பொ. ப. புத் எண். 24

குறிப்பிட்டவர் பொறுப்பிலிருக்கும் பதிவுக் கட்டினின்றும் எடுக்கப்பட்ட தாள்.

அச்சு
பல்லவக்கு
வாலாயம்

எண் _____, தேதி _____ துறை.

198

எடுத்த தேதி.	எதன் பொருட்டு:			தாள் எடுக்கும் எழுத்தர் அல்லது சிறறெழுத்தர் சுருக்கொப்பம்.	திருப்பித் கொடுத்த தேதி.	சிறறெழுத்தரின் சுருக்கொப்பம்.
	துறை.	நடப்பு எண்	ஆண்டு.			

M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1236 Press ~~Mis.~~

59-60

Dated 5 — 6 — 1862.

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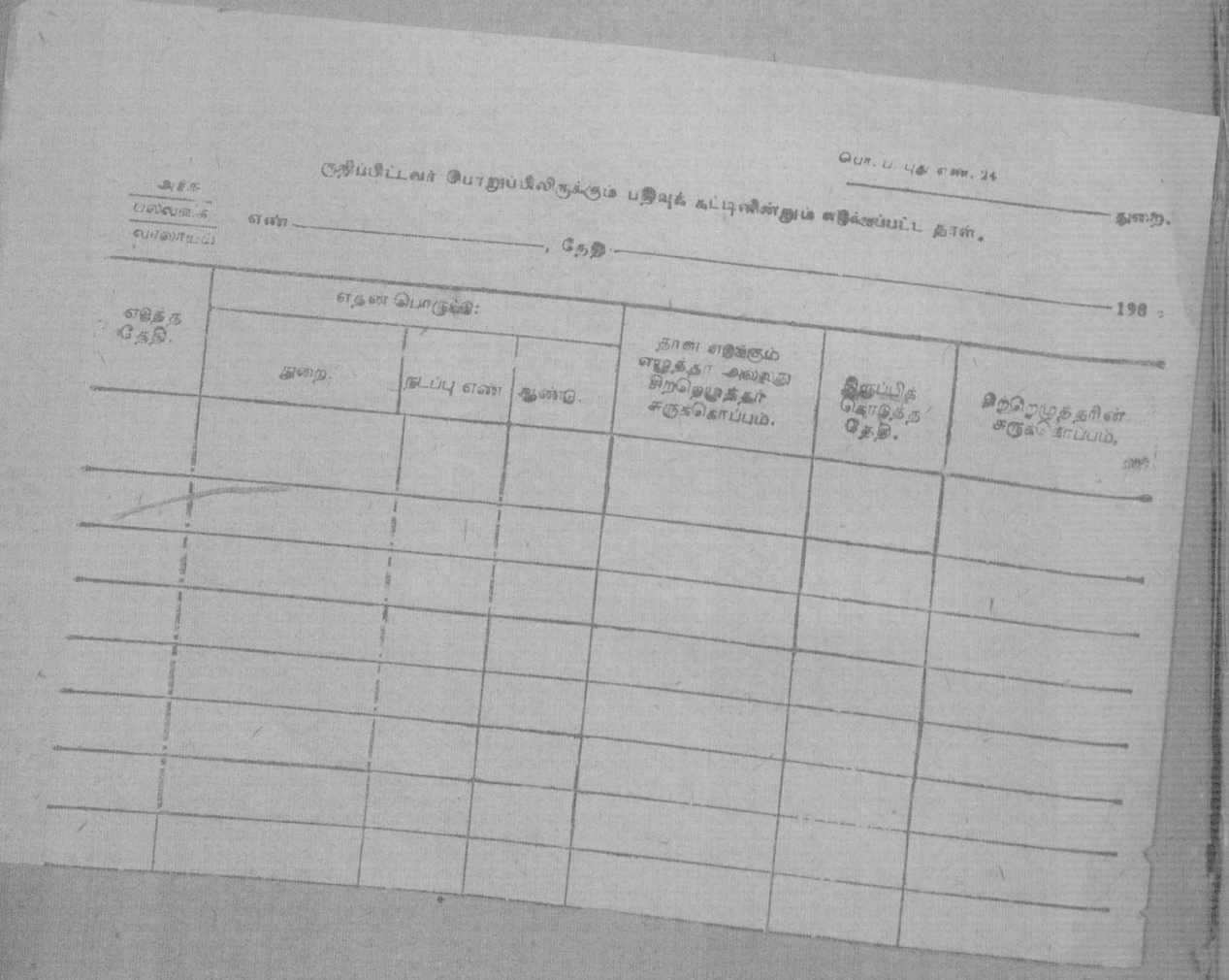


No. 59. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th December 1861, No. 6,886:—

Read letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 18th September 1861, No. 983, submitting his Deputy Collector's Salt Administration Report.

(In Cons. 26th September 1861, No. 6,120.)

In Cons. 4th August 1860.

1. Resolved that the above letter with its enclosure be submitted to Government, with reference to their Order, dated 3rd August 1860, No. 1,291.

2. The Board are glad to notice from the opening remarks of the Deputy Collector that he has taken frequent opportunities of visiting the various Salt pans in this Division during the past year, but they observe that the Collector was in error in placing him in Magisterial charge of four Táluqs. They trust, however, that he has now been relieved from this duty, and is able to devote his whole time to the duties of his own Department, for though at the time of his appointment, the District was peculiarly short-handed, Mr. Fane has been lately provided with an extra Assistant, and has already a Principal and Senior Assistant, as well as a Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury.

3. The Board regret to observe that charges of fraud seem to have been brought against several of the officers of the Department, and though they have not been established, the fact of such charges being brought forward at all is anything but creditable, and it is hoped that the more efficient superintendence under which the Department is now placed will prevent their recurrence.

4. The complaints of the inferiority of the Salt at Kuppili are, the Board fear, well grounded, and this is a strong inducement for the abandonment of these pans, but so long as they are retained every endeavour should be made to improve the quality of the Salt.

5. Of the four places where Salt is manufactured in the District, the Deputy Collector would retain but two, and in lieu of those at present at Conada and Kuppili he would open pans at Pentacotta and Bimlipatam. These proposals are already under consideration, and the Board only await the Collector's report to issue final orders on the subject, as well as for the enlargement of the present pans at Carassah in the vicinity of Vizagapatam by re-opening the old pans of Nabobpett.

6. The Salt is described generally to be inferior, and the Collector is of opinion that this will not be remedied till the rates of Kudivaram are raised, the proposal for which has been already submitted to Government by Mr. Pelly. The Board give due weight to Mr. Fane's opinion, but at the same time they consider that proper attention to the manufacture and to the correction of the errors detailed in paragraph 28 of the Deputy Collector's report, cannot fail to cause an improvement in the quality of the Salt, though perhaps much cannot be expected without increasing the rates of Kudivaram, which no doubt at present are unduly low, amounting only to Rupees 6-5-9 per garce.

7. The process of manufacture as described by the Deputy Collector if properly carried out, and a little more time allowed for the concentration of the brine and the formation of crystals, which latter process should not be disturbed for at least 14 days, should produce better Salt than the specimens forwarded, and probably efficient superintendence and the prompt rejection of all Salt of inferior quality will bring about this result. Any laxity or want of attention, such as is described by the Deputy Collector in paragraph 39, should at once be visited with condign punishment.

