1 | 3 8 7 | { | <i>cis</i> -Indus rock | 3 4 10 | 3 3 11 |
| | | | | Sambhar | 3 0 9 | 2 15 7 |
| | | | | Pachbadra | ... | ... |
| | | | | Saltpetre | ... | ... |
| Bareilly | 3 0 9 | 3 3 5 | { | <i>cis</i> -Indus rock | 3 4 3 | 3 4 3 |
| | | | | Sambhar | 2 15 7 | 2 14 11 |
| | | | | Pachbadra | 3 0 0 | ... |
| Lucknow | 3 4 3 | 3 3 2 | { | <i>cis</i> -Indus rock | 3 4 11 | 3 4 1 |
| | | | | Sambhar | 2 14 4 | 2 14 6 |
| | | | | Pachbadra | 2 15 0 | ... |
| Fyzabad | 3 6 6 | 3 4 9 | { | <i>cis</i> -Indus rock | 3 0 8 | ... |
| | | | | Sultanpuri | ... | ... |
| | | | | Sambhar | 3 0 3 | ... |
| | | | | Pachbadra | 3 1 8 | ... |
| | | | | Baragara | 3 1 9 | ... |
| | | | | Saltpetre | 3 2 6 | ... |
| <i>Behar.</i> | | | | | | |
| Patna | 3 8 11 | 3 1 3 | { | <i>cis</i> -Indus rock | 3 1 10 | 3 1 8 |
| | | | | Liverpool | 2 15 7 | 2 13 3 |
| | | | | Muscate | ... | 2 13 8 |
| | | | | Salif | 3 1 0 | ... |
| | | | | Hamburg | 2 15 3 | 2 13 3 |
| Saran (Chapra) | 3 2 2 | 3 0 9 | { | <i>cis</i> -Indus rock | 3 10 6 | 3 6 6 |
| | | | | Liverpool | 2 15 8 | 2 14 11 |
| | | | | Jedda | ... | ... |

(a) All retail prices are those of the kind of salt in common use.

Appendix XII—contd.

Comparative statement showing the annual average prices of salt in the principal marts of Northern and Central India for the years 1903-04 and 1904-05—contd.

| Mart and Province. | RETAIL PRICES PER BRITISH MAUND RECORDED BY THE STATISTICAL BUREAU. (a) | | WHOLESALE PRICES PER BRITISH MAUND AS ASCERTAINED BY OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT. | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------|---|--|--|
| | 1903-04. | 1904-05. | Description of salt. | 1903-04. | 1904-05. |
| <i>Behar—concl.</i> | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Mozaffarpur ... | 3 5 4 | 3 4 3 | <i>cis-Indus rock</i> ... Liverpool ... Jedda ... Muscat ... Saltpetre ... Salif ... | ... 3 0 4 2 14 9 2 15 9 2 2 0 3 1 1 | 3 14 3 2 14 4 2 15 0 2 13 10 ... 2 14 2 |
| Champanan (Motihari) ... | 3 4 0 | 3 3 2 | <i>cis-Indus rock</i> ... Liverpool ... Jedda ... | 3 1 0 3 0 2 ... | ... 3 0 6 ... |
| Monghyr ... | 3 4 6 | 3 4 0 | <i>cis-Indus rock</i> ... Liverpool ... Aden ... Salif ... Hamburg ... | 2 14 5 | 3 15 9 3 4 0 2 11 4 2 14 6 2 14 5 |
| Gaya ... | 3 1 8 | 3 1 9 | <i>cis-Indus rock</i> ... Liverpool ... Jedda ... Muscat ... Salif ... Hamburg ... | 3 5 7 3 1 3 3 0 3 ... 3 1 0 3 3 0 | 3 5 1 3 1 0 ... 3 1 3 2 14 6 2 15 10 |
| <i>Central Provinces.</i> | | | | | |
| Jabalpur ... | 3 8 3 | 3 8 7 | ..... | ... | ... |
| Saugor ... | 3 4 3 | 3 1 11 | ..... | ... | ... |
| Nagpur ... | 3 15 7 | 3 10 6 | ..... | ... | ... |
| Nimar ... | 3 13 4 | 3 7 4 | ..... | ... | ... |
| Hoshangabad ... | 3 11 11 | 3 9 6 | ..... | ... | ... |
| Sambalpur ... | 3 8 11 | 3 7 11 | ..... | ... | ... |
| Raipur ... | 3 11 6 | 3 10 2 | ..... | ... | ... |
| <i>Rajputana.</i> | | | | | |
| Mewar ... | 3 4 0 | 3 4 0 | ..... | ... | ... |
| Ajmer ... | 2 10 8 | 2 10 8 | <i>cis-Indus rock</i> ... Sambhar ... Didwana ... Pachbadra ... | 4 0 0 2 8 10 2 9 5 ... | 4 0 0 2 8 0 |
| Jodhpur ... | 2 6 9 | 2 6 9 | ..... | ... | ... |
| Jaipur ... | 2 10 8 | 2 8 8 | ..... | ... | ... |
| Bharatpur ... | 2 14 2 | 2 13 1 | ..... | ... | ... |

