M.R. O. 1—82,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 2574 Press ~~Mis.~~

116-15 Dated 6 — 10 — 19 1868

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 6th October 1868.

Read the following:—

No. 113. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 26th August 1868, No. 6,142.

Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of Nellore, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 5th August 1868, No. 2,761.

I beg to enclose, for the sanction of the Board of Revenue, plans and estimates, amounting to Rupees 1,195, for the construction of a Salt Cutcherry at Tummalapenta. The estimate has been revised and countersigned by the Superintending Engineer.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Plan.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Estimate.

Submitted for the sanction of Government.

No. 114. Official Memorandum from the Acting Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 28th September 1868, No. 1,022.

With reference to Memorandum from the Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 17th September 1868, the undersigned has the honor to state that there is no correspondence in the Board's records showing the necessity for erecting a Salt Cutcherry at Tummalapenta, beyond the mention of one being required in paragraph 33 of a report from the Acting Deputy Collector in charge of Salt, Nellore, dated 13th December 1867, forwarded with the Collector's report of 28th idem, printed in Board's Proceedings of 17th March 1868, copy of which is herewith sent.

(By Order,)

(Signed) F. BRANDT,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

No. 115. ORDER THEREON, 6th October 1868, No. 2,574.

Separate Revenue No. 3.
Salt.

The plan and estimate, received with the Proceedings recorded above, will be returned to the Board of Revenue, as it is desirable, in the first instance, to determine definitively what Salt stations are to be maintained in the Nellore District.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Govt. of {1868} Madras.

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Dated October, 6th.

Recd. *Encl.*

G. O., 6th October 1868, No. 2,574.

OCTOBER.
Nos. 113-115.

Salt Cutcherry at Tummalapenta in Nellore District.—Plan and estimate for this building returned to Board of Revenue, with a request to determine definitively what salt stations are to be maintained in the district.

No. 1,923.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 17th March 1868.

Read the following letters :—

From J. A. C. BOSWELL, Esq., Acting Collector of Nellore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 6th November 1867, No. 1,304.

1. I have the honour to forward, herewith, copy of a letter from the Acting Salt Deputy Collector, dated 19th October, No. 234. The salt office at Kanuparti is in a most dilapidated state. For the construction of a new office Rupees 1,000 was sanctioned by Government Order, dated 4th June 1867, No. 1,253 ; but Mr. Freer suggests that as this station is only seven miles from the large salt factory of China-Ganjam, and will probably be abolished before long, whether it would not be better to run up a temporary Cutcherry here as the Madura plan for about Rupees 250, instead of incurring the large expense sanctioned.

2. As to the desirability of abandoning this station at once, I subjoin a statement showing the sales here for the last three years :—

Fuslies.	Home.	Inland.	Total.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
1274	15,760	1,55,066	1,70,826
1275.....	11,852	1,34,219	1,46,071
1276...'.....	14,990	1,05,077	1,20,067

The cost of the present establishment is Rupees 2,544 per annum exclusive of Police Guard, one Deputy and fourteen Constables strong.

3. At present there is no road to this station. About six or seven years ago an estimate, amounting to Rupees 12,000, was prepared for a fair-weather road between Kanuparti and Reperla, but owing to the rise in prices the road would cost double that now. Meantime along this track there are many miles of swamp, and deep channels cross it, and it is perfectly impracticable during the rains. I agree with Mr. Freer in thinking that it would be better, instead of spending any more money on Kanuparti, to abolish this station, and to concentrate the manufacture of salt at Padarti *alias* Biramgunta, and to construct a good road wide enough to allow two bandies to pass from Biramgunta to Koppolu on the road between Ongole and Kottapatnam.

4. The number of salt stations in this district are too many and too scattered. To have fewer stations, and to open up good roads to them, would be a very desirable step.

5. Enclosed is a statement showing the particulars of salt sales at Kanuparti. It will be observed that, while the home sales are scarcely 125 garces *per annum*, the inland sales are eighty *per cent.* for the Nizam's territories, and it is not apparent why the Kistna district should take its supply so largely from Kanuparti when China-Ganjam is nearer.

6. Until Kanuparti can be given up, the Salt Deputy Collector recommends that Devarampad should be closed, as there is not the slightest necessity for manufacturing salt here, while Kanuparti is kept up ; and also that the necessary accounts should be prepared for concentrating the pans at Devarampad, which now straggle over a large area.

7. There are, at present, the following salt stations and sub-stations in this district :—

		Distance.
Kanuparti.....		7¾ miles from China-Ganjam.
Padarti...	Devarampad.....	3¾ miles.
	Biramgunta...	3¾ ,,
Pakala.....	Ulapalem...	19 ,,
	Binginipalli.....	1½ ,,
Tummalapenta		23 ,,
Iskapalli.....		12 ,,
Gogulapalli		4½ ,,
Varini..		2½ ,,
Gangapatnam...		10 ,,
Krishnapatnam.....		17 ,,
Dugarazupatnam.....		22 ,,
Tala		30 ,,
Sunnapugunta....		

Of these, Binginipalli, Varini, and Gangapatnam have been abolished. I have recommended above the abolition of Kanuparti, and I now proceed to suggest that it would be desirable to abolish Gogulapalli also. There is no good road to this factory. It is only 4¼ miles from Iskapalli. As Mr. Freer points out, it can hardly be necessary to keep up two stations so near to each other to meet a demand of only 80,000 maunds annually. Gogulapalli can produce 50,000 maunds, and Iskapalli nearly twice that quantity in one crop. It is desirable to retain Iskapalli, because it is an export platform, and there is an excellent road to it. Even were it thought necessary to retain Gogulapalli it should be made simply a sub-station attached to Iskapalli. There is no necessity for a separate establishment.

8. Lastly, I come to Sunnapugunta. There is no road to connect this factory with the trunk road. The bandy-track at present used lies through many miles of heavy sand, so that persons wishing to buy salt prefer to send their bandies twelve miles further to Tada, rather than encounter the difficulties of the road. The sales of salt here are less than ten heaps of salt annually, and this station also might with advantage be abolished, unless it be thought desirable to retain it, simply that the servants of that station may be able to watch the salt-producing localities with which the neighbourhood abounds.

9. At Dugarazupatnam the sales during the last three years are shown below :—

Fuslies.	Garces.
1274	192
1275	164
1276	159

These results are certainly not satisfactory, but if the other stations are abolished, I would propose to retain this one as an experiment for some time longer, as there is a good road to Dugarazupatnam though not up to the platform.

