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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1168 Press Mis.

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No. 100. Read the following letter:—

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

To J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit my Report, on the inspection of the Salt works of the Ganjam District, which I entered on the 3rd March 1864, at Gopalpore, and left on the evening of the 26th idem at Chicacole.

2. The Salt Revenue of this district has increased, from Rupees 2,89,278 in Fasli 1260 (1850-51), to Rupees 11,05,230 in Fasli 1272 (1862-63), and the consumption of salt in the district has, as far as we can gather from the accounts, risen from 4 lbs. per head, in Fasli 1260 (1850-51), to 11 lbs. per head in Fasli 1272 (1862-63).

	Population.	Salt consumed In Maunds.	Rate.
Fasli 1262...	926,930	45,322	4 lbs.
„ 1272...	1,136,926	1,63,194	or 11 „

3. This increased consumption of salt, in the district, is mainly owing to the growing prosperity of the people, who are now able to purchase, more largely, this necessary of life, than they were some years ago, notwithstanding that its price, has, within the last three years, been so largely enhanced, as fifty per cent. Had the price been more moderate, the results would have been more satisfactory. A larger proportion of the population would have become consumers of our salt.

4. The population of the District of Ganjam is estimated at 1,136,926. The consumption of salt within the district in Fasli 1272 is given at 1,63,194 Indian Maunds, or 134,28,534 lbs. being 11 lbs. a head. The consumption of 18 lbs. of salt per head, the maximum standard of consumption, would have increased the home consumption to 204,64,668 lbs. or 34⅓ per cent.

204,64,668
134,28,534
70,36,134 or 34⅓ per cent.

5. Though the increasing prosperity of the people is, no doubt, the main cause of the increased consumption of salt within the district, I do not consider it the sole cause. I believe very much of this increase is to be attributed to the success which has attended the efforts of the officers of the district to put an end to illicit manufacture, for which the district was at one time so notorious, and to place within easy reach of the people, by increased and good lines of communication through the district, an improved species of salt.

6. I believe salt is still illicitly manufactured in the houses of the poorer sort, by boiling sea water, and that saline earth is largely used in the curing of fish. Many of the poorer people can ill afford to purchase salt, while the facilities for evading the law are abundant.

The usual cooly hire of a day's labour is 4 dubs, or 1 anna and 4 pice.

7. I gather that but very little salt is purchased in the houses and villages where our manufactures exist, though I have been unable to procure in time to submit with my report, the statistics necessary to establish this point.

8. The increase of revenue arising from the inland and foreign sales is owing in part to the improvement in the character of the salt, but chiefly to the opening up of the district and connecting it by good roads with the surrounding country, and by the improved order of servants employed in the department.

9. The sums of money expended in the district during the last ten years on roads and bridges amount to Rupees 8,40,633-3-10. The increased sale of salt during the same period amounts to 23,34,566 Indian Maunds, realizing Rupees 31,40,180, and giving a return of nearly 400 per cent in this branch of revenue alone on the above expenditure.

10. There are still several important lines of roads to be completed, especially that between Goomsoor and Ganjam *viâ* Purushothapur, and others opening up the hill tracts. These, I doubt not, will be immediately carried out as soon as the Collector is supplied with the necessary funds for the work.

11. There are at present 349¼ miles of made road in this district. In connexion with this Statement, I beg to submit an extract from a letter received from Captain Philipps, Executive Engineer of Ganjam, showing that the increase in the present year over the revenue of Fasli 1263 more than pays for the money laid out in the construction of roads and bridges during the last ten years.

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12. The District of Ganjam covers an area of 4,457 square miles, and is seen board runs along a line of 112 miles of coast. There are in this district five places of manufacture, some statistics of which are given in the statement below :—

Name of place of manufacture and sale.	Distance from end of district, or from preceding place of manufacture.	Area occupied by works.	Number of beds.	Number of Proprietors.	Number of Platforms.	Quantity of salt in store at time of inspection.	Date of storage.	Average manufacture per annum in ten years.	Average wastage per annum in ten years.	Average sales per annum in ten years.	Amount of sales per annum in ten years.	Average amount of duty per annum in ten years.	Average amount of duty per annum for last ten years.
	Miles.	Acs.	No.	No.	No.	I. Mds.	Fasli.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	I. Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ganjam... ...	4	336	13,995	866	2	1,67,085	1272	1,49,606	6,023	1,17,646	1,36,138	10,161	1,25,977
2. Munsoorcotta*	11	88	3,780	384	2	37,130	1272	35,184	1,057	32,456	42,978	3,024	39,954
3. Itchapore†... ...	16	97	3,102	410	1	51,402	1272	1,10,584	...	...	...	8,493	...
4. Nowpada... ...	51	414	6,095	1,457	3	5,97,422	1270 1271 1272	3,90,033	8,411	3,20,779	3,50,466	17,160	3,33,305
5. Omeravalli ...	20	240	10,480	1,261	3	62,071	1272	1,63,344	3,924	1,58,243	1,78,699	9,241	1,69,458

* This depot having been closed and re-opened in Fasli 1270, only four years' accounts have been taken.

† This depot was opened only in Fasli 1272, so that but one year's accounts are shown.

13. The works of Munsoorcotta and Itchapore were closed, the first in Fasli 1266, and the Itchapore works some time previously. They were again opened respectively in Fasli 1270 and Fasli 1272.

14. The subjoined table gives the quantity of salt ordered at each station during the last ten years, the quantity delivered into store, the home, inland, and foreign sales during the same period, the expenses to which the Government has been put in purchasing, storing, and selling the salt, and the cost of a garce and of a maund of salt to Government at each of the

STATEMENT showing quantity of Salt ordered to be manufactured at each Depôt in the Ganjam District during the past ten years, quantity received into store, the Home, Inland and Foreign Sales, and the actual cost to Government of a Garce and of a Maund before sale.

GANJAM.

Faslis.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	Quantity received into store.	Price paid for the salt.	Sales. Home.	Sales. Inland.	Sales. Foreign.	Loss to Government by wastage.		Salt establishment.	Police establishment.	Saderwarid and Contingent charges.	Total cost.	Cost per Garce.	Cost per Maund.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1263.....	1,19,022	1,19,022	5,951	10,535	...	48,651	1,282	64	1,298	...	338	7,651	8 2 0	0 1 1
1264.....	94,455	94,455	4,723	33,043	...	62,202	6,891	345	1,298	...	364	6,730	8 8 9	0 1 3
1265.....	89,395	89,395	4,470	77,775	...	48,899	15,700	785	1,287	...	1,103	7,645	10 4 0	0 1 4
1266.....	1,76,353	1,76,353	9,437	65,769	...	30,524	988	128	3,688	...	1,762	15,015	10 10 0	0 1 5
1267.....	1,55,145	1,55,145	11,636	77,027	...	27,568	714	93	3,648	...	1,152	16,529	12 8 0	0 1 8
1268.....	1,87,041	1,87,041	14,028	85,866	...	19,845	3,019	226	3,743	...	899	18,896	12 8 0	0 1 8
1269.....	1,49,996	1,10,982	8,324	83,274	...	28,032	4,958	387	3,478	...	451	12,640	13 12 0	0 1 10
1270.....	2,00,000	2,26,648	16,999	84,227	...	71,473	6,934	533	3,655	...	1,238	22,425	11 14 0	0 1 7
1271.....	2,00,000	92,197	6,915	53,807	...	81,586	5,803	443	3,076	725	692	11,851	15 6 9	0 2 1
1272.....	2,00,000	2,44,820	19,130	82,398	...	1,03,064	12,943	1,011	2,376	2,088	2,174	26,779	13 2 0	0 1 9
Total...	15,71,407	14,96,058	1,01,613	6,53,721	...	5,22,744	59,232	4,015	27,547	2,813	10,173	1,46,161	... ...	... ...
Average.	1,57,140 7/10	1,49,605 4/5	10,161 3/10	65,372 1/10	...	52,274 4/5	5,923 1/5	401 1/2	2,754 7/10	1,406 1/10	1,017 3/10	14,616 7/10	11 14 0	0 1 7

STATEMENT showing quantity of Salt ordered to be manufactured at each Depôt in the Ganjam District during the past ten years, &c.—(*Continued.*)

MUNSURCOTTA.