(a) All retail prices are those of the kind of salt in common use.

Appendix XII—concl'd.

Comparative statement showing the annual average prices of salt in the principal marts of Northern and Central India for the years 1903-04 and 1904-05—concl'd.

| Mart and Province. | RETAIL PRICES PER BRITISH MAUND RECORDED BY THE STATISTICAL BUREAU. (a) | | WHOLESALE PRICES PER BRITISH MAUND AS ASCERTAINED BY OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT. | | |
|--|---|-----------|--|-----------|-----------|
| | 1903-04. | 1904-05. | Description of salt. | 1903-04. | 1904-05. |
| <i>Central India.</i> | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Indore | 3 5 7 | 3 4 3 | ..... | ... | ... |
| Neemuch | 2 14 11 | 2 14 7 | ..... | .. | ... |
| Gwalior | 3 2 11 | 3 2 8 | ..... | ... | ... |
| | <i>Average retail prices.</i> | | | | |
| North-West Frontier Province, <i>trans-Indus.</i> | 2 7 2 | 2 7 3 | ..... | ... | ... |
| Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, <i>cis-Indus.</i> | 2 10 7 | 2 10 8 | ..... | ... | ... |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh | 3 4 7 | 3 4 0 | ..... | ... | ... |
| Behar | 3 4 5 | 3 3 2 | ..... | ... | ... |
| Central Provinces and Berar ... | 3 10 6 | 3 8 7 | ..... | ... | ... |
| Rajputana | 2 12 5 | 2 12 9 | ..... | ... | ... |
| Central India | 3 2 6 | 3 2 11 | ..... | ... | ... |

(a) All retail prices are those of the kind of salt in common use.

Appendix XIII.

Statistics of the consumption of salt in the different Provinces with which the Northern India Salt Revenue Department has dealings (omitting Baluchistan, the information regarding that area being imperfect) for the three years ending with 1904-05.

| | 1902-03. | 1903-04. | 1904-05. | Average of 3 years. |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|
| | Maunds. | Maunds. | Maunds. | Maunds. |
| THE PUNJAB AND NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, trans-INDUS. | | | | |
| <i>Supply of Salt.</i> | | | | |
| Issued from the <i>cis</i> -Indus Mines Division | 7,620 | 8,889 | 8,920 | 8,476 |
| „ „ „ Kohat Mines | 3,74,283 | 4,48,566 | 4,54,136 | 4,25,662 |
| Total | 3,81,903 | 4,57,455 | 4,63,056 | 4,34,138 |
| <i>Exports.</i> | | | | |
| Exported beyond the border (trade statistics) | 1,81,383 | 2,33,923 | 2,75,915 | 2,30,407 |
| Balance remaining for consumption | 2,00,520 | 2,23,532 | 1,87,141 | 2,03,731 |
| Average consumption per head of population 2,205,885* souls ... | ... | ... | lbs. 6·98 | lbs. 7·60 |
| THE PUNJAB AND NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, <i>cis</i>-INDUS, AND KASHMIR. | | | | |
| <i>Supply of Salt.</i> | | | | |
| Issued from the <i>cis</i> -Indus Mines Division | 24,72,875 | 25,73,938 | 25,48,804 | 25,31,872 |
| „ „ „ Mandi Mines | 1,29,862 | 1,26,555 | 1,13,104 | 1,23,174 |
| „ „ „ Sultanpur Salt Works | 3,617 | 3,492 | 4,092 | 3,734 |
| Imports from Thibet and Ladakh (trade statistics) | 2,236 | 2,384 | 1,938 | 2,186 |
| Imports by railway and river (trade statistics) | 3,21,335 | 2,69,804 | 2,68,368 | 2,86,502 |
| Imports of Didwana Salt by road | 1,10,018 | 95,666 | 84,988 | 96,891 |
| Saltpetre Salt | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 30,39,943 | 30,71,839 | 30,21,294 | 30,44,359 |
| <i>Exports.</i> | | | | |
| Exports to country west of the Indus (trade statistics) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Exports by railway and river (trade statistics) | 5,24,882 | 5,29,339 | 5,10,891 | 5,21,704 |
| Exports by road | 307 | 218 | 200 | 242 |
| Total | 5,25,189 | 5,29,557 | 5,11,091 | 5,21,946 |
| Balance remaining for consumption | 25,14,754 | 25,42,282 | 25,10,203 | 25,22,413 |
| Average consumption per head of population 27,654,666 souls... | ... | ... | lbs. 7·47 | lbs. 7·51 |