8. The Deputy Collector would improve and enlarge the channels and introduce sluices of a more permanent description than those at present in use. The Board will await the opinion of the Collector on these projects, and meantime would recommend them to his consideration in connection with their Proceedings, dated 4th September 1861, No. 4,776, forwarding for his

opinion Mr. Forbes' suggestion for protecting the pans by surrounding them with a deep trench, which at the same time would supply the brine for the concentration beds.

9. The wastage described in paragraphs 46 to 50, appears to the Board to be unnecessarily large, and they fear that it argues either a want of care in taking into store, or that inferior Salt is received, the wastage of which is invariably greater than of the superior article; but no doubt as remarked by the Collector, the substitution of weighing for measuring will go far to reduce the per centage of wastage.

10. The dittum has been fixed for the last three years at 4 lacs of maunds, but the manufacture has never yet reached 3 lacs, and during Fasli 1270 amounted to only 2,70,639 maunds; the consumption may be roughly put at $1\frac{3}{4}$ lacs of maunds, so that the orders that a stock sufficient for the consumption of two years be always kept on hand seem to have been acted up to.

11. The Home consumption appears to be unusually small, giving but 8 lbs. per head of the population of the District. The Collector ascribes this to the prevalence of smuggling, and the manufacture of a large quantity of earth Salt in the District. The Deputy Collector seems to have made most praiseworthy exertions to put a stop to this illicit manufacture and smuggling, and a comparison of the return of the Home consumption with that of last year prove that he has at least partially succeeded in doing so, but the Board are at a loss to understand how the illicit manufacture could be carried on *clandestinely*, in the manner described in paragraph 57 of the Deputy Collector's report. The fact of such a process being in existence tends to show great laxity on the part of the subordinate authorities, both Police and Revenue.

12. The specimens of Salt sent are sufficiently palatable to account for the substitution by consumers of Salt of this description for that of Government manufacture whenever practicable, and the Board trust that as stated by the Collector, the introduction of the New Police, the more efficient superintendence of the Department, and the immediate punishment of any remissness on the part of the subordinate Officers, will put an end to this manufacture. The curing of Fish with Salt of this description should at once be put a stop to, and any parties found doing so should be severely dealt with. Government* have prohibited the practise in Canara, and the Board see no reason why it should be permitted in other parts of the Presidency, but they await the promised report of the Collector on this subject and on enclosing the salt swamps before passing final orders.

* From Government 5th, in Cons. 6th April 1861, No 2,114.

13. The Deputy Collector's suggestion for the prevention of the smuggling which takes place at some of the Cotaurs by the Salt Ryots themselves, by recognizing a certain number of them only as manufacturing Ryots, is supported by the Collector; and the Board are of opinion that it may very well be adopted if it will not interefere with any vested rights in the pans.

14. The exactions referred to as Roosooms are most improper, and any attempt at their renewal must be visited with the severest penalties. The Board are at a loss to understand how such a system can have sprung up, and the Collector is requested to report further on the subject.

15. The want of proper approaches to the Salt Pans is also mentioned by the Deputy Collector as one of the causes of the small amount of the sales, and the Board have already discussed the subject of the various roads referred to in their Proceedings, dated 26th August 1861, No. 4,626.

16. The necessity of opening up the country to the westward is evident, and the line from Carassah to Casipuram has already been brought prominently to the notice of Government, and referred to the Chief Engineer for report in Government Order, dated 26th August 1861, No. 1,706. It is hoped, therefore, that some provision for the outlay may be made from the recent addition to the allotment for Public works in this Presidency. When the Bimlipatam pans are opened, the other lines of road will become more necessary than present, but the Carassah and Nellimookoo Pans should certainly have a good road connecting them. The other local roads alluded to in paragraph 78 would also seem to be required, and the Collector will be good enough to refer to them in his future report, as he has made no mention of them in the letter which he quotes.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
5th June 1862.

17. If the rough sketch marked Appendix B. submitted with the Deputy Collector's report be correct, it would seem that the Balacheroovoo and Nellimookoo Pans are but 400 yards apart, and if so, the storing the whole of the Salt on one platform as proposed by the Deputy Collector would be a decided improvement; but the Board do not understand why the extension of the Balacheroovoo platform should cost such a large sum as Rupees 1,000.

18. The Board make no comments on the proposed alterations of establishment as the subject is now under the consideration of Government, as submitted by Mr. Pelly, but they agree with the Collector in considering that the present Peshkar at Carassah should be retained in charge of these Pans, if he has been performing his work satisfactorily up to this time.

19. The erection of a Cutcherry at Carassah, and the improvement of that at Balacheroovoo, seem to be absolutely necessary, and the Board will be prepared to apply for sanction when the required estimates are submited.

20. The Board concur with the Collector in considering that the substitution of masonry platforms for those at present in use would be an unnecessary expense, but uniformity in the size and shape of the heaps should insisted on, and the improvements suggested by Mr. Fane are worthy of attention if not of too expensive a nature. The Board presume that the sheds he proposes to erect over the platforms are to be merely built with standared poles and palmyra leaves, but unless they were made to project considerably beyond the platforms, they would not give the same protection against the weather that the present system of covering does. The accommodation of the purchasers should also, the Board think, receive due attention; and the Collector should be authorized to incur any moderate expenditure for this purpose.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL, *Sub-Secretary,*

No. 60. ORDER THEREON, 5th June 1862, No. 1,236.

1. With these Proceedings the Board of Revenue submit the report of the Deputy Collector attached to the Salt Department in Vizagapatam. The report contains several good suggestions, and is especially satisfactory as evincing the interest which T. Jugannaikulu takes in his duties and his personal exertions to render the Department efficient. The Board have so fully reviewed the report that the Government need notice but few points.

2. Every effort should be used to improve the quality of the Salt manufactured in the District. The remuneration allowed to the manufacturers, viz., Rupees 6-5-9 per garce certainly appears very low. In their Order of the 12th ultimo, No. 1,043, Government have sanctioned its being at once raised to $7\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees, which is the general rate sanctioned for the adjoining District. In order, however, to ensure the manufacture of good Salt it will be necessary strictly to enforce the rule of rejecting all that may be produced of inferior quality.

3. The reduction of wastage in the Salt is one of the chief results expected from the employment of a Deputy Collector solely for the Salt Department. The Government observe that Jugannaikulu Nayudu has exerted himself much to bring about such a result, and they trust that he will succeed in reducing the wastage to a minimum, preventing at the same time over-measurement into store.

4. The Deputy Collector's endeavours to repress smuggling and the manufacture of earth Salt are highly creditable. In some respects, however, his zeal has carried him too far. The Government do not approve of "Muchilkas," or penal agreements being taken from the village Officers "to prevent crime and apprehend the guilty parties." The deputation of ill-paid Peons

on detective missions is of very questionable utility, and the requiring weekly and fortnightly reports from the Heads of Police must take up much of the time of these Officers to little purpose.

5. Before finally authorizing the adoption of the suggestion of the Deputy Collector to recognize only a certain number of the Salt Ryots as Head Ryots, the Board will submit to Government the report which they have called for, as to whether such a rule would interfere with any vested rights in the pans. They will ascertain also how these "Head Ryots" can be held answerable for the misdeeds of the other Ryots.

6. The subject of improving the approaches to the Salt pans should receive early attention. Paragraphs 77 to 80 of the Deputy Collector's report and paragraphs 15 and 16 of the Board's Proceedings will accordingly be referred to the Public Works Department.

