M.E.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1966 Press ~~Mis.~~

426-427

Dated 26-10-1860.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 26th October 1860.

No. 426. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5th October 1860, No. 4,539:—

Read the following letter from G. S. FORBES, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort Saint George, dated Chetterpur, 25th August 1860, No. 227:—

SIR,

1. The Civil Auditor in his letter of the 11th instant, No. 537, intimates to my Deputy that he will not pass the salary of the Salt Superintendent of Umaravalli from the current month without the sanction of the Government of India.

2. The Board are aware that the Government in their Order of the 3rd December last No. 1,641, sanctioned, as a temporary measure, the employment of the Superintendent pending the revision of the Salt Establishment by Mr. Pelly.

3. I have, therefore, the honor to request that the Board will be pleased to obtain the order of Government, directing the Civil Auditor to continue passing the salary of this Officer until the intended revision comes into operation. I have already stated that I consider this appointment a needless source of expense, as the Deputy Collector is close at hand.

Submitted for the orders of Government with the recommendation of the Board of Revenue that the Civil Auditor be authorized to pass the salary of the Officer in question until a permanent arrangement is effected.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM, *Secretary.*

No. 427. ORDER THEREON, 26th October 1860, No. 1,966.

1. Resolved that a copy of these Proceedings be furnished to the Civil Auditor, and that he be requested, with reference to the Resolution of the Government of India dated 23rd April 1860 No. 3,582, to continue to pass the salary of the Salt Superintendent at Umaravalli until the sanction of that Government shall be obtained to it, as much public inconvenience would be occasioned by his refusal to do so.

2. A copy will also be sent to Mr. Pelly, who will be requested to state when he will be able to report definitively on the subject of the Salt Establishments of the Ganjam District.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

In Con. 12th November 1859, No. 5637.

From G. S. FORBES, Esq., Collector of GANJAM,

dated Chetterpore, 1st November 1859, No. 324.

In forwarding the accompanying proposal* by Deputy Collector D. Venkata Nursinga Row, for an extension of the salt pans at Oomeravilly and for experimenting on the swamp salt which may be produced at Nowpadah and Itchapoor, I have the honor to request that the Board will, if they approve of Nursinga Row's suggestions, obtain the sanction of Government for the immediate commencement of the necessary works at Oomeravilly which will be of trifling cost and which might be proceeded with, in anticipation of sanction so as to be in readiness before the manufacturing season.

* Letter dated 26th October 1859.

2. The expectation of increased sales at Calingapatam (Oomeravilly) is, I consider, quite justified by the state of trade and the progressive demand of late years. We had, however, nearly two years' average consumption on hand at the close of the manufacturing season, and if the Munsoorcotta pans are re-opened at the same time that swamp salt is gathered and stored both at Nowpada and Itchapoor, while an extension of the pans at Oomeravilly takes place, there may be perhaps more salt in hand exposed to the usual wastage than is in accordance with strict economy.

3. I consider, however, that all of the proposed changes are in the right direction and certain to lead to an increased salt revenue, and for this reason, the risk of a superfluous store in hand with the consequent loss from wastage, should not constitute an objection of sufficient weight to check the proposed extension of our manufacture. The late attempt to concentrate the manufacture at spots remote from each other, seems to me to have been undertaken on mistaken grounds.

4. At Ganjam the wastage is excessive owing chiefly to the fact (of which I only became cognizant some months back,) that the salt ryots have been in the habit of clearing the pans daily so that the crystals are exceedingly small and mixed with a great deal of the mud disturbed in removing them. Next year, I have strictly forbidden any salt of this description to be received, nor will any ryot be permitted to remove the salt under three days. It may be found advisable under these circumstances to make but a small quantity of salt next season at Ganjam, supposing the Munsoorcotta pans to be re-opened and those at Oomeravilly extended in addition to gathering an experimental crop of swamp salt.

5. It is necessary, as the Board will perceive, that I should receive their instructions in good time, and I trust they may be able to give the subject their attention at an early date.

6. Nursinga Row recommends the employment of a 3rd superintendent on Rs. 100 at Oomeravilly. There are at present two officers on this salary, one at Nowpada and one at Ganjam. If the proposed changes take place, I should put the Ganjam superintendent in charge of the Munsoorcottah pans and of the collection of spontaneous salt at Itchapoor—Nowpada being already provided for. I had intended Calingapatam to be the head quarters of the Deputy Collector in charge of salt in order that Nowpada and Oomeravilly might both be under his ready supervision. It seems to me that if the Deputy Collector in charge of this department resides at Calingapatam, one and a half mile from the Oomeravilly pans, it would be unnecessary to appoint a 3rd superintendent to do duty under him on 100 Rupees a month. Any increase to the subordinate establishment of Oomeravilly I should be prepared to support as the manufacture increases.

