M.R.O. 14—18,000—27-9-24.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1166 Press ~~Mis.~~

91-93

Dated 6-7 — ~~18~~ 1864

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
6th July 1864.

Read the following papers:—

No. 91. From T. CLARKE, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue.

Submitting a Report on the inspection of the Salt works of the Vizagapatam District. } (Here enter 25th April 1864.)

No. 92. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Submitting letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam, forwarding the Report of his Deputy on the Salt works of the District. } (Here enter 1st June 1864, No. 3,320.)

No. 93. ORDER THEREON, 6th July 1864, No. 1,166.

Separate Revenue, No. 27.

Salt.

Kupily. Conada. Karassah. Balachercovoo. Nellimookoo. }

1. The area of the Vizagapatam District is 7,650 square miles, and its population 1,715,650. The line of coast extends over 122 miles, and at the time of Mr. Clarke's Report there were Salt stations at the places shown in the margin.

2. The sales of Salt in the ten years from Fusly 1263 (A. D. 1853-54) to Fusly 1272 (A. D. 1862-63) are given in the following Statement:—

Fusties.	Kupily.	Conada.	Karassah.	Nellimookoo.	Total.
	Ind. Mds.	Ind. Mds.	Ind. Mds.	Ind. Mds.	Ind. Mds.
1263...	51,288	44,348	40,960	39,775	176,371
1264...	39,241	45,590	41,017	51,848	177,696
1265...	21,488	28,261	47,768	51,816	149,333
1266...	13,610	19,121	70,397	73,937	177,065
1267...	41,455	28,502	654	1,01,910	172,521
1268...	29,240	37,763	26,754	75,040	168,797
1269...	28,365	36,881	42,916	67,975	176,137
1270...	26,907	45,797	55,932	57,800	186,436
1271...	37,805	43,904	72,896	60,106	214,711
1272...	31,461	34,691	87,496	47,319	200,967

3. Mr. Clarke's Report shows that the Salt Department is in a very unsatisfactory condition in every respect.

4. Except at one station (Kupily) the Salt manufactured is of the most inferior description; the pans are badly laid out and ill-protected; roads almost wholly wanting; the Establishment very inefficient; smuggling rife, and in short every thing urgently needing thorough reform.

5. The Collector's Report to the Board of Revenue, dated 21st August last, shows that the state of the Department had come to his knowledge, and that various improvements had been effected. It will, however, require very close supervision for some time to come, and the adoption of stringent measures before it is brought into proper efficiency. The Government look to Mr. Carmichael with confidence for an immediate and thorough reform of the Department.

6. The samples of Salt forwarded by Mr. Clarke show that very great improvement is necessary, and may be effected in the Salt manufactured at every station. Immediate attention should be directed to this important subject, all inferior Salt should be steadily rejected and, if any be received, the receiving Officer should be punished by dismissal.

7. The employment of a better class of servants is also a pressing necessity. The Collector has dismissed two Superintendents whose unfitness was specially brought to his notice by the Acting Deputy Collector, but more vigorous measures are clearly necessary. The Establishment is now well paid, and there ought to be no difficulty in procuring efficient and trustworthy servants. From Mr. Clarke's description those now employed are generally inattentive to and ignorant of their duties, as well as of doubtful integrity. There must be no hesitation in getting rid of such persons, or the improvement of the Department is hopeless.

8. The Deputy Collector should specially turn his attention to instructing his subordinates in the rules of the Department which seem hitherto to have been infringed without scruple, and he must strictly enforce obedience to them. The attention of the Inspector General of Madras Police will be drawn to the undoubted prevalence of smuggling in this District, in order that he may adopt prompt and vigorous measures for its repression.

9. Mr. Clarke does not specially notice the rate of wastage in the District. The Acting Deputy Collector, however, in his report to the Collector states that it is very high, notwithstanding excessive storage in the heaps. The latter practice must be stopped, as it is unjust to the manufacturers, and affords ample scope for fraud.

10. The closing of the two northern pans of Kupily and Conada is contemplated. Mr. Clarke, however, is in favour of retaining the former. He remarks that if both these stations be closed there will be no Salt Depôt between Oomaravally and Bimlipatam, a distance of 42 miles, while if roads are opened out to Kupily the sales there would be large. The Salt now made there under very disadvantageous circumstances is "a fairly good product." The Government request the opinions of the Collector and Board on this subject. They have no desire to reduce the number of Salt stations below the real requirements of the people.

11. The Conada station is evidently not required, and should be closed as soon as practicable. The Bimlipatam pans are well situated and cannot fail to be successful, but the quality of the Salt must be improved. The Superintendent and his Deputy who were brought from Ganjam purposely to introduce a better system of manufacture, are said to be ignorant and negligent and should be removed.

12. Mr. Clarke questions the utility of opening pans at Nabobpettah. The four places, Karassah, Balacheroovoo, Nellimookoo, and Nabobpettah are all within a few miles of each other, and Mr. Clarke is of opinion that a sufficient supply of Salt might be made at either Karassah or Balacheroovoo. He prefers the latter station, but would leave the Collector to determine. The Board will consult the Collector, and in reporting his opinion state their own views on the subject. Meanwhile the opening of the Nabobpettah pans will be suspended.

13. The Collector will take care that Mr. Clarke's remarks regarding the Pentacottah station are duly attended to.

14. Mr. Clarke has already been requested to submit a general report on the Weighing machines recently introduced. His experiments with the instruments at Vizagapatam need not therefore be noticed on this occasion.

15. The great want of the District is means of communication with the interior. The disadvantage under which Vizagapatam has laboured in this respect, as compared with Ganjam, is strikingly illustrated by Mr. Clarke in the commencement of his Report. The sales in Ganjam, where the expenditure on roads has been comparatively liberal, have risen in ten years from 3,43,000 to 7,43,000 Indian Maunds, and from Rupees 3,25,000 to Rupees 11,05,230, while in Vizagapatam the increase in the same period has been only from 1,76,000 to 2,00,000 Indian Maunds. The population of Vizagapatam is half a million larger than that of Ganjam, and the consumption of Salt (including Jeypore) is only 9lbs. per head. Other causes as the inferiority of the Salt manufactured, &c., have contributed to depress the salt trade of Vizagapatam, but the main cause is undoubtedly the want of roads. The paragraphs of Mr. Clarke's Report on this subject will be communicated to the Public Works Department, in view to measures being adopted as

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6th July 1864.

soon as possible to improve the communications. Any money so expended would doubtless be re-paid manyfold by the increase in the Salt revenue.

16. The Government are glad to receive so good an account of the services and character of the late Acting Deputy Collector, Vencataswamy Naidoo. Mr. Clarke is mistaken however in supposing that the changes among the Deputy Collectors have been avoidably numerous. The first Deputy Collector held office from March 1860 to April 1863 when he died; and in the interval between his death and the arrival of the present incumbent G. Pantaya, Vencataswamy Naidoo continuously officiated. As however the Salt charge in Vizagapatam is onerous, the Government will transfer Mr. B. C. Leggatt from the Godavery where he has derived considerable experience in the management of that Department.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue.
„ T. Clarke, Esq.
„ the Inspector General Mofussil Police.
„ the Department of Public Works.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Salt Department No. 22.

Vizagapatam 9th July
8th July 1863.

From

Lt. Col. Cracraft Coombe
Asst Salt Dy Collector
Vizagapatam

To

D. F. Carmichael Esq
Acting Collector
Vizagapatam.

Sir

I have the honor to submit the following report on the results of my inspection of the Salt works of our District.

Pans revisited

2. The first Kolar I inspected was that of Kasada in the vicinity of our town on the 28th May the day after I assumed charge of this office. The Superintendent of Police also came to the Kolar that day On the 29th I visited Mellamuttee, and again on the 2nd June, on account of the report of a gang-robbery having taken place in the Pans. This as you know ended apparently in smoke but I have since heard that the Chief Culprit committed by one of the Salt manufacturers themselves. Major Cavell also came there to enquire about the Case. I next proceeded to Tonalam and Pappa-

At Rajpiple, on the northern borders of our District I staid five days, personally superintending the sale of a heap, in order to find out the real amount of wastage which happens very high in this Factory. The result of this I shall notice in its due place. The weather was raining and the sales were dull. I availed myself of this opportunity (as I had your permission for so doing) to visit the Salt at Umaravalli and Nanpada in the Ganjam District, the Celebrity of which is well known here. After seeing the works of those Stations and acquainting myself with the mode of administration there, I begin to feel surprised at the vast difference existing between the two Districts and the apparent neglect with which the bad state of our Salt works and the irregularities in the Department appear to have been allowed to continue. I shall shew this as I proceed before I returned to Vizagapatam on Sunday the 22nd June.

3. During our journey through the Circars the Board's and Raighada Collectorate Constant pressure of Embarrassments

Principal Trade of Vizagapatam is Trade to Ganjam, and why?

Traders we meet with, talking talk of the Nagpore Territories, always said that "their Salt belonged to Umaravallie or Nanpada" I always felt curious why this should be, and from the information I have at present obtained from the Deputy Collector of Ganjam, it would appear that the Sales in his District on account of that Trade amounted in the last Fasle to nearly 6½ lacs of Rupees, this year it has already reached 6 Lacs and Rs 88,000. By the addition of these figures, place 3 Lacs and 22 thousand Rupees on account of the Sales of our District in Fasle 1273, and it will be observed that this one item of "Inland Consumption" of these two Salts, on the Sales by double the amount of Sales of our "Home and Inland Consumption" put together of our entire District. It must also be observed that that "Inland Consumption" is charged to "Vizagapatam District" but I have called Salts as well as our neighbours, our

Pure

Parts are nearer home to the Bunyaries, they obtain the Cultivated of the Merchandize they bring down at Parratipur. Why then should they prefer to go to another District, with there Cultivated, Travelling greater distance, and incurring greater expence and trouble, for an article which they may obtain nearer home and with the attendant advantages. This is an important and interesting question, and if it could be shewn that the Causes which at present Exist to the detriment of that trade in this district are removable, every Effort should be made to Remedy the Evils involved, and the Government independently of the Consideration of there own gain, are bound, in justice to the Bunyaries and the Traders as well as the Consumers to relieve the pressure of the high prices of the Monopoly by making the article as good, cheap and readily of access as it is practicable Cause

Confidict

Confidict, if matters are improved, we can not only divert the Bunyaie trade to our Ports but also increase the Home Consumption, and be able in Course of time, to augment the Revenue from this source fourfold. That these Causes and improvements are, I shall point out as I proceed below.

(Cause)

4. The late Dy Collector was not unaware of the Extensive drain of the trade of this District by the Gangam Tella, and in his last years Report, he said "Few in this Districts for want of Roads, most parts of the Traders are obliged to go to the Gangam District." I think another Cause should be added to this, and that is the more important. Viz:- The inferiority of the Salt manufactured in this District. If there was good Salt and no trade roads leading to the Hotaul, the Bunyaries would undoubtedly care more for the former than the latter, for travelling in the Plains even where no Roads are formed, is a great Comfort to Cattle, with

with the difficult grounds, precipitous banks
and their Ravines, they traverse before they
come down to the Plains.

5. The inferior quality of the Salt manu-
factured in our Hotels is too well known;
and to long ago as 1861 the Deputy Collector
in his administration Report brought this
prominently to notice, and proposed
Rueral measures with a view to improve
the Salt. The Board entertained a hope
that the process of manufacture, as decreed
by the Deputy Collector, if properly carried
out, should produce better Salt than
the specimens forwarded"; and the Govt
also remarked that "every effort should
be exerted to improve the quality of Salt
manufactured in the Districts". If you
now ask, after the lapse of a year and
a half, what efforts have been used
to bring about the End and what results
has been produced? The answer
must

Already drawn attention to
notice, but not in this form
fairly.

* Para 3 Pro: 10 Nov/81
No 6884

be in the negative. On the proposals
of the D.C. Collector, Mr. Paine remarked,
"I will give my opinion in the matter of the
improvements mentioned in these paras
after Communicating with the District
Engineer". Whether any Communication
took places, the records in the Deputy
Collectors office do not say, though one
fact must be undisputed viz - that
the Salt remains unimproved and as
bad as ever. This year too, from what
I have seen, the Salt appeared to be
worse than that of the previous year, the
Cause alledged being that the early
Rains have been heavy and injured
the Manufacture

Superiority of our salt compared with that of Nagpur

6. I have shewn you the Specimens
of Salt brought from Nagpur and
you were quite surprised at
the vast difference existing between
that & our Salt. There is little
Land grant

hard-grained and of large crystals; while
Sambhar is red, black, flaky and small-
grained. I may be allowed to mention
in instance to show the inferiority of our
Salt. I was speaking with the
Deputy Collector of Gangam, I received
samples of Salt from newly stored
heaps of Kanara and Kalinapur. He
took a little in his hands and squeezed
it and it instantly became powdered. He
then remarked it is no wonder the Ryots
should think Salt of light weight of your Salt and
Salt of this Pond produced in our Pottahs
would surely be rejected." Major Cowan
also informed you that "the Rupshi Salt
for Fasli 1280 is perhaps of superior quality
and cleanliness; for the last purchases
of the F. 1270 Salt last year, rejected
Sand for similar Salt this season." Rough
Salt is the best; but even that is bad being
rendered black and not sufficiently large
crystals, and also the manufacture here
Sadly wrecks two months' Demand

Over

Have to improve the quality - present have ill adapted

7. Our Pans, as at present constituted, are ill-adapted to produce a very superior Salt. They are neither broad nor deep; nor are they well arranged. The Irrigation channels are not conveniently situated and there is generally an interruption of sufficient and seasonable supply of water. In Gangam, the whole area of the Pans is inclosed in a square by a drain channel, which serves as a ditch and a creek. The Pans are generally of one uniform size and present regular lines and are in good order.

None of our pans is so situated nor so well arranged. Even the Salt producing beds are so small here that they look like Vegetable beds, while at Pethapada, they are like Paddy fields. The Comparison of them below will show the difference clearly.

Salt Beds

Ours	2 by ½ yards
Nanpada	16 by 12 yds
Amaravathi	9 by 6 yards

Reservoir

Ours	18 by 9 yards
Pampada	45 by 25 yds.
Amaravathi	15 by 9 yds

8. I propose that our Pans be entirely reformed. In Gangaram, two new Pans were recently opened after the fashion of Manpada, and they produced superior salt, and I doubt not by drying the land here, will meet with similar success. I. A every good opportunity is now offered to introduce these improvements into our District. We are to open new pans at Bimbipatam, and I am glad to say that the ryots already impress fully meet the arrangements alone proposed. A channel has been dug round to enclose the pans and three subsidiary channels inside. Reds and retaining and irrigation channels will have to be formed, and I cannot find out whether these also could be done by the Engineering Department or not

They should be re-modelled

Easy to do at Bimbipatam

to our Department to be done by the Ryots.

In the former case I beg to recommend that we should be consulted and the work done accordingly.

Desirable as well as II I would propose that the Kalimandy Pans also be remodelled before the next manufacturing season. Here too an opportunity is offered for introducing a change. Of the two Platforms at this place, one has been ordered to be abandoned, and sanction given for the other being made sufficiently large to receive the entire manufacture. To with this arrangement there should only be one set of pans instead of two as at present, and in doing this the whole plan may be carried out so that the two Pans may be concentrated into one and thus clear the enlarged Platform. This would also serve to put an end to the inconveniences which the manufacturers at present labour as being obliged to carry their salt

to

a great distance, and also obviate the necessity of a divisional and detached Control by the watching guards and other establishments.

11. In Kharda, the carrying out of the above plan would be advantageous if it can possibly be done before the next Manufacturing Season.

12. All this would, of course involve expenditure, and it must be incurred if good Salt is required. If you are pleased to concur with me in the above proposals, I shall get Estimates prepared and submit them for sanction. The late Dy Collector considered that Rs 500 would be required for each Kotar for the improvements he proposed on a smaller scale than the present.

10. The improvement of the Pans is not enough for the production of superior Salt. An improved method of manufacture also must be introduced if perfection of the defective method practised in the Kotars was given by the late Dy Collector in his Report of 1861, and the better process

extend as Kharda if possible

Application of Estimates will be made

Para 10 & 11 Report of Sup.t dated 5th Nov.r 1862.

Present method of manufacture defective. It must be improved by a proper one.

process of manufacture referred to by the Board has not been followed. Up to this day, no sufficient attention is paid for the concentration of the Brine or formation of crystals, nor care taken in scraping the salt which is generally scraped up with mud and other impurities. This I pointed out personally to the Sawadars, and the Kharda Sawadar explained that the manufacturers though repeatedly warned are unmindful of his instructions. The scrapings also are allowed at present in all the Kotars to remain on the ridges for nearly a month, a practice objectionable on several grounds, and I have insisted on the Sawadars putting a stop to it at once by having them removed to the Platform on the same day they are scraped.

unpredicated removed

Under an improved system, all these defects and many more of minor importance will have to be remedied. I shall now advert to the chief causes which at present stand as impediments for the effectual carrying out of reforms in the manufacture as well as the means by which those impediments could be removed.

always late

12. In all the Kotars, I have visited in our District, it was a general complaint that the Sepoys were always made too late. On this year, the

would appear that they were not commenced till some time advanced in December. On being urged by the Dy Collector, Captain Chambers writes 11th December 1862 that "Gumastahs have been sent to the Rotars of Honada and Kupsili to commence the repairs of Salt pans at those places." Again Captain Alsbury on the same subject 17th Decr "I have ordered the Bandasteals to be repaired at once, but I have no authority as yet to commence repairs to the channels." The consequences of this delay are serious. The proper season for manufacture is short, and the Ryots and Tandars are equally anxious to hurry on the operations to be able to get as much salt as possible, no matter what kind it is, to make up the estimated quantity. The "Bittum was always a bar of demand, but the manufacture has never as yet reached 3 lacs. In Ganjam the first serapings take place in January, while here they are not commenced till March, & in the former districts, the repairs are begun as soon as October, whereas here they are neglected till Dec.r as above shewn.