Faslis.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	Quantity received into store.	Price paid for the salt.	Sales.			Loss to Government by wastage.		Salt establishment.	Police establishment.	Saderwarid and Contingent charges.	Total cost.	Cost per Garce.	Cost per Maund.
				Home.	Inland.	Foreign.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14
	MDS.	MDS.	RS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1263.....	30,950	30,950	1,793	17,053	...	2,543	403	23	703	...	138	2,657	10 10 0	0 1 5
1264...	...	218	...	10,575	...	13,683	1,980	115	626	...	256	997	... ...	... ...
1265...	...	...	...	7,152	...	3,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...
1266...	...	...	...	3,829	...	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...
1267...	Closed.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...
1268...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...
1269...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...
1270.....	52,400	44,234	2,582	...	...	...	...	...	568	...	239	3,389	9 3 2	0 1 3
1271.....	75,000	41,689	3,126	42,321	...	20,627	1,215	95	1,110	362	212	4,905	13 12 0	0 1 10
1272.....	75,000	58,827	4,595	23,024	...	...	631	50	928	1,076	1,118	7,767	15 13 7	0 2 2
Total...	2,03,350	1,75,918	12,096	1,03,954	...	40,501	4,229	283	3,935	1,438	1,959	19,715	... ...	... ...
Average.	40,670	35,183⅗	2,419⅕	20,790⅘	...	8,100⅕	845⅘	56⅗	787	287⅗	391⅘	3,943	13 2 0	0 1 9
						ITCHAPORE.								
1263 to 1271...	Not opened	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	... ...
1272...	50,000	1,10,584	8,495	Just begun			...	...	270	438	1,496	10,697	11 9 0	0 1 6½

STATEMENT showing quantity of Salt ordered to be manufactured at each Depôt in the Ganjam District during the past ten years, &c.—(*Continued.*)

NOWPADA.

Faslis.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	Quantity received into store.	Price paid for the salt.	Sales.			Loss to Government by wastage.		Salt establishment.	Police establishment.	Saderwarid and Contingent charges.	Total cost.	Cost per Garce.	Cost per Maund.
				Home.	Inland.	Foreign.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14
	MDS.	MDS.	RS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1263.....	2,40,000	2,91,558	7,289	5,393	97,126	1,11,501	1,753	43	1,744	...	1,056	10,132	4 15 7	0 0 8
1264.....	2,40,000	1,10,280	2,757	17,663	56,689	2,02,623	5,914	178	1,744	...	835	5,514	6 4 0	0 0 10
1265.....	6,00,000	2,42,452	6,063	20,710	58,024	1,69,671	4,518	172	1,754	...	1,505	9,494	4 6 1	0 0 7
1266.....	6,00,000	5,69,657	20,128	27,782	1,07,285	1,51,248	1,250	62	5,112	...	2,397	27,699	5 13 5	0 0 9
1267.....	8,40,000	6,22,609	31,130	56,314	1,62,202	1,90,399	3,332	166	5,108	...	5,141	41,545	8 2 0	0 1 1
1268.....	8,40,000	6,66,270	33,313	74,626	1,83,846	1,47,917	698	35	5,105	...	2,993	41,446	7 7 2	0 1 0
1269.....	5,50,005	4,81,331	24,076	71,949	1,71,184	1,55,680	7,917	402	4,950	...	3,716	33,144	8 2 0	0 1 1
1270.....	5,00,010	6,50,167	32,508	80,715	1,82,733	1,12,463	6,513	325	4,875	...	6,725	44,433	8 2 0	0 1 1
1271.....	3,00,000	1,82,867	9,143	48,747	1,91,337	38,352	22,147	1,108	3,831	1,055	4,083	19,220	13 2 0	0 1 9
1272.....	50,000	83,140	5,197	52,237	2,04,407	56,966	30,073	1,889	3,050	1,980	2,025	14,141	20 7 0	0 2 9
Total...	47,60,015	39,00,331	1,71,664	4,56,136	14,14,833	13,36,820	84,115	4,380	37,273	3,035	30,476	2,46,768	... ...	... ...
Average.	4,76,001½	3,90,033 1/10	17,160⅖	45,613⅘	1,41,483 1/10	1,33,682	8,411½	438	3,727 1/10	1,517½	3,047⅗	24,676⅘	7 9 8	0 1 0 1/6

STATEMENT showing quantity of Salt ordered to be manufactured at each Depôt in the Ganjam District during the past ten years, &c.—*(Concluded.)*

OMERAVALLI.

Faslis.	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	Quantity received into store.	Price paid for the salt.	Sales.			Loss to Government by wastage.	Salt establishment.	Police establishment.	Sadewarid and Contingent charges.	Total cost.	Cost per Garce.	Cost per Maund.
				Home.	Inland.	Foreign.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1263.....	1,49,852	1,49,852	6,244	...	37,034	13,489	2,027	1,133	...	739	8,192	6 4 0	0 0 10
1264.....	66,387	66,387	2,766	73	1,16,927	50,793	8,357	1,180	...	1,437	5,698	13 12 0	0 1 10
1265.....	85,595	85,595	3,566	671	1,10,581	40,121	10,256	1,178	...	316	5,407	7 8 0	0 1 0
1266.....	1,84,827	1,84,827	8,163	2,374	85,488	...	1,485	2,606	...	556	11,407	7 8 0	0 1 0
1267.....	3,60,000	1,62,980	10,249	1,924	1,73,063	4,488	1,872	2,348	...	1,489	14,400	10 10 0	0 1 5
1268.....	2,42,820	1,86,259	11,641	4,042	1,45,830	214	332	2,613	...	2,049	16,324	10 10 0	0 1 5
1269.....	3,00,000	2,08,598	13,037	1,416	1,65,449	712	811	3,657	...	3,861	20,605	11 12 6	0 1 6½
1270.....	2,50,000	2,38,624	14,914	6,002	1,87,879	710	4,562	4,018	...	2,657	21,873	11 4 0	0 1 6
1271.....	3,00,000	2,28,105	14,257	5,459	2,05,283	1,065	4,040	2,837	686	2,667	20,697	10 10 0	0 1 5
1272.....	3,00,000	1,21,219	7,576	5,535	2,09,901	8,709	5,497	2,333	1,800	2,797	15,051	14 6 0	0 1 11
Average.....	22,39,481	16,33,446	92,413	27,696	14,37,435	1,20,301	59,289	24,103	2,486	18,566	1,39,654	... ...	... ...
Total.....	2,23,948 1/10	1,63,344½	9,241 5/10	2,769⅔	1,43,743½	12,030 1/10	5,923 6/10	2,410 5/10	1,243	1,866⅔	13,965⅔	10 0 0	0 1 4

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15. It will be seen from column 5 of the above statements that the enhanced monopoly price which was raised at the close of Fasli 1270 from 1 Rupee 2 Annas to 1 Rupee 6 Annas, and in the beginning of Fasli 1271 to 1 Rupee 8 Annas, has affected the home sales of Salt at each station but most markedly at Nowpada. The inland sales have however steadily increased, and so have the sales for Cuttack. There is an apparent falling off in the foreign sales to Nagpore, but this is only in appearance, since the salt sold for Vizagapatam is nearly all carried eventually into the Central Provinces.

16. It will further be observed that the home sales are about one-sixth of the wholesales and about equal to the foreign sales, while the inland sales are more than double the home or foreign sales.

17. All the salt stored in Ganjam, Munsurcotta, Itchapore, and Omeravalli was of last year's manufacture. That at Nowpada was of Faslis 1270 and 1271 as well as of 1272. During the chief part of the manufacturing and storing season last year the Deputy Collector Nursinga Row was in charge of the Treasury, and Mohammed Ally, the present Superintendent of Nowpada, acted for him. At the time of my visit no salt had been manufactured at Ganjam, Munsurcotta Itchapore or Nowpada; about 60 garces of salt was collected at Omeravalli. The salt stored last year at Ganjam and Munsurcotta was very inferior, especially at the last named place. The salt at Itchapore, Nowpada, and Omeravalli, was a finer salt; but it admits of improvement. It is very unequal in its quality.