* A few of the trans-Frontier Baluchis in a tract adjoining Dera Ghazi Khan, and included in the Census of that District, consume salt from Baluchistan.

Appendix XIII—contd.

Statistics of the consumption of Salt in different Provinces, etc.—contd.

| | 1902-03. | 1903-04. | 1904-05. | Average of 3 years. |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|
| | Maunds. | Maunds. | Maunds. | Maunds. |
| UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH. | | | | |
| <i>Supply of Salt.</i> | | | | |
| Imported from Lower Bengal (trade statistics) | 3,03,729 | 3,83,424 | 3,34,624 | 3,40,592 |
| „ „ Tibet (trade statistics) | 43,123 | 44,361 | 40,824 | 42,769 |
| „ „ Bombay and Central Provinces (trade statistics) | 8,81,315 | 9,64,389 | 9,93,445 | 9,46,383 |
| „ „ the Sambhar Lake | 25,10,780 | 27,01,650 | 28,87,670 | 27,00,033 |
| „ „ Pachbadra Salt source | 3,44,200 | 1,60,100 | 43,200 | 1,82,500 |
| „ „ the Punjab by railway (trade statistics) | 3,65,763 | 3,67,653 | 3,73,187 | 3,68,868 |
| „ „ the Punjab by road | 307 | 218 | 200 | 242 |
| „ „ Behar (trade statistics) | 36,402 | 16,158 | 27,317 | 26,626 |
| Saltpetre Salt | 37,994 | 36,647 | 32,807 | 35,816 |
| Total | 45,23,613 | 46,74,600 | 47,33,274 | 46,43,829 |
| <i>Exports.</i> | | | | |
| To Nepal (trade statistics) | 89,969 | 90,623 | 93,721 | 91,438 |
| „ Lower Bengal (trade statistics) | 1,651 | 1,479 | 1,980 | 1,703 |
| „ Central Provinces (trade statistics) | 923 | 879 | 1,047 | 950 |
| „ Rajputana and Central India (trade statistics) | 27,769 | 20,948 | 13,346 | 20,688 |
| „ the Punjab (trade statistics) | 2,316 | 2,993 | 744 | 2,018 |
| „ Behar (trade statistics) | 7,757 | 3,616 | 4,840 | 5,404 |
| „ Bombay (trade statistics) | 3 | 43 | 69 | 38 |
| Total | 1,30,388 | 1,20,581 | 1,15,747 | 1,22,239 |
| Balance remaining for consumption | 43,93,225 | 45,54,019 | 46,17,527 | 45,21,590 |
| Average consumption per head of population 48,493,879 souls | ... | ... | lbs. 7·84 | lbs. 7·67 |
| PROVINCE OF BEHAR IN BENGAL. | | | | |
| <i>Supply of Salt.</i> | | | | |
| Imported from Calcutta (trade statistics) | 25,66,968 | 27,34,323 | 29,99,012 | 27,66,768 |
| „ „ other provinces (trade statistics) | 1,49,537 | 1,53,547 | 1,27,986 | 1,43,690 |
| Saltpetre Salt | 14,646 | 17,739 | 14,333 | 15,572 |
| Total | 27,31,151 | 29,05,609 | 31,41,331 | 29,26,030 |

NOTE.—It has been ascertained that the figures for Bengal and Behar do not include Salt issued from the Kidderpur Golahs.

Appendix XIII—contd.