It is probable that the small consumption of salt, viz., 8 lbs. per head, is in part owing to the want of good communications from the pans to the interior.

7. The Board will ascertain the probable cost of erecting sheds over the platforms and keeping them in proper order, and report whether this plan of protecting Salt would be more economical and effective than that now adopted of thatching each separate heap. The Government admit the propriety of making reasonable provision for the comfort of purchasers at stations which are distant from villages where accommodation can otherwise be procured, but they must have some definite proposition laid before them, showing the nature and cost of the arrangements required.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

In Cons. 26th September 1861, No. 6,120.

From E. G. R. FANE, Esq., Collector of VIZAGAPATAM,
dated 16th September 1861, No. 983.

With reference to your Sub-Secretary's Official Memoranda, dated respectively 27th June and 6th August, and Proceedings of Government, No. 1,291, dated 3rd August, and No. 771 of the 14th May 1860, directing all Salt Deputy Collectors to submit a report of their proceedings, I have the honor to forward herewith one from my Salt Deputy Collector with remarks of my own in the margin.

—

Enc. 1.

From T. JUGGUMNOCKOOLOO NAIDOO, Deputy Collector of VIZAGAPATAM,
To E. G. R. FANE, Esq., Collector of VIZAGAPATAM,
dated 29th August 1861, No. 12.

1 to 17 require no remarks.

As directed by the Government in their Proceedings of the 3rd August 1860, No. 1,291, that all the Deputy Collectors in charge of Salt Departments should make special reports of their proceedings, I beg to submit my report as follows.

2. Having observed in the Official Gazette on the 19th March 1861, at Masulipatam, my appointment as Deputy Collector of Vizagapatam, I lost no time setting out and reached Vizagapatam on the 12th April, but you being out on circuit I reported to you of my arrival on the same date.

3. On the 19th idem I assumed charge of my office. The Salt Department was placed under my charge, and I had also to exercise the magisterial functions of four taluqs; but subsequently the Salt Department and the cognizance of Police cases connected therewith, were allotted to me.

4. On the 22nd I received your Yadast, directing me to proceed to Kuppili for investigation of a charge of fraud brought against the Tanadar of that place, and to have one of the salt heaps sold under my inspection for finding out the exact wastage.

Cotaurs.	Quantity manufactured for Fasli 1269.		
	Up to 24th April 1860.	From the 24th April 1860.	Total.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Carassah... ...	55,000	38,546	93,546
Nellimookoo..	74,280	28,666	1,02,946
Conadah... ...	19,430	27,114	46,544
Kuppili... ...	13,410	36,107	49,517
Total... ...	1,62,120	1,30,433	2,92,553

5. By this time the manufacture of salt for Fasli 1269 had already advanced in the different Cotaurs as shown in the margin. I then issued instructions to the Tanadars to have a superior salt manufactured according to the estimated quantity, and by all means prevent as far as possible smuggling, I proceeded from Vizagapatam on the 24th April to Kuppili. Up to the 9th May I was at that place making the investigation and conducting the sale of a heap, the results of which were duly reported.

6. After returning from Kuppili, I had the zekera or storing commenced at Carassah under my supervision, and I was engaged in this work up to the 18th August, the zekera at other Cotaurs being conducted by the Tanadars. During this interval, I had once visited the Nellimookoo and Balacheroovoo Cotaurs.

7. On the 21st of August I received a petition from the Moturpha Goomastah of Kuppili, that the Tanadar connived at smuggling salt. I reported the circumstance to you and started at once to Kuppili, and on inquiry the charge was not fully brought home to the Tanadar; but the salt Duffadar and certain Peons being very much suspected, were punished by suspension and dismissal, while the parties actually found with smuggled salt in their possession were committed to the

jail. I examined by re-measurement two of the heaps stored up by the Tanadar for that Fasli I then proceeded to Conadah, and stayed there up to the 11th September to have two heaps re-measured for finding out the correctness of zekera made by the Tanadar.

8. On the 4th of October a charge of fraud being brought to me against the Peshcar of Carassah, I proceeded to that place and stayed there up to the 11th idem, investigating the charge and personally conducting the sale of a heap. The complaint was groundless.

9. On the 5th of January 1861, I set out for the distribution of Koodewarum money in the different Cotaurs, and stayed at Carassah and Nellimookoo up to the 11th, and at Conadah and Kuppili up to the 31st of that month, attending also the sales and inspecting the gallies and swamps, &c.

	Mds.	Koodewarum. Rs.	A.	P.
* Kuppili	1,496	79	5	0
Conadah	1,541	81	11	0

10. At both the Kuppili and Conadah Cotaurs, I observed that certain quantities* of salt were stored as *joint stock*, in the name of all the Ryots. It led me to doubt that the Koodewarum of this quantity would find its way to some others but the Ryots. Upon inquiry, the Ryots said that the salt was put in a heap by all of them, with a view of receiving the Koodewarum of it jointly for certain expenses required for celebrating their village goddess' festivals. I made every attempt to bring the fact to light, but the truth could not be elicited. However as the Ryots desired, I apportioned this amount of Koodewarum among all the Ryots equally, and had the money paid to each of them.

11. For a week in the month of February and a few days in March, I was engaged in inspecting the pans, and inquiring after the process of manufacture at Carassah and Nellimookoo Cotaurs.

12. On the 25th March, I again set out for Kuppili and Conadah to look after the sales, and during my stay there up to the 18th April, I was every day present with the Tanadars during sales. The merchants generally complained that the Tanadars do not always measure salt as properly as they do in my presence. On my previous visits to these Cotaurs, the merchants used to make the same complaint, and I gave strict orders to all the Tanadars that the measurement should always be proper and exact; still the merchants at these two Cotaurs continued to make this complaint, and a few of them at Kuppili said that the salt was inferior to that of Omaravilly, a neighbouring Cotaur in the Ganjam district, and that they therefore very often resort to that Cotaur.

13. From 20th to 31st of May 1861, I was engaged in inspecting the zekera at Carassah and Nellimookoo Cotaurs, and while on this duty, reports having reached me that much smuggling was going on at Conadah, and that the new Tanadar could not prevent it, I immediately posted thither, and remained there from 4th June to 6th of July last, and then returned to Vizagapatam for the preparation of the annual returns, and the special report, &c.

14. During my repeated visits to the different Cotaurs as shown above, I inspected the irrigation channels and salt works, &c., and made myself acquainted with the process of manufacture, occasionally talking to the experienced salt Ryots to gain knowledge.

15. There are at present in this district four salt Cotaurs, viz., Carassah, Nellimookoo, Conadah and Kuppili.

16. The Carassah Cotaur is situated at a distance of about 5 miles N. W. of Vizagapatam. It occupies a very good position just in the vicinity of the town of Vizagapatam, and on the side of the northern trunk road. It is much resorted to by all sorts of traders on their way to and from the town.

17. Nellimookoo Cotaur is at a distance of about 8 miles S. W. of Vizagapatam. It has a station attached to it by name Balacheroovoo, at a mile's distance from Nellimookoo. This Cotaur also is conveniently situated.

18 to 24.—The closing of the Kuppili and Conadah pans, and the opening of new ones at Bimlipatam, Navobpett and Pentakota, have already been the subject of correspondence between me and the Board of Revenue. The Engineer's report is expected shortly, and then I shall submit my views in detail in reply to the Board's Proceedings, dated 20th August last, No. 4,626.