18. The Munsurcotta salt is very small in grain and very dirty. The Ganjam salt is whiter and cleaner, but very small in grain, and poor in substance. The Itchapore salt is both whiter and of finer crystals, but easily friable. The Nowpada salt is the finest in the district; but even it falls below the standard that should be reached. The salt of Omeravalli is dark coloured and small in grain. Some of it received this year should have been at once rejected. This was pointed out to the Superintendent and his Deputy, and they were cautioned to be more careful in future.

19. It is clear the manufacturers are in too great a hurry to allow of good salt being made. The brine used is not sufficiently concentrated, and the salt is scraped up a great deal too soon.

20. I found the heaps of salt through the district well covered and the platforms in fair order. The hedges or ditches around a portion or the whole of the platforms are at present but a poor defence. The Deputy Collector proposes to erect round each platform stone walls, six feet high with a substantial door. I fear the expense of this work may preclude the adoption of the proposal, though there can be no question that a good walled enclosure would afford far greater protection than the present inefficient defences, and that with the improved enclosures with the Cutcherry and Treasury within it, a number of the present guard might be dispensed with.

21. The pans at Ganjam lie scattered over a very large space, and are very straggling. The Deputy Collector proposes to concentrate them, and this measure should be carried out if feasible. Twenty-two peons are employed in guarding these pans, a number hardly adequate for the work. The pans lie close to villages and high mounds of sand. It would not be a matter of difficulty, in a dark night, for the manufacturers to carry away salt without the guard being aware of it, or even if seen to elude them.

22. The Deputy Collector has been at much pains to dam in the water in the channels, and to improve the structure of the beds, at this and the other places of manufacture, and I feel sure that his earnest desire to secure a better salt, and his activity and zeal will shortly overcome the obstacles standing in his way of fully succeeding in his purpose. The great improvements he has already introduced, his anxiety to learn, coupled with his real supervision by continually visiting each station, are the surest guarantees that the administration of this branch of the revenue in all its details will be efficiently and successfully carried out in the District of Ganjam.

23. The sales at Munsurcotta last year, were only a little above one-third of what they were in the year preceding, and were wholly confined to the home market. It is urged that the opening of the stores at Itchapore, will affect them still more seriously.

	Mds.
July 1863	6,110
August	3,575
September	4,883
October	1,858
November	1,120
December	369
January 1864	2,615
February ,,	634
	21,164

24. The Itchapore stores were opened at the beginning of the present Fasli. The sales at Munsurcotta since that date are given in the margin. Munsurcotta is near the active part of Gopalpore, and there are good roads connecting its salt works with Berhampore and Aska, and with the great lines of communication which unite the different parts of the district. It is eight miles nearer to Berhampore, the chief Military station, than Itchapore, and yet its salt does not find the market that the salt of Itchapore does.

25. This can only be accounted for by the very inferior article in the shape of salt made at Munsurcotta, and also by the fact that the Munsurcotta salt is heavier than that of Itchapore, and therefore, since the introduction of weighing in October last, less salt is obtained by the purchaser at Munsurcotta than at Itchapore for his 1 Rupee and 8 Annas.

26. It was only on the understanding that a really good salt was delivered that the Government in their Proceedings dated 4th November 1861, No. 2,110, increased the rate of Kudivaram at this place from 7 Rupees a garce to 9 Rupees* a garce. The condition has not been at all observed. The salt made here is the worst in the district and is very bad. The late Acting Deputy Collector and the Superintendent in charge of the Munsurcotta works are answerable for this neglect.

* This rate was subsequently raised at the recommendation of Mr. Pelly to Rupees 9-6-0 a garce, 12th May 1862, No. 1,043.

27. The Collector and Deputy Collector have advocated the closing of this place of manufacture. It is difficult, it is said, to secure a sufficient supply of water and labour at all times, and hence it appears it is not easy to manufacture a good salt; and labour being in great demand the manufactures are negligent and careless. Efforts should be made to improve the character of the salt, and then perhaps the reasons which were advanced in support of the re-opening of this depôt in 1860 may be found to be of sufficient weight to justify its continuance; but unless it is found possible after further efforts to improve the staple of the salt, the pans should, I think, be closed.

28. Under any circumstances the works should be circumscribed to the new platform and the pans opened in connexion with it. The old pans which have been described to "abut on the villagers' backyard, and to be almost entirely surrounded by cultivation," and the second platform supplied from these old pans, should not, at least for the present, be at all used.

29. At Itchapore there is one platform and the pans lie in front of it. The works have been well laid out. There is a ditch round three sides of the pans. This requires to be extended and widened, and a hedge or defence of some kind should be planted on the bank formed from the earth dug out of the ditch. The hedge on the platform should also be carried round the whole of it.

30. The salt here is pretty good and is in great demand. The sales were very brisk. I saw while at the place, two large Tundas of 800 head of cattle, and sixty bandies encamped near the platform. The approach to the platform is in very bad order. The branch road to Sonnapur from the trunk road should be completed to this platform. The trade which has sprung up here merits this concession.

31. At Nowpada there are three platforms. They all need some defence, and the ditch round the pans might without much outlay be advantageously extended and deepened.

	Furlongs.	Yards.
From eastern platform to 2nd	7	160
,, 2nd ,, to 3rd	3	120

32. The distances at which the platforms are apart from each other is shown in the margin. The eastern platform has a good road up to it, but the other two are unprovided with any means of access, and I saw laden bandies toiling through the sand.

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33. The days I was there, we counted on the first day 900 bandies, and on the following day there could not have been fewer. The evening I arrived there were computed to be upwards of 1,200 bandies and two Tundas of 800 head of cattle encamped round the place. All the carts had to toil for a mile and a half or so through heavy sand.

34. The sales at Nowpada are very large. Last year they amounted to upwards of three lacs of Maunds, more than two-thirds of which are carried to Parvathypur, a large emporium of trade in the district of Vizagapatam. The salt is chiefly taken to Parvathypur in bandies by merchants who dispose of it there to Brinjaries for produce brought from Nagpore and other hilly tracts. It is said the Parvathypur merchants discourage the Brinjaries from going to the coast, and act on their fears by tales of the ravages of cholera and fever.

35. The three platforms at Omeravalli are surrounded by ditches and hedges. The latter are small and ill grown, and do not afford any real defence. The ditches contained but little or no water. The pans were surrounded by a ditch, but it is found impossible to keep it full. It is from this ditch the pans are supplied with their water from which the salt is manufactured. The Deputy Collector proposes therefore to cut a channel from the back-water near the town, to the ditch. At present, at every high tide the bar is opened and water let in from the sea; but the quantities so obtained are small and soon evaporate.

36. It is therefore absolutely necessary that something should be done to secure a more regular supply of salt water. When I was at Calingapatam the supply had almost entirely failed, and it is feared that the required quantity of salt will not be made this year. It is impossible that good salt can be made in sufficient quantities if the water supply is so precarious. The Deputy Collector considers the channel he proposes can be cut for 1,100 Rupees. But even if the cost were double this amount, the outlay would be both desirable and advantageous. I would therefore recommend the work being immediately taken in hand.

37. The sales at Omeravalli which have within the last twelve years increased nearly two hundred and fifty per cent, or from 87,095 Indian Maunds to 2,21,645 Indian Maunds, are chiefly for consumption out of the district; only 5,535 Indian Maunds are sold for consumption in the district, being about 9 per cent less than the quantity sold in 1270 when the price of salt was 33 per cent lower.

38. The extensive and brisk trade carried on at these two places, Nowpada and Omeravalli, by Parvathypur merchants who seem fully to meet the wants of the Brinjaries, the great inland traders often deterred from coming down to the coast, shows clearly that trade into the interior of the country can be managed and carried on without the aid of Government depots.

39. The profits of the carrier from the depôt to Parvathypur are said to be large, about 25 per cent on each trip, of which they make two or three a month. Sometimes their profits vary from 25 to 30 per cent, but these are regulated by the laws of trade, and I doubt not their business is conducted more cheaply and more profitably to Government than could be done by the establishment of depôts of our own.