Statistics of the consumption of Salt in different Provinces, etc.—contd.

| | 1902-03. | 1903-04. | 1904-05. | Average of 3 years. |
|--|-----------|-----------------|------------|---------------------|
| | Maunds. | Maunds. | Maunds. | Maunds. |
| <i>Exports.</i> | | | | |
| To other Provinces (trade statistics) | 51,296 | 22,568 | 34,973 | 36,279 |
| „ Nepal (trade statistics) | 2,07,404 | 2,21,743 | 2,16,243 | 2,15,180 |
| Total | 2,58,700 | 2,44,311 | 2,51,216 | 2,51,409 |
| Balance remaining for consumption | 24,72,451 | 26,61,298 | 28,90,115 | 26,74,621 |
| Average consumption per head of population 24,241,305 souls— | ... | ... | lbs. 9·81 | lbs. 9·08 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAH. | | | | |
| <i>Supply of Salt.</i> | | | | |
| From the Bombay Presidency (trade statistics) | 15,78,434 | 15,69,038 | 16,58,828 | 16,02,100 |
| „ the Madras Presidency (estimate prepared by the Madras Salt Department). | 2,36,465 | (a) 4,12,194 | 4,03,616 | 3,50,758 |
| „ the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Bengal (trade statistics). | 94,749 | 33,853 | 14,857 | 47,820 |
| „ <i>cis</i> -Indus Mines Division | 300 | 20 | 300 | 207 |
| „ the Sambhar Lake by railway | 15,815 | 15,600 | 17,410 | 16,275 |
| „ „ Pachbadra salt source by road and railway | 68,409 | 90,650 | 90,650 | 83,236 |
| „ „ Didwana salt source | 43 | ... | ... | 14 |
| Total | 19,94,215 | 21,21,355 | 21,85,661 | 21,00,410 |
| <i>Exports.</i> | | | | |
| To Rajputana and Central India (trade statistics) | 10,090 | 6,995 | 11,083 | 9,389 |
| „ British territory (trade statistics) | 1,085 | 205 | 839 | 710 |
| Total | 11,175 | 7,200 | 11,922 | 10,099 |
| Balance remaining for consumption | 19,83,040 | 21,14,155 | 21,73,739 | 20,90,311 |
| Average consumption per head of population 14,627,045 souls— | ... | ... | lbs. 12·23 | lbs. 11·67 |

(a) The figures are now based mainly on declarations at the factories supported by railway statistics.

Appendix XIII—concl'd.

Statistics of the consumption of Salt in different Provinces, etc.—concl'd.

| | 1902-03. | 1903-04. | 1904-05. | Average of 3 years. |
|--|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------------------------|
| | Maunds. | Maunds. | Maunds. | Maunds. |
| RAJPUTANA. | | | | |
| <i>Supply of Salt.</i> | | | | |
| Quantity of salt manufactured by Native States ... | 35,074 | 6,707 | (a) 42,242 | 28,008 |
| Issued from the Sambhar Lake ... | 36,98,638 | 39,37,119 | 41,46,815 | 39,27,524 |
| " " Didwana salt source ... | 2,95,245 | 2,74,503 | 2,75,234 | 2,81,660 |
| " " Pachbadra ... | 7,28,738 | 6,12,103 | 5,22,968 | 6,21,270 |
| " " Falodi ... | 2,308 | 4,062 | 6,192 | 4,187 |
| Imported from the Punjab (trade statistics) ... | 244 | 511 | 543 | 433 |
| " " Bombay (trade statistics) ... | 30,200 | 33,263 | 34,022 | 32,515 |
| Total ... | 47,90,507 | 48,68,268 | 50,28,016 | 48,95,597 |
| <i>Exports.</i> | | | | |
| Exports to the Punjab from Sambhar ... | 2,44,000 | 2,44,200 | 2,44,600 | 2,44,267 |
| " " " Didwana ... | 2,26,511 | 2,01,698 | 1,85,435 | 2,04,548 |
| To United Provinces of Agra and Oudh from Sambhar ... | 25,10,780 | 27,01,650 | 28,87,670 | 27,00,033 |
| " " " " " Pachbadra ... | 3,44,209 | 1,60,100 | 43,200 | 1,82,500 |
| " Central Provinces ... | 84,267 | 1,06,250 | 1,08,060 | 99,526 |
| " " India ... | 4,94,267 | 5,38,953 | 5,41,337 | 5,24,852 |
| Total ... | 39,04,025 | 39,52,851 | 40,10,302 | 39,55,726 |
| Balance remaining for consumption ... | 8,86,482 | 9,15,417 | 10,17,714 | 9,39,871 |
| Average consumption per head of population 10,200,213 souls... | ... | ... | lbs. 8.21 | lbs. 7.58 |
| CENTRAL INDIA. | | | | |
| <i>Supply of salt.</i> | | | | |
| Quantity of salt manufactured by Native States ... | 17,104 | 17,238 | 14,078 | 16,140 |
| Imported from the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (trade statistics) ... | 27,769 | 20,948 | 13,346 | 20,688 |
| " Bombay (trade statistics) ... | 3,04,808 | 3,27,710 | 3,30,978 | 3,21,165 |
| " Central Provinces (trade statistics) ... | 10,090 | 6,995 | 11,083 | 9,389 |
| " Rajputana ... | 4,94,267 | 5,38,953 | 5,41,337 | 5,24,852 |
| " Bengal (trade statistics) ... | 15 | ... | ... | 5 |
| Total ... | 8,54,053 | 9,11,844 | 9,10,822 | 8,92,239 |
| <i>Exports.</i> | | | | |
| To Bengal (trade statistics) ... | 2,212 | 6,960 | 5,202 | 4,791 |
| Balance remaining for consumption ... | 8,51,841 | 9,04,884 | 9,05,620 | 8,87,448 |
| Average consumption per head of population 8,628,781 souls .. | ... | ... | lbs. 8.64 | lbs. 8.46 |