10. Another suggestion has been made by the Salt Deputy Collector which appears worthy of consideration. If Tummalapenta, Dugarazupatnam, and Sunnapugunta are all to be retained, the establishments at these stations might with advantage be equalized :—

Fuslies.	Sales at Dugarazupatnam.	Sales at Sunnapugunta.	Sales at Tummalapenta.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
1274.....	22,089	11,615	23,184
1275.....	19,684	16,027	19,340
1276.....	19,086	11,233	15,842
Cost of Establishment per annum.	1,800	1,104	1,344

Mr. Freer suggests the following scale of establishment for all three stations :—

	Monthly pay. Rs.
1 Superintendent.....	50
1 Assistant Superintendent.....	15
1 Clerk.....	15
1 Shroff.....	10
1 Peon.....	6
1 Measurer...	6
2 Vettyyans.....	10
Monthly...	112
Annually...	1,344

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Mr. W. FREER, Acting Deputy Collector, in charge of the Salt Department, Nellore, to the Acting Collector of Nellore, dated Camp at Kanuparti, 19th October 1867, No. 234.

1. I have the honour to inform you that no preparation appears as yet to have been made for the construction of a new office for the Salt Division of Kanuparti, on account of which a sum of Rupees 1,060 was sanctioned by Government, under date the 4th June last, in their Proceedings, No. 1,253. The present building is in a very dilapidated state, and affords hardly any protection either to the records or to the cash chest, much less to the establishment who are forced to conduct their duties in it.

2. As it may yet be necessary to abandon Kanuparti on account of its proximity to China-Ganjam, an extensive salt factory only seven miles distant in the Kistna district, I do not think it advisable to put Government to the expense of erecting a masonry tiled building, probably on one of the platforms, to be allowed to go to ruin afterwards for want of purchasers, when a temporary building after the Madura plan, costing no more than 250 Rupees, will suffice for the short time that it is likely to remain in existence.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. A. C. BOSWELL,
Acting Collector.

16*ty March* 1868.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Statement showing the particulars of the Inland trade of Kanuparti, from Fuslies 1272 *to* 1276, *District of Nellore.*

	Kistna district.		Kurnool.		Cuddapah.		Nizam's Dominions.		Total.	Per-centage.				Home consumption.
	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.		Kistna district.	Kurnool.	Cuddapah.	Nizam's Dominions.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.					
1272.	11,362	4,800	...	..	496	...	1,689	1,44,000	1,62,347	10·	...	3	89·7	8,066
1273.	7,334	8,400	651	...	...	...	186	97,200	1,13,771	14·	·5	...	85·5	11,113
1274.	5,397	4,800	1,805	3,600	...	...	5,064	1,34,400	1,55,066	7·	3·5	...	99·5	15,760
1275.	16,687	...	1,192	2,400	...	...	5,940	1,08,000	1,34,219	11·	2·6	...	86·4	11,852
1276.	26,368	3,600	1,934	1,200	...	...	7,175	64,800	1,05,077	28·	3·	...	79·	14,990
														125

(Signed) J. A. C. BOSWELL,
Acting Collector.

From J. A. C. BOSWELL, Esq., Acting Collector of Nellore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 28th December 1867, No. 1,785.

With reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated 29th August 1867, No. 5,584, commenting on the falling off of more than Rupees 1,00,000, in the salt revenue of the district in Fusly 1267, I have the honour to forward, herewith, copy of a letter from Mr. W. Freer, the Acting Salt Deputy Collector, in which he goes very fully into the subject, discussing the present condition and profits of the salt revenue of the district, and the reforms he would propose in the reduction of the number of salt stations, and a re-distribution of the present establishment. Mr. Freer's views appear to be well-considered, and may be thus summarized—

I. Causes of falling off of Revenue in Fusly 1276.—Mr. Freer shows that there have been large fluctuations in the salt revenue in alternate years since Fusly 1270.

The falling off, in Fusly 1271, he attributes to the dealers having, in the previous year, laid in a large stock in anticipation of a rise of the monopoly price, and also to the influence of the Railway to Cuddapah.

The falling off, in Fusly 1273, he attributes to the dealers having been induced that year to prefer transporting grain to salt, owing to the scarcity and high prices that prevailed in the interior.

In Fusly 1274, the sales were good in the beginning of the year, but when the monopoly price of salt was raised to Rupees 1-11-0 per maund, the dealers ceased to buy, and made large profits on their previously purchased stock.

In Fusly 1276, the falling off is entirely in inland sales. The Railway brings up salt to the Central districts, cheaper than it can be taken from this district. The legalization of earth salt, too, has reduced our demand. Mr. Freer suggests that this product might be excised to enable sea salt to compete with it on equal terms. The last year also was one of excessive drought, with the prevalence of much cattle disease. All these causes tended to reduce the number of traders resorting to our factories.

After all, Mr. Freer shows that the decrease of 90,000 maunds, in the sales in the northern stations of the district, was more than counterbalanced by the increase of sales at China-Ganjam to the extent of 1,40,000 maunds, where the traders preferred to go, because the salt then being sold there had been stored by measure, whereas ours had been stored by weight. Up to November 1867, the sales of this district have again nearly reached the amount of those in 1865.

As to the southern divisions, the falling off to the extent of 91,000 maunds is chiefly the result of the influence of the Railway, and the lost ground is not likely to be recovered.

There are two things proposed by Mr. Freer, and for which I would request the Board's sanction; first, it is pointed out that, as 10 garces exactly are now stored in each heap and no surplus, the discount of *five per cent.*, allowed to wholesale purchasers, is only sufficient to cover wastage, and offers no adequate inducement to parties to purchase whole heaps. It is suggested that to cover wastage, and allow a margin of profit to wholesale dealers, a discount of *ten per cent.* might be allowed on entire heaps taken; second, it is pointed out that it would be a great convenience to the trading public, if a certain number of heaps were stored on each platform containing 5 garce each. On such, taken by the heap it is proposed to allow *five per cent.* discount.

II. Proposed reduction in the number of salt stations.—In my letter, dated 28th October 1867, No. 1,187, regarding the salt roads of the district, I urged the importance of concentrating the manufacture of salt in the district to a few well-selected localities, the present stations being far too scattered, and more than are required. By reducing their number they may be brought under more thorough supervision. To each factory there should be made a good road connecting each with the main Trunk Road No. VI., and these should be Imperial lines. In the vicinity of each station it would be most desirable to provide and reserve ample grazing-ground for the cattle of the traders, and to prevent smuggling, it is very essential that platforms and pans should be enclosed by a good prickly-pear hedge. At present, in this district, both platforms and pans are generally unprotected, and the Police hut is not built, as required by the Board's orders, on an elevation in the centre of each platform.