13 The execution of these repairs by the Engineering Department is as much recognized as causing "great

Delay on account of the Engineering Department

and

and detrimental delay," and the Govt. have accordingly sanctioned the arrangement that "the Salt Department can undertake the execution of repairs to the Salt Platforms and to watching sheds and petty repairs to the different Salt "Chaukies".

*18 Board's 12th Jan 1863

This order was readily taken advantage of in Ganjam, but the Salt Department here was first required to give effect to the above order, but afterwards the Engineer was requested "to have the estimates for the repairs of the Salt-Pans in the District prepared, and to have the work annually executed, by Salt Dy having no establishment to look after this work at present."

This dept to be allowed to do the repairs

14. It was a great pity that the old detrimental practice should have been allowed to revert. Although the establishments at the Rotars are small, the Tandars, as a portion of their duty, with the assistance of the Ryots who would willingly work for hire, could get repairs done easily and in time. There would then be total responsible for any delay in the manufacture, more that the Dy's Establishments also have been sanctioned. I request you will again write to the Engineer to make over the Bandasteals & the Dykes during

15 Timely repairs being thus secured, Dams well-formed and a good method of manufacture pursued, superior salt must be the result, but I very much doubt that, with our present establishments such an efficient reform could be carried out. At Karaza, there is no Tanadar, of the remaining three Superintendents two are Innovalleans, of whom one can hardly speak Tsluga, and the other though he can talk it, is unable either to read or write in the language. The former is the Tanadar of Konada and the latter that of Nellemuktsi. With men like these, incapable of understanding or managing their duties, efficiency in the working of the Department is out of the question. Any information of their Chiefs must at present be obtained from their Subordinates. At Konada the Subordinate who is the real working man is a person on Rs 5 a month, receiving the pay of a peon. What honesty can be expected in the keeper or lessee of a Salt Store, where the management is conducted with the advice of such an ill-paid servant?

Establishment insufficient

16. At Nellemuktsi the wastage is enormous ranging at present from 13 to 15 per cent. The heap from which this wastage is produced were closed by the present Tanadar himself. He cannot satisfactorily account for this. The deficiency must have arisen either from carelessness at the time of storage or from fraud. Both these causes, I think must have contributed to this high wastage. If the Tanadar is innocent, he is not the less responsible for any loss arising from his negligence. I observed large holes in some of the old heaps still remaining, and they appeared to be too large to have been entirely caused by rain. He may be an innocent man, but appears extremely incautious and incapable of judgement. When I visited the Dams the entire place had an untidy appearance. The heaps had been newly repaired, but no spaces between them were made, nor was the platform cleared, the 'Pyotté heaps' were wholly exposed. These little defects not being attended to in time contribute in the end to damage the salt and Revenue. I would advise that this man should retire and be content with his pension as Havildar.

Nellemuktsi Tanadar unfit & should retire

Vide Salt Rules 1880 C.O 23 Dec/59 Rule 16 page 553.

Also Konada Tanadar/7. He may be kept till the spaces are closed

17. Soon after the Bundepatam Dams are set in working order the Konada Dams will be abolished. Until then, if necessary, Gulkhan may be retained, as I think there will be no necessity for Seasonal factory agents there, as no

shall have simply to sell the heaps now being stored. At this Kotar, I stated to see how the storage is conducted. The measures heaped ½ an inch over and above the Marcal, and the Tanadar explained that it was to cover wastage. This is positively prohibited, and his ignorance of the orders is most surprising.

18. I was greatly disappointed in the Tanadar of Pappili. He is a Brahmin and intelligent for all appearances, but the ignorance of his duties, and the inattention he displayed were indeed surprising to me. The accounts were irregular and most unsatisfactory and his plea was 'Ignorant'. To induce purchasers to come to the Kotar, he said he allowed ½ or ¼ seer of salt extra. In regard to some of Confiscated Salt, he had it measured heaping the Marcal, with regard to some more salt of the same Kind, no account whatever has been kept. A feeling of disaffection prevails between them and the Ryots. I shall speak about each of these charges separately under the proper head, and I regret that this Tanadar may be removed from his present post and transferred to the Kuzzor. His Tolas also will be abolished

Also Tirupple Tanadar to be transferred to the Kuzzur at once.

and the appointment will have, therefore, to be filled temporarily.

How to supply their places.

19. The present superintendents being thus unfit for their charge, new ones have to be selected and I have thought best to get some men from Gangam who are acquainted with the mode of manufacture there and can locate the improvements efficiently in our Kotars. The Deputy Collector of that District is willing to send me ... men in case we require. If you approve of this course I shall write for them in carrying out her Ryotwar arrangements.

2nd Cause - Roads a great want

20. I shall now advert to the second of the chief causes mentioned at the commencement as driving the trade of this district to other Kotars, Viz.t "Want of roads" and shall show how little has yet been done to improve the communications to the Salt Farms.

Proposal in 1860 & 1861

21. The subject of the consideration of roads has continued to be agitated ever since the Road Cess Law came into force in 1860 through which the notice of the Board. Lastly the Deputy Collector in his Administration Report of 1861 repeated in particular terms the necessity

required to allow free access to the Salt Godowns" as follows.

1. From Narasa to Gazuvaka.
2. " Nellimarla to do
3. " Narasa to Srungavarapukota
4. " do to Pubbavarapu & Gudepoke
5. " Bimlipatam to Gachipenta & Jaypur Via Vizianagram, Gajapathinagaram and Salur
6. " do to Srungavarapukota

22. It was also asked that "in case there may be any delay in opening the above roads", the following branch roads might be urgently constructed.

Those urgently proposed Lines & why?

From Narasa to Butchirajupalem — 1 Mile
" Gajuwaka to Balacherum — 5 do
" Lawsalapalem to do — 7 do
" Purushotapatam to do — 7 do
20 do total

These roads were asked for immediately because within the short distances above mentioned, main roads already exist, and the opening out of the intervals would complete the approaches to the Platforms and greatly tend to the convenience of the persons employed. The Balacherum Platform is now a heavy drawback and added to the difficulty, there are two Gedalas or Streams, and in the rainy season, from difficulty of communication, the sales almost come to a standstill. In this way there is heavy loss of Revenue every year in this Kotar, as I shall presently shew.

Still a deficiency.

23. Notwithstanding such an emergency, there has been allowed up to the present day to remain as great a deficiency as they were in 1860, when the Board truly remarked that "the Vizagapatam District appears to be very deficient in this respect" Viz! 'Salt Roads' — only four months ago on being required by the Government, a complete review was made of these roads by the Deputy Chief Engineer in a Report dated as per margin, and even then it was said that "the Estimates for some of them have been sanctioned and those for the rest have been directed to be prepared and will be shortly submitted.

* 28th March/60 No 1127

† 19th February/62 No 559

Only one sanctioned up 2d December/62. This said to have been sanctioned in 1860 also. Still not commenced.

24. Only one of the sanctioned roads referred to is immediately connected with the Salt works, and this is the line No 2 Viz! "From Nellimarla to Gazuvaka" or nearly the same as "from Gazuvaka to Balacherum." No II of the Branch roads. The date of the sanction is given as 2nd December/62

while in a letter of Mr Fane in 1860 on the subject to the Board, it was said that "The road from Gyzeapatée to Pallimunkie is already estimated for and sanctioned, but on account of the restrictive order not yet commenced upon."

* Letter 30th March/60 Chief Com.r 11th April/60 No 1802

How it is, that two sanctions are obtained for the same road at different times, with an interval of two years, so inexplicable, while the road was acknowledged in 1860 both by the Board and the Collector to be "very desirable and should be one of the first commenced upon" with such mistakes and delays you will not perhaps be surprised to hear that this road is not yet commenced.

25. It is only a short line of five miles, which when constructed would form a link with the road running to Gyzapatam from the Trunk road at Chunkapalle. I have already shewn above how unfavorable is the situation of the Pallimunkie Pass and how urgent is the immediate construction of that line. Further delay must therefore be deprecated, and if the Engineering Departments are so fully engaged with other works that they cannot do justice to this line of a road, I request you will obtain the sanction of the Board for the work being undertaken by the Salt Department and finished so as to prevent the heavy loss of Revenue at present arising.

Of the Engineering Departments are too busy sanctions to be obtained for the Salt work to do.

"Two Branch Roads" entirely be brought of, Enquire very necessary

26. I may here mention that the two other local roads referred to by the Deputy Collector (Para III & IV) have entirely been left unnoticed by the Deputy Chief Engineer. They appear to be lost sight of, and as they are urgently required to facilitate communication with Balacherum that Platforme on the line already sanctioned, I urge the expediency of constructing those roads. These opened will complete the communication now existing from Punkalapalem and Paravada respectively to the Trunk road with Balacherum Platforme. The traders to the Ghat come from the South, Viz Saravaidy, Pachapelli, as well as from the East and North, Viz Chodavaram, Madagol, Vte. Vte. and also from Jeypore, the former find an easy access to Punkalapalem and the latter to Paravada. Beyond these places they are at present obliged to come through paddy fields and other inconveniences & proceed, and as

the Cultivation Season the passage is entirely closed, and the consequence is that the sales abruptly come to a stand-still.

Sanction to be obtained as above

27. The extent of these two lines put together is only 14 miles, and I would recommend that sanction be obtained for this work also being done by the Salt Department as speedy construction as necessary. These three lines secured the approaches to the platforms of Balacherum will be complete.

Karava Roads one just begun & the other still in abeyance

28. Roads of Karava. Of the two roads connected with this Kotar, one "from Karava to Gopalapatnam" 1 mile and 1655 yards, applied for in 1860 and in 1861 and sanctioned in March 23/63, is at present under construction. This will join the line now being opened to the Jeypore country by Penugonda Rapuchota. The other branch road, about 6 miles in extent asked for at the same time and sanctioned after the same delay, is still in abeyance. This year the rains having already set in, it will perhaps be needful to let over for another year by the Superintending Department. This will when finished run to Gummata on the line leading from the Trunk Road at Anakapelle.

These

Another Road required leading to Vizagapatnam Town

29. There must also be a local road from this Kotar for the benefit of the town people as well as the traders returning into the interior from the Coast of Vizagapatnam the latter disposing of their merchandize, replenishing with salt at Karada, and the new road under construction between Karava and Gopalapatnam affords them every facility of access to the Jeypore line. The communication between Vizagapatnam and Karava also must be rendered as short and easy as possible.

Present inconvenient line, dilapidated & abs

30. At present they go to the Kotar across the swamp, and in the raining weather by another line of about 2 or 3 miles off the town, which runs at right angles to the Summachellum Road commencing at the village of Kapparada. Even this road is allowed at present to go to ruin. It is already so bad that bullock or cart choosing to pass by that line keep to the sides rather than go on the road. Peon & Buck and myself going on horseback were obliged to do the same. It is in such a dilapidated condition.

Not desirable to continue

31. I propose that this road be altogether abandoned. I do not think that it was

originally constructed as an approach to the Salt Pans, but as a link between the Pinchachellam Road and the road branching off the Trunk road to Agamuppudi. Now that Gopalapatnam & Gazuwaka will be connected together, the old line may not be desirable.

32. In lieu of the neglected road I beg to propose that a new line of one or two miles be opened along the beach at present used in the rainy season. This will considerably shorten the distance and be available for transit throughout the entire year. I request you will draw the attention of the Engineer to this and early decide upon the expediency of opening the proposed line.

And may be superseded by a cross road and Engineers attention to be drawn to this.

33. With the formation of the two lines already named and the third above proposed the approaches to the Havana Platform will be complete. Also the new line No. 3 recommending opened to the Seythur Country, another Contractor for some years will also be completed, and practically to enjoy the important area which this Station at present commands.

Seythone Line very useful to Havana. Two in contemplation moreover exist.

Pottagadi

There are two positions, however on this line which should be completed sooner than the remainder. They are the Pottas Ghât and the line through the Goliconda Range. We have seen the usefulness of the work of the Coppers on the difficult Ghât of Potta ourselves, and the advantages of the excellent road made by them were heartily acknowledged by the traders of a Caravan returning from the North and Western frontiers of Jeypore after leaving disposed of the Salt they had taken from Vellimeckeru. "One entire day used to be occupied in crossing this Ghât, but now only half a day, with other attendant advantages." The road on the Ghât was all but finished, and it were a great pity that it should have been left in that incomplete condition.

Vayavalasa Line.

34. A new line avoiding the difficult ascent of Golicondo had been traced by Major Stewart and when we observed it was first commenced at Vayavalasa. It was said that this line would be made fit for carts. If so, a more used powerful stimulus for trade will be afforded by this second means of Carriage in those hitherto neglected parts.

To be worked upon sooner than the remainder.

38. These two interruptions excepted, the Country between and also that doone the Ostta ghat beyond is undulating and perfectly plain, & consequently easy of access. The sooner then, that these interruptions are removed, the better it is for the increase of trade and the development of our Salt Revenue. An interruption here and there in a long line makes the entire line almost useless.

Special officer appointed, the best course.

39. The best course for effectually removing these interruptions and bringing the lines to a speedy completion would be what you have already proposed in your Jeypore Report (Para 64) Viz "A Special Establishment Officer" being entrusted with the work. I strongly request that you will urge Government again for carrying out this proposal in connection with the development of the Salt Revenue of the Districts.

5th line abandoned 5th & 6th have particular reference to Bimlipatam

40. There now remain three more lines to be referred to, which were included in the Report of the late Chief Engineer to Government Viz 4th 5th & 6th lines.

Of these the 4th is abandoned, and the 5th and 6th have immediate reference to the Bimlipatam Pass now under construction. These pass once set in working order, would become

5th Line as far as Pachipenta.

Beyond that expensive.

No 4th is not

become the most important in the District, and the speedily opening out of these lines as well as the two roads proposed in your Jeypur Report, Para 55, is more desirable now than before.

38. There was always a capital road between Bimlipatam and Vizianagram, 12 miles from the latter are at present under construction. This, if I mistake not, has been going on for some years. Beyond that the road has been merely projected.

39. I suppose this line will be taken as far as Pachipenta. You may remember the Ghat at Pachipenta by which the Bringarees are said to come down, also traders from the plains take up salt to the fairs held in the high lands between the Ostta Ghat and the Golkonda Range. Their route runs over two other Ghats besides the above one, and runs to the Jeypur Road now under construction at a place called Vanuba within two days travel from Jeypore. This route is more largely made use of than the other lines to the plains as being nearer though more difficult. It does not clearly appear whether along this line the formation of a road so contemplated, as appears to be the intention of the late Deputy Collector but I should consider

it would be attended with much expence & trouble, and the necessity of it might be obviated by an early opening out of the 6th line proposed.

Old may be superseded by the 6th Line

40. "The 6th line is that between Bimlipatam and Lutavarapukota towards Vizianagram." The last is connected with Vizianagram and the newly traced line by this Range once finished, the Jeypore road will lead to Bimlipatam and the Parlipenta Route may become superseded, at least so far as our Salt is concerned. The traders from the Hills may be attracted to the flourishing Sea-port of Bimlipatam for the disposal of their Merchandize and also for purchasing Salt at the Golar without the addition of heavy profits of Middlemen to the high price of the Monopoly.

The Line is delayed, a great pity.

41. Unfortunately, the "Survey" for this Road has not yet been prepared, owing, "the Deputy Chief Engineer remarks, "to the press of work in the District and the paucity of Subordinates there." It is, however, promised that it will, it appears, be put in hand soon."

Delay a general feature

42. The delay of this Road is to be regretted but it is clear that the delay is not the particular characteristic of one Road, but is a general feature in respect of all the lines proposed. Of the six Roads applied for in 1860 and urged again in 1864 only two could be marked on which any work has been done; and these two are not properly speaking "Salt Roads"; A third has been abandoned, out of the three really useful lines being in all 11 miles in extent, one only of a mile and a half in length has yet been commenced. Two have of similar importance are lost sight of.

Road very deficient now as in 1860.

43. In 1860, it was acknowledged that the Salt Roads in the District were really a deficiency, and so to this day, strange to say, they are virtually a deficiency the interim chiefly being occupied in carrying on correspondence, in making Estimates and corrections and forwarding them for sanction. Such a slow procedure must really be detrimental to the interest of Government and People.

Contrast with the Ganjam District.

44. Let us contrast ourselves with our neighbours in the north in this respect, and we shall find the difference here as striking as in the manufacture of Salt. Not only have the distant lines leading into the interior been formed, but also those immediately connected with the Farms are finished and complete. Even through over even District Roads have been formed for their convenience, while those for the Farms at home are neglected.

Good results from decreasing Roads and superior Salt.

45. The long existing deficiency of roads being supplied, and a superior manufacture of Salt secured & the country opened on all sides as

as to be easily accessible to the Platforms, the results cannot be doubted. The Salt Revenue must rise; the Bengal trade must be more profitable with our Kohat than out-of-way Lahi & remote Salt Pans, and not only the Island but also the "Home Consumption" should considerably increase.