40. There is a good tope at Nowpada, said to have been planted by a Brinjary. It would be well if this could be extended and others planted in the sandy plain in the vicinity of the stores at Omeravalli and Itchapore, and the approaches to all the platforms perfected. The topes would afford better shelter than the small sheds which have been erected, and one of which has already been destroyed by fire.

41. There are several reservoirs of water near the several places of sale, but they need enlarging and deepening. Perhaps some of the merchants or Brinjaries might be encouraged to undertake this work.

42. The Deputy Collector is of opinion that much salt would be taken to Calcutta by sea if means existed for supplying ships with it; and he points out that a channel might be excavated at a small outlay to connect the Nowpada eastern platform with the port of Bavanapaud. The Collector might make further inquiries on this point, and if found advisable, a small platform

might be raised at Bavanapaud and salt stored there for exportation. If the experiment is found to succeed, other depôts might be established in the district, and the quantities of salt set apart for this trade increased.

43. I found very large quantities of salt stored at the stations of Nowpada and Ganjam. There were severally,

	Ganjam.		Nowpada.
Of Fasli 1270.....	"	I. Mds.	3,29,738
Of Fasli 1271.....	"	"	1,82,970
Of Fasli 1272.....	I. Mds. 1,67,085	"	84,704
			5,97,412 Indian Mds.

Although the sales at these places are large and increasing, I think the quantity of salt in store might with safety be reduced. It should never exceed two years' supply at the end of the Fasli year.

44. The wholesale sales have also greatly fallen off at Nowpada as may be seen by the subjoined statement. This decrease is attributed to the great deficiency found in the heaps sold which are all of three years standing. The heap of Fasli 1270, which I examined showed a deficiency of only 3 Indian Maunds by weight, but by measurement there would have been an excess of about seven Mercals.

NOWPADA SALES.

Fasli.	Wholesale.		Retail.	
	Heaps.	Maunds.	Heaps.	Maunds.
1266.....	188	2,25,060	52	60,002
1267.....	258	3,09,600	86	99,577
1268.....	264	3,16,800	75	88,996
1269.....	246	2,95,200	94	1,03,752
1270.....	211	2,53,200	109	1,23,073
1271.....	41	49,003	211	2,28,862
1272.....	24	28,800	263	2,84,657

45. Owing to the opening of the new pans at Munsurcotta and Itchapore, the sales at Nowpada have not increased in the proportion it was expected, and hence the stock in hand at this place is larger than was anticipated.

46. The price paid by Government for salt varies at the several stations. At the North it amounts to Rupees 9-6-0 a garce; at the South of the district it is only Rupees 7-8-0 a garce. The salt at the north, except at Itchapore, is not good, and at Itchapore admits of great improvement.

47. The Cuttack works, at which from 22 to 25 Rupees were paid to the manufacturers for a garce of Salt, used to draw away our salt-makers at Ganjam, and necessitated our increasing the rate of Kudivaram there; but these works are now closed. However, Ganjam is a large and rising port. The exports this year are expected to value six lacs of Rupees of rice, and there is a large port at Rumba to which rice is brought in large quantities from Cuttack and other parts of Bengal. There is still therefore a great demand for labor at Ganjam, and the price we must pay for it is higher than in other parts of the district. Yet I do not think that Rupees 9-6-0 a garce should be paid for any but superior salt.

48. At Munsurcotta there is also a great demand for labor, and Rupees 9-6-0 a garce may be the proper price we should pay for our salt; but here too, none but good salt should be received.

49. At Itchapore there is not so brisk a demand for labor. The salt here is better than at the other two places; but Rupees 9-6-0 a garce is too high a price for the article produced.

	rs.	a.	p.
Price paid by Government per Garce..	7	8	0
Average cost of manufacture..	6	3	0
Profit to manufacturer per Garce...	1	5	0

Average quantity of Salt manufactured in a season of 6 months = 27½ Garces.
27½ × Annas 1-5 = Rs. 35 7 6 Gain of 6 months.
30) 5 14 7 do. of 1 do.
0 3 1 do. of 1 day.

Price of labor...	0	1	4
Difference..	0	1	9

50. The supply of labor is so large at Nowpada that, it is said, we can command any amount of it. The price of labor there is 1 Anna and 4 Pice a day. A salt manufacturer, it is computed, in ordinary seasons realizes 3 Annas and 1 Pie a day, according to the data given in the margin.

51. Omeravalli is near the large port of Calingapatam, and it is often difficult to secure the quantity of labor that is needed. It was always the practice for this reason to pay more for salt at this station than at Nowpada till the late revision, and I believe it will be necessary to raise our Kudivaram here to Rupees 9-6-0 a garce, but this should only be done when good salt is manufactured. The present salt is very poor.

52. The cost of an Indian Maund of salt to Government when sold, is in Ganjam 1 Anna and 9 Pice a maund; at Munsurcotta 1 Anna and 9 Pice a maund; at Itchapore 1 Anna and 6 Pice a maund; at Nowpada 1 Anna and 3 Pice a maund, and at Omeravalli 1 Anna and 7 Pice a maund. This is exclusive of the salary of the Deputy Collector and his establishment. If these be added, it will be increased at each of the above places by 1½ Pie a maund. The data on which the calculation is made is given in the table below:—

Statement showing details of the cost of manufacture of Salt in the Ganjam District from Fasli 1269 to Fasli 1273 inclusive.

Divisions.	1	Quantity of salt ordered to be made.	2	Amount.	4	Manufacture. Wastage.	5	Value at rate in column 4.	6	Cost of straw for covering.	7	Hire of temporary Mensuters	8	Hire for thatching Leaps	9	Total.	10	Cost per Garce.	11	Cost per Maund.	12	Average annual manufacture of District.	13	Deputy Collector's Establishment. Average annual salary.	14	Average annual tentage.	15	Average annual Sadder, ward and sundries.	16	Total.	17	Increase by column 16 to cost per Maund.	18
		Mds.				Mds.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Mds.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. A. P.	
Ganjam		7,49,998		71,368		30,638	2,374	145	3,152	619	105	28	367	3,222	11,747	12,555	1,913	900	2,813	72	7,31,009	4,400½	637½	213½	5,251½	0	0 11½
Munsurcotta		2,02,100		19,366		1,945				250				182	432	2,606	650	482	1,132	48											
Itchapore		50,000		5,466		...				50		134		365	549	270	198	340	538	9											
Nowpada		1,40,015		79,934		65,550	3,724	7,136	184	95	963	7,643	14,865	1,821	16,706	2,279	756	3,035	96												
Omerawlli		11,70,000		40,734		14,874	1,139	936	135	1,166	11,417	1,428	12,845	1,750	756	2,486	72	166													

53. I found that salt in this district is weighed. The machines were in use at each of the depôts. I made some experiments with them and the results are given below. There are it will be observed, differences between the several machines which are not quite exact and true.

Experiments made with the Ganjam Salt Weighing Machines on the 4th March 1861.

Sree Juggunnackoolo Platform.

Number of Machine.	Quantity of salt weighed.	Quantity by measurement.	Equivalent of one garce.
	I. Mds.	Mer. Mea.	Mercals.
No. 94	9	31 6½	424
,, 70	9	32 2	430
,, 120	9	35 1	468½
,, 126	9	31 6½	424
,, 127	9	33 1	441½
,, 94	1	3 4½	430
,, 120	1	4 0½	490
,, *94	1	3 4½	425

*This salt belongs to the Cunnockooda Platform.

With Rupees.

	Maunds.		
No. 70	1	Rs. 3,200	Right.
,, 94	1	,, 3,200	2½ lbs. less.
,, 120	1	,, 3,200	Right.
,, 126	1	,, 3,200	7½ lbs. less.
,, 127	1	,, 3,200	8½ lbs. less.

5th March 1861.

Cunnockoooda Platforms.

	Maunds.	Mercals.	
No. 102	11	35	Mercals. 385

With Rupees.

,, 102	1	Rs. 3,200	2½ lbs. less.

Experiments made with the Itchapore Salt Weighing Machines on the 9th March 1864.

With Rupees.