18. Conadah and Kuppili Cotaurs lie at about 23 and 50 miles respectively on the N. E. of Vizagapatam. For the abolition of these two Cotaurs and for opening in lieu of them a new set of pans at Bimlipatam, Pentakota and Navobpett, it was already recommended on the dates specified in the margin.

From Board, 11th July 1859, No. 2,698.
To do. 14th October 1859, No. 984.
From Board, 5th March 1860, No. 1,127.
To do. 30th March 1860, No. 381.
To C. Pelly, Esq., Board's Member, 13th August 1860, No. 828.

19. The Kuppili Cotaur does not in comparison with the other Cotaurs bear a good situation. There is also in its proximity a large and well known depôt at Omaravilly in the Ganjam district, to which the traders much resorted for its superior quality of salt, and for the good condition of roads. The manufacture and sales at Kuppili for five years past are shown in the margin.

Faslis.	Quantity manufactured.	Sales. Quantity.	Value.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Rupees.
1266	42,130	13,610	13,610
1267	29,859	41,455	41,455
1268	51,146	29,240	29,240
1269	49,517	28,365	31,666
1270	29,183	26,907	3 ,119

20. For the manufacture of salt in this Cotaur much trouble is experienced, partly owing to the interruption of a sufficient supply of water from the constant accumulation of sand at the mouth of the sea, and partly to some guddahs or streams flowing up to the pans. Although some improvements may be made as regards the manufacture, yet no good sale can be expected here, from there being a large depôt in its neighbourhood. I therefore recommend its abolition.

21. Conadah Cotaur has the same difficulty as that of Kuppili for the supply of water, and the manufacture here is only sufficient for few months (6 or 7 months) sale, and there is no good soil even to extend the manufacture; also the Ryots are so notorious for roguery and obstinacy that it was always found very difficult to keep them from smuggling. Under these circumstances, I recommend the abolition of this Cotaur also, but considering the better quality of salt at this place, as well as the convenient position which it stands in for sale, I propose however to retain it temporarily till the new pans at Pentakota and Bimlipatam are in full operation.

22. Bimlipatam is a sea port of considerable trade, and the marginal reference will show the extent of trade carried on there. On my way to and from Kuppili and Conadah, I had on several occasions inspected the spot, and had an inquiry made as regards the quality of soil and the extent of manufacture to be carried on. There is a large piece of land capable of yielding about 1,000 garces of salt, at present available for the purpose. If a Cotaur is to be opened here, I think the sales will go on to a considerable extent, for the traders conveying all

Official year.	Value of Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1858-59	22,92,039	6,10,903	29,02,942
1859-60	18,95,818	4,37,069	23,32,887
1860-61	16,32,142	5,58,678	22,10,820

sorts of merchandize to this port will, on their return, carry salt. It suits the purpose of the traders very conveniently instead of compelling them to proceed to any distant salt depôt. I would therefore strongly recommend opening a Cotaur at this place.

Official year.	Value of		
	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1858-59.....	1,63,549	2,828	1,66,377
1859-60.....	1,66,517	2,511	1,69,028
1860-61.....	97,344	1,040	98,384

23. Pentakota is another sea port carrying on a trade as shown in the margin. The opening of a salt Cotaur there is of much importance, as the salt will be more conveniently taken to a large extent of the neighbouring district as well as to certain hill tracts of this district.

24. Navobpett stands on the way to Vizagapatam, at a distance of 2 miles N. E. of the Carassah Cotaur. When the quality of salt at Carassah becomes improved for exportation by sea, the station at Navobpett will prove very useful for the local supplies. There is also a piece of good soil here for the manufacture of superior salt. I therefore propose to have this station attached to Carassah.

25 and 26 require no remarks.

25. In order to give a view of the situation of the salt pans and the means of irrigation, &c. as they are at present, I beg to furnish two sketches* of the Carassah and Nellimookoo Cotaurs.

* Appendix A and B.

26. When the manufacturing season arrives, it is communicated to the Public Works Department for the necessary repairs of the channels, &c., and a subordinate executive officer of that department inspects the channels and makes the estimates for the repairs, and then goes on with the execution of the works. After finishing the repairs and supplying water through the channels, the Ryots commence their work for the manufacture.

27 to 37 and 41.—It seems necessary to me only to raise the rate of Koodewarum to get good salt. At present the Koodewarum is only Rupees 6-5-9 per garce. In the Board's Proceedings of the 5th March 1860, No. 1,127, Rupees 8¾ was determined upon as the maximum rate to be hereafter allowed per garce exclusive of repairs. Rupees 9-6 is Mr. Pelly's r te including, I suppose, earth-work repairs; on this subject, I beg to refer the Board to my letter to Mr. Pelly.

If properly remunerated, and only such salt as was in large crystals and white bought, the Ryots' interest would be to attend more closely to the preparation of their salt beds, and to beat them down properly; they would also attend to the evaporation which they perfectly understand, but all salt whether good, bad or indifferent being equally accepted now, the Ryots are of course careless.

27. The salt manufactured in almost all the Cotaurs in this district is generally of an inferior quality, the cause of it is, I think, partly owing to the carelessness of the Ryots and the inattention of the Tanadars, and partly to the inconvenient situation of the irrigation channels and the interruption of sufficient and seasonable supply of water, and also the quality of soil.

28. At present there are no sufficient means for securing a full supply of water, so as to allow it to stagnate in the channels before it is let into the reservoirs and salt beds. This being added to lateness by the execution of repairs, does not allow a timely mnufacture of good salt. Moreover the Ryots, when the repairs are scarcely finished and the water introduced into the channels, hastily prepare their reservoirs and salt beds and let the fresh water from the irrigation channels to the reservoirs, &c., and then go on with the scraping of salt before it is properly crystalized; and the Tanadars instead of paying attention for securing salt of good quality, receive all that is scraped to make up as nearly as they can the estimated quantity. The dittum and the actual manufacture for the last six Faslis are shown in the m argin.

Faslis.	Dittum.	Actual manufacture.
	Maunds.	Maunds.
1265	1,92,000	59,482
1266	1,62,000	1,78,758
1267	2,94,000	2,48,674
1268	4,00,000	2,12,973
1269	4,00,000	2,92,553
1270	4,00,000	2,70,639

29. I now beg to show the process of manufacture as observed in the different Cotaurs of this district.

30. At Carassah the water supplied during the high tides by the Tepparavoo creek shown in the sketch, is introduced into the channels through the bundakutahs; then the Ryots irrigate the beds and commence repairing the banks and ridges for about eight days and then leave to dry; when irrigating again, they trample the floors and go on preparing the beds and smoothing them with a plank and have the ridges put in order and leave to dry again. This will take about eight days; then the water is baled into the reservoirs and beds as follows.

31. From the irrigation channel A, shown in the sketch, the water is baled into the first Section B, to a foot deep, from which it is let into the second Section C to 6 or 7 inches, where it is retained only for three days and then put into the salt beds marked D to 3 inches; salt is afterwards scraped once or twice a week. The first Section generally is of 18 yards by 9; the second 18 yards by 2, and the salt beds are of 2 yards by 1 and 1½.