Conclusion of the subject. Another line noticed by the Chief Engr.

66. Before concluding this subject, I beg to draw your attention to the closing remarks of the Deputy Chief Engineer in his review on the Salt Roads of this Province, he says "when all these (the six lines above noticed) have been made, and the works carried out, Government will, I think, have done as much for the Salt commerce of the Province as can be reasonably expected, a cross road connecting it with the Kohat Road is necessary.

Please works delayed by beginning left off Executive & Balachaun Platforms not completed, Its evil Consequences. Also Kara Platforms.

47. From all the circumstances above brought to notice, it is clear that the Salt Works of the District have considerably suffered from delay in carrying out the improvements proposed, and I shall now further show that there are some more works in the hands of the Engineering Department which are being executed so slowly that the dilatoriness is truly injurious to the interests of the Salt Department. I have already in para 8, II referred to an order which the Platform at Balachaun is required to be enlarged. This was sanctioned by Government on 26th May 1862, also the execution of the Extra Platforms at Karasa, on the same date, both to be executed from the "Reserve Fund of 1862/63". These two Works were still going on at the time I visited the Pass, fully a year after their sanction. In February last, Captain Bellasis was informed that the Extra Platforms of the Karasa was so desirable, that its completion in time would ensure much convenience, in storing up the manufacture of that season. The work however, having been delayed, this, with other causes, led to some inconvenience being incurred on the ground at Nilbuccatee. In July 1870 Salt similarly stored down and washed away, and one of about 700 Maunds

and in view to prevent a similar contingency, the extension of the Platforms was sanctioned: but it is now seen that it has not answered the purpose from the delay in its execution.

I have received a report from the Tuncadar of that Polar, that the work has just been stopped only half of the estimated extension being finished. It appears that the work at Karaca also is left unfinished in a very incomplete manner.

48. In the Special Report of the late Deputy Collector of 1861, he pointed out the necessity of the construction of a Tuncadar's Kutcherry at the Salt Pans of Karaca, and improving that of Nellimukka. The Board recorded their opinion of the "absolute necessity" of these works. These together with other works for the accommodation of the Traders were sanctioned by Government on 10th December 1862. But none of them I am sorry to say has as yet been commenced.

Tuncadar's Kutcherries Tanks &c. not commenced yet.

49. There is another work at present in the hands of the Engineering Dept. the speedy completion of which is highly desirable. I mean the Bunderpalaiam Pans. In 1861, in reply to the Plans and Estimates, the Pans required the sanction of Government to that "the Pans should be opened at an early date". The necessity the

Bunderpalaiam Pans delayed, & reported work to be set for manufacture till February 1864

sanction of Government on 26th March 1862, he requested Captain Cheyne to get the work done "so as to have the Pans in working order by November 1862". The Acting Engineer replied that to do so "would be extremely difficult if not impossible" and on being urged again, answered that "a most endeavours and exertions would be given to push on the work and get the Pans ready if possible by the time you have mentioned". 03 January 1863. It is clear it was intended that the manufacture should be made this year, but now the season had passed away without that result. Also to your reference recently made requiring "when the Pans will be completed and rendered fit for manufacturing Salt", Captain Chambers answered that "the work will be completed by the middle of February next" and this too is conditionally said, "if Coolies continue to attend &c.".

Pans not manufacture in 1864 &c.

50. If this be so, the work will not be fit for manufacture in the next season also, and two seasons beyond the time first calculated upon will be lost ere Salt can be produced for the "merchants at Bunderpalaiam, both European and Native" who the Pans said in 1861, were "very anxious that the Pans should be opened as soon

as possible."

necessary works can however be done in two months

51. I may however here observe that the Gumasta, whom I met at the place where the work is going on, said it is possible that the Dam may be delivered to us in a month or two, i.e. doing as much as is actually required to enable us to make preparations for the manufacture of the next season. I cannot find out what the works are which the Engineering Department are required to finish before delivering the Dam to us; but from what I have seen myself, I doubt not we will be able to commence manufacture next season. The main Channel is finished, the three subsidiary ones now going on may be finished (as the Gumasta said) in 20 days. They are then to be bridged, which will take a month, but the completion of this is not essential for working the Dam. The ground has to be cleared and levelled - this will not take much time, and the present is the best season for doing it. Another perissential work which the Engineering Department must do at once and quickly is the Creek connecting the sea and the Inner Channel already dug, with an embankment at the mouth. This has already been marked out with posts and awaits only the Engineers, Inspectors and workers. If ordered now it will not take 3 months

more than a month to finish it. Thus all the emergent works may be done in a month or two; - if they are completed before October, they would be in time.

Permission required to settle with manufacturers

52. I shall in the meantime with your permission arrange for Manufacturers, who I am told could be obtained easily and in large numbers, as formerly Salt Pans existed here, and the villagers were accustomed to the work.

Bimlipatam pans should be finished soon — why?

53. It will be a great pity to lose the next season also for manufacturing salt in the new Pans at Bimlipatam, as I propose that either at Kovvada or Kapsipile no more salt be produced. The latter is already overstocked, and at the former the manufacture is too small and also the effect to the stocks at Kapsipile. The quantity in store at present at the two Godowns is 10,5[illegible]3 Candies. This is enough to meet a full demand at both places for a year and a quarter. If the Bimlipatam Pans be therefore worked next season there will be no want of supply in the near future.

A Bridge very necessary.

54. The Pans are victualled in an Island enclosed by two branches of the Chittivalsa river and Sea. The Srimia branch passes in to the sea by the side of the Town, from which the Pans should

be reached. In the rainy season, the river is difficult to ford, and the communication with the Pans ceases. Unless the river is spanned with a bridge, the sales during that weather would come to a stand-still. I cannot find out whether this was considered or not at the time the Pans were proposed: probably it was not, if so, I should urge that the attention of the Engineer should be invited to this and means adopted to remove the difficulty.

55. I would also propose that in the "Bandakar" or Embankment a sluice & shutters be placed so that the water in the creek may be secure and remain undisturbed under the influence of the sun. Also the Embankment itself be executed in a semi-circular form so as to run along the borders of the Island till it comes in a line with the main channel or ditch. This would secure a large and constant supply of water, and also afford room for a prolonged action of the sun for the favorable concentration of the brine. It is so at Naupadda, where the embankment itself runs a very long distance, a mile or so which serves to secure the water in different places

"Embankment to be extended also a sluice & shutters be placed"

as if they are so many "condensing beds". The consequence is that the water acquires considerable degree of strength and saltness, before it is let into channels and reservoirs. At Bimlipatam also it would I think, be advantageous to have an extended Embankment, and I request the attention of the Engineer be invited to this also.

a portion of a small stream to be drained.

56. Within the area enclosed for the Pans, I observed a portion of a small stream which used to run in that direction. I pointed out to the Gumastah that it should be drained, and request you will draw the Engineer's attention also to this.

Soil not the best.

57. The soil is not so good as that of Naupada or Konada, but still if sufficient care is taken superior salt may be manufactured. It is sandy soil (ఇసుక భూమి) and not black clayey earth which is the best and which is found but in few places.

Smuggling very great at Konada.

	Nos. smuggled
Last year	727.
This year	127
difference	600.

58. Smuggling is extensively carried on in the District, and Konada is the most noted. This year, however, the cases reported from this Kotar were so few that the change appeared rather too good and suspicious, while private rumours made out that greater quantity of salt

was less this year than former years, owing to the joint connivance of the Preventive Guards and the Salt Establishment. The best opportunity for smuggling is afforded during the time that the scrapings of salt are removed to the Platforms, the fortunately by the time concerted plans for detecting the same in the act, the rains set in, rather too early, put a stop to the manufacture, and baffled my efforts.

59. The smuggled salt is kept concealed till such time as the sales at the Golahs are commenced for, new salt sold within that time is liable to detection. My attempts to discover this concealed salt met with better success than in respect of scrapings smuggled. In a house searched, three baskets full of new salt were discovered concealed under the ground with the cover of flooring on, while on the head man for [illegible] the Peons another [illegible] containing one pot full of salt and another baskets were found. I also observed myself several pots among the same kind, the contents of which appeared I have since last recently removed. I found

My efforts to discover concealed salt succeeded to some extent

out these pots to the Constables and desired them to find out if salt similarly concealed could be traced. They reported there were none, but my Peons searched for with better success and discovered the pots above mentioned. The Guards are chiefly to be blamed for all this with at least carelessness if no other serious charge could be brought home. At this place I doubt not more smuggled salt could be discovered, but I could not stay longer and devote my time entering to this. Since my return however, some cases of seizure have been reported.

efforts every

60. The smuggled salt at Nowada is sold at the Farm of Vezagapatam & Gazapathenagram and Salur. I have written to three Sub Magistrate to be on their lookout, and the Gazapathenagram Sub Magistrate has really set a case which was not proved. I am however afraid in other Golahs too, there is a greater deal of smuggling than is actually reported or discovered, though I must, in justice to the Police say, that smuggling on the whole is greatly diminished from the time they are introduced. There is still however greater room for improvement &

if the guards at the Pans as well as the Inspectors only do their duty honestly.

61. The unguarded frontiers of our Pans afford great facilities for smuggling. They are entirely exposed on only one side at present in all the Potars the Pans & some extent are protected by the Main supplying Channel which serves on that side as a ditch; and the smugglers may come and go as they please from any other direction. The Collectors complaints of this in his Circular referred to in Board's Proceedings dated 28th March 1863. No 1773.

62. As a safe guard to this, the Rules require that there should be one prescribed route by which the manufacturers & others should be let in & out. In all the Potars, there exists nominally a route but of what avail would this be where so many routes are exposed? During the day time the manufacturers may to a great extent be prevented from entering the Pans by any other than the prescribed route but this is altogether impossible at dark; regular & open smuggling generally takes place, and where the guards also are disposed to favor, there is a considerable facility for the good effect of the prescribed route.

63. As Pans proposed already, these must be a ditch round the Pans, and this could easily be done by the supplying Channels, roads to go round, serving the double purpose of a natural protection and means of irrigation to the Pans. Any single route prescribed would then answer the purpose, and a Constable placed at the gate can effectually guard the Pans and prevent people from entering them from every direction.

Pan Pans desirable when manufacturers leave and as & when they are admitted.

64. Pan Pans is used as a warning for the Manufacturers to leave the Pans, only at one Potar, and Pans ifound orders to the other Pan Pars also to observe that practice. To use a similar warning at the time of admission is inconvenient and attended with no advantages for, all the poor persons cannot attend at the same time, nor would they go into the Pans with smuggled salt.

Vide Salt Rules Rule 2. Page 576. Bds C.C. 1st volume

65. The Collectors also complains of the exposed state of the Store-yards i.e. Platforms (Board's Standing Circular No X 22nd January 1863) In our Potars all the platforms are surrounded by ditches, and in the Rainy season, they are filled with water and afford a good natural protection. In the hot season however, they

Ditch, in answer to Bds Circular, Ditch to be connected with the supplying Channel

become dried up, and no water remaining can be easily crossed. At Karaoa and Kalliuatta I observed very little water in the ditches, and in many places they were easily accessible. At the other two Kotaro, there was water in the ditch on account of the Rains. Every year, these ditches require to be repaired, but this year it was not done, the Engineering Department being entrusted with the work.

66. To secure a constant supply of water, I would propose that a channel be made connecting the ditch of the Platforms with the main channel of the Dawa, the latter being supplied with water in the hot season for manufacturing purposes, could always replenish the former whenever required.

67. This course would answer better than a hedge which at present exists round the Platforms of Karaoa and Kalliuatta. The hedge is of a prickly pear. It bottom many years and as it was just planted. It has stood there however long, but does not grow. A thick hedge is not thrive by the sides of the dark heaps ground the soil being impregnated with saline substances. At Karaoa and Kapiki, there was no

Heaps - Covering at Kapiki thin & insufficient

hedge, nor did I observe one at Napada and Umaravalli of the Gajapati District. If the ditch is broad and deep and contains constant water, a hedge, I think, is unnecessary; and if the heaps also are well covered, the salt on the Platforms could well be guarded.

68. The heaps on all our Platforms appeared well-covered with the exception of those at Kapiki, where the covering is straw. Major Dawes observed in his letter of the 18th March 1863, that, "The covering on all the heaps appears very thin and insufficient for the protection of salt." I do. appeared to me too. I examined one or two heaps, and observed that they were much affected by weather and rain. There were small holes on the sides towards the bottom and on the top.

Ill effects.

69. Major Dawes has given the dimensions of the holes in the heaps he examined, viz 2 yards long and ½ yard wide and half yard deep. He found nearly eight such holes. In the heaps I examined there were not such large holes, though they showed great want of care and insufficiency of thatching. The Tasildar has not yet commenced re-thatching, as directed by me owing to the press of other work.

At Chunnavalli & Kanjikoda the heaps observed not so greatly affected. The causes

70. I thought the cause of the heaps being affected by weather to a greater extent here than at the other Stores was the difference in the material used in thatching, but at Chunnavalli and Nanjpada I found that the covering there was entirely of straw, but the salt was not affected to such a large degree as at Kanjikoda, only slight superficial coats of crust being observed on the sides. The top was perfectly free from damage. The thatching was there with five layers of straw, whereas at Kanjikoda it was only three. The sides at the bottom for nearly a yard high was plastered up with mud, which this is not observed at Kanjikoda. The formation of the heaps also appeared defective in our Stores, the sides being made to bulge out in the form of a pumpkin (Kudu) and allowing the top to sink in. The consequence is, that the water instead of rolling down sides and penetrates into the heap. At Nanjpada, the heaps are re-thatched entirely once every year or two, while here it is perceived just before the straw is decayed. This method of patching at one place, while it secures the part repaired, injures other parts from being subjected to trampling &c.

71. I have ordered the Darogahs to form and thatch the heaps anew in the same manner as at Nanjpada, & some more from that place to the Dy Collector has kindly sent, are now at work at Kanjikoda.

At other Stores covering good, but Kanjikoda salt much damaged

72. In all the other Stores, the heaps appeared to be well-covered with Talugra leaves & Thatches, however, on examining a heap I found it full of holes. I was told it was caused by the action of rain, but I suspect it was from carelessness in attending to timely repairs and also from negligences at the time of storage. The consequence of this, I shall speak under the head of Wastage.

Kanjikoda salt exposed and heaps placed at Broadway

73. I have already mentioned that the newly manufactured salt is generally so formed till it is received into Store, being thereby subjected to damage from weather and loss from smuggling. No order is observed in placing it in heaps, which run in straggling lines a long way both on the Platforms and on the sides below. The Superintendent of Police also observed that it was difficult to guard such heaps and objectionable in other ways. I have pointed this out to the Darogahs and desired them not to allow each Head Peon to make his salt at more than one place nor to leave the heaps uncovered.

The Gangam Store now being constructed

yo. Salai observed several other little heaps scattered similarly situated in all the Katais. The heaps consisted of smuggled salt seized with or without the thieves as well as condemned salt, the former to be brought under confiscation and the latter to be thrown away into water after the inspection of the deputy Collector. About these heaps, I received several complaints at Kuppili and took an account of them from the Tandar. According to his account the confiscated salt was

	Rds	A.
This was in two heaps one of which belonging to a case of theft still pending before the Sub-Magistrate was	7	10
Remaining heaps	11	4
The 2 measured and found to contain	12	6
Leaving an excess of	1	6

The reason of this excess was explained by the Tandar thus. — In his measurement, he heaped the beer full, in order to cover wastage in selling it. There was no occasion for this and the Rules strictly prohibit such a practice.

II. Another heap of 10 Tiers was shown for which no account was kept or report made.

III. Another heap of which the Ryots complained as being misappropriated was pointed out by the name of Nalla Maru Uppu or Basket gatherings. As soon as the removal of the remaining of salt is proceeded, such as the Ryots are also entitled

Confiscated and condemned salt measurements at Kuppili. Excess found very inconsiderable for the accounts kept.

Basket gatherings strange practices alleged about this.

to their baskets are cleared and the salt falling out of them is made into a heap. Of the close of the season, it amounts to a pretty large quantity. I measured this heap and found it to contain Rds 13 As 20. There was no account kept for this nor Report made. The Ryots complained that there must have been more and that the excess has been misappropriated by the Tandar.

The Tandar explained that these 3 heaps were used in former years to be given to a Bariki; but this year, he ordered to bring it under confiscation. However, on one occasion, from this heap, he said, he allowed the traders ¼ or ½ a Tier extra, so that they may be induced to come to purchase salt at the Katar. His reason for the intended confiscation was that there should be difficulty as to who should get the money i.e. Kadiyaram.

I think both these explanations are unsatisfactory. The Bariki referred to is a private servant and is still kept, it appears, for stamping portions of heaps sold during the day and also for night watch. What the object of this Bariki's night watch is I cannot understand, and stamping can be done by any person on the Establishment.

Basket gathering IV also at Koneda. Very suspicious

IV. At Koneda also I found a circular heap which measured as inside 20 Rds. This is rather

suspicious, and I doubt whether such a large quantity can be obtained from the clearings of empty baskets. It was, however, said that the Mudivaram of this salt would be distributed among all the manufacturers. If this is really so done, I think it is much more reasonable than the practice of Kuppili either of giving it to the Barika or taking it under Confiscation.

V Another heap at Kuppili was pounded out for confiscation. The Ryots complained about this also. Kuppili again a suspicious heap

One day the Serapings were removed to the Platform, and the manufacturers dismissed in the evening. A Constable went round and found some salt still on the ridges by sides of the channels used in pits. This was held as intended by the Ryots to be smuggled, and so reported to the Tahsildar. Next morning the Head Constable had it removed to the platform, and the Ryots themselves were made to take it.