	Maunds.		
No. 141	1	Rs. 3,200.	3 lbs. less.
,, 141	1	1 Md. weight.	5 lbs. less.
,, 135	1	Rs. 3,200.	40½ lbs. less.
,, 135	1	1 Md. weight.	40 lbs. less.
,, 137	1	Rs. 3,200.	Right.
,, 137	1	1 Md. weight.	Right.
,, 133	1	Rs. 3,200.	10 lbs in excess.
,, 133	1	1 Md. weight.	10 lbs. less.

Experiments made with the Nowpada Salt Weighing Machines on the 15th March 1864.

With Rupees.

	Maunds.		
No. 110	1	Rs. 2,500	
,, 118	1	,, 2,431	
,, 115	1	,, 2,500	
,, 117	1	,, 2,475	
,, 121	1	,, 2,475	
,, 111	1	,, 2,443	
,, 112	1	,, 2,500	
,, 122	1	,, 2,443	
,, 116	1	,, 2,533	
,, 109	1	,, 2,404	

54. In weighing some of the heaps at some of the stations, I used sticks as indices. With this help, and by using nine baskets capable of holding little more than half a maund of salt each, and with nine men to each machine, and four machines, I measured out a heap of 10 garces of salt with great ease in from one hour and a half to one hour and ten minutes. I measured by Mercals, 5 Indian Maunds weighed at one turn on each of the scales. The results are given below :—

Experiments made with the Itchapore Salt Weighing Machines on the 9th March 1864.

Number of Machine.	Quantity of salt weighed	Quantity by measurement.		Equivalent of one Garee.
	I. Mds.	Mer.	Mea.	Mercals.
No. 79	5	16	5⅜	401
„ 133	5	17	0	408
„ 135	5	16	6	402
„ 137	5	16	4½	397
„ 141	5	16	5⅜	401
„ 141	10	33	3	400½
„ 135	10	34	4	414
	Morning of 10*th March* 1864.			
	Maunds.	Mer.	Mea.	Mercals.
No. 79	5	15	5⅛	376
„ 135	5	16	1½	388
„ 137	5	16	2⅜	392
„ 141	5	16	4	396
	Evening of 10*th March* 1864.			
	Maunds.	Mer.	Mea.	Mercals.
No. 79	5	16	4	396
„ 135	5	16	6½	403
„ 137	5	16	6½	403
„ 141	5	16	6½	403

Experiments made with the Nowpada Salt Weighing Machines on the 15th March 1864.

	Maunds.	Mer.	Mea.	Mercals.
No. 109	6	21	7⅛	438¼
„ 110	6	21	5½	433½
„ 115	6	21	2⅝	426⅝
„ 118	6	21	2	425
	On the 16*th March* 1864.			
	Maunds.	Mer.	Mea.	Mercals.
No. 109	6	21	2	425
„ 110	6	20	7	417½
„ 115	6	21	3	425
„ 116	6	21	6	435
„ 118	6	21	1⅛	423¼

Experiments made with the Omeravalli Salt Weighing Machines on the 19th March 1864.

	Maunds.	Mea.	Mer.	Mercals.
No. 119	6	20	7⅛	417⅞
„ 124	6	21	0	420
„ 130	6	21	0	420
„ 131	6	20	3⅜	409⅛
„ 132	6	21	2⅜	426⅜

Out-turn of Salt heaps weighed at the several Salt Cotaurs of the Ganjam District.

Divisions.	Fasli.	Number of the heap.	Contents of the heaps.	Out-turn.		Deficiency.		Excess.	
			Mds.	Mds.	S.	Mds.	S.	Mds.	S.
Itchapore.	1272	64	1,200	1,330	0	...	...	130	0
Do.	1272	54	1,200	1,260	0	...	...	60	0
Nowpada.	1272	43	1,200	1,200	0	...	...	...	...
Do.	1270	128	1,200	1,197	0	3	0	...	...
Omeravalli	1272	67	1,200	1,119	20	80	20	...	...

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

Experiments made with the Muusurcotta Salt weighing Machines by the Salt Superintendent on the 14th March 1864.

Number of Machine.	Quantity of salt weighed.	Quantity by measurement.		Equivalent of one Garee.
	Maunds.	Mer.	Mea.	Mercals.
No. 107	5	16	1⅛	388
„ 108	5	16	2	390
„ 123	5	16	3½	394½
„ 129	5	16	6⅝	401½
	On the 18*th March* 1864.			
	Maunds.	Mer.	Mea.	Mercals.
No. 107	5	16	3⅜	395½
„ 108	5	15	6⅛	379
„ 123 „	5	15	7⅜	383
„ 129	5	16	4⅜	398½

55. It appears to me necessary that something should be done to make these machines more perfect. They are, no doubt, a great improvement on the old mercals, and it is a pity they should not be more true.

56. The heaping, thatching and weighing in the district have hitherto been at the cost of the manufacturer except at Ganjam. This year the cost of these processes will be at the charges of the Government.

57. Very little salt is exported by sea from this district; the quantities shipped for Calcutta by private parties in the last ten years is given in the margin.

Faslis.	Ganjam.	Nowpada.	Omeravalli.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
1263	...	...	...
1264	...	...	34,040
1265	...	...	1,316
1266	...	...	...
1267	...	...	...
1268	...	...	...
1269	...	...	...
1270	8,400	...	...
1271	3,240	4,376	...
1272	...	...	...
Totals	11,640	4,376	35,356

58. Since the Order of Government of 16th July 1863, No. 13,087, requiring that the difference between the Bengal and Madras rates of duty should be collected at the several stations where salt may be purchased for transport into the Bengal territory by land, no salt has been ostensibly purchased for carriage into any part of that Presidency, though it is believed that much salt purchased at Ganjam and Itchapore for the Central Provinces is surreptitiously carried over the Bengal Frontier.

59. There are Salt Cutcherries and Treasuries at Ganjam, Itchapore, Nowpada, and Omeravalli. That at Ganjam is about a quarter of a mile from the platforms and half from the village. It is on the great trunk road. The building is a good, substantial, brick and chunam one; but it is small and not perfectly adapted for its use. The money collected here is sent to Chetterpore as soon as it amounts to 10,000 Rupees, or at the end of each month when the collections are not so large.

60. The purchasers of salt at Ganjam chiefly come from the north, and many of them pass two or three Cutcherries and Treasuries before reaching the pans.

61. Though much salt is purchased wholesale at the pans of the Ganjam District, especially at Nowpada and Omeravalli, yet it is only after the buyers have congregated at the pans that they club together to purchase one or two heaps. Few are able singly to make so large a purchase. This circumstance as well as the delays to which the purchasers would be subjected at the Taluk and District Treasuries would, the Deputy Collector fears, prove a barrier to the merchants resorting to those Treasuries rather than to the Salt Treasuries. I believe it will be found easier and more convenient both to salt traders and the public service in this district, where the transaction are so numerous and large, that the purchases should be made and the money paid at the pans.

62. At Munsurcotta there is no Salt Treasury. The money is paid daily into the Sea Custom House, and the records are kept in a little thatched building a short distance from the first platform. If this station is retained a good Cutcherry should be built on the platform, which should be surrounded by a stronger defence than now exists.

63. At Itchapore there is a temporary Cutcherry on the platform, which also serves as a guard house. An estimate has been submitted for the erection of a permanent building. The ground plan of the present building is very defective. The treasure is not sufficiently protected. At Itchapore the collections are retained in the Salt Cutcherry till they amount to 10,000 Rupees, when they are forwarded to the Tahsildar's Treasury at Berhampore. Should the collections fall short of 10,000 Rupees, they are sent at the close of each month.

64. At Nowpada the Cutcherry is built at about 300 yards from the main platform. It is a recent building, but it is not constructed on a good plan and is too small. There is no guard room, and none for stores.

65. At Omeravalli there is an old mud building from which the tiles have been removed and a covering of thatch substituted, as the roof is too weak to bear the tiles. The Deputy Collector proposes sending in an estimate for a new building. A new building appears to be necessary, and should be erected on the northern platform, and on an improved plan, with a guard room for the Police.

66. I saw the servants at the several stations. The Superintendents generally bear high characters for honesty, and the subordinates appear to give satisfaction to the Deputy Collector and their immediate superiors. It would seem by the examination of the heaps at Nowpada and Itchapore however, that salt is still stored in excess of the prescribed quantity. The attention of the Deputy Collector should be particularly given to prevent this irregularity, and where the rule is infringed, severe punishment should be awarded. The Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents need also to be more effectually enjoined to receive no inferior salt, and warned by example as well as by precept, that they are personally responsible for the real carrying out of this order.