32. At Nellimookoo the Ryots employ wells as shown in the sketch. When the channels are supplied with water, the Ryots begin to clear out the wells marked A, from which the water is baled into the Section B, where it is retained only for a day or two and sometimes not at all, and then let into the beds marked C, to 3 inches deep and afterwards the salt is scraped within three or four days. The wells are generally of four yards diameter on the top, and six yards deep from the top. The Section B varies in length from 6 to 15 yards by 2, and the beds 2½ yards by 1½. There are also some beds of 5 yards by 2½.

33. At Conadah and Kuppili, the process of manufacture is almost similar to the above. The reservoirs and salt beds vary a little in length and breadth.

34. The Ryots generally in all the Cotaurs do their work very carelessly in preparing the beds, in raising the banks, in retaining the water in the beds, and in scraping the salt.

35. At first when I happened to find the salt at the time of zekera, I objected as to the quality and rejected and destroyed all the inferior salt that it may prove a future warning to the Ryots; also warned the Tanadars to that effect.

36. As regards the manufacture for Fasli 1270, I had taken every precaution with a view of securing superior salt, and proposed in my Yadast dated 30th October 1860, for communicating to the District Engineer to have the repairs executed earlier than usual; also requested that a certain amount of money may be lodged with the Tanadars to enable them to execute immediately any emergent works for keeping up a regular and timely manufacture. But there was, however, some delay in the execution of the repairs, and although the works were commenced in the month of January in certain Cotaurs, yet they were not completed till some time afterwards.

37. I however lost no opportunity in warning the Ryots for a thorough preparation of the beds and letting sufficient quantity of water, as well as for allowing due time for crystalization of salt; also issued Takeeds to the Tanadars for paying great attention to ensure a superior salt.

38 and 39.—A little, but very little improvement has taken place in the salt manufactured in this district.

38. I beg to submit for the inspection of Board and Government, samples* of salt manufactured in the different Cotaurs for Fasli 1270. From these it may be observed that some improvement was made in Conadah and Kuppili, though it does not appear so in the Carassah and Nellimookoo Cotaurs.

* Bottles Nos. 1 to 4 sent by banghy.

39. The Ryots of Carassah and Nellimookoo, however, state that it being too late for the completion of repairs of the channels, land winds prevailed by the time they commenced manufacture, which did not allow the salt to crystalize. Although this statement is admissible to some extent, yet the Ryots still neglected their work in preparing the beds and in scraping salt, the consequence of which is the cause of the salt not being quite white. The Peshcar of Carassah also had not paid much attention in this respect.

40 to 44.—I will give my opinion in the matter of the improvements mentioned in these paragraphs, after communicating with the District Engineer.

40. For improving the quality of salt, I beg to suggest that the present channels be widened and deepened so as to allow a sufficient supply of water. The dimensions of the present channels are given in the sketches. I propose now for augmenting them to six yards wide at top, three yards at bottom, and three yards deep. I further beg to recommend that the main channel may go forming itself a ditch all around the pans. If this be done, it will not only provide for sufficient supply of water, but also allow the water to condense to some length in the channel before it is introduced into the beds, and this water when let into the well-prepared reservoirs and salt beds, and allowed sufficient time for crystalization, will prove very beneficial and ensure a superior quality. It will further in my opinion keep the dust from being driven into the pans, also prevent access to the pans except by the prescribed route, guarding against the smuggling. The costs for this improvement will in my estimation be about Rupees 500 in each Cotaur.

41. 2ndly.—The present rate of Koodeewarum Rupees 6-5-9 a garce, is not a sufficient remuneration for the labour required from the Ryots. The manufacturers have at present not only to make the salt, but also to convey it to the platform and deliver it there by measurement. Now for improving the quality of salt, additional labour is to be required from them. I therefore recommend for increasing the present rate. It had been already recommended* that the rate might be Annas 1¼ a maund. This will make Rupees 9-6 a garce. I beg to propose for the sanction of this rate for the present.

* To C. Pelly, Esq., Board's Member, 6th July 1860, No. 668.

42. Thirdly.—The Bundakuttahs shown in the sketch, at present consist of mud work, and are apt to be washed away occasionally by floods, thereby causing sometimes injury to the manufacture; further involve much expense for repairing them every year; also render no easy flow of water from them. I therefore recommend that these bundakutahs may be constructed in masonry work and to have a bridge with shutters. This will cost at Carassah about 1,000 Rupees and at Nellimookoo about 600 Rupees.

43. At Nellimookoo, a considerable difficulty exists at present for an easy flow of water from the constant accumulation of sand at the mouth of the sea, and I beg to propose that any subordinate officer of the Public Works Department may be located at this Cotaur during the manufacturing season, to take the necessary steps for removing any obstacle instantly.

44. I have not made any detailed remarks distinctly for the Cotaurs of Conadah and Kuppili, for they are recommended to be abolished. In case they are to be retained for some time longer, similar improvements as above may be extended to those Cotaurs also.

45 to 48.—No remarks to offer.

45. The zekera or storing of salt for Fusli 1269, at the Carassah Cotaur, was conducted under my superintendence, and that at the other Cotaurs by the Tanadars. For Fasli 1270, it was carried on by the Tanadars, and I engaged to inspect the same at the different Cotaurs during its progress.

46. During my superintendence of the zekera, I caused a strict adherence to be observed to the orders of the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd December 1850, and warned the Tanadars that the least failure on their part will be attended with severe results.

47. When the zekera for Fasli 1269 was finished at Carassah, I in order to satisfy myself, commenced the sale of a selected heap and the wastage was 32¼ maunds. Again, very shortly afterwards, a complaint having been brought to me against the Peshcar, I made a very close examination and sold another selected heap, the wastage of which was 56½ maunds.

48. Also I examined certain heaps at the other Cotaurs by re-measurement. At Kuppili the wastage for one heap was 45¼ maunds, but for another there was no wastage at all. At Conadah the wastage for one heap was 67½ maunds, and for another it was 22½ maunds.

49.—As long as the present measuring system continues, the wastage can never be checked, but as measuring by scales has been lately sanctioned, I trust that it will hereafter be somewhat if not entirely so.

49. From subsequent returns from the Tanadars, the wastage was found varied in different Cotaurs from 4¾ to 1¾ maunds per cent. and the average wastage per cent. at Carassah was 2¾ maunds, at Kuppili 4¾ maunds and at Conadah 1¾ maunds. At Nellimookoo no sale of the salt of 1269 is yet commenced with. The average wastage there, for Fasli 1268 was 1¾ maunds.

50. It is well known that salt is a substance which is imperceptibly capable of being shown more or less by the mode of measurement, and the exact rate of wastage, under present circumstances, cannot be correctly ascertained till weighing is substituted for measurement.

51, 52 and 53.—No remarks.

Faslis.	Home consumption.		Inland sales.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1265...	1,43,476	1,43,427	5,859	5,859	1,49,335	1,49,286
1266...	1,66,732	1,66,615	10,334	10,221	1,77,066	1,76,837
1267...	1,66,420	1,66,370	6,279	6,279	1,72,700	1,72,649
1268...	1,59,594	1,59,063	11,327	11,327	1,70,921	1,70,390
1269...	1,69,349	1,87,147	6,789	7,554	1,76,138	1,94,702
1270...	1,79,247	2,14,176	7,190	8,521	1,86,437	2,22,698

51. The salt of this district is at present chiefly made use of for Hmoe consumption, it being too inferior for exportation or for the Bunjady sales. The sales for the last six Faslis are shown in the margin.