From what I have heard on both sides I do not think it can be viewed as smuggled salt. The Ryots were ordered to leave the Pans at 5 O'Clock (rather too soon on account of the day being the Pay day for Constables) and they retired leaving whatever salt that remained unremoved. It always appears to be the practice here that with regard to such salt, the manufacturers are allowed to remove it early next morning to the platform as usual.

The same practice should have been followed in the present case, and the Ryots are now willing to divide the Mudivaram equally among all.

Condemned salt. Unfairness in this also

VI. There were similar complaints with regard to some little heaps of "Condemned salt" i.e. salt rejected at the time of storage as being inferior. The salt stored is itself inferior and in one case I found some difficulty in deciding whether the Condemned salt should be rejected or not. The same difficulty is found to exist in almost all the Ryots.

Means to be devised to prevent this hereafter

No accounts could be produced to show the real quantity of salt rejected, and in some instances the owners of the little heaps were not known, so present room for abuse arising from such cases. I have ordered that the Tahsildar should give a Licence to the person whose salt is unaccepted, specifying the quantity rejected, so that the Licence may be produced when the Deputy Collector comes on his inspection.

Confiscated Salt at Kovilada. Excess here to cover the given account

VII At Kovilada also, I took an account from the Peishkar which made the confiscated salt to be ——— ——— ——— ——— Pcds. Cwts. 37 — 22

On Measurement found to be ——— 35 — 20

Pcds. excess 2 — 2

The Peishkar could not explain the cause of this vast difference, but the Zamindar said that on observation he found salt in the Pans scattered, he had it removed and included it in the heap, and no account for this was kept.

Petty pilferings there —

75. There are petty pilfering practices, and in offices of responsible posts to whom a very tempting charge is committed, they are very objectionable and make them unfit for such charge.

Pannas Estimates not yet examined.

76. My visit to Pannas and Pallimunkhu was short, and I shall see, when I next go, how matters stand there in regard to the rejected and confiscated salt.

Wastage, very high

77. The wastage is very high in two Kotars, viz. Pallimunkhu and Kuppili.

In the former the heaps of 1269 Fasli now being sold show an average deficiency of 129 Mds or 10 per cent.

At Kuppili the wastage of the heaps of a year later, viz. 1270 Fasli, is equally as high at 125 Mds or 10 per cent.

The Board in their last Fasli Report note exception to an average of little more than 6 per cent wastage. They could surely be quite as tenacious at the present rate.

At Pallimunkhu. The present Zamindar explained.

78. I have already mentioned about the probable causes of the wastages of Pallimunkhu in Para 10 — viz. — Petty carelessness or Fenced Madieus allowance also for the long time the salt has been in store, vizd for three years and also for the extreme inferior and friable quality of the salt, the percentage still appears very high, and unaccountable otherwise than by the first two causes mentioned. The present Zamindar is the same person who stored the heaps and must therefore be held responsible for the deficiency.

At Kuppili. Inefficient Head sold by me produced the lowest wastage.

79. At Kuppili the difficulty of accounting for the high wastage appears still greater. On the examination of Major Rose, he found in Heap No 8 of F 1270 a deficiency of 192 Mds. The wastage of the same heap now sold off has turned out the Zamindar reports to be 228 Mds or 19 per cent. another heap, No 12 of 1271 measured by the Senior Assistant showed a deficiency of 135 Mds or 11 per cent, and sold, while the heap No 10 of the same Fasli sold by me produced a wastage of only 82 Mds and some days or 6 7/8 Mds per cent & hence the lowest yet reported from this year.

The present Zamindar to be superseded by Sahukar Ramayan Pan.

80. In working about the wastage of the heaps at this Kotar, Major Rose remarked that probably the storage may not have been very accurately attended to as the late Zamindar and the Peishkar were both very sick and unable to inspect the storage personally. That Ramaiah is the present Zamindar Sub Magistrate and I thought of sending him off with your permission to Kuppili to look to the responsibility of the wastage may next

with him, but as he cannot be sent now I have cancelled his agency and he is under suspension, I request you will order Pahathar Narrayana Pai, Sheristadar Guncotta who has some salt experience, to take the Kuppilo charge, and transfer in his stead the present Sheristadar. We might then see if matters cannot be improved there.

87. At Honada there are no sales, and at Korana the heaps of 1270 Fasli showed a deficiency of 7 per cent, and now the wastage in the heaps of 1271 Fasli ranges between 2 and 3 per cent.

At Honada no sales. At Korana the wastage was high, but now moderate.

88. This years manufacture is greater than last year while the sales are much reduced as shewn below.

Manufacture and Sales.

	Fasli 1271.	F. 1272.	Increase	decrease.
Manufacture	227,883.	245,410.	17527	"
Sales. - - -	214,712	209,966.	"	13758.

89. The decrease has arisen in the sales of all the Kotars except Korana. At Kuppilo the sales are always dull owing to the rival Kotar at Thuraravalli. At present however they are pretty brisk owing to their stoppage at Honada. I propose that the Honada Kotar be kept closed till the entire stock of Kuppilo is disposed of; for otherwise the order of closing these spaces cannot be carried out soon by the lingering existence which the dullness of the sales affords.

Decrease in sales. Honada to be kept closed till Kuppilo stock is over.

The stone at this Kotar at present amounts to 62,446 Candies as per margin. At the rate the sales are going on now, the stock can be disposed of in 18 months, while taking the average monthly sales when the two adjacent

1270 Fasli	2,389.
1271 do.	37,927
1272 do.	20,100
	60,416.
Add salt not yet taken into Store.	1,430
	62,846

Polars were acting, it cannot be sold in less than 32 months or full two years.

At Pellimukku also 84. The Pellimukku sales also are very poor and dull. the sales are extremely dull why?

In speaking of the desideratum of roads, I have said that the delay in constructing approaches to the Polars is causing loss of Revenue. The truth of that assertion will be exemplified here. The average monthly sales at Pellimukku are 3,943 Candies at this rate the quantity in store cannot be disposed of in less than six years.

1269.	Fasli -	50419.
1270.	do -	60,000
1271.	do -	81979.
1272	do -	91080
	Total.	283,478.

This gloomy state of affairs would have been greatly improved if the short lines of 19 miles applied for two years ago had been constructed. The supplying of this defect cannot suffer further delay, and hence the desirableness of my proposal to have the short roads of this Kotar being done by the Salt Department.

Korana's sales to be stopped for the present; why?

I Reason.

85. For want of good Communications the sales of this Kotar are affected by those of Korana in the same way as the sales of Kuppilo are by the Honada ones. So long as Korana is open, the sales at Pellimukku are necessarily slow, and cannot improve till the former is shut. I therefore propose that this now be done, as otherwise great loss of Revenue would be the result. The salt now being sold is that of Fasli 1269. To this long standing in stone, the superior quality of salt being added, great wastage must be the result, as is at present already the case, unless the order of closing ceases on the arrival of these deteriorated

and becomes altogether unfit for sale, so as to necessitate the destruction of a large quantity of it in the sea, which plan even now, the Superintendent of Police advises, should be followed, as the traders already show a disinclination to buy it.

II. Speedy sales are also desirable on another account. Certain heaps have been, from the non-existence of the Platforms in time, stored below, and if they are not immediately disposed of, a loss similar to that in Fasli 1270 of Rs 7000 must be again expected.

III. There is another reason still. One of the Platforms being ordered to be abandoned, it is desirable to clear the salt on it as soon as possible, or there must be a divisional and inefficient control.

IV. The closing of the Golah at Farasa is desirable on account of Farasa itself. There is but one Peishkar here, and he cannot efficiently attend both to the Sale and Storage at the same time. The Manufacturers are already complaining that the storage being conducted along their Salt is suffering from weather and from

V. The necessity of these remedies would not have existed if timely attention had been paid to the construction of Local Roads as well as the improvement in the quality of Salt.

Storage.

86. Of the quantity of Salt produced this year 1703000 Bags have been brought to stone, leaving 78110 Bags still left unmeasured. Of the result of my inspection of the storage at Honada, I have already mentioned in Para 17... In my next tour I shall examine the heaps now being stored at all the Golahs, and report upon any case which may deserve notice.

Weighing Machines

87. The uncertainty of measurement will soon be brought to an end in the District. The weighing Machines are long ago come, and I shall now direct my attention to this subject, and try to bring the machine early to use.

Accounts of Kuppili most irregular and unsatisfactory.

88. Having found reason to believe that in the Accounts Branch also of this Department, reforms were needed, I turned my attention to this subject at Kuppili, and I am sorry to have to report that I found the accounts kept in a most irregular, confused and unsatisfactory manner. I examined the three principal Accounts which form the basis of all the pecuniary transaction in the Golah, and in the preparation of not one of them were the clear simple rules of the Manual adhered to.

Shroffs Sale Chitta and Revenue Register. Course prescribed in the Manual Page 52, Rules 27, 28 & 29.

89. The accounts were the "Shroffs Sale Chitta No 12" "Revenue Sale Register No 13" and the "Daily Cash Chitta No 20". Connected with these are "Receipts & Payments."

Every intending buyer of salt should first go to the Shroff and have the particulars of the quantity he requires 88, and payment of the money entered in the "Sale Chitta No 12" and secondly get a Receipt from him. Thirdly this Receipt should be taken to the Revenue or the person conducting the work to be weighed & delivered

Register No 13, and then order the salt to be measured.

The object of this Proceeding is evident - i.e. to have the Shroff and Nowsindar as check upon one another, and by Receipts being written after the Register is filled, it is intended to prevent room for fraud if any tried.

90. How effectually this cautious object is nullified, may be seen from the practice prevailing here.

a contrary course to Principle.

The Shroff prepares the Receipts first; secondly, they are taken to the Jaweder who keeps a private Account of the sales; & Lastly the Shroffs Register and Nowsindas Register are prepared by one & the same individual viz, the Shroff.

91. In fact the Receipts on Scraps of paper passing between the Shroff and the Jaweder form the basis of a Register, instead of its being the "vice versa" - The cleverness of this is apparent - working out the Register first would not afford that facility to fraud as the Register being prepared from loose bits of paper.

very objectionable

The Nowsindar or Peishkar is idle-handed all the while, and his retinue is, perhaps, an advantage to the Jaweder and the Shroff.

The irregularity of this procedure was accounted for by the Jaweder as being in accordance with the Manual which had been in force when first he came.

Cash Chitta one half in excess of Cash.

92. Cash Chitta - This is an account of "Cash duly received and disbursed or remitted." "The accounts shall be kept in this form, one by the Nowsindar & the other by the Shroff" (Manual, Rule 89).

Only one is kept here and that by the Shroff, and the Jaweder did not know that there should be two.

Signature delayed

93. "The signature of the Nowsindar and Salt Canoon or Superintendent shall be affixed at the close of the transactions of each day."

For four days, this Chitta was not signed by the Jaweder and by the Peishkar for some days more; the reason alleged was that they had not sufficient leisure.

Receipts & Parwanas Present practice how to alter.

94. Every purchaser must get a Receipt before the salt is purchased, and afterwards a Parwana "to cover salt in transit." Now the practice here is that a number of purchasers, say of one village, are clubbed together, and one receipt is passed, and according to this only one Parwana is given. Thus some purchasers are allowed to go without Parwana at all, while others get them for more quantity than they have purchased. This practice, though calculated to facilitate work, is objectionable as affording protection for carrying stolen salt.

Unnecessary Labor.

95. A Copy of the daily Cash Chitta is sent to the Merger & one of this copy agrees in figures with a Copy of the Register No 12 in send to the Merger. One of these Copies is sent to the Collector.

The Rules do not appear to require that copies of either accounts should be sent to the Huzur. Though the first is a useful one, the latter involving great labor of writing out a long list of names with other particulars is unnecessary. To keep Copies of Copies while there are originals is a senseless proceeding.

96. This practice of uselessly multiplying work, while the proper procedure is neglected, appears to be common to all the Kotars, and I shall take an early opportunity of examining into the accounts of the other Kotars also.

Other Kotars also will be examined soon

97 I am afraid, however that an improved state cannot be expected even in other Kotars, principally at Pounda and Karaya. In the former, the Superintendent as I have already said, is a Nincumhuan, incapable of either reading or writing. He has no Peishkar too. But an Assistant receiving a pecon salary. At Karaya there is no Superintendent, while a Peishkar on Rs 15 with shroff on Rs 5, has been required from five years since to attend to all the duties of a Superintendent and a Nemesnicen.

Results not hopeful because of insufficient & limited establishment

If with such insufficient and limited establishment the accounts both of the Taluq and Huzur are not kept according to the Manual, this Department cannot be found fault with.

98. In Gunjam, whenever required, sanction from Board and Government was invariably obtained to entertain the necessary Establishments, pending the Collr's

Contrast in the Ganjam

Collr's

scheme, while here, the efficient performance of the duties of the Kotars has been for more than two years allowed to be neglected, in the hope of speedily getting sanction for the new establishment.

Now, however, that Mr Pelly's scheme has at last come, it is desirable that no time be lost in giving effect to it.

Mr Pelly's scheme & the causes out.

99. I have thus brought to your notice all the defects which I have found in the Department as well as the measures which, in my opinion, are calculated to improve the administration. In fact, everything connected with the Salt works of the District requires reformation — an entire remodelling of the Pans; introduction of a proper method of manufacture and ensuring the production of superior Salt; execution of hitherto repairs; construction of approaches and roads; erection of Kutcheries for Tahsildars and accommodation to traders; introduction of proper agency composed of men of intelligence and practical knowledge, regularity in the preparation of accounts &c. Most of these reforms had been proposed by the late Dy Collector, some were sanctioned, others lost sight of, and no commencement made in any. All these now secured with better success, and having the support of the Collector an energetic Dy Collector could work great improvements and gradually raise the present Revenue in the same manner as the Ganjam Deputy Collector has done from Rs 2 to nearly eleven Lacs of Rupees.

Summary of improvements proposed above

Before concluding, I am sorry I must bring to your notice rather an unimportant circumstance but which is found to be a source of trouble. I have experienced much inconvenience in the preparation of this Report on account of want of complete correspondence on my subject in the Office. The Proceedings of Board of Government connected with the Salt department are not regularly sent to this from the Collector's Office, nor Copies of Correspondence which takes place with the Engineering Dept.t without reference to the Deputy Collector. The consequence is, that this Dept.t remains in ignorance of important orders and is obliged to keep silence in many matters which it would be desirable and sometimes its duty to bring to the notice of the Collector and other Officers concerned, for expediting works of improvement &c. Now for instance, what is being done to carry out the opening of the newly sanctioned Pans of Pentakota and Nabalpeta, this Dept.t cannot say. I request you will issue strict orders on this subject to the Sheristah and Correspondence Department.

Correspondence
The department not sufficiently cared for. Papers not regularly sent. to ascertain what is done about Pentakota and Nabalpeta Pans not known, orders to Sheristah and Correspondence Departments.

I have &c.

Signed / Venkatasawmy Naidu

Dy Collector

1863

Revenue Department.

In a letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Dated 21st August 1863.

No. 646.

Rec'd. 14th/Sept.

No 22

Submitting his Report on the Results of his inspection of the Salt works of Vizagapatam District

In No. 5610 of 1863.

Read 31 August.

From T. CLARKE, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue,

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

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the report on my inspection of the salt stations in the District of Vizagapatam.

2. On the evening of the 26th, I passed from the Ganjam into the Vizagapatam district by crossing the river which separates these two districts.

3. The change was most marked and striking. I seemed to have passed from scenes of life, activity, and progress, into a wilderness.

4. In the Ganjam District, in passing from one station to another, I invariably met or passed hundreds of laden and unladen carts, and large numbers of foot passengers.

5. In the ten miles from Chicacole to Kupili, I met only two bandies belonging to the Salt Deputy Collector travelling with me, and not a single foot passenger.

6. There was no road. A few bandy tracks in a waste, howling wilderness of sand with here and there a poor stunted tree, marked the road we were to take.

7. My bandies, not heavily laden, left Chicacole at 4 P. M., and reached Kupili, a distance of ten miles, at midnight. The same distance in the Ganjam District would have been traversed in four or five hours.

8. It is not surprising that merchants prefer going to the Ganjam stores for salt, though they may have to travel more than twice sixteen miles, the distance between Chicacole and Comeravalli, than come ten miles over the "Great Northern Trunk road" to Kupili to buy as good if not a better salt than is sold at Comeravalli.

9. This, though not an exact picture of every part of the Vizagapatam district, or of all its salt pans, fairly represents the position and condition of the majority as well as of the salt stations of several of the districts in this Presidency, excepting perhaps in the one particular that they cannot be said to be situated on one of the great highways of the country; and from this representation we may understand the cause of the smallness of the salt sales in such places.

10. In these districts it would seem to have been considered that the multiplying of isolated stores would make up for their insulation and inaccessibility, and therefore we have a number of petty shops dotted along the coast in close and rapid succession, situated in boggy swamps or surrounded by heavy sand drifts, far removed from the populous parts of the districts, superintended by incorrigibly inefficient servants often too justly suspected of being the most corrupt in the district, who having been transferred into the salt department as to a penal settlement, and generally being beyond the reach of effective control, have learnt to act very much as they please.