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Enc. 1.

From D. VENCATA NARASINGA ROW, 4th Class Dy. Collr. in charge Salt Dept.,

To G. S. FORBES, Esq., Collector of GANJAM,

dated Chicacole, 26th October 1859, No. 8.

I have the honor to bring to your notice, that on my first visit to Oomeravilly salt pans, I intimated to you on the 8th August 1859, that the quantity of salt manufactured at Oome-

ravilly was insufficient for consumption ; that the swamp lying on the north of the old pans and another on the south could be converted into pans, and that the former would produce Rupees 70,000 worth of salt.

2. You were good enough to inspect the swamp personally on the 7th September last, in company with the District Engineer, Captain Harington, and expressing your opinion that the swamp should be converted into salt pans, you directed me to mention it in my report to Government.

3. Though I had entered in the district on the 3rd August and inspected the salt works on my way to meet you at Chetterpore, yet I could not assume the charge of my office until the 18th of that month, from whence I could issue necessary orders to the salt department for information. Counting from the time of assuming the charge of my office, I am not yet at liberty to send a full report to Government until the 18th proximo. Thinking this might cause a great delay to bring the matter of extending the Oomeravilly salt pans into the consideration of the Board of Revenue, and to obtain their sanction in time, I had the whole of the new swamp and the old pans measured ; the latter which occupy 150 acres of ground have produced this year 186,213 maunds of salt, so that I estimate that from the former which measures 59 acres 73,219 maunds of salt may be manufactured at 1,241 maunds per acre, for next year's consumption. I have no doubt it can easily be disposed of at the pans without any decrease of sale at Nowpada cotaur, as the traffic at Calingapatam has greatly increased. The ship merchants are endeavouring to export salt to Calcutta, and the bandymen that bring in grain to the port for exportation are induced to take salt in their return bandies. This was one of the objects of Colonel F. C. Cotton, to cut a canal from Nowpada to Calingapatam, that salt might be brought from the former to the latter. I and the District Engineer Captain Harington have lately re-inspected the swamp and have both concurred to extend the pans by converting the swamp into new ones.

4. The annexed statement will show the quantity of salt manufactured for the last eight years, and the consumption at Oomeravilly ; from which it is quite clear that the quantity manufactured within a year was generally sold within eleven months, leaving hardly any supply for a second year's consumption.

5. As the salt works should be commenced within six weeks after this, I most respectfully beg you will kindly submit this letter with your recommendation to the Board of Revenue, and obtain their sanction to extend the Oomeravilly pans as far as practicable and to manufacture as much salt as we can. If this is sanctioned in time, I dare say there will be 60,000 Rupees increase of revenue in the salt cotaur of Oomeravilly for next year. As a portion of the swamp on the south of the old pans can be converted into pans, I solicit that necessary instructions should be sent to the Engineer's department to extend the canal in the swamp which I think will not cost more than 600 Rupees.

6. I find that there is a salt superintendent employed on a salary of 100 Rupees per mensem at Ganjam, where 108,740 maunds of salt manufactured in 1268 Fusly and 104,595 maunds disposed of in 1267 Fusly; but at Oomeravilly where 186,213 maunds of salt is manufactured for 1268 Fusly, and the whole can be disposed of, a peishcar is put in charge of the work on a salary of 20 Rupees per mensem. I beg, therefore, you will bring this into the notice of Government, and obtain sanction to appoint a superintendent on 100 Rupees per mensem who is urgently required now as we are in contemplation of extending the pans at once.

7. You are well aware of the quality of spontaneous salt, and I have lately showed you a specimen of it which I have got from the Collector of Masulipatam district. Its crystal is twenty times harder, whiter and purer than that of the manufactured salt, and can be produced at a cost of two Rupees per garce when the manufactured salt costs six to nine Rupees. This salt is very much liked by the Brinjaries, as it does not cause much wastage by throwing the loads of bullocks at each stage before they reach their distant country. It is very profitable to the Brinjaries as they sell it by weighing and buy by measurement. I know that in Masulipatam district they do not buy manufactured salt at all.