67. I am indebted to the Deputy Collector, Narsinga Row, for much valuable information which he placed before me, and I was much pleased with his intelligence and zeal in the public service, and his desire to do all he could to improve the Salt Revenue of the district. His talents, zeal, and integrity are so well known and so highly appreciated by the Government that it is unnecessary for me to add anything further in regard to his merits.

68. It will be seen that the Salt Revenue in this district has increased since Narasinga Row has been in charge of the department, and that the District of Ganjam stands third in the list in the Madras Presidency as regards this branch of the revenue. The salt collections in the District of Madras in Fash 1272 was Rupees 16,65,587, that of Nellore Rupees 12,06,501, and that of Ganjam standing next was Rupees 11,05,230.

Narsinga Row appointed to Salt Department of Ganjam on 7th July 1859, or Fasli 1269.

	Mds.	rs.
Salt Revenue of Ganjam in Fasli 1269	6,78,596	7,35,902
Do. in Fasli 1272	7,43,241	11,05,230
Increase....	64,645	3,69,328

69. In regard to the head-quarters of the Deputy Collector, though Itchapore is the most central station, yet considering the large revenue derived from the stations of Nowpada and Omeravalli, which together yield about Rupees 7,94,211, or 71¼ per cent of the gross Salt Revenue of the district, I think one of these places should be selected as his head-quarters. Chicacole is the head-quarters of the sub-division. It is inland sixteen miles from Omeravalli and thirty-four from Nowpada. The Sub-Collector has no supervision over the Salt works. Chetterpore, the head-quarters of the Ganjam District, is at the other extreme of the district, and if it is desirable the Deputy Collector should not have his head-quarters at one of the salt stations, Chetterpore seems to be the place which should be selected for it. Chetterpore is four miles from the salt station of Ganjam, eight from that of Munsurcotta, and twenty-one miles from that of Itchapore.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) T. CLARKE,
Member, Board of Revenue.

VIZAGAPATAM,
Kurassa,
5th April 1864.

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

Appendix to the Report on the Salt works of the Ganjam District.

From Captain C. P. PHILIPPS, Esq, Executive Engineer of Ganjam; to T. CLARKE, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, dated Berhampore, 25th April 1864, No. 63.

1. The information called for in your letter, dated 26th March, and a prior one addressed to and referred to me by the Collector, I was unable to afford in consequence of the Records of the late District Engineer's office having been sent to the Superintending Engineer of the Division.

2. On referring to Colonel Chambers, I have obtained the enclosed Statement of expenditure on new roads and bridges, as well as on their maintenance during the past ten years; and you will observe that for the first three the aggregate only is given, as prior to the organization of the department the accounts were kept in a most confused manner, and details were not procurable.

3. A Return of the made-roads is also enclosed, with their length in miles; and you will perceive that for a total expenditure of less than 8½ lacs of Rupees 350 miles (nearly) have been made and maintained, leaving only three rivers unbridged. More than 2 lacs of this sum have been expended in annual repairs.

4. In Fasli 1263, the salt revenue was Rupees 3,35,744, and the Collector anticipates 12 lacs in 1273; so that the increase of the current Fasli over that of 1263 will cover the entire expenditure on roads and bridges during the past ten years.

5. Having been employed during all these years in the Ganjam District, I trust I may be excused for recording my conviction that the Ryots of the District have prospered in even a greater ratio during this period from the facility afforded them of bringing their produce to the Coast.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) T. CLARKE,
Member, Board of Revenue.

Ganjam District.

STATEMENT showing the expenditure incurred in constructing and repairing roads and bridges in the Ganjam District during the last eight years.

Years.	Roads. New works.	Roads. Repairs.	Bridges. New works.	Bridges. Repairs.
	rs. a. p.	rs. a. p.	rs. a. p.	rs. a. p.
Prior to 1856-57.	1,80,517 10 2	3,763 3 9	39,787 15 9	... ...
In 1856-57.	74,082 5 4	14,775 3 11	20,378 7 8	... ...
,, 1857-58.	29,396 0 0	18,992 0 0	5,729 0 0	... ...
,, 1858-59.	25,153 0 0	24,971 0 0	728 0 0	... ...
,, 1859-60.	43,400 8 0	27,774 1 6	2,150 0 0	... ...
,, 1860-61.	25,530 3 7	28,573 5 7	204 0 0	287 3 8
,, 1861-62.	68,782 9 4	35,123 3 5	... ...	319 15 8
,, 1862-63.	73,993 4 2	52,813 3 0	43,407 11 4	... ...
Total...	5,20,855 8 7	2,06,785 5 2	1,12,385 2 9	607 3 4

Summary of expenditure.	rs. a. p.
New Works.	
Roads and Bridges... ...	6,33,240 11 4
Repairs to Bridges and Maintenance of roads.....	2,07,392 8 6
Total...	8,40,633 3 10

(Signed) C. P. PHILIPPS, Captain
Executive Engineer, Ganjam.

BERHAMPORE, 22nd April 1864.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) T. CLARKE,
Member, Board of Revenue.

Ganjam.

MEMORANDUM showing the number of made-roads and their length in the Ganjam District.

Name of road.	Bridged and metalled.	Bridged, not metalled.	Neither bridged nor metalled.	Length in miles.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Chicacole and Calingapatam	16	...	...	16
Berhampore and Aska	25	...	...	25
Aska and Russelcondah	25	...	...	25
Chicacole and Palcondah	25	...	...	25
Nowpada Salt pans to Junction with Palcondah road...	23½	...	...	23½
Trunk Road No. 6 Chicacole to Suntoshapore (in a Bomally.)	32	7½	...	39½
,, ,, Bomally to Nowpada Salt pans. ...	10	...	...	10
,, ,, Nowpada to Casseboogah ...	13 5/12	4 7/12	...	18 1/6
,, ,, Casseboogah to Mahendra river....	10	3	...	13
,, ,, Mahendra river to Itchapore ...	15½	...	...	15½
,, ,, Itchapore to Bengal frontier ...	50	10	...	60
Berhampore to Gopalpore; Port and salt pans ...	7½	...	...	7½
Berhampore; outside town road	2½	...	...	2½
Nursanapetta (on Trunk road) to Calingapatam Port ...	7	...	...	7
Berrsolah (on Trunk Road) to Sonnapore Port ...	6⅛	...	...	6⅛
Jugganathpoor (on Trunk Road) to Gopaulpore road....	3	...	...	3
Omeravalli Salt pans to Junction with Calingapatam road	2	...	...	2
Ganjam and Hoomah Salt pans to Trunk Road (2) ...	10½	...	...	10½
Russelcondah to Moojahgodah	1¼	...	...	1¼
Russelcondah to Kollada (Salt mart)	Bad soil gravelled.	8	...	8
Chintada to Caura Junction	.....	6	...	6
Poondy to Teekallypatnam	8	...	...	8
Nursanapetta to Kemedy boundary	9	...	...	9
	8	...	...	8
Total length of roads made...	.....	...	...	349 17/24

N. B.—two Bridges on Trunk road remain to be built; one at Byree eight miles north of Chicacole, and another at Ganjam. A third bridge will probably be built at some future time on the Nowpada to Palconda road.

(Signed) C. P. PHILIPPS, Captain,
Executive Engineer, Ganjam.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) T. CLARKE,
Member, Board of Revenue.

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

No. 101. ORDER THEREON, 6th July 1864, No. 1,168.

Separate Revenue No. 28.
Salt.

1. The foregoing letter is Mr. Clarke's Report on the Salt Department of Ganjam.

2. The District comprises an area of 4,457 square miles, with a sea board of 112 miles. Its population is about 1,137,000.

3. In the ten years from Fusly 1263 (A. D. 1853-54) to Fusly 1272 (A. D. 1862-63) the Home and Inland sales have risen from Indian Maunds 3,42,704 to Indian Maunds 7,43,240. In the same period the revenue has risen from Rupees 3,25,000 to Rupees 11,05,230.

