M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 972 Press ~~Mis.~~

135-136

Dated 12 — 6 — 1860.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 12th June 1860.

No. 135. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th April 1860, No. 2,079 :—

Read again letter from the Collector of Masulipatam, dated 5th November 1859, No. 198.

(In Con., 15th November 1859, No. 5,708.)

Read also letter from the Collector of Krishna District, dated 11th January 1860, No. 6, with Report from Deputy Collector.

(In Con., 14th February 1860, No. 686.)

Read also letter from the same Officer, dated 10th March 1860, No. 56.

(In Con., 22nd March 1860, No. 1,335.)

Resolved, that the above letters be submitted to Government, with reference to their Proceedings, dated 7th July 1859, No. 901.

In Con., 8th July 1859, *No.* 3,315.

2. In the first of these letters the Collector of Masulipatam furnished the information relative to the Salt Administration of his District, called for by the Board in pursuance of the Orders of Government, communicated by their Proceedings, dated 7th July 1859, No. 901.

In Con., 8th July 1859, *No.* 3,315.

3. With the second letter the Collector of the Krishna District forwarded a Report from the Deputy Collector in charge of the Salt Department as directed by Order of Government, dated 26th July 1859, No. 1,004.

In Con., 27th July 1859, *No.* 3,753.

4. In the last letter the Collector furnishes further information on the same subject called for by Proceedings of the Board, dated 24th February 1860, No. 968.

5. The only places at which Salt is manufactured in the Krishna District are Chinna-Ganjam in the south, and at Bantumalli towards the north, in the vicinity of which there are also extensive swamps called Pondraka, where spontaneous Salt is produced and sold on account of Government.

6. These Pans are, however, at all times difficult of access from the interior, and since the channels connected with the Krishna Anicut have been cut, are almost unapproachable in bad weather.

7. The quality of the Salt, both manufactured and spontaneous, is very good, and the sales, in spite of the difficulties of the approach, very large, even for Inland consumption.

8. According to the Statement which accompanies the first of the above letters the annual sales of manufactured and spontaneous Salt at these Kottárs averaged 2,58,166 Indian maunds, or 2,53,355 Rupees, for Faslis 1266, 1267 and 1268.

9. The Collector proposed that two Inland Depôts should be established for the sale of the Salt from these localities, viz., one at Muktyala on the Krishna and the other at Elúr.

10. The Board fully concur in the desirableness of having Inland Depôts for the sale of this Salt, but as it struck them that Bezwáda is a better position than Muktyala for a Depôt, they requested the opinion of the present Collector on the point, which he has given in his last letter, paragraph 13.

Dated 10*th, in Con., 22nd March* 1860, *No.* 1,335.

11. In doing so, he states that there is one insuperable objection to the establishment of a Depôt at Bezwáda, viz., that there is neither camping ground nor forage for the Brinjary Cattle.

12. This the Board are fain to admit as a valid reason why a Depôt should not be placed there; but they must confess that it is a matter of surprise to them to learn that there is no open ground at a place like Bezwáda, on which a Salt Depôt could be formed and Cattle encamped, and that sufficient forage is not to be had there for Cattle.

13. The difficulty of carrying Salt to Muktyala by the Krishna after passing Bezwáda, appears to the Board to offer a serious objection to a Depôt being established there; and they have, therefore, come to the conclusion that it will be best for it to be established at Ibrampatam, as suggested by Mr. Knox, where the locality appears favorable.

14. This place is ten miles higher up the river than Bezwáda, and is situated in the direct line along which the Brinjaries come from the interior with produce, and take back Salt from Bantumalli and its neighbouring Kottárs.

15. The Collector has omitted to state the probable cost of transferring Salt from Bantumalli to Bezwáda or Ibrampatam, neither has he given the price at which he would propose to sell it there; but the Board presume that the carriage would not be expensive.

16. Before attempting, however, to establish a Depôt at either place, it will be absolutely necessary to complete the water-communication between Bantumalli and the Canal running from Masulipatam to Bezwáda, as pointed out by the District Engineer in his letter to the Collector, dated 2nd August 1859. The approximate outlay for this work is estimated roughly at 40,000 Rupees, to which must be added the expense of building Platforms at the Depôt, say 500 Rupees more, and the monthly charge for the Establishment which the Collector sets down at paragraph 10 of his letter of the 5th November 1859, as 120 Rupees a month.

Enclosure 1 *in No.* 5,708, *from Masulipatam 5th, in Con.,* 15*th Novr.* 1859.