(a) Kotah Khari salt 668 maunds which is mostly sulphate of soda has not been included.

Appendix XIV.

Statement showing the number of persons arrested and prosecuted or released departmentally for offences against the salt-law during the year 1904-05.

| Division. | Number of cases. | Total number of persons arrested. | RELEASED BY THE DEPARTMENT. | | | | Committed for trial. | Acquitted. | Convicted. | Pending trial when report was submitted. | Percentage of convictions on number of persons sent up for trial less those whose cases are pending and those who died or absconded before trial. | Died or absconded before trial. |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|--------|----------------------|------------|------------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| | | | Infirm persons, pregnant women and children. | For making or being in possession of less than one sér of illicit salt. | On proof of ignorance or inadvertence and for want of sufficient evidence. | Total. | | | | | | |
| Sambbar Lake ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | 100-00 | |
| Didwana Salt Source ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Pachbadra Salt Source ... | 13 | 17 | 2 | 2 | ... | 4 | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 100-00 | |
| cis-Indus and Kalabagh Mines ... | 10 | 14 | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 100-00 | |
| Sultanpur Salt Works ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Kohat Mines ... | 30 | 60 | ... | 6 | 2 | 8 | 52 | 10 | 40 | 2 | 80-00 | |
| Mandi Mines ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 100-00 | |
| Internal Branch ... | 909 | 983 | 12 | 469 | 157 | 638 | 345 | 2 | 322 | 21 | 99-38 | |
| Total ... | 968 | 1,080 | 14 | 490 | 159 | 663 | 417 | 12 | 382 | 23 | 96-95 | |
| TOTAL OF 1903-04 (b) ... | 1,110 | 1,357 | 29 | 555 | 219 | 803 | 552 | 16 | 534 | ... | 96-74 | (a) 4 |

(a) Two absconded before committal and one absconded and one died before trial.

(b) Cases that were pending when the report for 1903-04 was submitted have been included.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the punishments awarded by the courts for offences against the salt law during the year 1904-05.

| | PERSONS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT WITH OR WITHOUT FINE. | | | | | | PERSONS SENTENCED TO FINE ONLY. | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|---|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | For one month and under. | For more than one month but less than three months. | For three months and more but less than six months. | For six months and upwards. | Total number imprisoned. | Total amount of fines inflicted in addition to imprisonment. | Rs. 10 and lesser sums. | More than Rs. 10 but less than Rs. 50. | Rs. 50 and upwards but less than Rs. 100. | Rs. 100 and upwards. | Total number fined. | Aggregate of fines. | Average fine. |
| 1904-05 | *28 | 22 | 16 | 1 | 67 | *96 | 272 | 38 | 2 | 1 | 313 | 2,199 | 7.03 |
| 1903-04 (a) | 77 | 34 | 18 | 5 | 134 | 44 | 347 | 50 | 2 | ... | 399 | 2,540 | 6.37 |

NOTE—The figures for 1904-05 exclude 2 persons punished with whipping by officials of the Jodhpur Durbar for offences in the Luni salt tract.
 Do 1903-04 do do do do for an offence do.

* One person besides being sentenced to imprisonment and fine received 5 stripes of the cane.

(a) Cases that were pending when the report for 1903-04 was submitted have been included.



REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT
FOR THE
OFFICIAL YEAR 1904-05.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, THE PUNJAB, THE UNITED
PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH, THE CENTRAL PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA, CENTRAL INDIA AND THE
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