The most northerly group of stations comprises 1, Kanuparti; 2, Devarampad; 3, Biramgunta. Mr. Freer proposes to concentrate these factories in one at Biramgunta, the particular advantages of which he points out. He requests sanction for closing the Gadavada Platform No. 4, and for providing some new pans to the north of Platform No. 2. He submits an estimate for enlarging Platforms Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at a cost of Rupees 7,417, and states that, if this proposal be approved, the work as regards Platforms Nos. 2 and 3 can be put in hand at once, out of the funds (Rupees 4,000) provided in the current year's Budget for "Petty Construction and Repairs." Further, he proposes to abolish Devarampad, and provide a new set of pans and a platform on the Madimudi. He suggests that the Department of Public Works should be requested to prepare an estimate for a moat and hedge to surround the whole area of pans and platforms, and that planting should be largely undertaken in the neighbourhood, to allay the nuisance of the clouds of dust raised by the wind, and found so injurious to the manufacture of the salt. As to the third station, Kanuparti, Mr. Freer would propose to retain it temporarily, until all proposed improvements have been carried out at Biramgunta; but he would require the ryots to fence their pans as their unprotected state promotes much smuggling. The outlying Kolipara pans might, he thinks, be closed at once. In my letter, dated 6th November 1867, No. 1,304, I have recommended abolishing Kanuparti, but I think there is much weight in what Mr. Freer observes, for its temporary retention and the abolition of Devarampad instead.

The second group of stations comprises Pakala and Binginipalli, which are only 1,142 yards distant from each other. The Deputy Collector considers that the best arrangement would have been to construct a new platform between the two to utilize the pans of both; but; as Rupees 1,071-13-2 have been lately expended in extending the Pakala platform, he recommends its enlargement, so as to give standing for 120 heaps, and the retention of the N. W. platform of Binginipalli temporarily, as a Supplemental Platform No. 2.

At Tummalapenta, the next station, the annual sales are only 16,000 maunds. A plan and estimate is forwarded for a new Cutcherry here, at a cost of Rupees 1,175. If this station be retained a new road must be constructed to it.

The next stations are Iskapalli and Gogulapalli, which are only four miles separate from each other. Mr. Freer recommends the reduction of Gogulapalli to a sub-station, and the erection of a thatched shed merely, for the Cutcherry which is out of repair. The Superintendent of Gogulapalli lately died, and I have not filled up his place, as the Board in Proceedings, dated 6th September 1867, No. 5,781, sanction the temporary stoppage of sales here, to get rid the quicker of the salt at the abolished station of Varini.

III. Re-distribution of Establishment.—In Statement 11, Mr. Freer shows the present District Salt Establishment, and in Statement 12 shows an amended scale for which I would request sanction. These changes will make a total saving of Rupees 1,104 per annum, out of which it is proposed to employ extra measurers when there is a press of work, and also to provide an extra clerk for the Deputy Collector's office on Rupees 15 a month, as the work of his office is found heavier than the present number can get through satisfactorily.

Enclosure No. 1.

From Mr. W. FREER, Acting Deputy Collector, in charge of Salt Department, Nellore, to the Acting Collector of Nellore, dated Camp at Kottapatam, 13th December 1867, No. 290.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 5,584, dated the 29th August last, forwarded to me with your endorsement, No. 671, of the 3rd September last, for report on the causes which, in my opinion, led to the falling off of more than a lac of Rupees in the salt revenue of this district in Fusly 1276, and to suggest which stations might be most desirably abolished.

2. Since Fusly 1270, there has been a rise and fall every alternate year in the home and inland sales of this district, as will be seen from the accompanying Statement No. 1.

Enclosure No. 1.

3. The falling off, in Fusly 1271, was attributed partly to the inland traders having laid in a large stock in the previous Fusly, in anticipation of the increase in the monopoly price, which rose to Rupees 1-8-0 in June 1861, and to the interior receiving its supply from Madras by Railway, instead of as heretofore from this district.

4. The falling off, in Fusly 1273, was attributed to the inland traders finding it more profitable to trade in grain, which became so scarce that nearly three lacs of Rupees worth was imported in excess that year. It will be observed from Statement No. 2 that there was a considerable falling off at China-Ganjam also that year.

Enclosure No. 2.

5. In Fusly 1275 it again fell. It cannot be said that the Lambadies and the wholesale buyers did not come as usual. Encouraged by the enormous excess they found in the heaps they purchased in Fusly 1274, they came in larger numbers than had been usual every alternate year, and took up a good many of the 12½ to 13 garce heaps of Padarti, and of the 11 garce heaps of Kanuparti, of the storage of Fusly 1274, until March 1866, when the sales at Kanuparti were restricted to the storage of Fusly 1272, (of which there were a good many heaps still on hand,) and the wholesales stopped at Padarti, and just about this time the monopoly price rose to Rupees 1-11-0 per maund, and produced a reaction. It is a very significant fact that they declined the 10 garce heaps that I was restoring at Padarti before their eyes, and the 10½ garce heaps at Devarampadu. There being no corresponding rise at China-Ganjam, I conclude they must have gone back and sold the stock on hand to the best advantage with which the increase in the monopoly price favoured them.