52. The chief obstacles at present to prevent good sales in this district are,

1stly. The inconvenient situation of the salt Cotaurs.
2ndly. The inferior quality of salt.
3rdly. The use of earth salt.
4thly. The prevalence of smuggling.
5thly. The collection of Roossoom fees.
6thly. The want of proper roads.

53. For placing the Cotaurs in the most convenient localities, I have already recommended; also the steps to be taken for improving the quality of salt I described above.

54 to 66.—The earth salt manufacture in this district must be considerable as the average Home consumption on an average of the last three years is only 8 lbs. per head per annum, instead of what it ought to be, 12 lbs. per head. The new Police system when thoroughly introduced, and enclosing the swamps may greatly, if not entirely put down the making of earth salt hereafter; but I shall write more on this subject when I submit my report on Bimlipatam, in reply to the Board's Proceedings, dated 26th August 1861.

54. Now for the prevention of the use of the earth salt, and suppression of the crime of smuggling, I beg to report what measures have already been adopted, and what is to be done more.

55. In this district, the use of earth salt is so great, that to put an entire stop to it for the present, is felt very difficult. In some localities its use is so much so that the public sales in the Government depôts are very much affected by it.

56. From the end of November or the beginning of the hot weather, the people generally obtain salt earth from the swamps, and carry on the illicit manufacture in different ways.

57. Some people, it is said, in the adjacent swamps of Goodewadah and some other taluqs, gather salt earth into a heap, and putting water on its top, receive the brine into pits through a drain below the heap, and retaining the same there a short time let it into the beds prepared for the purpose ; and when evaporated in the sun, they scrape the salt and carry it away.

58. In some places the earth mixed with water is put into a pot having a small hole through which the brine comes down into another pot placed at the bottom, which is then boiled and taken away.

59. There is also another mode of illicit manufacture which is made near the sea shore. The sea water, during the high tides, settles in some hollow parts of swamps. The people finding it form beds in the vicinity and convey the water into the beds and when evaporated, they take the salt away.

60. The salt illicitly manufactured as above described, is sold privately in various parts of the district ; it is also taken in great quantities to the hill tracts of this district. Samples* of this salt, seized in some cases, are herewith forwarded for the inspection of the Board and Government.

* Bottles Nos. 5 and 6, by banghy.

61. Some people gather salt earth and mixing it with water receive the brine as above-mentioned, and use the same for salt.

62. The fishers under plea of curing the fish, possess large quantities of salt earth and supply it also to others. They never buy salt either for their ordinary use or for curing the fish. This custom appears to have been existing from a long time. The quantity of saltfish made in different taluqs of this district is shown in the margin. This information is taken according to the fisher's own statement, and the actual quantity may be much more than what is given here. Thus they cheat Government to a considerable extent, and I propose that this practice may at once be put a stop to.

Taluqs.	Quantity.
	Maunds.
Nuckkapilly ..	325
Bimlipatam ..	30,000
Goodewadah ..	2,190
Conadah ..	70
Nellimookoo ..	23,200
Vizagapatam ..	648
Survasiddy ..	243
Total....	56,676

63. A practice had hitherto been observed in this district of deputing certain Peons from the Huzoor, for preventing the use of earth salt, but this had not proved as any check at all, I caused the heads of Police to take Muchilkas from the village Moonsiff and Curnum of every village, to prevent crime and apprehend the guilty parties, warning them that any negligence on their part will cause their dismissal. I further enjoined the heads of Police to find out whether the village officials have been acting properly or not, and to report the results to me every fortnight in the form given in the Appendix.*

* Appendix C.

64. Finding some of the heads of Police dealing very leniently in some cases brought under my notice, I represented the circumstance to you, and requested that the entire superintendence about these cases may be left to me, that I may be enabled to find out how the plan is working ; you were accordingly pleased to publish an order to that effect in the District Gazette.

65. I, at different times, sent one of my Daloyets together with certain taluq Peons to some neighbouring villages of my circuit stations, to find out whether any satisfactory check has been proved.

66. These Peons also apprehended several parties possessing large quantities of salt earth. I investigated the cases brought to me and duly punished the guilty parties.

67.—The heads of Police referred to will be called upon to explain the cause of their remissness, as complained of by the Deputy Collector.

67. A statement showing the working of this plan is given in the Appendix.* From this it will be observed that the heads of Police, with the exception of those of Chodeveram and Comaram, have not generally paid attention to this part of their duty; while those noted in the margin have almost entirely neglected the same.

* Appendix D.

Golgonda.
Madugula.
Pedagadi.
Goodewada.
Vizianagram.

68 to 74.—Requisitions shall be sent to the several Zemindars and heads of Police, to give effect to the orders already issued regarding the putting down smuggling and illicit manufacture.

68. Some of the village officials, particularly those of the Zemindary taluqs, have also been negligent in this respect, and I punished them in some instances with heavy fines, and had with your permission a notice published in the District Gazette, that all the Zemindars and proprietors should order their revenue officials to afford assistance to the heads of Police in this matter.

69. The revenue officials of the Zemindars, I regret to observe, not only neglect this matter but also protect their Ryots from being punished, and unless they assist the heads of Police in putting a stop to this practice, the plan would not work well. I therefore recommend for suitable instructions that all Zemindars and proprietors may strictly cause their revenue officers to afford all assistance in their power.

70. Smuggling is generally made by the Ryots with the connivance of the Peons. At the commencement of the manufacture, I warned the Ryots and Peons, and further directed the Tanadars to be vigilant on their part, and place guards on all sides of the pans, placing over them Duffadars and trustworthy Peons to superintend the whole; and I caused also a weekly report to be sent to me showing the results, and a copy of the form is given in the Appendix.*

* Appendix E.

71. I also issued Hookums to certain heads of Police to cause, through the Moonsiffs and Curnums of different villages, situated on the routes leading from the Cotaurs, a strict watch and seize all smuggling.

72. I further used to send some of my Peons and others at different times to watch at some particular localities to apprehend the smuggling.

73. The results of these endeavors are shown in a statement given in the Appendix,* from which it will be observed that some improvement was made in this respect in all the Cotaurs but Conadah, where the Ryots, as noticed above, are so notorious for roguery and obstinacy, that it was always felt very difficult to keep them from smuggling.

* Appendix F.

74. Reports having reached me of the prevalence of the crime of smuggling at Conadah, I remained there for some time to prevent it. My Peons accompanied by certain villagers, seized much smuggling and in one instance, when they apprehended a large quantity of smuggled salt, the *Veldoor people*, most of whom are salt Ryots, proceeding in a great multitude, assaulted the Peons and carried away the salt. The case has been investigated by myself on the spot, and the results reported to you, recommending that a portion of the Koodewarum payable to the Ryots, may be deducted and carried to the credit of Government, that it may prove a warning to them for the future. I also recommended that the present number of Conadah Ryots may be limited to about 15 head Ryots, leaving others to be under them so that the head Ryots may be responsible for any similar acts.

75.—I see no objection to this proposition, the number of Ryots I should recommend for each Cotaur I have marked thus. *

Cotaurs.	Number of Ryots.	
Carassah	15	10*
Nellimookoo	110	20*
Conadah	101	10*
Kuppili	144	10*

76.—Former orders on these illegal exactions will be renewed, and the failure threatened with the severest penalties.