11. These servants offer for sale an ingredient more resembling sand and mud than salt, of which the Bengal officials write that no one in the more civilized parts of that Presidency "would look at it," and they are as regardless of the orders of their superiors as they are of the comfort and convenience of the people who are under the necessity of resorting to the stores over which hey preside.

12. It consequently can be no matter of surprise that our salt revenue in such parts of the country does not show the buoyancy it does in other more favorably circumstanced localities, or that the department itself is held in general disrepute as corrupt and corrupting.

13. There has been some improvement since the appointment of Deputy Collectors to the special charge of the salt department, but it is impossible that the most efficient and zealous of these officers could in a few years eradicate evils of half a century's growth, or introduce all the necessary improvements at once.

14. The reforms must necessarily be of slow and gradual growth under the most able officers. But how few of those appointed to the office of Salt Deputy Collector have any special qualifications for their office. How few have continued in office a sufficiently long time to enable them to understand their work, and to originate and carry out any improvements, and how few of the improvements suggested by these officers and others, though acknowledged to be desirable, have been carried out.

15. If each district were supplied with only four or five salt stations at well selected spots, situated at from about twenty to thirty miles apart, made accessible by good roads leading to all parts of the district and to the large marts and the populous parts of the country, and placed under the charge of intelligent, active, honest, and zealous men who could be trusted to exert themselves, to obey and carry out the instructions laid down for their guidance, instead of showing themselves utterly ignorant of the very first and simplest orders; who might be expected to render true and correct accounts of the receipts and sales of the salt placed under their charge, instead of defrauding the Government and inconveniencing the people; who would show themselves as active in improving the staple of the salt as they are in devising means of self-aggrandisement, I doubt not our salt revenue would increase still more largely than it has done already.

16. But to revert more particularly to the comparison between the two districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam:—The salt stores in Ganjam are all easily accessible and are connected by passable roads with all parts of the district and with other populous parts of the country.

17. Those in Vizagapatam can only be reached in dry weather with much difficulty, there being no roads to connect them even with the parts of the district they are intended to supply.

18. The salt in Ganjam though far from good, is at some of the stores a fair marketable article.

19. In Vizagapatam it is at all the stations but one, a very inferior product, more resembling sand than salt, and containing a large proportion of mud and impurity.

20. Under the continued unrelaxing supervision of the active Deputy Collector of Ganjam, the servants in that district appear to take an interest in their work and generally are attentive to the instructions they receive, if not very intelligent or able to devise measures of improvement.

21. Those in Vizagapatam are, many of them, new to their duties; others are not so attentive as they should have been.

22. In Ganjam the gross and open smuggling for which the district was notorious, has been to a great extent put a stop to, while in Vizagapatam illicitly manufactured salt is openly hawked about the streets, and smuggling at the pans is said to be carried on to a large extent with impunity.

23. Nursinga Row, the Deputy Collector in charge of the Salt in Ganjam, selected specially on account of "the ability, the energy, and the uprightness" which the Government "believe him to possess," has been in office for 3¾ years, and has been able to carry out several of the improvements he has seen to be necessary.

24. Since the first appointment of a Deputy Collector specially to the superintendence of the salt department in 1861, there have been no less than four persons in charge of the office at Vizagapatam, and the present incumbent, Pantaiya Puntulu, only took up the duty on the 15th January last.

25. He belongs to that worthy class of Serishtadars who have in their time done much valuable service to the State, and was himself distinguished for unflinching integrity and the diligent and efficient discharge of his duty. He was afterwards employed under the Inam Commissioner who appears to have been fully satisfied with the manner in which he discharged the duties connected with his office.

26. Like many of his class, Pantaiya did not possess the means of obtaining a good English education. His experience has been gained chiefly in the revenue line, and his knowledge, though minute and practical, is contained in and circumscribed by the Dafteram.

27. Though I have no doubt that in his new office Pantaiya Puntulu will endeavor to carry out with strict integrity and diligence the orders communicated to him, I think he could be employed with greater advantage in a purely revenue office than in the Salt department of a district so backward as that of Vizagapatam.

28. At page 47, paragraph 171 of the Salt Manual drawn up by a late Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Mr. W. H. Bayley in 1854, it is stated that, "It is in the District of Vizagapatam and Ganjam, that most salt is supposed to be smuggled."

Fasli 1263.

Districts.	Home sales.	Inland sales.	Foreign sales.	Total.
	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.	In Mds.
Ganjam	32,981	1,34,160	1,76,184	3,43,325
Vizagapatam... ...	1,65,819	5,055	5,498	1,76,372
		Fasli 1272.		
Ganjam	1,63,194	4,14,308	1,65,739	7,43,241
Vizagapatam... ...	1,95,245	4,998	723	2,96,966

29. In Fasli 1263 (1853-54), the salt sales of the two districts stood as given in the margin. The sales of the last Fasli are also given in the margin, in order that the progress of the two districts in this branch of the revenue may be compared.

30. The area of Ganjam is 6,100 square miles, that of Vizagapatam 7,650 square miles. The population of Ganjam in Fasli 1263 is given at 926,930, that of Vizagapatam at 1,254,272. In 1272 they are given at 1,136,926 for Ganjam, and 1,715,652 for Vizagapatam.

31. There is no doubt that the salt made in the district of Vizagapatam is of a very inferior kind.

32. The servants who have been employed in the district have been neither as honest nor as attentive to their duties as they should have been. The very existence of such inferior salt, the style in which the heaps were thatched, and the manner in which the accounts have been kept, testify clearly to the latter point, while general testimony and rumour are loud in regard to their dishonesty.

33. I also can bear witness to the gross neglect and inattention which my orders and wishes received at Conada. I was examining a heap of salt at that station on the evening of the 30th March with two of Colonel Orr's weighing machines, when a sudden thunder storm compelled me to close my work before I had got through more than half the heap. I ordered the servants to attend the next morning at 5 o'clock. Finding none arrive, there, I waited till quarter to 6 and then proceeded to the store; at the same time the Deputy Collector and some coolies made their appearance, and then the Superintendent and more coolies; but the Deputy Superintendent, V. Joge Row, did not arrive till quarter to 7; the Peon K. Palaya doing duty as Clerk till 5 minutes to 7; and the Shroff P. Lutcheyar till 7. The two former excused themselves by, the first saying he was gone for coolies, the second, that he went to the Cutcherry. But these were gross falsehoods. The coolies were present at 6, and none came subsequently. We had nearly finished our work when these men arrived. Had I not had the assistance of the Deputy Collector of Ganjam who was on leave for a few days and came to Conada, I should not have been able to get on with my work. If these men were able to treat me in this way, it is not difficult to conceive how the people fare at their hands; and only the evening before at 4 o'clock I saw troops who had gone to purchase salt sent away, and was told that the works are always closed at 4, P. M.

34. There is another fact or two which may perhaps be considered as throwing some light on the character of the late salt servants of the Vizagapatam district. The population of the district has increased 30½ per cent. during the last ten years, while the increase in the home sales

is only 17¾ per cent. In the Ganjam District they have increased five hundred per cent; that is they have increased from 32,981 Indian Maunds to 1,63,194 Indian Maunds, while the increase in the population of that district has been only 22¾ per cent.

35. It will be seen from the statement attached to paragraph 67 that the Inland and Foreign sales have also greatly fallen off.

36. I learned that it is no secret that a great deal of smuggled salt obtained from sea water boiled down, is sold at Soldierpettah and in other parts of the fort and cantonments of Vizagapatam and Waltair, and I doubt not from the information I obtained that smuggling still goes on to a great extent at the pans and by illicit manufacture generally throughout the district.

37. The present Collector is doing all in his power to improve the administration of this department.

38. He has lately appointed several new, and, it would seem, superior servants to some of the higher grades of office.

39. The Bimlipatam pans have, through the indefatigable exertions of the late Acting Deputy Collector, Vencatasawmy Naidoo, the Head Writer of the Collector's office, been laid out in a superior style, and efforts are being made to improve the character of the salt, and to preserve it when made at the other places of manufacture.

40. But though the finest salt which can be manufactured be produced, and smuggling be entirely eradicated, yet our revenue cannot be expected to increase very largely if the communications of the district are not increased and improved.

41. So far back as 1859 the late Collector, Mr. Reade, showed that the district was ill provided with roads, and recommended that the road which was sanctioned from Gaziwaka to Nellimookoo, but the construction of which was suspended under the restrictive order, should be proceeded with. He showed that there was no road connecting the southern portion of the district with Nellimookoo, and advocated the completion of the Panchadarla road sanctioned by the Government of India in 1856. He also proposed the construction of a line to connect Karassa pans with Gaziwaka, and a road to connect Karassa and Gaziwaka with Madgole through the Vizianagaram country, and from Madgole by Soobavaram to Wadady, and also a line from Soobavaram to Davarapilly and so on from Sunkarapollem to Cassepooram via Luckavarapoocottah and Singavarapoocottah. Mr. Fane recommended in 1860 the following lines, one connecting.

1st.—Carassa with Gaziwaka.

2nd.—Nellimookoo with do.

3rd.—Carassa with Calavalsa and Singavarapoocottah to Cassepooram, over the new ghaut to Galicondah and Jeypore.

4th.—Carassa with Soobavaram and Madgole.

5th.—Bimlipatam with Vizianagaram, Gujjapattynagaram, and Saloor, to Panchapentah and Jeypore.

6th.—Bimlipatam to Singavarapoocottah via Jamee to Cassepooram and Galicondah.

42. In his report on the Salt Administration of the Vizagapatam District, dated August 1861, the Deputy Collector again pressed for the construction of the above lines recommended by Mr. Fane. The matter had on the 20th June preceding been referred to the Deputy Chief Engineer of the Northern Circle, who was required to report to what extent provision is necessary during the current year to open up the roads leading from the interior to the salt pans, and for connecting the Karassa and Nellimookoo pans.

43. On the 19th February and the 3rd March 1862, the Deputy Chief Engineer Colonel Ludlow submitted his reports. In regard to the first line Colonel Ludlow adverted to the Board's remark that "the Government are bound to relieve the pressure of their monopoly of the manufacture of salt by reducing the cost of carriage by all means in their power," and on the 3rd March submitted plans and estimates of the cost of constructing it, to the amount of Rupees 8,720.

44. Writing on the 21st August 1863, Mr. Carmichael says in regard to this line, "We now "come to Karassa, a place about four miles from this town. The condition of the roads here is more "hopeful. One is under construction to Gopaulpatnam a point on the Jeypore road, and another "four miles to Gaziwaka has been commenced with."

45. I find in April 1864 the first line which is only a mile in length It is still under construction. The second is four miles long. There are parts of it which admit of being travelled on, but it is also still in the hands of the Engineers, and I hope may be completed some time within the year, though it is possible it may not be finished so soon.

46. There is a third line to a point on the Jeypore road. It is an old, dilapidated road, and is being repaired from the Discretionary Allowance Fund. It was commenced eight months ago, but has made but little progress.

47. In regard to the second line from Nellimookoo to Gaziwaka, an estimate was sanctioned by Government in their Order, No. 2,880, dated 2nd December 1862, for entry in the Budget of 1863-64.

48. Of this road, Mr Carmichael wrote in the letter above quoted, "There is the road (only "four miles long) from Nellimoookoo to Gaziwaka on the high road This trifling road has been "sanctioned twice over, once in 1860 and again in 1862. I mentioned this to the Superintending "Engineer who replied, 'Very true it has been sanctioned twice over, but it has not found a "'place in the Budget of 1863-64. I have applied to Government for an appropriation on the same "'on its account from the reserve, which application has not yet been disposed of.'"

49. I am happy to be able to report that this road has at last been taken in hand and is under progress. I hope it may be carried on and be satisfactorily and thoroughly completed at an early date.

50. These are absolutely the only direct salt lines in the district such as they are. It is not therefore surprising that the salt revenue in the district has been so stationary. The Nellimookoo platform cannot from its position be reached except in the dry weather, and the sales are therefore greatly affected by its isolation.

51. In regard to the four lines suggested by Mr. Fane, viz.,

1st.—From Gopalpatnam to Casepoor.

2nd.—From Karassa to Soobavaram.

3rd.—From Bimlipatam through Vizianagaram to the interior.

4th.—From Bimlipatam by Casepoor into the interior,

Colonel Ludlow wrote on the 19th February 1863, that the first was under construction from a sum of Rupees 13,800 provided by the Vizianagaram Rajah, and that when this sum was expended, it was intended to carry on the work with the local funds of the district. Since then the Rajah has increased his grant to 50,000 Rupees, and the Government have also contributed 50,000 Rupees. This line is almost finished to the foot of the Galicondah Hills. The remainder is under the superintendence of the Junior Assistant to the Agent, and is under progress. This line would open up to our salt trade the interior of the country in which the population is estimated to amount to three lacs of people.

52. The second line was abandoned as a needless undertaking.

53. In regard to the line from Bimlipatam, *viâ* Vizianagaram to the interior, there has long been a very good road between Bimlipatam and Vizianagaram, a distance of seventeen miles. The next twelve miles have been under construction for several years. Eight miles of it up to within four miles of Gujjapattynagaram have been made by the Rajah of Vizianagaram, and the Collector has written to the Zemindars through whose country the line passes, in the hope that they may be induced to complete it. They have by promises held out hopes to the Collector of meeting his wishes. Beyond those twelve miles the road to Parvattipur, the great emporium for salt and other articles of trade referred to in paragraph 24 of my report on Ganjam, is only projected.

54. The survey of the last and sixth line the Deputy Chief Engineer wrote, in 1863, has not yet been prepared, owing to the press of work.

55. Of these six roads, declared in 1860 to be necessary, and of which the Deputy Chief Engineer writes that "If five of them were constructed, they would tend in a material degree to "facilitate the transit of salt, as they would form a line of communication between the salt pans "on the coast in the south and the interior."

"The Jeypore* Zemindar's territory will also greatly benefit by their construction, "for the large sums that have been spent by "that individual on the Jeypore road will have "been merely lost unless these works be carried out, as the line of communication between Nelli-"mookoo and Gopalpatnam would be incomplete, and there would be no means of communication "over this interval to the Jeypore road, which latter is now under construction from the advance "made by the Rajah.

"To render complete therefore the lines of communication between the salt pans and "the roads leading to them from the interior, the estimates now submitted should be sanctioned, "and the works carried out as early as practicable."

* Intended probably for the Vizianagaram Zemindar.

now in April 1864, not one line has been completed, and all are in any thing but an advanced stage of progress.

56. The salt pans in this district are inaccessible except in fine weather, while the necessity of connecting them with the towns and villages of the district has been especially recognized, and the urgency of completing the roads admitted; yet now in the middle of the fourth year from the time the matter was first prominently brought to notice, nothing has been completed and the stores are in the same inaccessible condition that they were in 1859-60.

57. It is not therefore to be wondered at that the salt revenue of this district has not improved, or that smuggling should be rife. People must have salt, and if they cannot obtain it with reasonable ease and cheapness by lawful means, are we surprised that they resort to illicit practices?

58. The Police it would seem, consider themselves unable to deal with the contraband trade in the present state of the law by apprehending the sellers of the illicitly made salt; and certainly it is not an easy matter to prove that a man found with salt in the streets, smuggled it. The process by which the illicit salt is produced is a secret one, and can generally be carried on under safe cover. The breakers of the law appear to defy the Police and sell the contraband article, openly in the very face of them.

59. The salt hawked about is boiled salt, and not that obtained by evaporation, and does not at all resemble the Government salt. Perhaps if the Police were more alert they might find some means of proving the delinquency of those who now so flagrantly and openly break the law.

60. Many of the Peons employed to guard the pans are the old salt peons who must have taken part in the former frauds, and one of the Superintendents also, as a subordinate, was suspected by Mr. Reade of being mixed up with the malpractices discovered by him.

61. The quantity of salt consumed in the district amounts only to about 9 lbs. a head if the estimated population of the Jeypore territory be included, without it, it would amount to about 10 lbs. per head. This is only about half the standard quantity, and I doubt not that salt is illicitly manufactured and disposed of both by manufacturers and by others. I fear there may be room to suspect some of the salt servants of participating in these frauds.

62. The line of coast in the district extends over one hundred and twenty-two miles.

Kupili...	10 miles	south	of Chicacole.
Conada...	19 ,,	,,	of Kupili.
Karassa...	25½ ,,	,,	of Conada.
Balacheroovoo.	8 ,,	,,	of Karassa.
Nellemcokoo...	1 ,,	,,	of Balacheroovoo.

Last year there were salt stations at the places and distances noted in the margin. It is proposed to close the two northern stations of Kupili and Conada, and to open two new ones at the south, one at Nabobpettah, 24 miles north of Karassa; one at Pentacotta, forty-eight miles south of Balacheroovoo; and one at Bimlipatam, nineteen miles north of Vizagapatam, thus congregating almost all the salt stations within a distance of about twenty miles as shown in the margin.

Bimlipatam...	21 miles	north	of Karassa.
Nabobpetta...	24 ,,	,,	of do.
Karassa... ...	8 ,,	,,	of Balacheroovoo.
Balacheroovoo.	48 ,,	,,	of Pentacotta.

63. The subjoined statement gives some statistics of the stations occupied last year:—

STATEMENT showing the average manufacture, sales, and profit of ten years to Government at each Depôt after deducting Kudvaram alone.