6. We come now to the great fall in Fusly 1276, noticed by the Board, which is wholly in the inland sales, for there has been an increase in the home sales everywhere. It will be seen, from the subjoined statement, that the inland sales, of the stations from Sunnapugunta to Tummalapenta, have fallen to 94,000 maunds since 1272, and I may safely state that this cannot recover itself so long as the interior is supplied by rail from Madras, and earth salt is manufactured and sold for human consumption so extensively as it is. The cost of manufacture of this inferior and unwholesome salt is said to be only from 45 to 50 Rupees per garce, and it is sold so cheap as to compete unduly in the market with the marine salt, which should not be the case if the measure contemplated by Government some years ago to excise this salt that it may compete equally with the marine salt had been enforced :—

Fuslies.	Sunnapugunta to Tummala-penta.			Pakala.			Padarti and Kanuparti.			Total Home and Inland.	Exported.	Grand Total.
	Home.	Inland.	Total.	Home.	Inland.	Total.	Home.	Inland.	Total.	Sales.		
1272...	1,32,623	1,75,074	3,07,697	43,789	44,656	93,445	51,687	3,56,781	4,08,468	8,09,600	5,160	8,14,770
1273....	1,47,526	1,42,879	2,90,405	50,640	38,037	88,697	57,406	2,83,521	3,11,927	7,22,029	7,400	7,29,429
1274....	1,50,080	1,40,385	2,90,465	48,561	40,591	89,152	57,109	4,02,608	4,59 517	8,39,334	4,880	8 44,214
1275...	1,63,869	1,08,458	2,72,327	48,501	58,332	1,06,833	55,775	2,79,533	3,35,308	7,14,468	1,02,452	8,16,920
1276....	1,66,931	81,747	2,48,728	53,051	56,867	1,09,918	61,798	2,34,185	2,95,983	6,54,629	38,027	6,92,656

7. From the above statement it will also be seen that there has been, on the average ; an increase in the inland sales of Pakala. This is owing to the traders to Kurnool coming to it from Padarti, owing to the salt being lighter, and more suitable for retail by measurement.

8. This brings us to Padarti and Kanuparti, where the falling off in question is chiefly observable, and which, for facility of comparison, I have united together in the accompanying Statement No. 3, showing the details of inland sales, and in order to see how they have been affected by the sales at China-Ganjam, the nearest station in the Kistna district, I have obtained a similar Statement No. 4 for that station.

Enclosure No. 3.

Enclosure No. 4.

9. Some allowance must be made on both sides for the drought which prevailed part of the year, when the price of grain was high, and pasturage and water for cattle was generally scanty, and a pestilential wind, called by the Lambadies Yerragali (red wind), prevailed and carried off much cattle reducing some of the wealthiest traders to comparative beggary. Notwithstanding such obstructions, they appear to have come, in the usual numbers, to Biramgunta and the northern stations, for the decrease of 90,000 maunds below the average of the sales of the previous four years, at Kanuparti and Padarti, has been more than realized by the rise of 1,40,000 maunds above the average in the sales of the previous four Fuslies at China-Ganjam.

10. This variation appears to me to arise from a difference in the system observed in taking salt into store in these frontier divisions. At China-Ganjam, the mercal was in use till last Fusly, when the weighing-machine was introduced for the first time. To this district weighing-machines were supplied in Fusly 1273, but the four mercal per maund system of storage appears indubitably to have been pursued till Fusly 1275, when the system of strictly weighing salt into store was enforced by me.

11. Accompanying is a Statement No. 5, showing the age of the salt sold at Kanuparti, Devarampadu, and Padarti, in Fusly 1276. The salt of Fusly 1272 was of the worst kind, but there was too little of it in hand to affect the market. The salt of Fusly 1274 was restored by me at Padarti,* and at Kanuparti it was weighed out in 10 garces to such of the wholesale buyers, who chose to take that quantity at the usual discount of five per cent. as if it were a wholesale transaction, and at Devarampadu, the heaps of Fusly 1274 were fairly stored except the last two lines of 12 heaps, which I estimated to contain 12½ to 13 garce, but were given to wholesale buyers at 11 garce each. There appears not to have been any serious drawback to the sale of the salt of Fusly 1274. It has been supposed that the delay in weighing the 10 garce out to the wholesale buyers was a serious impediment to wholesales; it would have been to a joint-stock gang, but not, I think, to a number of independent traders clubbing together merely for the purpose of taking a heap in the hope of finding some excess in it, and to whom the heap must ultimately be distributed, by either weighment or measurement, according to the quota contributed by each to purchase it. The storage of Fusly 1275 was opened for sale in the order as per margin, when it was still very convenient weather to convey saltto Hyderabad ; but we find only nine heaps taken at Kanuparti, five at Devarampadu, and 38 as per margin at Biramgunta. The wastage being on the average 6 per cent. at the two first and from 3 to 12 per cent. as per margin at the last named stations.

Enclosure No. 5.

* None of these, strange to say, were taken in bulk.

Kanuparti, 28th February 1867.
Devarampadu, 12th January 1867.
Biramgunta, 8th January 1867.

Gadavada Platform	13	12 per cent.
Parra do.	8	7½ ,,
Tsambadi do.		3½ ,,
Vinayakudu do.	17	3 ,,
Total...	38	

Under such circumstance, it was quite natural for the wholesale purchasers from Hyderabad to have gone to China-Ganjam, where the heaps available for sale were stored with the mercal, and consequently much in excess of heaps stored by weighment; and which, if report speaks true, private individuals took by wholesale and retailed in the vicinity of the platform at a considerable profit after the introduction of the weighing-machines. The demand at China-Ganjam was so unexpected, and reduced the stock in hand (which was considered sufficient for two years' consumption without further manufacture that year) so low, as to induce a re-consideration of the necessity of manufacture, as appears from some correspondence in the Board's monthly Volume.

12. I have no reason to doubt that the salt revenue of this district will recover itself fully this year, as the home and inland sales have already approached those of Fusly 1275, as per margin.

Up to November 1865	1,86,300
Do. 1866	1,62,108
Do. 1867	1,80,114

13. Before proceeding to notice the desirability of making a further reduction in the number of stations, I would suggest, for your consideration, whether it would not be advisable to afford further facilities for sales by bulk or wholesale.

I. The discount is very low. If the salt is carefully and correctly weighed into store, the manufacturers not being required on any account to give more than 10 garce per heap, the buyers will, to a certainty, find the wastage equal to, if not in excess of, the allowance of five per cent. It seldom happens that a heap is taken by the members of Lambadi or Yerukula gang jointly. I am not aware of a single instance of the kind. It will oftener, if not invariably be found that these gangs are composed of a number of families, who, though they keep together for the sake of protection, trade independently of each other. Each head of a family seldom takes more than 70 or 80 maunds, or at the utmost 100 maunds ; he would certainly prefer taking his salt by measure to clubbing with a few others to take a heap with the certainty of finding it contain

something less than the stipulated quantity ; for experiment will show that a heap stored correctly will lose in two years, when it comes on for sale, almost the five per cent. allowed. This allowance is not, therefore, a sufficient encouragement to promote wholesale purchases, and as the outlay per heap is very large, and the risk consequently great, an allowance of 10 per cent. is nothing but reasonable.