In Con., 15*th November* 1859, *No.* 5,708.

17. As far as the Board can judge, they conceive that at least two lacs of maunds of Salt would be sold annually at the new Depôt, and they strongly advise that 2 Annas a maund should be added to its price above the monopoly rate. Assuming that two lacs of maunds were sold at the enhanced price, the annual additional income beyond what would have been received of the same quantity had been sold at the monopoly price, may be taken at 25,000 Rupees, which would go a long way towards covering the cost of carriage, charge for Establishments, wastage of Salt and outlay upon the water-communication.

18. The Board do not recommend that a second Depôt should be established at present either at Elúr or elsewhere.

19. They are, however, of opinion that it is desirable to re-open Pans at Nizampatam, situated about half-way between the Chinna-Ganjam and Bantumalli Kottárs.

20. The Collector and Deputy Collector both strongly advocate this measure, and the Board concur fully with them.

21. The Pans in question were closed in 1856, in view, apparently, of concentrating the manufacture under better paid Establishments than were then employed.

22. The Board approve of the principle of giving liberal wages to the servants in the Salt Department; but they do not think it just or expedient to limit too narrowly the number of the places of manufacture.

23. The cost of re-opening these Pans will be trifling, as the only work requisite is to repair and enlarge the old Platforms.

	Rs.
1 *Superintendent* ..	100
Péshkár.....	25
Madadgár.....	12
Shroff.....	10
Dafáddr.....	10
2nd do.	7

	Rs.
20 *Peons, at* 5 *Rs. each*	100
2 *Measurers*.....	12
1 *Mashálchi*..	3
Sadirwárid.....	5
Rupees...	284

24. The Collector proposes to entertain an Establishment, as given in the margin, at a monthly charge of Rupees 284, and he adds that it will be necessary to keep ten additional Peons during the manufacturing season.

25. The Board regard this as an unnecessarily large Establishment, and think that the Péshkár, second Dafâdár with two Peons may be dispensed with, and that the pay of the Dafâdár retained may be 8 Rupees instead of 10 Rupees. This would reduce the monthly charge to 240 Rupees, as shown in the margin.

	Rs.
1 *Superintendent*...	100
1 *Gumáshta*.....	12
Shroff.....	10
Dafáddr.....	8
18 *Peons*...	90

	Rs.
2 *Measurers*.....	12
1 *Mashálchi*.	3
Sadirwárid...	5
Rupees...	240

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
12th June 1860.

26. In the event also of these Pans being re-opened at Nizampatam, a reduction in the strength of the Establishment at Chinna-Ganjam will, in all probability, be found feasible.

27. Nizampatam is the only port in the Krishna District from which Salt can be exported with safety by Sea. Off Chinna-Ganjam the water is very shoal, and no vessel can come within a reasonable distance of the Bantumalli Kottárs.

28. The Collections at the former Nizampatam Kottárs amounted in Fasli 1265 to 42,106 Rupees, and their is every reason to believe that the sales would be much larger now than they were then, especially when the Canal from this point to Bezwáda is finished. When it is navigable, it will afford a ready outlet for Salt both for District and Inland consumption.

29. The Board fully recognize the desirableness of building the three bridges at the spots pointed out by the Collector and Deputy Collector. The first is at a point on the road from the Chinna-Ganjam Pans to Pondagal, and will involve an outlay of 800 Rupees; the two others are close to the Chinna-Ganjam Pans and are greatly needed. No Estimate has been given of their cost.

30. The construction of these three bridges would give facilities to the traders who frequent the Chinna-Ganjam Kottár and would be sure to lead to increased sales.

31. When a Depôt is opened on the Krishna and stocked with Salt from Bantumalli, the Establishment at the latter place may be reduced to meet the additional expense at the new Depôt.

32. The Board are aware that the present depressed state of the finances in India precludes sanction being given for large expenditure on Public Works, still they cannot refrain from submitting the foregoing projects for favorable consideration, as it appears to them that the outlay for this and similar projects connected with the Salt Administration is so imperatively called for, that it is deserving of consideration whether it should not be incurred on emergency. The return would undoubtedly be large and speedy.

33. The Board consider that the project of opening out a District Road from Masulipatam to the Pandraka Kottárs, as proposed by the Collector in the first of his above letters, should not be lost sight of.

34. The Board observe that the question of using the Parra measure in lieu of the Mercal has been already disposed of in the negative, the disadvantages having been pronounced greater than the advantages likely to arise from its use. The Board hope that ere long a general system of weighing will supersede the present one of measuring in Salt transactions.