	Average manufacture during in ten years. In Md.	Average sales during ten years. In Md.
Ganjam	1,40,606	1,17,646
* Munsoorcottah	35,184	32,456
† Itchapoor	1,10,554	...
Nowpada	3,90,033	3,20,779
Oomaravally	1,63,344	1,53,245

* Closed for six years of the series.
† Opened only in Fusly 1272.

4. There are five Salt stations in the District, viz., Ganjam, Munsoorcottah, Itchapoor, Nowpada, and Oomaravally.

Quality of Salt.

5. The quality of the Salt manufactured in the District has much improved of late years, but it is still below the standard. The Salt stored last year at Ganjam and Munsoorcottah and especially at the latter place was, Mr. Clarke says, very inferior. During the chief part of the manufacturing and storing season Mohammed Ally was Acting Deputy Collector in charge of the Department. The Board will desire the Collector to call upon him for an explanation of his conduct in receiving bad Salt, and to report the names, length of service, &c., of the Superintendents in charge of the Pans. The Board will also ascertain by whom the inferior Salt at Oomaravally was received. The Government have no intention of allowing inefficient Officers to remain in the Department now that the pay of the Establishment has been raised to a liberal standard.

6. The Government so long as they retain the monopoly system, are bound in justice to the people to ensure them a sufficient supply of really good Salt, and it is equally their interest to do so, as Mr. Clarke shows in paragraph 25 of his Report where he states that Munsoorcottah Salt, notwithstanding the advantage of good roads, &c., is driven out of the market by the better article produced at Itchapore, eight miles farther off. The rate of payment at Munsoorcottah was lately raised from Rupees 7 to Rupees 9-6-0 per Garce, on the express understanding that none but superior Salt would be received. This condition must be strictly enforced hereafter by the Collector, who should have samples sent to him for inspection. The propriety of again closing this Pan will receive the Board's careful attention, and meanwhile the manufacture will not be extended.

7. The sales of Salt at Ganjam were very large in Fusly 1272, and have risen in ten years from Indian Maunds 59,180 to Indian Maunds 1,85,462. The pans are said to be very scattered, and measures should be adopted for their concentration. The insufficiency of the preventive guard will be brought to the notice of the Inspector General of Madras Police.

8. The Itchapoor Pans have only been recently opened. The Government are glad to learn that due attention has been paid to laying out the works. The platform and pans should be protected as Mr. Clarke suggests, and similar measures should be adopted at all the stations, so as to render the work of guarding as effective and economical as possible. The approach to the platform should be improved without delay, and estimates submitted for the branch road to Sonnapoor. The brisk trade carried on at this station so immediately after its opening is very satisfactory. Mr. Clarke's statement that the price paid for Salt (viz, Rupees 9-6-0 per Garce) is too high for the article produced, will meet with the Board's attention.

9. The Nowpada Pans are the most important in the District, the sales having been equal in Fusly 1272 to those at all the other stations put together. The great bulk of the Salt sold here and at Oomaravally is conveyed to Parvettipoor, a large emporium of trade in the Vizagapatam District, and is thence conveyed further inland by Brinjaries who bring down produce from Nagpore. The Parvettipoor merchants are said to discourage the Brinjaries from going to the coast for salt and to make large profits on their salt transactions. As however

the merchants convey the salt in carts, while the Brinjaries doubtless employ only pack-bullocks, the arrangement is probably one of mutual convenience. At all events, as Mr. Clarke states, there is little probability that Government could convey the salt more economically, and the establishment of a Government depôt at Parvettipoor is otherwise inexpedient. The approaches to the platforms should be improved without delay. The tope at Nowpada should be extended, and topes should be planted at the other stations as suggested by Mr. Clarke. The Board will, if necessary, furnish the Collector with seeds of the Casuarina and other trees which thrive in sandy soil. The reservoirs of water should also be enlarged and deepened. The Collector will report through the Board on his Deputy's proposal to excavate a channel from the eastern platform to Bavanapad, with the view of facilitating exports to Calcutta.

10. Oomaravally.—This station is second in importance to Nowpada. The sales in Fusly 1272 amounted to Indian Maunds 2,24,000.

11. The price of salt is Rupees 7½ per Garce, and Mr. Clarke thinks that it should be raised to Rupees 9-6-0 owing to the scarcity of labour; but that the increase should be allowed only when good salt is manufactured. The Board will bring the matter again before Government, if necessary, when the condition named by Mr. Clarke has been fulfilled.

12. Measures should be adopted without delay to improve the supply of water to the pans.

13. Mr. Clarke draws attention to the large stock of salt at Ganjam and Nowpada. A supply equal to two years' demand is certainly ample at any station, and at many 18 months' consumption would be sufficient. The Board's attention has already been drawn to this subject in G. O. 24th December 1863, paragraph 50, and they should adopt early measures to regulate the manufacture in each District.

14. Estimates should be submitted for Cutcherries at Itchapoor and Oomaravally.

15. Mr. Clarke should at the close of his tour submit a special report on the Weighing machines lately introduced, after placing his experience before the Mint Master and consulting that Officer on the subject.

16. Mr. Clarke speaks in high terms of the Deputy Collector D. Narasingha Row, of whose zeal and ability Government have on previous occasions testified their approval. Mr. Clarke attributes the increased revenue in no small degree to the success which has attended his efforts to suppress illicit practices. Mr. Clarke also speaks favourably of the Superintendents and Subordinate Officers generally. The practice of receiving inferior salt and of storing in excess of the prescribed quantity must however be effectually put down.

17. Mr Clarke recommends that Oomaravally or Nowpada should be selected as the head quarters of the Deputy Collector in preference to Itchapoor, though the latter is more central. On the whole, Government consider that Nowpada would be the best, as it is the most important station.

G. O. 25th March 1863, No. 576.

18. The Ganjam District affords an excellent illustration of the effect of good roads on the Salt Revenue. During the last ten years 8½ lacs of Rupees have been expended on the construction and maintenance of the 350 miles now open, and in that period the increased sales of Salt have amounted to 23,34,566 Indian Maunds, realizing Rupees 31,40,180. The excess of the Salt Revenue of the single Fusly 1273 above that of Fusly 1263 is of itself equal to the above-mentioned expenditure, 8½ lacs, on the roads and bridges of the District. The whole of this increase is not of course owing to this cause, but there can be very little doubt that it has had a most beneficial effect and has materially lightened the pressure of the tax, and prevented its recent enhancement by 50 per cent. from checking consumption. The improvement however is not limited to the Salt Revenue alone; the exports and imports by sea having also risen considerably.

19. There are still several important lines of road to be opened out from the coast inland, which will be undertaken when the means at the disposal of Government permit. Mr. Clarke's Report will be communicated to the Department of Public Works for information in connection with this subject, and in view to the extension of the communications with the interior as rapidly as circumstances [illegible]

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

Revenue Depth.
No. 1108.
28
Proceedings of the Madras Govt
under date the 6th July 1864.
Read the following
letter from Inspector Genl
Member of the Bd of Revenue
dated 8th
1864 No 4
forwarding
the
Submitting a Report
on the inspection of the
Salt works of the Ganjam
District—
letter is Mr Clarke's re-
port on the Salt De-
partment of Ganjam—
The District com-
prised an area of 4,465
square miles with a
board of 112 miles—The
population is about
1,37,000—
In the ten years
from Fy 1263 to Fy 1272 the
Home and Inland Sales
have risen from Indian
Maunds 342,704 to Indian
Maunds 743,240 In the
same period the Revenue
has risen from Rd 3,25,[illegible]
to Rd 11,05,230—
These are fine
Salt

salt stations in the district - viz: Kaujaw - Muudoorcottah - Iteka - Powpada and Oomaravally -

	Average manufacture 10 years	Average sold do 10 years
Kaujaw	149,606.	117,646.
×Muudoorcottah	35184.	32,456.
Iteka	110,584.	"
Powpada	290,088.	320,779.
Oomaravally	163,344	158,248.

×closed for 6 years of the series.
oopened only in Fasli 1272.