Name of place of manufacture.	1	2	Area occupied by works.	3	Number of fields.	4	Number of manufacturers.	5	Number of Platforms.	6	Quantity of Salt in store at time of inspection.	7	Date of Storage.	8	Average manufacture per annum in ten years.	9	Average wastage per annum in ten years.	10	Per centage of Column 9.	11	Average sales per annum in ten years.	12	Average price cost of Salt per annum.	13	Average net receipts after deducting prime cost of salt.	14	Distance from end of District, or from preceding place of manufacture.
			Carnies								In. Mds.		Faslis.		In. Mds.		In. Mds.					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		
Karassa... ...			70 33		400	15	110	1	2		98,022 39 0		1271-72		52,855 32 0		2,124 35 60		4		48,679 18 24		2,733		55,555 15 10	F. Chicacole to Kuppili... ... 10 miles
Nellimcokoo...			43 2		632						190,650 20 0		1270-71-72		84,060 32 0		1,995 24 0		2		62,752 35 74		3,427 15 1		66,302 14 4	F. Kuppili to Conada 19 5
Conada...			65 83		799		101		1		39,138 0 0		1272		36,517 8 0		1,896 14 0		5		36,436 11 31		2,008 6 8		39,700 6 3	F. Conada to Bimlipatam. ... 12 4
Kupili... ...			57 96		564		144		1		.....		.....		33,126 20 0		.....		.....		32,086 15 42		1,766 5 11		34,731 0 5	F. Bimlipatam to Karassa. ... 23 0
																										F. Karassa to Balacheroovoo. 8 0
																										F. Balacheroovoo to Tenta-coitah... ... 44 0

64. The district is in a state of transition. Old pans and stores are being closed and new ones are being opened. The establishment is just re-cast according to Mr. Pelly's scheme, and a new era is being commenced. I doubt not that under the able and active administration of the present head of the district, this branch of the revenue will improve and equal the returns in other districts if only the communications receive due attention.

65. As I have attempted to show above, Kupili is at present without means of access; and though the best salt is manufactured here, the sales at this station, as may be seen by the subjoined statement of sales for the last twelve years, are smaller than at any other:—

Statement showing the sales of salt at the several Depôts of the Vizagapatam District for twelve years, from Fash 1261 to Fash 1272.

Fasli.	NELLIMOOKOO.						KARASSA						KUPILI.						CONADA.					
	Home sales.		Inland sales.		Foreign sales.		Total.		Home sales.		Inland sales.		Foreign sales.		Total.		Home sales.		Inland sales.		Foreign sales.		Total.	
	I.	Mds.	I.	Mds.	I.	Mds.	I.	Mds.	I.	Mds.	I.	Mds.	I.	Mds.	I.	Mds.	I.	Mds.	I.	Mds.	I.	Mds.	I.	Mds.
1261 ...	39,274	0	494	14 40	44,131	15 40	44,131	6 0	55,413	13 40	690	9 9	1,096	8 0	57,049	30 40	24,980	32 40	...	...	...	...	24,980	32 40
1262 ...	55,472	1 0	2,980	38 40	141	30 0	58,594	29 40	41,713	39 0	42	0 0	206	29 40	41,962	28 40	30,311	24 1	...	...	490	25 40	30,802	9 40
1263 ...	37,320	34 40	2,455	5 0	...	...	39,775	39 40	40,745	4 40	215	8 0	...	...	40,960	12 40	39,463	14 30	...	...	4,855	20 0	44,318	34 20
1264 ...	48,760	1 40	3,068	10 0	...	...	51,848	11 40	40,387	31 0	49	10 0	580	0 0	41,017	4 0	45,590	12 40	...	...	...	...	45,590	12 40
1265 ...	48,622	38 6	3,126	18 9	67	20 0	51,816	36 25	47,375	27 25	59	15 0	339	30 0	47,768	32 25	28,361	23 48	...	...	...	...	28,361	23 48
1266 ...	67,308	32 0	6,628	30 0	...	...	73,937	22 0	67,609	36 61	534	0 0	2,264	6 8	70,397	32 69	19,121	5 26	...	...	...	...	19,121	5 26
1267 ...	98,292	22 40	3,617	20 0	...	...	1,01,910	2 40	654	33 80	...	...	...	...	654	31 20	26,754	23 57	...	...	...	...	26,754	23 57
1268 ...	67,085	19 73	7,954	35 0	...	...	75,040	14 73	26,693	3 57	61	20 0	...	...	26,754	23 57	42,916	2 40	...	...	...	...	42,916	2 40
1269 ...	63,985	22 40	3,148	0 0	841	30 0	67,975	12 40	42,399	22 40	16	20 0	...	...	42,416	2 40	55,932	15 0	...	...	...	...	55,932	15 0
1270 ...	52,835	0 0	4,766	0 0	199	30 0	57,800	30 0	55,189	35 0	742	20 0	...	...	55,932	15 0	72,896	8 15	...	...	...	...	72,896	8 15
1271 ...	54,318	25 0	4,951	0 0	837	0 0	60,103	25 0	70,009	28 15	2,050	30 0	235	30 0	72,896	8 15	57,496	20 60	...	...	578	0 0	57,496	20 60
1272 ...	43,439	15 0	3,877	30 0	...	...	47,319	5 0	86,023	20 60	394	30 0	...	...	86,023	20 60	54,691	33 0	...	...	...	...	54,691	33 0

66. I believe it might be made one of our most flourishing stations with good roads and communications. It is only ten miles from Chicacole, four from the new road from Chittivalsa to Chicacole, which it is proposed to substitute for the present great Northern Trunk road, and seventeen from the Vizianagaram and Cheepurapully line to Parvatipoor. It is near also large and populous places. The salt manufactured here under very disadvantageous circumstances, is a fairly good product. What was shown me was better than that made at Omeravalli, though rather black and dirty. The place does not bear so bad a character for smuggling as other stations. If Kupili and Conada be closed there will be no salt depôts in the northern part of the district, and from Omeravalli to Bimlipatam is a distance of about forty-two miles.

67. The salt of Conada is bad, and the people are notorious for their malpractices. It is only twelve miles north of Bimlipatam, and may, I think, with advantage be closed.

68. When I visited Kupili all the salt had been sold. At Conada there were thirty-two full heaps and one open heap on the platform, and 39,138 Indian Maunds of salt in store. They were manufacturing 41,000 Indian Maunds this year to meet the wants of the northern part of the district, as it was feared that the salt produced at Bimlipatam would be insufficient.

69. It seems to me that it would be desirable to close Conada but to retain the works at Kupili, and to make this platform accessible. The Superintendent in charge of this store should be a good man. It should be well looked after.

70. The pans at Kupili are very straggling. They are dotted about in patches. It struck me they might with great advantage be concentrated to the east of the platform and a new platform raised near the present one on the high ground between the village and the pans, and the whole station be enclosed with a good ditch and a hedge. The Cutcherry should be erected on the platform.

71. The Bimlipatam pans are very well laid out, and the situation of them well chosen; but the expense of re-opening this station has been very great owing to the difficulty of obtaining manufacturers. The pans, as well as the channels and platform, have all been made at the expense of Government. I think the platform might have been located with advantage to the south of the present position on the high ground outside the swamp, which it will be difficult to cross in wet weather. The Cutcherry and Treasury should be built on the platform. I fear too that the bank or bridge which may be constructed to connect the platform with the town may often be injured by the floods. The Bimlipatam pans and platform are in an island in the midst of the backwater, by which they are separated from the town.

72. The town of Bimlipatam is a large and increasing seaport town at which a brisk and active trade is carried on by native and European merchants. It is the chief port in the district looking at the value of the trade.

73. Its trade value is now Rupees 20,76,953 a year. Its chief exports are grains and seeds brought down from the Hills and Jeypore, and large numbers of carts come into Bimlipatam from the interior. These will doubtless be employed to carry back salt, if we can furnish a good and saleable article.

74. Its chief imports are bullion, piece goods, twist, liquor, and metals. The trade has increased from Rupees 12,54,308 in 1853-54, to Rupees 24,96,230 in 1862-63.

75. The late Acting Deputy Collector laid out the pans with much care and judgment. Each set of pans is supplied with three reservoirs which are supplied with water from a deep moat which surrounds the works, and to which access can only be obtained by guarded bridges. Each line of pans is reached by good roads, and a large drying ground is added to the platform, where all the salts scraped up in the day is brought in the evening, and placed under the guard of the Police.

76. Had the instructions of the Acting Deputy Collector been carried out, I doubt not but that good salt would have by this time been manufactured at Bimlipatam.

77. I saw about 10 or 11 Garce collected on the platform. It was not good salt. Some of it was pretty good, but the greater quantity was a poor friable stuff. I found that the reservoirs instead of being used for the purpose for which they had been constructed, viz., for condensing the brine had been turned into mere channels. One of the sides of each was left uncompleted so that they could not hold the water it was intended to store in them, and water was drawn directly from the first reservoir into the beds where it was retained for eight days and then scraped up the water being of no greater density than sea water.

78. The salt was so bad that only on account of its being a first experiment would I spare its being thrown back.

79. The Superintendent and his Deputy had come from Ganjam, but they were ignorant and negligent. The reservoirs should be completed, and only highly concentrated brine let into the pans to the depth of two inches. Fresh brine to replace the quantity lost by evaporation on the preceding day, should be let into the pans each successive day in order that the quantity of brine in the beds should be always kept up to two inches till the scraping takes place. The salt should only be scraped up in from fifteen to twenty days, when I doubt not a very superior salt would be collected. The beds too wanted more puddling and tamping to make them impervious.

80. With care, Bimlipatam might be made a very important and highly remunerative station.

81. I cannot at all see the necessity for opening new pans at Nabobpettah, which is only 1¼ miles north of Karassa, and two miles south of Vizagapatam. At about eight miles from Karassa are the pans of Balacheroovoo, and at one mile south of Balacheroovoo are the Nellimookoo works. Either Karassa or Balacheroovoo or Nellimookoo could, if the pans were well worked, singly produce more salt that would be required to meet the present or future wants of the central part of the district.

82. The swamp at Balacheroovoo is a very extensive one, and an unlimited amount of salt could be produced there.

83. It has more than once been found necessary to close the sales at Karassa to get rid of the salt at Balacheroovoo and Nellimookoo. At these latter places I found salt of several years' date. The salt at Karassa and Nellimookoo is very bad, and is easily affected by the state of the atmosphere. Much of it is lost by wastage. The heaps that I examined at Karassa and Nellimookoo contained only 8½ and 9½ Garce of salt respectively instead of 10.

84. The Karassa salt was very light, that of Nellimookoo was heavier and better grained. The salt of Balacheroovoo was superior to either.

85. The heaps of Faslis 1270 and 1271 at Balacheroovoo and Nellimookoo had been covered so badly that large portions of them had been destroyed. Karassa, Nellimookoo, and Balacheroovoo have been notorious for the malpractices that have been carried on at them.

86. I would retain the works at Balacheroovoo and utilize more largely the swamps in the neighbourhood of the present pans. When this has been all appropriated, and if more salt be needed the Nellimookoo pans might be brought again into use, and if these are found insufficient to meet any very largely increased demand, then the Karassa pans might be re-opened and eventually Nabobpettah might be made available.

87. The salt stored at Karassa was equal to the average consumption of nearly two years, and taking the highest sales in Fasli 1272, when they reached 86,023 Indian Maunds, of more than one year. At Balacheroovoo and Nellimookoo the salt in store amounted to 1,90,65

	Indian Maunds.
Salt stored at Karassa.....	99,023
Average annual home sales in twelve years...	51,802

Indian Maunds, while the average sales were only 49,032 Indian Maunds, and the highest sales were 98,292 Indian Maunds in Fasli 1267, when the Karassa store was closed.

88. It appears to me therefore very clear that all those places are not needed. Much less is it necessary to open a new place of manufacture. As long as these stores were inaccessible it might have been considered necessary to multiply them; but even then the sales were small at each, and illicit salt was largely made and sold at the head-quarters of the Collector's office.

89. I believe that one of these places will amply suffice to meet a larger demand than is now made on the three existing stores. I should myself prefer and select Balacheroovoo. It is only ten miles from Vizagapatam, and with good roads this distance would be nothing.

90. The salt of Balacheroovoo is better than that made at Karassa, and it is nearer the town of Vizagapatam than Nellimookoo. The platforms at Karassa and Balacheroovoo have both been lately enlarged. There is a larger swamp at Balacheroovoo than at Karassa, and the water supply is better, and the works better ordered and laid out at the former than at the latter place. It might be left to the Collector to determine which of the two places, Karassa or Balacheroovoo, should be retained, and which given up for the present.

91. I beg to submit for the inspection of Government specimens of salt which can be made at Balacheroovoo, and of that which is made.

92. I was sorry to see that in enlarging the platforms at Karassa and Balacheroovoo, the earth had been dug out of pits on the drying ground around the platform. Had the earth required for embankment been dug out of the ditch around the platform, good service might have been done, and the means of protecting the platform increased.

93. I visited the proposed site of the new works of Pentacottah. Salt was formerly manufactured here, and the old platforms are still visible. The people hail with delight the re-opening of these salt works, and would contribute the ordinary amount of labour towards their re-establishment; that is, they would undertake to prepare the beds and subsidiary channels if the Government would contribute to forming the platforms and main channels. Care should be taken in laying out the works, that the beds be laid out with uniformity and in a compact shape. The whole works should be surrounded by a good ditch on which a bank should be raised and planted with a good hedge on the outside. The Cutcherry should be erected on the platform and the latter should be large enough to allow the people to bring their salt to dry there every evening.

94. I found that the weighing machines had not been introduced. I had them all unpacked and sent to the platforms. The number of machines sent to this district is only eight and some of them are out of order. I think it would be very desirable that each platform should be supplied with not less than four good and serviceable machines. Two might be fixed at one Maund each for the retail sales, and the others used for large sales.

95. The following table shows the result of my examination of the several machines with Rupees and Salt, and also the result of my examination of the heaps of salt. All the heaps at the southern end of the district, contained less than 10 garce of salt. The largest deficiency was

found at Karassa. This was doubtless owing to the very inferior nature of the salt manufactured there.

Experiments made with the Conada Salt Weighing Machines.

Number of Machine.	Quantity weighed.	Quantity found by measurement.		Equivalent of one Garce.
	I. Mds.	Mer.	Mea.	Mercals.
No. 86	5	16	3¼	394
,, 80	5	16	1½	388

Experiments made with the Karassa Salt Weighing Machines.

	I. Mds.	Mer.	Mea.	Mercals.
No. 72	5	18	4	444
,, 72	5	19	0	456
,, 91	5	20	5⅔	497
,, 91	5	19	3	465
,, 73	5	18	4	444
,, 73	5	19	4½	469
,, 75	5	20	4⅔	494
,, 75	5	20	2⅓	487
,, 72	5	19	4⅔	470
,, 91	5	19	4⅔	470
,, 73	5	18	5⅓	448
,, 75	5	20	2⅔	488

Experiments made with the Nellimookoo Salt Weighing Machines.

	I. Mds.	Mer.	Mea.	Mercals.
No. 75	5	16	⅓	385
,, 73	5	16	2	390
,, 85	5	17	0	408
,, 86	5	16	2½	391

Experiments made with the Conada Weighing Machine with Rupees.

No. 86	Rs. 3,200	Rs. 3,464

Experiments at Karassa with Rupees

No. 72	Rs. 3,200	Rs. 3,234
,, 91	,, 3,200	,, 3,171
,, 73	,, 3,200	,, 3,200
,, 75	,, 3,200	,, 3,000
,, 72	,, 3,200	,, 2,599
,, 91	,, 3,200	,, 2,127

Experiments at Nellimookoo with Rs.

No. 75	Rs. 3,200	Rs. 3,175
,, 73	,, 3,200	,, 3,603
,, 85	,, 3,200	,, 2,959
,, 86	,, 3,200	,, 3,354

Statement of quantity of salt found on examination at the different depots.

Depôts.	Fasli of manufacture.	Number of heaps examined.	Quantity first stored.	Quantity found by examination.	Wastage.	Gain.	Per Centage.
			I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.		
Konada.....	1272	26	1,200	1,244	...	44	3
Karassa.....	1272	9	1,200	969	231	...	19
		10		1,009	191	...	15
Nellimookoo.	1271	8	1,200	1,131	69	...	5

96. Specimens of the salt manufactured at each of the stations is submitted with this report.

97. Should my suggestions made above seem worthy of adoption and the station at Kupili be retained, while those at Karassa and Nellimookoo or Balacheroovoo and Nellimookoo be closed and that at Nabobpettah not be re-opened as is now contemplated, there would then be in the district four salt stations at the places and distances noted in the margin.

1. Kupili ... .. 26 miles south of Omeravalli and 32 miles north of Bimlipatam.
2. Bimlipatam ... 23½ miles north of Karassa and 31½ miles north of Balacheroovoo.
3. Karassa or Balacheroovoo .. 10 miles north of Pentacottah .. 48 ,, ,, of ,,
4. Pentacottah ... 40 ,, ,, of Karapahin. Godavery District.

98. These stations would in my opinion amply meet any demand which might arise for the present in the district, and the convenience of the people in the various parts of the district would be more consulted than by the present proposed arrangements.

99. The stations might be easily visited and superintended by an active and able Deputy Collector who would make it his constant aim and duty to overcome the evil practices which so materially affect the prosperity of this branch of our revenue in the Vizagapatam district, and introduce the reforms and improvements so necessary for placing it on a sound and proper footing, and to secure to the people facilities for purchasing a good and wholesome salt at the lowest possible cost.