(A true Extract.)

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

No. 136. ORDER THEREON, 12th June 1860, No. 972.

1. This paper and its enclosures refer to the Administration of the Salt Department in the Krishna District.

2. There are three points on which recommendations are made, with a view to increase the sales and revenue from this article, viz. :—

(1.) Establishment of a Depôt at Ibrampatam.

(2.) Re-opening the Pans at Nizampatam.

(3.) Erection of certain Bridges to facilitate approach to Chinna-Ganjam.

3. Mr. Knox first recommended a Depôt at Muktyala, while the Board thought Bezwáda a better locality. Ultimately however Ibrampatam, situated between the first named two, and like them, on the banks of the Krishna, was suggested by the Collector and agreed to by the Board. The Government would regard the last as better for a Depôt than either of the others; but they are not prepared to sanction any more Depôts at present, or until orders have been received from the Secretary of State on the Report of the Depôt lately sanctioned at Gamapúr in Ganjam.

Paras. 9—18. *Proposed Depôts.*

The Board also do not advocate a Depôt at Ibrampatam (paragraph 16) till water communication shall have been established between Bantumalli and the Krishna; and the Government are quite unable at present to appropriate funds for that work.

4. It might be worth while however, with reference to the difficulties stated by the Collector to be encountered by the Brinjarries at certain seasons in reaching the Pandraka Stores, to endeavour to induce some private person to establish a Salt Depôt at Ibrampatam, to supply the inland trade. Such a person might be allowed time for paying for Salt as provided in the Order of 11th August 1856, No. 849.

Paras. 19—28. *Nizampatam Pans.*

5. The Government fully agree with the Board and the Collector that the Pans at Nizampatam ought to be re-opened. They were closed in 1856, only to obtain the means of strengthening the establishment at Chinna-Ganjam. Immediate steps should be taken for making the necessary repairs to the already existing platforms, and the owners of the Pans should be informed that Salt will be manufactured there next season (1861) so that they may at their convenience make the necessary preparations. The establishment will be on the scale to be finally determined on a consideration of Mr. Pelly's scheme.

Paras. 29, 30. *Bridges, &c.*

6. The Chief Engineer will call for Plans and Estimates for the three Bridges, referred to by the Board in paragraphs 29 and 30, in view to their being built without delay, if funds can be provided. The cost apparently will not be large.

Para. 27.

7. It is not necessary to take any measures for facilitating the export of Salt by sea from either Nizampatam or Chinna-Ganjam. At the former port the Government have reason to believe that exportation is quite practicable already.

Paras. 15 *and* 22 *of Mr. Knox's letter of* 10*th March* 1860, *No.* 56.

8. The Order of 30th March 1860, No. 494, having transferred Chinna-Ganjam and adjoining villages to the Nellore District, some other arrangement may have to be made as regards the head quarters of the Deputy Collector Mr. D'Conceicao. Doubts however having arisen as to the policy of this transfer, in consequence of the great length of the Nellore District, and the remoteness of Chinna-Ganjam from Nellore, the question will be referred to Mr. Clarke for consideration and Report in connection with the Salt Administration of the Nellore and Krishna Districts.

9. The suggestion made by the Collector in paragraph 22 of his letter is worthy of consideration—especially in cases where the Salt Pans of adjoining Districts approach each other.

10. The quality of the Salt of the Krishna District seems generally good.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

IN CON. 22ND MARCH 1860, No. 1335.

From W. KNOX, Esq., Collector of KRISHNA DISTRICT,
dated Tenalli, 10th March 1860, No. 56.

I regret the unavoidable delay which has occurred in submitting the report called for by the Board on the administration of the Salt department in the Guntur district. Mr. Master took up the subject, but was only able to answer the first query. I have therefore had advantage of his local experience on this point only.

2. There is at present only one, the Chinna Ganjam kotar, in the Guntur portion of the Krishna district; the pans are situated in the extreme south of the district.

3. The Brinjaries who come across the Krishna from the Nizam's territories with large number of bullocks and who take annually Rupees 2,11,034* worth of Salt, are obliged to traverse the whole length of the district to arrive at them. The routes generally taken by these people are shown in the accompanying map by red lines. There have been several complaints of late made by Brinjaries that the ryots have encroached on the halting places, usually occupied by them on route, for purposes of cultivation, such halting places having been enriched considerably by the manure from the Brinjari bullocks and also that the cross country roads in many places have been narrowed by the extension of the ryots' holdings in that direction. A Salt Peshkar has been directed to examine the principal roads with the view of discovering what encroachments have been made, and measures will be taken to remedy the evil as soon as his report is received.