8. I could not yet well judge what swamps at Nowpada would answer well for this purpose as all the swamps are filled with rain water, still I think that about three lacs of Rupees worth of salt could be produced. The swamps at Itchapoor also will answer for this purpose and there is no difficulty of procuring labourers in this district. I will therefore thank you to obtain sanction of the Board of Revenue to experiment at least one lac or fifty thousand maunds of salt this year at Nowpada.

9. In concluding this letter, I wish to explain in a few lines the method of producing this salt. Any shallow swamp where sea water runs should be dammed across at a distance from the mouth of the sea by raising three feet of bund all along the swamp, and then drain out very carefully mixture of water in the swamp into the sea for low tide, and then close the bund and let in pure sea water which evaporates during the hot weather and turns out into salt within a month which should be gathered by the coolies or by contractors and then carried over to the platforms by contract or daily hire. I should not find it difficult in getting labourers in this district as in Masulipatam, as they are ready here at a call. This description of salt proves well for exportation in ships to take in bulk, as much wastage does not occur.

10. I think that the salt works at Munsurcotta should be re-opened this year, as the port is equally important as that of Calingapatam and a great quantity of salt can be sold at that place. As you have already written to the Government on the subject, and it is now under the consideration of the Board of Revenue, I need not write much about it.

STATEMENT showing the salt manufactured and disposed of at Oomeravilly salt cotaur from 1261 Fusly to 1268.

Fuslies.	Salt manufactured and stored.	Consumption.			Wastage maunds or Rupees.	Total.
		Maunds.	Rate.	Value.		
	Maunds.					
1261	66,183	63,724	At one rupee per maund.	63,724	2,458	66,183
1262	186,303	178,897		178,897	7,406	186,303
1263	152,121	140,023		140,023	12,098	152,121
1264	66,606	60,228		60,228	6,374	66,606
1265	85,928	70,588		70,588	15,339	85,928
1266	184,827	173,831		173,831	10,996	184,827
1267	164,457	159,026	R. AS.	159,026	5,431	164,457
1268	186,213	3,860	At 1-2.	4,342		

(Signed) D. VENCATA NARASINGA ROW,
Deputy Collector.

Exd.. J. Tulloch.

R- 2216/60.

No. 4,539.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 5th October 1860.

Read the following letter from G. S. FORBES, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort Saint George, dated Chetterpur, 25th August 1860, No. 227:—

1. The Civil Auditor in his letter of the 11th instant, No. 537, intimates to my Deputy that he will not pass the salary of the Salt Superintendent of Wommeravelli from the current month without the sanction of the Government of India.

2. The Board are aware that the Government in their Order of the 3rd December last, No. 1,641, sanctioned as a temporary measure, the employment of the Superintendent pending the revision of the Salt Establishment by Mr. Pelly.

3. I have, therefore, the honor to request that the Board will be pleased to obtain the order of Government, directing the Civil Auditor to continue passing the salary of this Officer until the intended revision comes into operation. I have already stated that I consider this appointment a needless source of expense, as the Deputy Collector is close at hand.

Submitted for the orders of Government with the recommendation of the Board of Revenue that the Civil Auditor be authorised to pass the salary of the Officer in question until a permanent arrangement is effected.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.

Copy to G. S. Forbes, Esq., Collector of Ganjam.

Ed. J. Wright.

R-3 Pemmaka 54 No. 19-20.

(2)

Rev. 1865 Department.
Rec. of Govt. Fort St. George
No. 2216

Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue.

Dated 3d
Desp.d 9th } October 1866.
Recd 10th

No. 1330

From P. Pelly Esq.re to the Bd. of Rev.
d/ 31st Oct.r 66 Rec.d 2445 in No. 17 Nov.r No. 2117.

Recommending that the Civil Auditor be authorised to pass the salary of the Salt Superintendent of Woonmeravelli until a permanent arrangment is effected.

No. 1966. 26th October
With an order

No. 1966

Resolved that a Copy of these Proceedings be furnished to the Civil Auditor, and that he be requested, with reference to the Resolution of the Government of India dated 23d April 1866 No. 358, to continue to pass the salary of the Salt Superintendent at Woonmeravelli until the sanction of that Government shall be obtained to it, as much public inconvenience would be occasioned by his refusal to do so.

2 A copy will also be sent to Mr. Pelly, who will be requested to state when he will be able to report definitively on the subject of the Salt Establishments of the Ganjam district.

For Sr. Geo
26 Oct.r 1866
4 Copies
Civil Aud.r
1 Mr. P. Pelly
17 Board of Rev.e
1 Collector of Ganjam

Cuff Esq

No 426 & 427.

20 October Rec.d