Taluqs.	Villages.	For whom collected.
Kassimkoti	Tallapollem	Meerassidars.
Golgonda	Vamoolapoody	Moonsiff.
Do.	Kotta Kotah	Meerassidar.
Do.	Makavarapoopallem	Do.
Do.	Kotta Oratlay	Proprietor.
Madgole	Madgole	Zemindar.
Marungy	Kottapatam	Do.
Koomaraum	Lavaroo	Curnum.
Do.	Pondoor	Do.
Do.	Gedda Cunchuram	Do.

*To Board, 30th March 1860, No. 381.

77 to 80.—Regarding the roads required for the Salt pans, my views were fully given in the letter above quoted.

75. The present number of Ryots of the different Cotaurs are shown in the margin. I propose the number may be reduced to about 10 or 15 head Ryots or Naidoos to each Cotaur. This together with the already proposed rate of Koodewarum would, in my opinion, prevent to a great extent, the crime of smuggling. I gave orders to put a stop to this practice, and I now propose that necessary instructions may be given to cause an entire check upon this nuisance, throughout the whole district.

76. On my visits to the Cotaurs, the merchants complained to me that at some places they were compelled to pay Roossooms in some instances for certain proprietors, and in others for the Meerassidars and so on. Those cases that were brought to my notice are shown in the margin.

77. As for the roads urgently required to allow free access to the Salt Cotaurs, it was already recommended,* viz.,

1 From Carassah to Gauzewauka.
1 do. Nellimookoo to do.
1 do. Carassah to Kottavulsa, Sroongavarapookotah and Causepooram.
1 do. Carassah to Soobbavarum and Madugula.
1 do. Bimlipatam to Vizianagram, Guzzaputynagaram, Sauloor, Panchepenta and Jayapoorum.
1 do. Bimlipatam to Sroongavarapookotah *viâ* Jami to Kasipoorum, &c.

78. I now beg to recommend sanction for these roads; and further propose a branch road from Lunkalapallem to Balacheroovoo 7 miles, and another from Parawadah to Balacheroovoo 7 miles, may be opened; and in case there may be any delay in opening the above roads, I propose a branch road from Boochirauzepollem to Carassah, about a mile distance, and another from Gauzewauka to Balacheroovoo 5 miles distance; also the above-mentioned new branches from Lunkalapallem to Balacheroovoo, and from Paravadah to Balacheroovoo, may for the present be opened. If the Pentakota Cotaur is to be opened, I propose that a branch road from Pentakota to Odundapooram, about 7 miles, may also be constructed.

79. At present a great difficulty is experienced by the merchants to proceed to Balacheroovoo and Nellimookoo Cotaurs, from there being two guddahs or streams, one between the Guntadah village and Balacheroovoo Cotaur, and another between Balacheroovoo and Nellimookoo Cotaurs.

80. Lately I received reports that certain merchants sustained much loss from some salt bags being drowned in water, while crossing the guddahs. If the road from Gauzewauka to Balacheroovoo as proposed above, be opened, the difficulty of the guddah between Guntadah and Balacheroovoo will be no more.

81.—To heap all the salt on one platform, would no doubt be a very good plan; but until the higher rate of Koodewarum is sanctioned, it would fall hard upon the Ryots. The addional cost of extending the Balacheroovoo platform, would not be more than 1,000 Rupees, and the additional establishment asked for, for that station, would not be required.

81. As for the other guddah between the two gullies, I propose to avoid the difficulty by transferring the platform of Nellimookoo to another locality marked D in the sketch. By doing this, it will not only facilitate the way to the merchants, but also preserve the heaps and platform from being endangered by any overflow of the guddah and backwaters, as it has been the case during the late rains, which caused a loss to Government, as had been already reported to you in my Yadast, No. 66, dated 19th July last; further it will cause the Tanadar to observe a united supervision of both the Cotaurs, instead of requiring a separate divisional establishment at a cost of Rupees 42 a month as was proposed* before.

* Letter to C. Pelly, Esq., Board's Member, 13th August 1860, No. 828.

82.—There has certainly been an increase in the Home sales in the past year, as compared with those of the previous five years, and this is doubtless due to the supervision of the Deputy Collector.

82. I may add here that from what has been done since I assumed charge of my office as regards the prevention of the use of earth salt and smuggling, &c., much increase in the sales, as shown in the margin, ensued. This increase, it may be observed, is particularly in the Home consumption, and if further improvements as suggested above be made, a very large increase is still expected in both Home and Inland consumption.

	Home consumption.		Inland sales.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
Average sales of 5 Faslis.... ...	1,61,114	1,64,524	8,117	8,248	1,69,232	1,72,773
Sales for 1270.	1,79,247	2,14,176	7,190	8,521	1,86,437	2,22,698
Increase... ...	18,132	49,652	..	273	17,205	49,925
Decrease.....	...	..	927	..	...	...

Home and Inland sales for Faslis 1269 and 1270.

Faslis.	Home consumption.		Inland sales.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
1269.....	1,69,349	1,87,147	6,789	7,554	1,76,138	1,94,702
1270.....	1,79,247	2,14,176	7,190	8,521	1,86,437	2,22,698
Increase.....	9,897	27,029	401	967	10,298	27,996

Faslis.	Manufacture.	Sales.	
		Quantity	Value.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs.
1268.....	43,346	26,754	26,754
1269.....	93,546	42,916	47,795
1270.....	97,575	55,932	67,228

83.—The want of a salt establishment at Carassah is much felt, and has been often represented both to the Board and to Mr. Pelly, but none has yet been sanctioned; whenever sanctioned the present Peshcar should get the Shroff on 5 Rupees a month. The manufacture and sales for three Faslies past are shown in the margin. A very great inconvenience is now experienced in managing with this Peshcar at such a large depôt as this. The Peshcar lives at Navobpett, at two miles distance from the Carassah Cotaur, keeping the records, &c. in his house, as there is no public Tanah Cutcherry here. Besides, I am very doubtful to keep him on so trifling a pay, in charge of such a responsible post.

83. I beg to bring to notice here about the establishment at Carassah. A Peshcar on 15 Rupees a month, has from a long time been doing duty with no assistance. There is a

84. I therefore propose, pending the final orders about the salt establishment, that a competent person on an adequate pay may tempo-

promotion, as he has been working zealously at this Cotaur for the last four years upon the paltry pay of 15 Rupees a month. The Deputy Collector shows no good cause for removing him and appointing another man.

rarily be placed here with the present Peshcar under him with an increased pay. I recommend that the pay of the head man may be not less than 50 Rupees, and that of the Peshcar Rupees 20 a month.

85.—In 1852 four salt Cutcherries were estimated for, but as Carassah salt pan was not worked in 1853, the building estimated for that place was not erected. The pan was re-opened in 1858, and as it has now been proposed also to open out new pans at Navobpett, in the vicinity of Carassah, a Cutcherry house is particularly necessary.

85. I also propose that a Tanah Cutcherry, at a cost of 1,000 Rupees, may be built at the Carassah Cotaur and order the establishment to reside in its vicinity.

86.—The District Engineer will be requested to make the necessary estimates.

86. As for Nellimookoo, at present the Tanadar only is residing at the Balacheroovoo Cotaur, while the Peshcar, &c. are living at Nadoopoor, two miles distant from the Balacheroovoo Cotaur, keeping also some records there, as the Tanah Cutcherry at Balacheroovoo is not large enough. I therefore propose to extend the Cutcherry at a cost of Rupees 500, and to order at the same time that the whole establishment should reside at the Balacheroovoo Cotaur.