* Average of Fuslies 1266,67 and 68.

4. As regards other improvements, Mr. Master gives it as his opinion that a bridge is requisite over a jungle stream on the Trunk Road No. 7 near Nemilipuri village in the taluq of Narsarowpeta which inconveniences the Brinjaries at all times. The estimated cost of such bridge is only Rupees 800 and as it is on the high road from Madras to Hyderabad and would be useful for troops and for all travellers besides Brinjaries, it should be immediately taken in hand.

5. From the accompanying map you will observe that on the south and west, Chinna Ganjam is surrounded by a swamp called "Romperu." This forms the exit for the drainage of a great portion of the Baupetla taluq of this district and also of the country round Addanki in Nellore, and from its excessive muddiness at most times of the year it is a very great hinderance to the approach of traders.

6. The bridge marked in plan close to Vencata Chelam's choultry, has not been in existence for many years, it was pucka built but was unable to stand the rush of water which flowed down the Romperu during the rains. It has, I understand, been considered hopeless to attempt another bridge in the same place; a communication has, however, been made to the District Engineer on the subject of a permanent bridge; it is extremely necessary that such should be built; the grievance is one of long standing; and every year a kind of temporary crossing is made of Palmiras to facilitate the passage of bullocks; but this does not last long, the next flood washes all away. The want of such a bridge has been one of the causes which has driven the traders to the Nellur pans, to arrive at which there is no swamp of this nature to pass. The salt Revenue of this district has in consequence suffered. Mr. D'Conceicao, who has just returned from these pans, strongly advocates the construction of these two bridges, particularly that over the Romperu. There is a bridge over the Romperu at Kadava Kuduru a few miles to the north, but this is not in the line of those traders who come viâ Addanki and they will not come out of their way to cross it, but go in preference to Kanaparti and other pans in Nellur.

7. The completion of the repairs to the high road between Pondigal on the Krishna and leading through Addanki towards Ongole, would probably be of great service and assist the traffic of cart borne salt; but it has been found that Brinjaries prefer jungle roads to which they have been accustomed and where they are more likely to find grazing for their cattle.

8. It now remains to consider how the communication can be improved as regards the export by sea. This is quite a new thing in this district; the question of its practicability was mooted by Mr. Newill in his letter* of 6th August 1856, No. 94, when he proposed that the attempt should be made, but the matter was allowed to drop. The measure, though attended with difficulty

* Vide paragraph 16, of Memorandum appended to it.

owing to shoals on the bar, &c., is practicable. In September last 17,000 maunds was shipped on board the "Selina" and as the Board are aware, we have begun to export a lac of maunds to Chittagong, but I am not sanguine on this point. The District Engineer, when requested to deepen the channel leading to the loading platform and the bar of the river, replied that it was altogether a hopeless undertaking. There is also much difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of boats for shipping the salt without going to a very great expense, and the salt of this kotar should, I think, be kept for inland consumption.

9. The present produce of each pan in ordinary years is from 8 to 16 garces, and I believe the pans are quite capable of yielding any required quantity of salt by means of contract, provided the season is favorable. A copy of the statement sent to Mr. Pelly, shewing the average manufacture and sales of salt, is herewith submitted. The difficulty in obtaining labor for the manufacture of salt does not exist in Chinna Ganjam, because the process of manufacture is easier and the pans are private property. The ryots produce for the Government as much salt as is required at so much per garce.

Office.	Present.		Proposed.	
	No.	Amount of pay.	No.	Amount of pay.
		Rs.		Rs.
Superintendent	1	150	1	150
Peshkar	1	35	1	35
Head Gumasta	1	20	1	20
Gumastas at 14 Rupees each	3	42	2	28
Do. at 10 do. do.	2	20	0	0
Head Shroff	1	14	1	14
Assistant Shroff	1	8	1	8
Jemadar	1	12	1	12
Daffadar	1	9	1	9
Do.	1	7	1	7
Do.	1	6	1	6
Peons at 4½ Rupees each	48	216	40	200
Mashalgi	1	2	1	2
Sweeper	1	2	1	2
Water Bramin	1	3	1	3
Katagars at 5 Rupees each	2	10	0	0
Merkal Carrier	1	2½	0	0
Do.	1	2½	0	0
Measurers at 3½ Rupees each	3	10½	5	30
	72	571	59	526
	59	526		
	13	45		