II. It very often happens that some of these independent traders, who go off in different directions to dispose of this salt, are prevented from joining the others at the same time to take another heap. Under such circumstance, they must either take their salt by the measure, or club in another gang, which is not always practicable. I have seen a Lambadi gang prepared to take 7 or 8 garce, and delaying for days to get others in the village to join them to complete the 10 garce. This was when there was a prospect of finding something more than the stipulated quantity in the heap. I have also seen a part of gang of Yerikelas come for only 5 garce, because the other part, who had joined them in taking a heap a month before, had sold their salt earlier and gone on further into the interior with a supply of grain which promised a good return. To such five garce heaps would be very suitable and convenient. They take less time to store ; can be formed more easily with a less quantity of water and covered more carefully, and as the wastage is likely to be less, may be sold at a discount of five per cent. only. In my letter, No. 38, of the 20th January 1866, I brought forward this proposal, but the matter was ordered to lie over ; 10 and 5 garces heaps may be stored alternately, or portion of the platform may be reserved for heaps of the latter size. With such substantial facilities wholesale purchases must increase.

14. We come next to consider the desirability of making further reductions in the salt stations. It cannot be denied that much illicit trade is carried on where the salt works are too near each other. Of what use is it to be spending annually a considerable sum of money to prevent contraband trade on salt, when the heaps are stored in excess of the authorized quantity under the mistaken idea of increasing the sales. Salt is a monopoly, and it is a great loss to Government to throw into the market any excess above the quantity paid for. It is, in fact, so much contraband salt for which Government has not received any return. No legitimate effort should be spared to increase the salt revenue, by concentrating the works in well-selected places so as to bring them under proper supervision, by enclosing them properly to prevent smuggling, and by connecting them by good metalled approaches with the mainlines of road in the district. There is not a single station in this district that does not stand urgently in need of one or more of these improvements ; I shall begin with the north and take each group of stations in their turn until I arrive at Sunnapugunta, the southernmost station.

15. The first group that demands most serious attention are Kanuparti, Devarampadu, and Biramgunta. This division is described by the Honourable T. Clarke, in the 175th to 181st paragraphs of his report, dated the 25th October 1860, and it is to be regretted that there has been no improvement since then except in the quality of the salt.

16. Kanuparti recommends itself on account of the salt being good and cheap, that is, light, and its being accessible without crossing the Gundlakamma, with its treacherous bed of quicksands, and the extent of good pasturage it can supply, yet the Lambadies left it last Fusly for Padarti, where the wastage in the heaps appeared to be less. The fact is they invariably come with only so many cattle as are sufficient to carry their bags, leaving the remainder in the hills of Chimakarti, or some other places providing good pasturage, until their bags are filled and they are ready to start, when the cattle are brought in at night, and they start the next morning. There is no road to this village, and the heavy swamp between it and Raparla is a serious drawback. A road between these two villages was estimated some years ago to cost about 12,000 Rupees, but owing to the rise in the price of labour since, it would now take more than twice that sum to make even a fair-weather road. There are no approaches from the village to the

NOTE.—The want of an office at this place, and the inexpediency of going to the expense of building one at the cost of Rupees 1,000, formed the subject of my letter, No. 234, of the 19th October last.

(Signed) W. F.

platforms. The first and second from the north is almost inaccessible during the monsoon, and the third and fourth are reached with some difficulty over soft, slippery clay. The pans straggle over a large area and are unenclosed, and the platforms were in a similar condition affording great facilities for smuggling. In last Fusly the sales were in the proportion as per margin, the Kistna district and Hyderabad taking up 85 per cent. of the year's sales.

Home...	.. 12	per cent.
Kistna	... 25	do.
Kurnool	... 3	do.
Hyderabad .	60	do.

17. Four miles south of Kanuparti is Devarampadu. The foreign traders must cross the Gundlakamma to come to this factory. There is no road to the village, nor an approach from it to the platform which is very low. Neither the pans nor the platform are enclosed, and the situation of the pans afford very great facilities for fraud. There is no pasture land here. The sales last Fusly were in the proportion as per margin, the foreign trade taking up 73 per cent. of the whole year's sales.

Home.....	21	per cent.
Kistna...	2	do.
Kurnool	4	do.
Hyderabad .	73	do.

18. About three miles to the south is the extensive and well-laid out factory of Biramgunta without a single blade of pasturage. The four platforms are still in existence ; there is no road to Biramgunta ; a sum of Rupees 1,808-7-4 has been expended in building a tunnel, without sufficient waterway,* over the floodwater channel near Koppolu, and carrying a gravelled road over it, and building two more tunnels near the centre platform, and carrying a gravelled slope over them from the platform; but the bandy-track between them lies a little more than four miles through "soft, sticky, slippery, clay," and is exceedingly difficult for bullocks to travel over during the monsoons. Nothing has been done towards constructing good approaches from the village to the platforms which are very much needed, inasmuch as the plain between is one sheet of water during the rains, and the salt officers and servants have to wade through knee-deep water to reach the platform. The pans run on in a straight line to about 2,893 yards and are not enclosed, and as the ridges are very high smuggling cannot be difficult, more especially as the villages of Mottumalli, Padarti Vulsapallem, Rangayapallem, and Kottapatnam, where the manufacturers reside, are situated between the pans and the sea, and the Salt Establishment and Police guard reside in the unhealthy village of Biramgunta to the west of the pans where the office and treasury stand. The sales at Biramgunta, in last Fusly, were in the proportion as per margin.

* 2 Vents, 6 feet each.

Home.....	30	per cent.
Kistna	2	do.
Kurnool.....	15	do.
Hyderabad .	53	do.