100. I examined the accounts and found that many very important ones required by the Manual were not kept, and others were very carelessly and improperly written up. I pointed this out to the Deputy Collector who will, I doubt not, reform this and other existing abuses. It will be seen from Statement A appended, that the cost of salt to Government in the district of Vizagapatam, averages from 1 anna 7 pice an Indian Maund to 2 annas and 2 pice an Indian Maund. The particulars and details of this calculation are given in Statement B appended.

101. The late Acting Deputy Collector, Venkatasawmy Naidoo, during the time he was in charge of the office, spared no pains to make himself acquainted with the details of the office and the requirements of the monopoly. He visited the Ganjam District, and has in a valuable and able report contrasted the flourishing and efficient management of the department in that district with the low condition in his own, and submitted several good suggestions.

102. I am indebted to him for much valuable information in regard to the district and the salt trade, and for the readiness with which he accompanied me, and pointed out what had been done and what yet remained to be done in the district. I have also to acknowledge the courtesy I received from the Collector in placing at my disposal the services of Venkatasawmy Naidoo, and the aid I received from Deputy Collector Pantaiya Puntulu, and his establishment, in collecting and laying before me the many valuable statements and reports called for by me, and for the readiness and zeal he has shown in attending to all my wishes. He is a very active and zealous officer, and is highly respected by the native gentry of the Godavery district in which he has long served the Government in several important posts.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Member of the Board of Revenue.

GODAVERY DISTRICT
Cocanada,
25th April 1864.

Exd. J. Wright.

APPENDIX.

A.—STATEMENT showing the particulars of the cost of salt per Garee and per Maund on an average of ten years for each Depôt in the Vizagapatam District.

KARASSA.

FASLIS.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	Quantity of salt received into store.	Price paid by Government for salt.	Wastage. Quantity.	Wastage. Value.	Cost of storing.	Establishment.	Saderwarid.	Cost of salt works.	Average cost of Huzur Establishment, rewards for seizure of smuggled Salt, &c.	Total cost.	Cost per Garee.	Cost per Maund.
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	RS. A. P.	I. MDS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	A. P.
1263...	30,000	58,083	3,078 6 3	1,226 0 0	61 4 9	186 8 8	1,673 6 4	66 0	182 11 5	74 3 7	5,322 9 0	11 4 0	1 6
1264..	84,000	70,088	3,714 10 5	2,124 21 40	106 3 7	310 3 0	1,565 15 0	60 8	391 0 0	110 9 7	6,259 1 7		
1265..	...	...	... ...	2,972 14 0	148 9 10	183 3 0	1,605 7 0	66 9	137 0 8	74 10 9	2,214 15 3	16 14 0	2 3
1266...	...	...	... ...	4,509 16 0	238 15 7	... ...	1,135 12 11	49 8	... ...	49 13 5	1,474 1 11		
1267...	24,000	26,459	1,400 5 0	... ...	... ...	99 5 6	125 12 6	... ...	... ...	80 4 8	1,705 11 8	7 8 0	1 0
1268...	13,000	42,346	2,297 5 4	4 0 0	0 3 0	190 7 10	527 4 9	24 0	3,340 0 0	70 3 6	6,449 8 5	18 2 0	2 5
1269..	13,000	93,546	4,957 14 10	454 30 0	24 1 8	352 1 4	670 5 7	24 0	494 10 0	241 6 6	6,764 7 11	8 12 0	1 2
1270...	13,000	97,575	5,171 7 6	1,607 37 0	85 2 5	472 6 1	617 4 0	24 0	316 3 4	1,506 0 3	8,192 7 7	10 0 0	1 4
1271...	13,000	61,035	3,814 11 0	3,510 39 0	186 1 2	259 4 11	397 8 8	24 0	290 3 8	1,158 5 2	6,130 2 7	11 14 0	1 7
1272...	13,000	78,726	4,920 6 0	4,839 0 0	265 3	371 6 0	402 9 0	24 0	1,384 8 4	1,453 14 4	8,821 15 2	13 12 0	1 10
Total...	7,88,000	5,28,858	29,355 2 4	21,248 37 40	1,115 13 6	2,424 14 4	8,721 5 9	362 0	6,436 6 5	4,819 7 9	58,335 1 1	... ...	... ...
Average.	78,800	52,885⅘	2,935 8 3	2,124 35 60	111 9 4	242 7 10	872 2 2	363 2	653 10	481 15 2	5,335 8 1	11 14 0	1 7

Statement showing the particulars of the cost of salt per Garce, &c.—*(Continued.)*

NELLIMOOKOO.

Faslis.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	Quantity of salt received into store.	Price paid by Government for salt.	Wastage. Quantity.	Wastage. Value.	Cost of Storing.	Establishment.	Saderwarid.	Cost of salt works.	Average cost of Huzur Establishment rewards for seizure of smuggled salt, &c.	Total cost.	Cost per Garce.	Cost per Maund
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	RS. A. P.	I. MDS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	A. P.
1263...	24,000	54,370	2,881 0 7	766 0 0	38 4 10	136 11 5	1,190 10 1	48 0	57 5 0	74 3 7	4,426 12 6	10 0 0	1 4
1264...	84,000	44,928	2,381 2 9	1,484 1 0	73 15 4	166 0 1	1,197 12 4	48 0	377 13 1	110 9 7	4,355 5 2	11 14 0	1 7
1265...	60,000	13,971	740 7 2	1,924 22 0	96 3 8	97 9 8	1,271 2 11	48 0	176 9 6	74 10 9	2,504 11 8	21 4 0	2 10
1266...	60,000	1,07,930	5,720 4 5	1,537 23 0	81 7 9	336 15 3	1,511 13 0	51 0	371 13 11	49 13 5	8,123 3 9	8 12 0	1 2
1267...	15,000	1,54,337	8,179 13 7	969 11 0	51 6 0	497 9 1	2,386 9 5	60 0	726 4 9	80 4 8	11,981 15 6	9 6 0	1 3
1268...	15,000	84,101	4,457 5 5	210 0 0	11 2 0	351 2 3	2,305 3 5	60 0	2,220 0 0	70 3 6	9,475 0 7	13 12 0	1 10
1269...	15,000	1,02,946	5,456 2 0	12 14 0	0 10 6	399 14 3	2,355 11 0	60 0	685 5 8	241 6 6	9,199 1 11	10 10 0	1 5
1270...	15,000	99,255	5,260 8 1	615 30 0	32 15 0	427 2 2	2,392 13 10	60 0	699 8 8	1,506 0 3	10,379 0 0	12 8 0	1 8
1271...	15,000	81,979	5,123 11 0	7,210 14 0	382 1 9	389 5 2	1,474 3 0	60 0	791 5 3	1,158 5 2	9,378 15 4	13 12 0	1 10
1272...	15,000	96,990	6,061 14 0	5,226 8 0	276 15 5	525 9 2	1,390 14 4	60 0	1,828 3 4	1,453 14 4	11,597 6 7	14 6 0	1 11
Total...	11,28,000	8,40,807	46,262 14 0	19,956 3 0	1,045 2 3	3,327 14 6	17,476 13 4	555 0	7,934 5 2	4,819 7 9	81,421 9 0	... .	... ..
Average.	1,12,800	84,080 7/12	4,626 4 7	1,995 24 0	104 8 3	332 12 8	1,747 10 11	55 8	793 6 11	481 15 2	8,142 2 6	11 14 0	1 7

Statement showing the particulars of the cost of salt per Garce, &c.—*(Continued.)*

CONADA.

Faslis.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	Quantity of salt received into store.	Price paid by Government for salt.	Wastage. Quantity.	Wastage. Value.	Cost of storing.	Establishment.	Saderwarid.	Cost of salt works.	Average cost of Huzur Establishment, rewards for seizures of smuggled salt, &c.	Total cost.	Cost per Garce.	Cost per Maund.
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	RS. A. P.	I. MDS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	A. P.
1263...	42,000	46,589	2,469 3 4	858 0 0	42 14 4	122 2 8	873 1 4	30 0	209 1 6	74 3 7	3,820 10 9	10 0 0	1 4
1264...	66,000	28,862	1,529 10 10	998 37 0	49 15 0	68 15 0	816 1 5	27 5	213 14 3	110 9 7	2,816 10 1	11 14 0	1 7
1265...	48,000	19,444	1,030 8 6	600 27 0	30 0 6	48 15 0	792 1 4	30 0	231 2 6	74 10 9	2,237 6 7	13 12 0	1 10
1266...	48,000	28,706	1,521 6 5	335 17 0	17 12 5	65 15 0	826 11 11	30 6	251 11 3	49 13 5	2,763 12 5	11 4 0	1 0
1267...	60,000	37,979	2,012 14 1	250 34 0	13 5 0	95 15 8	935 12 6	31 8	757 2 7	80 4 8	3,926 14 6	12 8 0	1 8
1268...	60,000	34,380	1,822 2 1	464 10 0	24 10 0	139 11 0	994 2 4	31 8	1,221 6 8	70 3 6	4,303 11 7	15 0 0	2 0
1269...	60,000	46,544	2,466 13 1	1,038 10 0	54 4 0	199 6 8	959 13 8	31 8	881 7 2	241 6 6	4,834 11 1	12 8 0	1 5
1270...	60,000	44,626	2,365 2 8	833 36 0	44 3 5	153 13 0	967 8 0	31 8	391 0 4	1,506 0 3	5,459 3 8	14 6 0	1 11
1271...	60,000	34,942	2,183 14 0	900 30 0	47 11 9	127 7 0	758 12 8	31 8	479 8 0	1,158 5 2	4,787 2 7	16 4 0	2 2
1272...	60,000	43,100	2,693 12 0	757 0 0	47 5 0	166 7 0	753 0 8	31 8	103 13 8	1,453 14 4	5,249 12 8	14 6 0	1 11
Total...	5,64,000	3,65,172	20,095 7 0	7,038 1 0	372 1 5	1,188 12 0	8,677 1 10	306 1	4,740 3 11	4,819 7 9	40,199 15 11	... ...	... ...
Average.	56,400	36,517½	2,009 8 8	703 32 0	37 3 4	118 14 0	867 11 4	30 11	474 0 5	481 15 2	4,019 15 11	13 2 0	1 9

B.—STATEMENT showing the *particulars of items* forming the total cost of salt per Garce and per Maund *in the* Vizagapatam District from Faslis 1263 to 1272.

Depôts.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	Quantity of salt received into store.	KUDIVARAM.			WASTAGE.			COST OF STORING.								
			Average rate per Garce in ten years.	Value.		Quantity.		Value.	Palmyra leaves.			Hire for covering and measuring.			Sundries.		
1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8		
	T. MDS.	T. MDS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	A.	P.	T. MDS.		RS. A. P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A. P.
Karassa	7,88,000	5,28,858	5 5 0⅝	29,355	2	4	21,248	37 40	1,115 13 6	1,360	1	6	767	9	1	297	3 9
Nellimookoo	11,28,000	8,40,867	6 9 4¼	46,262	14	0	19,956	3 0	1,045 2 3	1,584	10	11	1,287	4	11	455	14 8
Comada	5,64,000	3,65,172	6 9 4⅓	20,095	7	0	7,038	1 6	372 1 5	697	6	8	316	11	4	174	10 0
Kupili	5,76,000	3,31,265	6 9 4½	19,314	9	8	18,963	22 0	1,006 1 1	804	2	1	278	4	5	93	2 8

Depôts.	Cost of Storing.			Total.		
	Sundries.					
	11					
	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.		
Karassa	2,424	14	4			
Nellimookoo	3,327	14	6			
Comada	1,188	12	0			
Kupili	1,175	9	2			
Total	3,31,265					
Average	57,600	33,126½				

Statement showing the particulars of the cost of salt per Garce, &c.—*(Concluded.*

KUPPILI.

Faslis.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	Quantity of salt received into store.	Price paid by Government for salt.		Value.		Cost of storing.		Establishment.		Sadar-Warid.		Cost of salt works.		Average cost of Huzur Establishment, rewards for seizure of smuggled salt, &c.		Total cost.		Cost per Garce.		Cost per maund.	
			Quantity.																			
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
	T. MDS.	T. MDS.	RS. A. P.	T. MDS.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
1263	48,000	46,228	2,152 1 3		983 0 0		49 2 4		106 13 0		1,107 8 9		7 8		74 3 7		3,564 14 10		10 10 0		1 5	
1264	66,000	21,916	1,163 2 0		986 17 0		49 5 2		72 5 10		955 9 5		7 8		97 7 8		2,455 15 8		13 12 0		1 10	
1265	48,000	13,820	732 7 2		457 39 0		22 14 5		36 10 6		1,021 6 0		7 8		44 12 10		1,940 5 8		16 14 0		2 3	
1266	54,000	42,130	2,232 14 1		210 20 0		11 2 6		120 7 0		1,354 13 5		20 10		59 14 1		3,849 10 6		11 4 0		1 6	
1267	60,000	29,859	1,352 8 2		674 23 0		35 12 0		79 2 6		2,220 4 0		60 0		532 14 1		4,590 13 5		18 12 0		2 6	
1268	60,000	51,146	2,710 11 9		623 33 0		33 1 0		139 12 3		1,979 8 8		36 0		497 0 11		5,396 6 1		12 8 0		1 8	
1269	60,000	49,517	2,624 6 3		4,056 20 0		214 15 7		169 13 4		1,979 13 7		36 0		209 5 5		5,475 12 8		13 2 0		1 9	
1270	60,000	29,183	1,546 11 0		5,684 0 0		300 15 5		112 8 8		1,979 3 3		36 0		547 14 4		1,506 0 3		6,029 4 11		25 0 0		3 4
1271	60,000	49,927	2,120 7 0		2,202 10 0		116 11 0		222 11 7		1,786 0 0		36 0		238 3 3		1,158 5 2		6,078 6 3		16 4 0		2 2
1272	60,000	23,509	1,469 5 0		3,084 20 0		172 1 8		115 4 6		1,352 12 3		36 0		402 8 7		1,453 14 4		5,001 14 4		25 10 0		3 5
Total	5,76,000	3,31,265	19,314 9 8		18,965 22 0		1,006 1 1		1,175 9 2		15,736 15 7		283 2		2,647 11 1		4,519 7 9		41,958 8 4		... ...	... ...
Average	57,600	33,126½	1,931 7 4		1,896 14 0		100 9 9		117 8 11		1,573 11 1		28 5		264 12 3		481 15 2		4,195 5 7		16 4 0		2 2

B.—Statement showing the particulars of items forming the total cost of salt per Garce and per Maund in the Vizagapatam District from Fasli 1263 to 1272.—(*Concluded.*)

Depôts.	Establishment.			Saderwarid.	Salt Works.			Average expenditure for Huzur Establishment. Rewards for seizure of smuggled salt, &c.	Total cost.	Cost per Garce.	Cost per maund.
	Fixed.	Additional.	Total.		New.	Repairs.	Total.				
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karassa.....	6,734 3 11	1,987 1 10	8,721 5 9	362 0 0	575 10 5	5,960 11 0	6,536 5 5	4,819 7 9	33,335 1 1	11 14 0	0 1 7
Nellimookoo.	14,969 9 7	2,507 3 9	17,476 13 4	555 0 0	2,379 0 3	5,555 4 11	7,934 5 2	4,819 7 9	81,421 9 0	11 14 0	0 1 7
Conado... ...	5,995 15 1	2,681 2 9	8,677 1 10	306 14 0	337 3 8	4,403 0 3	4,740 3 11	4,819 7 9	40,199 15 11	13 2 0	0 1 9
Kupili... ...	13,804 14 9	1,932 0 10	15,736 15 7	283 2 0	140 1 11	2,507 9 2	2,647 11 1	4,819 7 9	44,983 8 4	16 4 0	0 2 2

No. 3,320.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 1st June 1864.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 21st August 1863, No. 616 :—

1. On taking charge of his duties, the Acting Deputy Collector, Salt Department, made a careful inspection of the several pans, proceeded by my desire to visit the Naupada works, and then submitted a general report. This report I have now the honor to submit. It is very voluminous, but at the same time luminous, and shows the writer's zeal and intelligence very clearly.

2. The report is certainly not flattering to the administration of the District. But it is well to know the worst of ourselves, and I trust there will be an improvement in this respect. One of the effects indeed of recent changes in the duties of the Collector will be, that, with less desk work, he will have greater opportunities of using his eyes, in travelling about his District.

3. In paragraphs 7 to 9, the Deputy proposes to remodel the pans and reservoirs, which are ridiculously shallow and small. We have arranged to do this in regard to the Bimlipatam works now under construction; and with Bimlipatam established, Konada and Kupili to the north of that station will no longer be places of manufacture. The estimates for Pentacota to the extreme south of the District are still under preparation owing to some fundamental changes in the plan. There remain Kottasy and Nellimukulam, and if the Board can procure the necessary funds for the improvement and proper construction of pans and reservoirs at these two places, estimates can of course be prepared. But if no funds are available (and our local Budget guarantees none), it is useless to entertain the project at present. As regards Nabobpet, pans here are to be newly opened, and estimates must be sent in as for a new work. The Engineer is preparing them.

4. In regard to an improved system of manufacture (paragraph 10), we can of course see to that ourselves.

5. In paragraphs 12 to 14, the delay in carrying out repairs is pointed out. The Board's Proceedings, Standing Circular, No. 2,095 of 31st March 1862, left these repairs to the Salt Department, but the late Deputy Collector did not show any alacrity in taking up the work, which accordingly remained with the Engineers. Arrangements have now however been made for a complete transfer of all Salt Maramut to the Salt Deputy.