	Rs.
Present Establishment per month	571
Total per annum	6,852
PROPOSED.	
Fixed per month	526
Hangama do.	124
Total per annum	6,784

10. The present establishment of this kotar is on a most efficient footing, and needs but slight alteration. In the margin I beg to note the present and proposed establishment. It exceeds the one I proposed for Bantumalli kotar in my letter of the 5th November last, No. 198, by the sum of Rupees 106, but the number now proposed being reduced by 13 compared with the present number of the servants, is absolutely necessary, because this is a larger kotar and the sales will, it is hoped, increase. I consider three Gumastas besides the Peshkar and 40 peons are quite sufficient throughout the year. But I have proposed in my letter to Mr. Pelly (copy of which is enclosed,) two Gumastas for three months at 12 Rupees each per month, and 20 peons at 5 Rupees each per month for four months to be employed during the manufacturing season, the former to keep extra accounts and the latter to watch the pans. I proposed to dispense with Katagars (those who scrape the salt over the top of the merkal,) and Merkal Carriers as utterly useless and to increase the number of Measurers to five each receiving 6 Rupees per month. Including the extra establishment, my proposition for this division reduces the present annual charge by Rupees 68, as shewn in the margin.

11. I would again embrace this opportunity of urging the necessity of paying the salt establishments as liberally as we can, owing to the greater amount of temptation in this department. The apprehension of losing a handsome salary will do much to keep men honest. I am glad to find from their Proceedings, that the Board have supported my request for the employment in this department of a new Madatgar on 30 Rupees till Mr. Pelly's moyenzabita is introduced. If the Nizampatam pans are opened next year as proposed, this will be more than ever necessary.

Dated 24th February 1860, No. 971.

12. The salt produced in this kotar, is of a very good quality and is considered superior to that of all the other kotars in the Northern Circars. Salt is made on contract at the rate of Rupees 7-7-0 per Madras garce of 424 merkals and, as already observed, labor is obtained without any trouble.

From Commissioner, 9th March 1854, No. 113.
To do. 29th April 1854, „ 28.

Vide Proceedings, dated 24th February 1860, No. 968.

13. From the correspondence noted in the margin, it would appear that it was once in contemplation to establish a depôt at Chintapalli; but Mukteyala being higher up, is certainly preferable to Chintapalli. The Board, however, are of opinion that Bejvada would be preferable to Mukteyala itself. It is true, Bejvada is accessible from the coast at all seasons when the canal is open and is a place of importance. It is also almost in the centre of the district and the land and water communications already existing from Bejvada to the different parts of the district, greatly facilitate the carriage and increase the sales of salt. There is, however, one insuperable objection to this, viz., the want of camping ground and forage for the Brinjari cattle; this is a point that could not be got over. The great object of a depôt in my opinion is to save the Brinjaries a long march through one country and to save the ryots the loss and annoyance caused them by Brinjaries' cattle, and for this reason, I still think Mukteyala the preferable place for a depôt as the river may be navigated for many months in the year; but if the Board doubt the possibility of sending the salt up by water and at all times this could not be done, I would prefer Ibrampatam to Bejvada; it is ten miles up the river and there is more room and grazing ground as well as water carriage. Beyond Mukteyala, the bed of the river is rockey and this prevents boats going further up the river, but unless the canal is opened to Bantumalli nothing can be done.

14. From China Ganjam there is no water communication, except by sea, the Southern high level channel will pass within about six miles of these pans, but to make a branch canal to the pans would be a work of very great labor and expense; it would in fact be a series of locks, the bed of the high level canal being very much above tide water mark. I fear too, it will be impossible at present to form depôts at Pondigal or at any other inland point; the expense of cartage would be so heavy; otherwise, it would be most desirable as it would supply a large tract of the Nizam's country.

15. For the head quarters of the Deputy Collector, I would now recommend Nizampatam; if these pans are re-opened, it is about half way between Chinna Ganjam and Pandreka, while at head quarters the exportation, which, I hope, will be large, will give him ample employment; from his position he will be better able to deal with impatient ship masters than men in more subordinate offices.

16. Besides Chinna Ganjam, there were three other kotars in the late Guntur District, viz.,

1st. Pedda Ganjam.
2nd. Perali.
3rd. Nizampatam.