19. In the preceding paragraphs I have alluded to the facilities for smuggling which the pans of Kanuparti, Devarampadu, and Biramgunta afford on account of their unprotected state. In Fusly 1263, a bandy carrying 44 maunds of smuggled salt was seized on its way from the pans to Motumalla. Last Fusly, a pit containing 20 maunds of smuggled salt was discovered near the pans of Devarampadu, and some traces were found of a large quantity of salt having been smuggled into Kottapatnam from the southern pans of Biramgunta. The isolated pans of Killipara attached to the northernmost platform of Kanuparti, and situated near the hamlet of Kukkalavaripalem, is notorious for smuggling. These statements are, in my opinion, corroborated by the low price at which salt is retailed at Ongole, which is supplied from one or other of these stations. To explain this I have been at the charge of preparing a Statement (No. 6) showing the average bazaar price of salt per garce at Ongole from January 1865. From inquiries I have made at Ongole certain merchants assured me that they cared not for more than four Annas profit on a bullock load (2½ maunds) of salt, which is 5·9 per cent. in advance. When the monopoly price was 180 Rupees per garce, the retail price at Ongole was 8·9 per cent. in advance. Since the monopoly price has risen to Rupees 202½ per garce, the retail price at Ongole was only 3·7 per cent. in advance in June 1866 and July 1867, a time of the year when smuggling is most feasible. The retail price

Enclosure No. 6.

varied much, and I am told that it is nothing strange in such a small town where there cannot be much competition. This may be true, but it is a well-known fact that the manufacturers of Devarampadu and Biramgunta are very much involved in debt to the merchants of Kottapatnam and Ongole, and I think there is much room to suspect that these debts are reimbursed for the most part in salt, that they may be able to smuggle during manufacture, not without the connivance of the Police guard. We have now almost a new set of salt officers and servants at Padarti, and an active young man of great promise at Kanuparti. and it will be my care to watch the variation in the price of salt at Ongole during the next season. I should like to be furnished, if it does not entail much extra work on the Talook Establishment, with the average daily retail price of salt per Rupee at the stations as per margin. These lists should be closed every month and sent to me direct.

Addanki.	Atmakuru.
Ongole.	Guduru.
Kottapatnam.	Naidupettah.
Kandukuru.	Sulurpettah.
Kavali.	Venkataghiri.
Nellroe.	

20. Biramgunta recommends itself as best suited for concentration of manufacture, as the pans are well laid out and can be easily enclosed effectually, and it can be connected by a good branch road from Koppolu, where the Kottapatnam port-road passes on its way to join the main-road at Ongole, where the Kambham, Hyderabad, and Guntoor roads meet.

Kanuparti.....	2 years	2,76,000
Padarti.....	do.	2,70,000
Devarampadu ..	18 months...	99,000

21. The stock estimated for this division just three years ago is given in the margin, the average sales per annum having been found to be—

Kanuparti.....	1,38,000	Maunds.
Padarti.....	1,35,000	do.
Devarampadu..... ...	66,400	do.
Total...	3,39,400	

that is to say 3,30,000 maunds in round numbers will have to be manufactured at these stations annually. The average of the last five years has fallen nearly a quarter of a lac below that quantity.

22. Biramgunta has 142½ pans capable of yielding 1,750 garce, or 2,10,000 maunds of good salt per annum, as per margin, if the manufacturers can be induced to set to work early so as to get through most part of the manufacture before the high winds from the west and the south set in and disturb the soft black dust which covers the surface of the surrounding places and carries it in dense clouds into the pans, delaying the manufacture until some gentle showers of rain come to our relief by allaying the dust. I enclose a Sketch No. 7 of the platforms of Biramgunta. No. 4, or the Gadavada platform, was thrown up by the manufacturers is not required, and, as the Honourable T. Clarke remarked, should be closed. The distance in that case between the 2nd and 3rd platforms will be only 38 yards, greater than the distance between the 1st and 3rd, which is not considerable. And some further pans to the extent of 300 yards can be opened to the north of the No. 2 platform, so as to balance it equally with the No. 1 platform to the south. To receive this increased manufacture, the platforms will have to be enlarged, so that Nos. 1 and 2 hold 100 heaps each, and No. 3 one hundred and fifty heaps, for which the enclosed estimate, amounting to Rupees 7,417, has been prepared. The work of Nos. 2 and 3 platforms may be put in hand at once from the 4,000 Rupees sanctioned in the Budget of this year for "Petty construction and repairs." The work of the No. 1 platform must be deferred till next year.

No. 1 Platform pans.....	.....	Garces.
No. 2 do.	do.....	450
No. 3 do.	do.....	400
No. 4 do.	do.....	600
	do.....	300
	Total...	1,750

Enclosure No. 7.

Paragraph 175, penultimate sentence.

Enclosure No. 8.

Which might be supplemented from savings in manufacturer's share. In next year, I calculate there will be nearly 15,000 Rupees available under that head.

23. We have left a lac and twenty thousand maunds to supply. This quantity can be raised from either Devarampadu or Kanuparti until the resources of Biramgunta are fully developed and rendered capable of supplying that quantity also. It is unnecessary to retain both of them If the expense of an establishment is no consideration, Kanuparti should have the preference for the reasons stated in paragraph 16 of this report.

24. Provided the foregoing arrangement is approved of, the ryots of Kanuparti should be required at once to fence in each set of pans with a good strong impenetrable hedge of prickly-pear to prevent smuggling. It is the only plant that will answer, and I beseech that sanction may may not be withheld for a moment. And as the Kollipara pans are so far removed from the platform, and out of reach of effectual supervision, I would recommend strongly that they be closed as we can do without them, for the remaining pans will yield more than we require.

25. Our attention should next be directed to improving Biramgunta. In paragraph 22 of this report, I stated that 300 yards of ground could be taken up to the north of the No. 2 platform to open 15 to 20 new pans under that platform. And a new set of pans and platform could further be laid out on the banks of the Muddymidi, a tidal creek, which separates it from Devarampadu so as to yield a further supply of 1,000 garces. These pans can all be given to the ryots of Devarampadu, and Kanuparti left to support itself if it can. It will then be quite practicable to run a broad deep moat round the whole area occupied by the pans at Biramgunta in the manner prescribed in Standing Order No. 205, and to plant a good strong hedge of prickly-pear on the embankment thrown up outside the channel. This moat can be taken round so as to include the platforms as well, and make one hedge suffice for both pans and platform. This matter will have to be put into professional hands as early as practicable, in order that the necessary plans and estimates may be made.

26. Endeavours should also be made to plant the surrounding plains which contribute to such an overwhelming nuisance during the high westerly winds, with the long grass called Vulsa, which grows well on soil impregnated with salt, and which forms the best thatch for salt heaps.