Quality of salt -

5 The quality of the salt manufactured in the district has much improved of late years, but it is still below the standard. The salt stored last year at Kaujaw and Muudoorcottah and especially at the latter place, was, Mr. Clarke says, very inferior. Dust is the chief part of the manufacture and storm & season Mo= =karrum & fly work by fly Collector in charge of the department. The Board will desire the Collector to call upon him for an explanation of his conduct in receiving bad salt, and to report the manner, length of ser= =vice, &c a of the superin= =tendents in charge of the farm. The Govt have no= indution of allowing in= =efficient officers to re= =main in the department now that the pay of the Es= =tablishment has been raised to a liberal standard. The Board will also ascertain by whom the inferior salt at Oomaravally was re= =ceived.

6 The Govt, so long as they retain the monopo= =ly system, are bound in justice to the people to ensure them a sufficie= =ent supply of really good salt, and it is equally their interest to do so, as Mr. Clarke shews in= para 26 of his report -

where

where he states that
Munsoorcotah salt, not-
-withstanding the advantage
of good roads, &c is
driven out of the market
by the better article pro-
-duced at Itchapore, eight
miles further off.-

The rate of pay-
-ment at Munsoorcotah
was lately raised from
7 to 9-6 per garee, on the
express understanding that
none but superior salt
would be received.- This
condition must be strictly
enforced hereafter by
the Collector who should have
samples sent to him for
inspection.- The proprie-
-ty of again closing the
Aden will decide the
Board's careful attention
and meanwhile the
manufacture will not
be

be excluded.-

7 The sales of
salt at Gangaiee
were very large in
Fusli 1272, and have
risen in 10 years
from Indian Mauns
59,180 to Indian
Mauns 185,462.- The pans
are said to be
very scattered - and
measures should
be adopted for
their concentra-
-tion.- The insuffi-
-ciency of the pre-
-ventive guard
with

will be brought
to the notice of
the Inspector
General of Em-
igration.

8 The Station-
ary Peons em-
ployed on only
been recent-
ly opened.

The

The Govt. are glad
to learn that due attention
has been paid to laying
out the works. The plat-
form and pans should be
protected as Mr. Clarke
suggests, and similar
measures should be adopt-
ed at all the stations so
as to render the work of
guarding as effective and
economical as possible.
The approach to the plat-
form should be improved,
without delay
and estimates submitted
for the branch road
to Jhansi soon. The bank
trade carried on at this
station so immediately
after its opening is very
satisfactory. Mr. Clarke's
statement that the
price paid for salt

(103

(viz 8 as 6 per garce) is too
high for the article produced,
which will meet with
the Boards attention

The Nowpada
Salt are the most im-
portant in the District
the sales having been
equal in Fasly 1272 to
those at all the other stations
put together The great
bulk of the salt sold
here and at Bomraelly
is conveyed to Parvetti-
poor, a large Emporium
of trade in the Vizagapatam
District, and is thence re-
conveyed further inland
by Banjaries who bring
down produce from
Jeypore &c. The Parvetipoor
merchants are said
to discourage the Banjaries
from

from going to the coast
for salt and obtain make
large profits on their
salt transactions. As
however the merchants
convey the salt in carts,
while the Banjaries
doubtless employ only
pack bullocks, the
arrangement is pro-
bably one of mutual
convenience. At all events,
as Mr. Clarke states,
there is little probability
that Government could
convey the salt more
economically, and the
establishment of a Govt.
depôt at Parvetipoor is
otherwise inexpedient.
The approaches to
the platform should
be

be improved without delay. The tope at Nawpada should be extended, and topes should be planted at the other stations as suggested by Mr. Clarke. The Board will, if necessary, furnish the Collector with a seed of the Casuarina and other trees which thrive in sandy soil. The reservoir of water should also be enlarged. The Collector will report through the Board on his Deputy's proposal to excavate a channel from the Eastern platform to

Mr Reed

to Bavanapad, with the view of facilitating Exports to Calcutta.

10 Conservancy - This station is reconnoitred in importance to Nawpada. The sales in July 1272 amounted to Indian Maunds 224,000.

11 The price of salt is Rs. 7½ per 82 gare, and Mr. Clarke thinks that it should be raised to 9 - 6. owing to the scarcity of Labor - but that the increased

increase should be
allowed only when
good salt is manufact-
ured. The Board will
bring the matter again
before Govt., if necessary
when the condition named
by Mr. Clarke has been
fulfilled.

12. Measures should
be adopted without delay
to improve the supply
of water to the pans.

13. Mr. Clarke
draws attention to
the large stock & sale
at Ganjam & Pauhada.
A supply equal to
two years' demand is
certainly ample at
any station and at
many it is excessive.

Continued.

Consumption will be
sufficient. The Board's
attention has already been
drawn to the subject and
Q. 24 & 2nd 3rd & 5th to 8th they should
adopt early measures to re-
gulate the manufacture
in each District.

14. Estimates should be
submitted for Establishment
of Medical and Comman-
ding.

15. After Clarke should
at the close of the Year
submit a detailed report
on the Weighing Machines
Cubes introduced, explain-
ing the Experience
before the Board and
Consulting the Officer
on

on the subject.

16 Mr Clarke, upon the
receipt of the Collector's Warrant
Collector Ostervanga
Power of substituting and
ability, put down on previous
occasions subject to Mr Clarke
approval. Mr Clarke
attributes the increased
revenues in no small degree
to the success which has
attended his efforts to
suppress illicit practices.
Mr Clarke also speaks
favorably of the Superintendent
and subordinate Officers
generally. The practice
of receiving unfurnished

Do

Duc of Norway. Except
of the prescribed quantity
Power
must be suffered by them
duties.

If Mr Clarke possess
commanded that Power usually
a stamped Memorandum
related as the Warrant

G.O. 23 Mar. 163. 25 Mar. 76. Quarters of the Collector

in proper repair

though the latter is more
in the whole, but somewhat
central in Basseterre
needed for the best, until
the most important shall

If the Garrison
District afforded an excellent

Illustration

illustration of the effect of good roads on the salt Revenue. During the last ten years 8½ lacs of Rupees have been expended on the construction and maintenance of the 350 miles now open, and in that period the increased sales of Salt have amounted to 23,34,566 I. M. realising Rs. 31,42,180. The whole of this increase is not of course, owing to this cause, but there can be very little doubt that it has had a most beneficial effect and has materially

The excess of the salt Revenue of the surplus of 1272 above that of 1263 is of itself equal to the abovementioned expenditure 8½ lacs on the roads & bridges of the District —

materially lightened the pressure of the Tax, and prevented its recent enhancement by 50 per cent from checking consumption. The improvement however is not limited to the salt Revenue alone.

~~During the last 10 years~~

The Exports and Imports also by sea having risen in ~~amount~~ considerably — ~~value fr 9,01,394 to 11,21,219~~

	~~1853/4~~	~~1859/0~~
~~Value of Exports~~	~~8,98,472~~	~~10,65,102~~
~~Imports~~	~~2922~~	~~55,817~~
	~~9,01,394~~	~~11,21,219~~

There are still ~~1~~ several important lines of Road to be opened out from the Coast inland, which

which will be under-
taken when the means at
the disposal of Govt.
permit - Mr. Clarke's report
will be communicated to the D. P. M. for
information in connection
with this subject, and in view to the extension of the
communications with the
interior as rapidly as
circumstances permit.

L D S

14 Copies Letter No. of Revd. Crosthwaite [illegible]
1 —— J. Clarke Esqr. &c.
4 —— Inspector Genl. Mofussil Police &c.
2 —— D. P. M. &c.
1 —— Mint Master &c.
13 —— Dr. of Revenue &c.

Copy in a letter to England
of 23 July 64 No 6 Sep Cons

Revenue 1864 Sept.
Pro: of Gov.t for July

No. 1168.

Pro: of the Madras Govt
of 6th July 64.

Pro Nos No. 48 - 49
4-11-64

" 313 - 315
16-7-63

Pro Board of Revenue
of 1st Sept 64 Cons 2786.

From J Clarke Esqre
Member of the B.d of Rev.e
of 10 April 65 Cons 980

From Sec.y to Govt
4 April 66 Cons 1015.

Ordering orders on
Mr Clarke's report on
the Salt works of the
Tanjore District.

No 107 to 107.

Cons Sept 1866 No 244