6. *Paragraphs* 15 *to* 19 describe the present Thanadars, and a proposal is made to get experienced men in their place from Ganjam, where the salt is so pure, and the salt revenue so flourishing.

The men at Nellimuku and Konada are Musselmans; neither of whom can read or write Telugu, and the latter cannot even speak it. N. B.—The first is a pensioned Havildar, and the other an Afghan Horse-chaunter, retired from business.

I have removed both these people, and transferred the Kuppili Thanadar to another department.

7. *Paragraphs* 20 *to* 46 embrace the question of roads. The Board will observe how little has been actually done amidst a crowd of estimates and promises.

a. There is the road only five miles long from Nellimuku to Gazuwaka on the high road. This trifling road has been sanctioned twice over, once in 1860 and again in 1862. I mentioned this to the Superintending Engineer, who replied, "Very true: it *has* been sanc- "tioned twice over, but it has not found a place in the Budget of 1863-64. I have applied to "Government for an appropriation on its account from the "Reserve," which application has "not yet been disposed of." When finally and actually sanctioned, the Superintending Engineer is willing to make it over to the Salt Deputy for construction, masonry works excepted.

b. Two short lines from Laukalapalem to Balcheruvu, and from Paravada to Balacheruvu. I enclose a sketch map. Each road is seven miles long, the first would be for the behoof of traders from the south, the other for traders from the north and north-west.

These roads were advocated by the late Deputy, and considered desirable by the Board in paragraph 16 of their Proceedings 10th December 1861, No. 6,886. I request the Board will definitely decide whether they should be estimated for or not. I think them very necessary, but the Superintending Engineer is of a different opinion. He remarks, "I think the first unne- "cessary and the second advantageous, but not necessary; three miles would be saved by "taking the direct line through Kondavalsa instead of going round by Gazuwaka, but a saving "of three miles can be of no great object." The real saving however is of course six, going and returning.

c. We now come to Korasa, a pan about four miles from this town. The condition of the roads here is more hopeful. One is under construction to Gopalpatnam, a point on the Jeypore road, and another, four miles to Gazuwaka has been commenced with.

The Deputy has proposed a new line from Vizagapatam across the swamp to Korasa in lieu of an old line now decayed, which reaches the pans by a circuit. But I find that the new line would interfere with the new proposed manufacture at Nabobpet. I have therefore, at the Superintending Engineer's suggestion, sanctioned Rupees 500 for putting the old line into repair.

d. The importance of the other roads referred to, viz., the road to Jeypore, the road to Salur, and Lakuvarpukota from Bimlipatam is undeniable; but time must be allowed for undertakings like these. The Deputy forgets that we are still halting over the little five-mile road, twice sanctioned and not yet in the Budget, which is to connect Balacheruvu pans with Gazuwaka on the trunk line.

e. In regard to the line between Pentakota and Udandapuram, we had better await the preparation of the estimate for the Pentakota pans. The Superintending Engineer, the Principal Assistant, and I are agreed that the road here would be one between Pentakota and Tuni.

8. *Paragraphs* 46 *to* 48.—Platforms and Traders' Sheds.—About the platforms of Balacheruvu and Korasa, the Superintending Engineer has given me satisfactory assurance that the works shall be speedily executed; but he adds, "As for the Traders' sheds mentioned by you as "well as the Kacheri at Korasa, and the improvement of the Kacheri at Nellimukku, *all sanc-* "*tioned works*, no appropriation has been made on their account in the Budget." Alas! can the Board help us?

9. *Paragraphs* 49 *to* 56.—We now come to the most important salt work of the District. The Bimlipatam pans. We have had a great deal of personal communication and correspondence with the Engineer, and I believe I may now safely say that the manufacture will be commenced next season, and that therefore it will not be necessary to re-open the manufacture at Konada and Kuppili. The salt stored at those two places amounts to a lac and five thousand maunds, which will supply the local demands for a year and a quarter.

I may mention that the whole of the Deputy's proposals for Bimlipatam are approved by the Superintending Engineer and will be carried out, the bridge excepted, to avoid the expense of which, a branch road will be made three miles from the town connecting the high road with the pans. A tank and a traders' shed have also been arranged for.

10. Succeeding paragraphs of the Deputy's report refer to improvements to prevent smuggling, improved rules of admission, the fencing in of the platforms, the better thatching of the heaps, the malpractices in the matter of condemned and confiscated salt, the wastage, &c., &c.

All these improvements can be carried out locally with an able Deputy Collector, as well as attention to the Manual enforced (paragraphs 88 to 96).

11. The Konada sales have been stopped till Kuppili is cleared off, and Korasa (paragraph 85) has been closed for the benefit of Nellimuku.

The weighing machines have been fitted up, and are to be introduced directly.

12. *Paragraphs* 97 *to* 98.—If, as is here proposed, we could carry out Mr. Pelly's scheme in anticipation of sanction, it would be a very great boon to the District. The present establishments are entirely insufficient.

13. The evil system, or want of system, referred to in paragraph 100 has been remedied.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

ABSTRACT.—Report of the Deputy Collector on the salt works of the District.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Sketch.

The above paper was placed in the hands of Mr. Clarke, the 3rd Member, specially deputed by Government to report on the Salt Department, and as his report on Vizagapatam is now, or will immediately be before Government, the Board resolve to submit Mr. Carmichael's letter and its accompaniments for consideration at the same time.

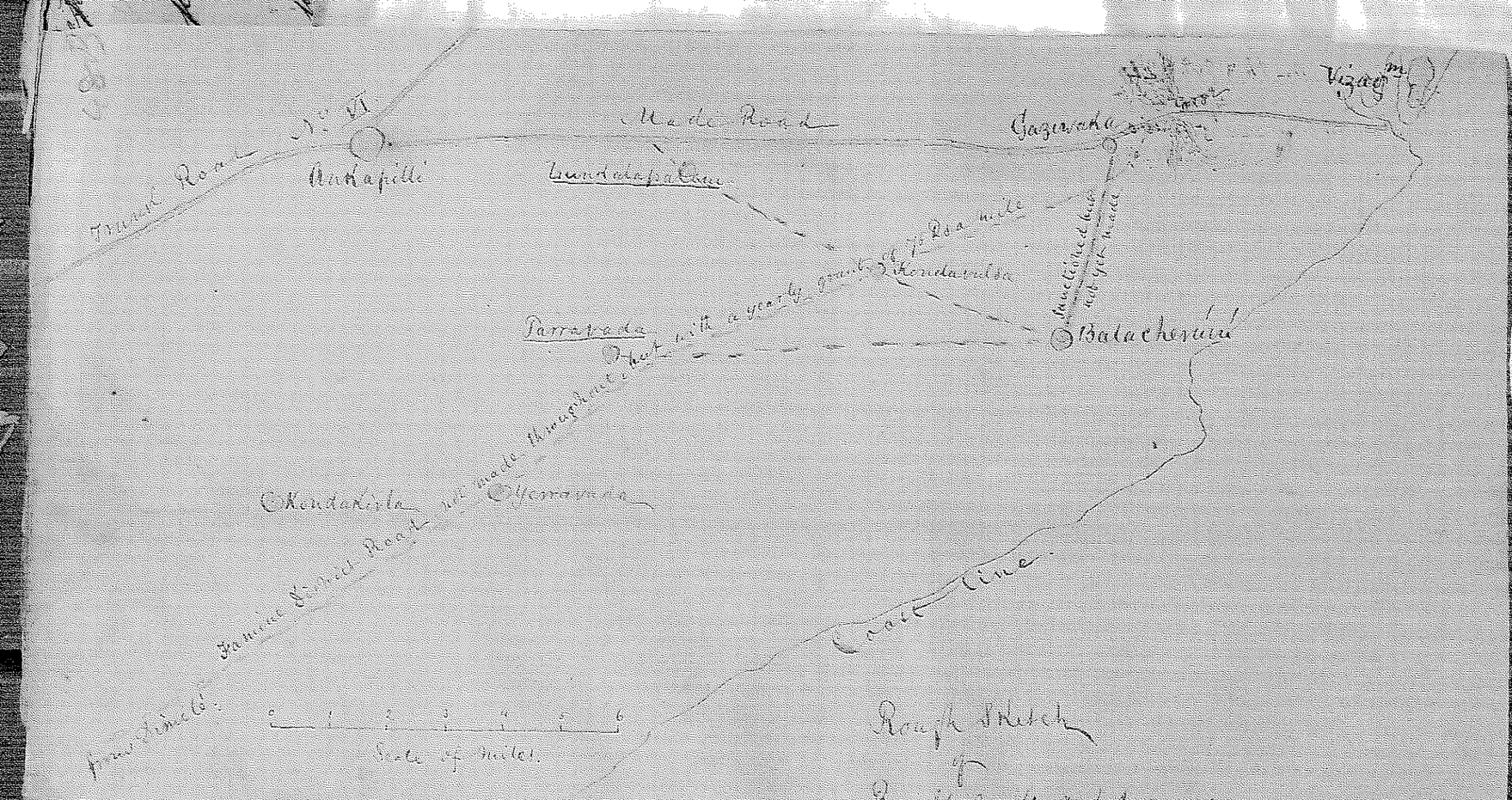
(A true Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.,
with two enclosures.

Copy to D. F. Carmichael, Esq., Collector of Vizagapatam.

lkd. J. Wright.



Pw 23 March Nos 163 to 272
R 26 May 1862 - 474-475
" 5 June " " " 59-460.
Pw 2 Dec " " " 48-49.

Copy sent in letter to Govt
of 23 July 1862. No 6 - Sept Rec
f

Pwr 1864. Department.
Rec: of Govt for Policy
No. 1451.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated 1st *June* 1864.
Despatched 2
Received 3
P 2-05 Sept
a Ca Nr 1155 & Pcs

No. 3,320.

Submitting letter from the Collector of Viza
gapatam, forwarding the report of his Deputy o
the salt works of the District.

No 92

Simpson esq

Rec'd 1864

Rec'd 1864

Proceedings of the meeting Continued
Under date the 6th June 1864
Read the following papers

From J. Clarke, Member of the Bd of Revenue.
Submitting a Report on the inspection of the Salt works of the Vizagapatam District
Proc.s of the Board of Revenue
Submitting letter from the Collr of Vizagapatam forwarding the report of his Dep.y on the Salt works of the District.
(Rec.d 25th April 1864 No /
dated 1st June No 3328)

Kupily-
Conada-
Karaveak-
Palacherovoo-
Nellimookoo-

1 The area of the Vizagapatam District is 7,650 square miles, & its population 1715650-
The line of coast bounded over 122 miles, and at the time of Mr. Clarke's report there were 11 Salt stations, as shown in the margin-
2 The sales of Salt in the 10 years from 1263 to 1272 are shown in the following statement-

Sales-	Kupily-	Conada-	Karaveak-	Nellimookoo	Total-
	Sales	J. Pots	Ps.	Ps.	
1263	57,288-10-40	44,348-32-20	40,960-12-40	39,776-29-40	176,374
1264	39,241-12-0	45,539-12-40	41,017-4-0	51,648-4-40	177,446
1265	21,488-8-0	28,261-28-48	47,768-32-25	51,816-26-28	149,335
1266	13,610-18-13	19,121-5-26	40,397-32-14	73,987-22-0	177,085
1267	41,458-6-20	28,502-2-19	664-31-20	101,690-2-40	172,521
1268	29,249-19-13	37,768-32-23	26,754-28-27	75,040-14-13	169,737
1269	26,366-22-40	36,581-32-40	42,916-2-40	69,975-12-40	176,139
1270	26,907-22-27	45,797-0-0	56,922-16-0	56,800-30-0	186,428
1271	37,806-12-40	46,994-14-25	72,896-18-25	56,106-28-0	214,711
1272	31,461-2-40	34,691-28-0	87,490-28-00	47,319-6-0	200,962

Rec'd 1857/64

Rec'd 1865

Mr. Clarke's report shows that the Salt Department is in a very unsatisfactory condition in every respect.

Except at one station (happily) the salt manufactured is of the most inferior description, the pans are badly laid out and ill protected, the sheds almost wholly wanting, the establishment very inefficient, smuggling rife - and in short every thing urgently needing thorough reform.

5 The Collector's report to the Board of Revenue dated 21st. August last shows that the task of the Department had come to be knowledge and that a large increase in production has been effected. A small increase however requires a very close

2

The Board to be communicated with in connexion with the proposals of the Dept.

supervision for some time to come, and the adoption of stringent measures before it is brought into proper efficiency.

6 The samples forwarded by Mr. Clarke show that very great improvement is necessary, and may be effected in the salt manufactured at every station - Immediate attention should be directed to this important subject - all inferior salt should be steadily rejected and, if any be received, the receiving officer should be punished by dismissal.

The employment of a better class of servants is also a pressing necessity - The Collector has dismissed two of his superintendents

superintendents whose
attention was specially
brought to his notice by
the Sebundy Deputy Collector,
but more rigorous measures
are clearly necessary.
The establishment
is now well paid and
there ought to be no difficulty
in procuring efficient and trustworthy
servants. From Mr. Clarke's
description those now
employed are generally
inattentive to and ignorant of their duties, as
well as of doubtful
integrity. There must
be no hesitation in
getting rid of such
persons, or the improvement of the department
is hopeless.

The deputy Collectors should specially
turn his attention to instructing his subordinates in the rules of the department which seem hitherto to have been infringed without scruple, and he must strictly enforce obedience to them. The attention of the Superintendent General of Madras

Madras Bo-

-lice will be

drawn to the

undoubted pre-

-valence of

swindling

in their e-

-ighteen

in order that the necessary ex-
-tra force may promptly and vigor-
-ous measures for its repression
-ion

Mr. Clarke does not specially notice the
fact of wastage in the 24
Districts. The Bodinayakanur
Collector however in his re-
-port to the Collector states
that it is very high - not-
-withstanding excessive
storage in the tanks. &
& & the latter practice
must be stopped, and is
unjust to the manufactur-
-ers, and affords ample
scope for fraud. —

12. The closing of the
two Northern ports of Cuddapah
and Kurnool is contemplated
Mr. Clarke, however, joins
favors reducing the
former

former. He remarks that if both these stations be closed there will be no salt depôt between Vomeravelly & Bimlipatam a distance of 42 miles, while if roads are opened out to Rupily the sales then would be large. The salt made there under very disadvantageous circumstances is "a fairly good produce" The Government requests the opinion of the Collector, and Board on this subject. They have no desire to reduce the number of salt stations below the real requirements of the people.

The

11 The Vonada station is evidently not required and should be closed as soon as practicable. The Bimlipatam pans are well situated and cannot fail to be successful, but the quality of the salt must be improved. The Supt and his Deputy who were brought from Ganjam for this purpose to introduce a better system of manufacture, are said to be ignorant and negligent and should be removed.

12 As to the other questions the utility of opening pans at Nabobpettah. The four places Caravaa, Bobacherovoo, Nellimoorloo and Nabobpettah are all within a few miles

of

of each other, and Mr. Clarke is of opinion that a sufficient supply of salt might be made at either Carrasa or Balacherovoo. He prefers the latter station, but would leave the Collector to determine. The Board will consult the Collector, and not in reporting his opinion state their own views on the subject. Meanwhile the opening of the Nabobpettah pans will be suspended.

13 The Collector will take care that Mr. Clarke's remarks regarding the Pondacottah station are duly attended to.—

Mr.

14 Mr. Clarke has already been requested to submit a general report on the Weighing machines recently introduced. His experiments with the instruments at Vizagapatam need not therefore be noticed on this occasion.—

15 The great want of the District is means of communication with the interior. The disadvantage under which Vizagapatam has labored in this respect, as compared with Ganjam, is strikingly illustrated by Mr. Clarke in the commencement of his report

report. The sales in Ganjam, where the expenditure on roads has been comparatively liberal, have risen in ten years from 3,43,000 to 7,43,000 Indian Mds. and from 1,76,000 to 2,00,000 Rs. on Indian Mds. - while in Vizagapatam the increase in the same period has been only from 1,76,000 to 2,00,000 Rs. on Indian Mds. The population of Vizagapatam is half a million larger than that of Ganjam, and the consumption of salt (increasing by leaps and bounds) is only 9 lbs per head. Other causes as the superiority of the salt manufactured

R 3,25,000 E R 1,05,230

manufactured, have contributed to depress the salt trade of Vizagapatam - but the main cause is undoubtedly the want of roads - The paras of Mr. Clarke's report on this subject will be communicated to the P. W. D. in regard to measures being adopted as soon as possible to improve the communications - Any money Log

Expenditure account, Rs. 1,00,000 to be expended Rs. 1,00,000 to be sold Revenue -

~~The Govt are pleased to sanction the whole grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for the late Boring Expedition, & the Collector remarks that many people of all castes & creeds are willing to undertake the work, & that the Collector is of opinion that the whole grant will be expended & the work completed before the end of the year. The Collector observes that the Rajah of Pottangi has promised to give the necessary timber for the bridges & that the Rajah of Jeypore has also promised to assist in the work. The Collector has been directed to proceed with the work as soon as possible~~

Copy sin a Letter to England
of 23d July 1862. No 6 - Sep: Rec:

(A)
2 Nov 1864 Dep.
Rec: of Gov. for July
1766.

(B)
Rep. of the Madras Govt.
16 July 64

Rec. 18th of Nov. 64 / Sept. 64 C.Y. 2470

(C)
Packing Orders on
the Carbonic Acid on
the Salt works of the
Vizagapatam District.

No 91 & 93.

(D) 24 June 1862 Rec.