27. We next come to Pakala and Binginipalli. There appears to be some doubt regarding the abolition of the latter station. In the 11th paragraph of their Proceedings, No. 1,242, of the 25th May 1866, the Government stated they *were not* prepared at that time to abolish Binginipalli, and although the Board in their Proceedings, No. 4,950, dated the 19th July 1866, drew the attention of Government to the fact of their having, in the 46th paragraph of their Order, No. 2,101, of the 1st November 1861, accepted the recommendation of Mr. Clarke in the 170th paragraph of his report on the Salt works of Madras and Nellore, dated 25th October 1860, and sanctioned the closing of the pans of that station, they ordered on the 18th August 1866, simply that the same should "be recorded." In the last paragraph of his reply, No. 266, of the 27th August 1866, to the Proceedings of the Board, No. 4,950 of 1866, above alluded to, the Collector threw out the suggestion that the stations for which no establishments have been provided ought not necessarily to be abolished, but retained in case some private individual might be found to undertake the retail trade thereof; thus leaving us to conclude that he was still of opinion that Binginipalli should be retained. In the first paragraph of their Proceedings, No. 8,016, of the 5th November 1866, to which that letter gave rise, the Board remark that the number of pans to be retained and abolished had been finally settled by Government and adopted by them, but there is nothing on record in this office to show that the Government have since modified their decision of the 25th May 1866. Regarding Tummalapenta, Dugarazupatnam, and Sunnapugunta, I entertain no doubt; since the Government have left it to the Board to retain them if they thought proper, but they allowed no such discretion in the case of Binginipalli which they were resolved to retain, until a need for its abolition, which was not then apparent should arise, and I am decidedly of opinion that it should not be abolished.

No. 2,135.

Paragraph 13, G. O., No. 1,242, dated 15th May 1866.

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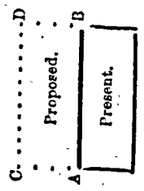
No. 2,135.

Paragraph 13, G. O., No. 1,242, dated 15th May 1866.

28. The demand of Pakala and Binginipalli is equal to about 90,000 maunds, or 750 garce annually. Of this Pakala can scarcely supply 500 garce, and the rest must be taken from the pans of Binginipalli. I say "scarcely," because most of the pans of Pakala lie in sand with no subsoil of tenacious clay, and the bed is formed of clay imported into them. The consequence is that any heavy shower of rain during the manufacture will retard it, and render the completion of the dittum very uncertain. Not so with Binginipalli; the pans lie in good subsoil of tenacious clay some feet deep, and the manufacture is not subject to such interruptions; further the salt is light and cheap, and bears carriage better than the Pakala salt which is friable and small-grained.

29. The Pakala and Binginipalli platforms are only 1,142 yards apart. Half way there is a good piece of high ground on which a good platform could be erected so as to receive salt from both set of pans without inconveniencing the manufacturers of one more than the other; certainly without that difficulty which is at present felt in apportioning one bed in Pakala, (none likely to come within 200 yards of the platform,) for every 4½ closed at Binginipalli, many of them situated within a few yards of the platform. This arrangement will close the manufacture of the pans of Pakala on the north cut off by the port road constructed since Mr. Clarke visited this factory, and especially those of the Andanala-parra, which is so isolated by high banks of sand as to afford great facilities for smuggling, from which I am certain we do not enjoy an immunity at present. Many pans could be opened in the vicinity of the proposed platform so as to afford immediate and full relief to such of the manufacturers of the southernmost (Loddi) pans, who will be thrown out of work by this concentration.

30. To this proposal there appears to be one drawback, because acting under the impression that Binginipalli has been abolished, the extension of the Pakala platform was put in hand, and a sum of Rupees 1,071-13-2 has already been expended on it, and as the unexpended balance of Rupees 331-4-6 appears to me to be insufficient to complete the work, I have requested the Range Officer to favour me with an estimate of the amount that will be required, which I am afraid will far exceed the balance in hand. For, instead of extending the platform gradually to its required width from A B to C D, the Superintendent was so careless as to allow the labourers to work from C D and D B near to the pits, so that the part marked with red ink has scarcely received a basketful of earth, and the work already done is much below the level of the old platform.



31. Acting on the principle of letting well alone, I would respectfully suggest that the present platform of Pakala be enlarged so as to hold only 120 heaps, and the northernwest platform of Binginipalli be retained as a Supplemental No. 2 platform. When the sales at these places are so affected by the extention of the North-West Railway, as no doubt they will, one of them must yield to the contingency. I am in favour of this arrangement, because it appears also to be in accordance with the decision of Government that Binginipalli should be retained, and because the manufacturers of the Loddi pans which are few can be accommodated at once in full with new pans at Pakala. The price of labour has increased considerably since 1860, and it would not be judicious to force the manufacturers to convey the salt an unreasonable distance to the platform, if by so doing we drive them to the necessity of smuggling in order to remunerate themselves.

32. I intended to have laid the whole project before the Sub-Collector on the spot so as to obtain his valuable opinion in the matter, but was denied that pleasure on account of the change in the weather preventing him from coming to Pakala as he intended.

33. We come next to Tummalapenta. Here a new office is required; enclosed is a plan and estimate* received from the Range Officer; cost Rupees 1,175; sales only 16,000 maunds annually; building should be erected on the platform.

* Enclosures Nos. 9 and 10.

34. We come next to Iskapalli and Gogulapalli which are only four miles apart. The demand at both these stations amount to 80,000 maunds, or say 700 garces annually. Iskapalli can supply that quantity and Gogulapalli five-eighths of it in one crop. Gogulapalli has no road to it, nor any pasturage, whereas Iskapalli commands both in most efficient condition, and an expensive establishment into the bargain intended to meet the requirements of the export platform, where little work is done now. There has been this Fusly as yet no exportation that the demand of Iskapalli should have remained so low when she is so well-provided with accommodation for traders may lead one to suppose that the salt of Gogulapalli is better appreciated. Not so. Iskapalli has not had fair play, or Gogulapalli would have been left far behind, if not altogether lost sight of long ere this. She has been suffering from the effects of an overstocked export platform. For three years before Fusly 1276, there was no manufacture at that station for the inland trade. Endeavours were made to utilize the salt of Fusly 1269 on the export platform for that purpose, but the platform being almost inaccessible on account of the deep salt-water creek which intercepts the approach in a direct line, and on account of the heavy sea-sand through which lies a great part of the approach in another direction round the creek, and the salt being very bad, the customers turned from it with disgust and went to the adjoining station of Gogulapalli for their supply. This salt was afterwards condemned as unfit for human consumption, and destroyed in August last, and the manufacture of Fusly 1276 was not opened till September last for daily sales, which are still almost nil, owing to the active measures that are being taken to get rid of the stock on the abolished export platform of Varini at a reduced price. Can it at all be wondered at that Iskapalli should have kept so low under such disadvantages. There is no reason to doubt that, under the able management of the present Superintendent Mallavarapu Appaya, she will regain her position very soon. In accordance with the orders of Government, it would probably be necessary to retain Gogulapalli till then, but it does not follow that she should be kept up an independent station, when she can be easily managed by the Superintendent of Iskapalli, with the aid of the establishment as per margin, with a large demand of 66,400 maunds per annum. Devarampadu has been made a sub-station of Padarti, and I see nothing to prevent Gogulapalli being reduced to a similar position in regard to Iskapalli, the Superintendent also having vacated the appointment and gone to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns."