These three were abolished in 1856, and ever since the salt revenue has considerably fallen off as shewn in the margin, Mr. D'Conceicao, who inspected these pans lately, reports that it is not advisable to re-open the first and second as the former is so situated that it is very difficult and expensive to check smuggling, and ample salt can be made at Chinna Ganjam. The other is a small pan and the salt of an inferior class. He strongly advocates the re-opening of the Nizampatam pans, and I quite agree with him.

Fuslies.	Sale. In. Md.	Rupees.
1855 or 1264	4,79,965	4,64,245
1265	4,02,216	3,79,731
1266	4,00,226	3,75,670
1267	3,18,505	3,08,937
1268	2,87,537	2,82,245

17. At Nizampatam there are five salt storing platforms, all of which can be easily put into repair at a slight expense except one platform which requires being enlarged. The situation of

these pans is most excellent and they are compact and easily watched; the soil is capable of yielding the same quality of salt as is manufactured at Chinna Ganjam. The port at this place is a good one and there is every feasibility to export salt by sea. The merchants formerly exported it largely in sloops. Although Brinjaries do not frequent this part of the coast in great numbers, yet a good many carts from the interior come in here annually with grain, and they should have the option of taking a return load of salt; and it may easily be sent in boats through the Nizampatam canal up to the depôts on the river once that canal is completed. The shoals and sand banks at the bar and in the Romperu obstruct the navigation of that river for exportation of salt from Chinna Ganjam at all times; and the procuring of boats at that place, is also a matter of no small difficulty. From Pandreka kotar, we cannot at present export salt at all by the sea. Under these circumstances, I would very strongly urge the necessity of re-opening the Nizampatam pans.

Home consumption...	22,122
Inland do.	2,344
Exportation.	17,640
	42,106

18. The collections in this kotar amounted to Rupees 42,106 and odd in Fusli 1265 as shown in the margin, and would probably be increased largely by good supervision.

19. I beg to subjoin the former and the proposed establishment.

Office.	Former establishment.		Proposed establishment.	
	No.	Pay Rs.	No.	Pay Rs.
Superintendent.	1	40	1	100
Peshkar.	1	20	1	25
Madatgar.	1	10	1	12
Shroff.	1	7	1	10
Katagar...	1	5	...	...
Superintending Daffadar....	1	15	1	10
2nd Daffadar...	1	7	1	7
Peons...	14	70	20	100
Measurers	3	7½	2	12
Merkal Carriers...	1	1¾	...	...
Mashalgi.	...	...	1	3
Saderward...	...	4	...	5
		187¼		284

20. The superintendent's pay for good reasons, already advanced in this and in my former report, should be large. I propose to dispense with the katagar and Merkal Carrier and to employ only two measurers at Rupees 6 each, this being a much smaller depôt than Chinna Ganjam. During the Manufacturing season, however, I propose to employ an extra establishment of 10 more peons at 5 Rupees each per mensem for four months. They will be required hereafter, because I propose to extend the manufacture, and 20 peons will not be sufficient to watch the pans.

21. The salt of this kotar was not so pure as that of the Chinna Ganjam kotar, but it can be improved as stated above. Hitherto it has been chiefly used for Home consumption, the crystal being very small and not so white as that produced in Chinna Ganjam and Bantumali pans. These pans also, as those at Chinna Ganjam, are ryots' private property, and they manufacture the required quantity of salt at Rupees 7-7-0 per garce as is done at Chinna Ganjam.

22. In my letter to Mr. Pelly dated 16th January last, No. 9, I suggested thatChinna Ganjam and Kanuparti kotar in the Nellur district being so near each other, both should be under one and the same Collector, so that there may be no disputes about measurement; and with the same view I proposed to Mr. Dykes that Mr. D'Conceicao should pay his pans a visit and compare the mode of measuring there with that in use in these pans, but Mr. Dykes did not approve of the plan. I still think it would be well were a Deputy Collector in charge of salt in one district directed to meet the Deputy in another and compare notes with him and that when possible, they should have opportunities of seeing the mode in which the manufacture, &c., is carried on; nothing will tend more to assimilate the manner of storing, selling, &c., and it would, I think, stir up a more healthy spirit of emulation than now exists. —

Enc. 1.

Abstract.—Copy of a letter to C. Pelly, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th March 1860, No. 50. —

Enc. 2.—Plan.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

Revenue 1860 Despatch
Proc. of Govt for June.

57

8-7-59

42-44

29-7-59

No 972
Proc. of the Madras Govt
of 12th June 1860

Board's Proc. on the report
regarding the improvements
required for the effective
Salt administration
in the Nellore District
with papers thereon

No 135-136.