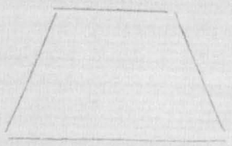
87.—No remarks to offer.

87. With reference to the orders of Government, dated 20th September 1860, No. 1,668, directing the Deputy Collectors in charge of Salt Departments to notice in their reports as regards the salt platforms and the shape of heaps, also the mode of protecting them, I beg to state that the present platforms being of mud-work any fall of rain causes the water to stand in, and thereby causing great wastage, but if the platforms be secured with stone work, this would be avoided to a considerable extent.

88.—Stone platforms would, I fear, be too expensive to be sanctioned; but if over each platform a large thatched roof on stone pillars was erected, and a low parapet wall built all round on the margin of the platform, the heaps would be secured from all risk of damage by rain, and the sales might go on at all times of the day whether wet or dry.

88. I therefore recommend that the platforms be constructed with rough stone, leaving regular passes between the lines of heaps, and also making the sides of the platforms little aslope, so that the water may directly run down to the ditch. By doing this, it will not only diminish the present amount of wastage, but also preserve the salt from assuming the mud colour, as it does at present while in measurement and heaping, &c.

89.—The form of the salt heaps in this district ought to be a trapezoid of the following shape,



and there can be no objection to all the heaps being uniform as proposed by the Deputy Collector.

89. The heaps are now varying in the different Cotaurs from 31 feet length by 18 feet, to 21 feet length by 20 feet, forming the shape of almost square or oblong. I prefer the oblong shape having 31 feet length by 18 feet.

90.—This system of simply covering the heaps with Palmira leaves, seems generally to answer, but if the roofing I propose was sanctioned, the salt would never get damaged. Salt before delivery might also be kept here, instead of being exposed to the wind and rain as it is now. By this exposure to the wind it now becomes much mixed with sand, and loses its purity. At all the Cotaurs some building for the accommodation of traders is much wanted, and should at once be erected. At present the poor people have no shelter, and the sales therefore are very dull during the rainy season. Near the sheds or choultries a couple of wells should be sunk. At present traders have to drink water from the tanks which are filthy to a degree from the bullocks being washed and taken to water there.

16th Sept. 1861.

90. The present mode of protecting the heaps, is by covering them with Palmira leaves and paddy straw. This covering, if carefully made with fresh leaves and strong straw, will protect the heaps sufficiently.

91. While engaged in preparing this report, I received the Board's Proceedings dated 3rd August 1861, No. 4,184, regarding the specimen of salt obtained in the Ganjam district, by placing a frame of split bamboo. I shall make experiments of this method and report the results hereafter.

(Signed) E. G. R. FANE,
Collector,

Enc. 2.—Appendix A.

Enc. 3.—Appendix B.

Enc. 4.—Appendix C.

Enc. 5.—Appendix D.

Enc. 6.—Appendix E.

Enc. 7.—Appendix F.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

1861. Departt.

Enclosure in Proceedings of the Board of Revenue to the Secretary to Govt. R. D. dated 10th December 1861 No. 6886.

Encs 7. No. 1 P. within & from No. 2 to 7 - Cl. Encs.

R 3018/61

Letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam to the Board of Revenue dated 16th Sept. 1861 No. 983 - forwarding the Administration report of his Salt Deputy.

5 June 62

No. 1236

B 5 9 0 6

Revenue Dept

No. 1236 -

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 5 - ~~April~~ June 1862

Read the following Pro. of the Board of Revenue.

Submitting with remarks a letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam forwarding the administration report of his Salt Deputy -

(Here enter 10 Decr/61 No. 6886)

P. 1 With these proceedings the Board of Revenue submit the report of the Deputy Collector attached to the Salt Department in Vizagapatam - The report contains several good suggestions and is especially satisfactory as evincing the interest which T. Jugannackulu takes in his duties and his personal exertions to render the

the Department efficient
The Board have so
fully reviewed the
report that the Govt.
need notice but few points.
2 Every effort should
be used to improve
the quality of the salt
manufactured in the
District.
3 The remuneration
allowed to the manufac-
-turers viz Rs 6-5-9 per force
certainly appears
very low. In their order of
~~[illegible]~~
the 12th inst No. 1043 fmt. Pore sanctioned its being at
once ~~be~~ raised to 7 1/8 Rs.
which ~~will~~ is the general
~~per Garce pending a ge-~~
rate sanctioned for the adjoining
~~[illegible] of the~~
Districts.
~~rates~~ In order however
to ensure the manufac-
-ture of good salt it will
be necessary strictly
to enforce the rule of
rejecting all that may
be produced of inferior
quality

quality.
3 The reduction of
wastage in the salt
~~which appears to have~~
~~[illegible] the Dis-~~
~~trict~~ is one of the chief
results expected from
the employment of a
Deputy Collector solely
for the salt Departt.
The Government observe
that Jugannaikulu
Nayudu has exerted
himself much to bring
about such a result
and they trust that
he will succeed in
reducing the wastage
to a minimum, preventing
~~[illegible]~~
at the same over measure.
~~[illegible]~~
ment into store
4 The Deputy
Collector endeavors
to repress smuggling
and the manufacture
of

of earth salt are highly creditable. In some respects however his zeal has carried him too far. The Government do not approve of "muchilkas" or penal agreements being taken from the village officers "to prevent crime and apprehend the guilty parties." The deputation of ill paid peons on detective missions is of very questionable utility, and the requiring weekly and fortnightly reports from the Heads of Police must take up much of the time of these officers to little purpose.

5. Before finally authorizing

authorizing the adoption of the suggestion of the Deputy Collector to recognize only a certain number of the salt Pyots as Head Pyots, the Board will submit to Govt. the report which they have called for, as to whether such a rule would interfere with any vested rights in the pans, ~~which they appear to have exercised for.~~ They will ascertain also how these "Head Pyots" can be held answerable for the misdeeds of the other Pyots.

6. The subject of improving the approaches to the salt

Pans

Pans should receive early attention. Paras 77 to 80 of the Deputy Collector's report and paras 15 and 16 of the Board's Proceedings will accordingly be referred to the Public Works Department.

It is probable that the small consumption of Salt viz 8 lbs per head is in part owing to the want of good communications from the Pans to the interior.

7 The Board will ascertain the probable cost of erecting sheds over the platforms and keeping them in proper order and report whether this plan of protecting salt would be more economical and effective than that now adopted of thatching each separate heap. The Government admit the propriety of making reasonable provision for the comfort of purchasers at stations which are distant from villages where accommodation can otherwise be procured but they must have some definite proposition laid before them, shewing the nature and cost of the arrangements required.

14 Copies to
1 Board of Rev with 6 Enclos Pass. &c.
5 Judl. Dept. &c
21 P W Dept with Rdi Pro. Collrs Report &c

J A S

Pro: 3rd August/60 No. 27

Report of the Salt Deputy Collector of Vizagapatam

Revenue 1862 Departt.
Pro: of Govt. for June

No. 1236.

Pro: of the Madras Govt.
Dd 5th June 1862.

From Bd. Recd 22d Decr/62 Cr 26/63
From Bd. of Recd 11 Sept/63 Cr 2174
Referred to para. 7 of G.O.

Passing orders on Board's Proceedings submitting letter from Vizagapatam Collr. forwarding administration Report of his Salt Deputy.

No. 59 & 60.

[illegible] R. 8d June