	Rs
Iskapalli	26,000
Gogulapalli	54,000
	80,000

	Rs.
1 Assistant Superintendent	15
1 Shroff	10
	25

35. The present office at Gogulapalli is very much out of repair and unsafe, and if the station is to be retained at all, a thatched shed will be required at the entrance to the western platform. It does not appear to me to be necessary to build a pukka, or tiled shed for the short time that it is likely to remain in existence.

36. Any further reductions in the salt stations appear to be uncalled for at present.

37. In regard to the whole of the stations I would strongly recommend that the whole area occupied by the pans should be enclosed without further delay, as required by Standing Order No. 205. It is at the pans that smuggling is carried on, and yet there is not a single set of pans in the district enclosed. It is vain to expect the Police guards to watch them effectually during the manufacturing season in such an unprotected state; it is simply impossible. I have ventured to order the Superintendents to avail themselves of the opportunity of the ensuing manufacturing season to enclose the pans with a good, strong hedge of prickly-pear, (for no other plant will grow on such soil,) leaving a margin of 12 yards between both, so as to admit of the manufacturers moving freely from pan to pan, in carrying the salt to the platforms. Opposition to such a measure on the part of the manufacturers must be expected, for we cannot expect them to give up smuggling without a struggle, but on the other hand Superintendents should be compelled, on the pain of severe penalities, to complete the work without fail this season.

38. In conclusion, I beg to bring to your notice the present inefficient state of the Establishments on account of the changes in the trade of the several stations; a re-distribution of the Establishments is, therefore, called for. In the margin I have given the sales of Padarti and China-Ganjam; the sales at the former are superior, yet there is a better-paid Superintendent at the latter. The diversion in the trade of 1276 Fusly, as explained in the previous part of this report, is not likely to be permanent. Further the cost of living at Biramgunta, the head-quarter of Padarti, is high; every necessary has to be brought from Kottapatnam, and drinking water from either Padarti or Motumalla. During the months of April, May, June and July, the atmosphere is so densely charged with the soft black dust that covers the surface of the surrounding plain, that it is a misery to live in Biramgunta. I, therefore, think that the pay of the Superintendent should be raised to one hundred Rupees, and some addition made to the pay of others of the Establishment. It will devolve upon the Superintendent to carry out all the improvements proposed to make Biramgunta take up the demand of Devarampadu as well. I have also allowed 70 Rupees a month for the Superintendent where the sales are 500 garce or upwards, and 50 Rupees for those below 300 garce. There is only one first-class station for which I have allowed a 15 Rupees Shroff; four second-class stations with 12 Rupees Shroff each; and three third-class stations with 10 Rupees Shroffs each. I submit two Statements showing the present and proposed establishments. There is a saving of Rupees 1,104 per annum, from which about 150 Rupees may be required annually for extra measurers, at two Annas per garce, if salt be shipped at Iskapalli, but not otherwise. I have provided for Gogulapalli and Iskapalli jointly, making sure that the Government will sanction the reduction of the former to a sub-station of the latter. The pay of the Superintendent and Shroff of Iskapalli need not be reduced unless a casualty takes place; till then 216 of the saving will be absorbed, leaving still a balance of 888 Rupees. Out of this sum I propose that an additional clerk on 15 Rupees be supplied to my office to help the present Establishment to get through the work punctually. The aid is absolutely needed, and if required an examination may be made to see whether it is really so.

Fuslies.	China-Ganjam.	Padarti.
1272	2,16,937	2,38,054
1273	1,38,758	2,13,023
1274	2,21,785	2,88,891
1275	1,19,083	1,89,237
1276	3,14,469	1,75,916

Enclosures 11 and 12.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. A C. BOSWELL,
Acting Collector.

Enclosure No. 2.

Abstract.—Statement of the sales of salt at each group of the stations in the Nellore district, from Fuslies 1272 to 1276.

Enclosure No 3.

Abstract.—Statement of the home and inland sales of salt at each station of the Kistna district, from Fuslies 1272 to 1276, forwarded with reference to Mr. Freer's letter, dated 16th September 1867, No. 70.

Enclosure No. 4.

Abstract.—Statement showing the salt sales by retail and wholesale for inland consumption at Padarti and Kanuparti Divisions in the Nellore district, from Fuslies 1272 to 1276.

Enclosure No. 5.

Abstract.—Statement showing the salt sales by retail and wholesale for inland cinsumption at China-Ganjam Division, Kistna district, from Fuslies 1272 to 1276, prepared and forwarded to the Acting Salt Deputy Collector of Nellore, agreeably to his letter, No. 75, dated 21st September 1867.

Enclosure No. 6.

Abstract.—Particulars of age of salt sold, in Fusly 1276, at certain divisions, in the district of Nellore.

Enclosure No. 7.

Abstract.—Average bazaar price of salt per garce in Nellore district.

Enclosure No. 8.—Plan.

Enclosure No. 9.

Abstract.—Estimate for extending of three platforms at Biramgunta, Padarti Division, No. 4 or Northern Range, Nellore district.

Enclosure No. 10.

Abstract.—Detailed estimate for constructing a Salt Cutcherry at Tummalapenta, Kavadi talook, Nellore district.

Enclosure No. 11.—Plan.

Enclosure No. 12.

Abstract.—Present establishment of the salt stations in the Nellore district.

Enclosure No. 13.

Abstract.—Proposed Establishment for the salt stations in the Nellore district.

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1. In these letters the Collector proposes to reduce the number of salt stations in the Nellore district.

2. Before disposing of the questions raised in them, the Board desire to be furnished with a Statement showing the amount of manufacture, sales, wastage, and Kudivaram at each of the Nellore salt stations, which are still open, for the last five years, and the balance in store at the beginning of the present Fusly.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Sub-Secretary.

To the Acting Collector of Nellore.

Exd. J. Wright.

Entered in Off. Order Book
Dated 28 Septr 1868 vide 1922

1868. Department.

Rev-3095/68.

No.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

Dated 17*th March* 1868.

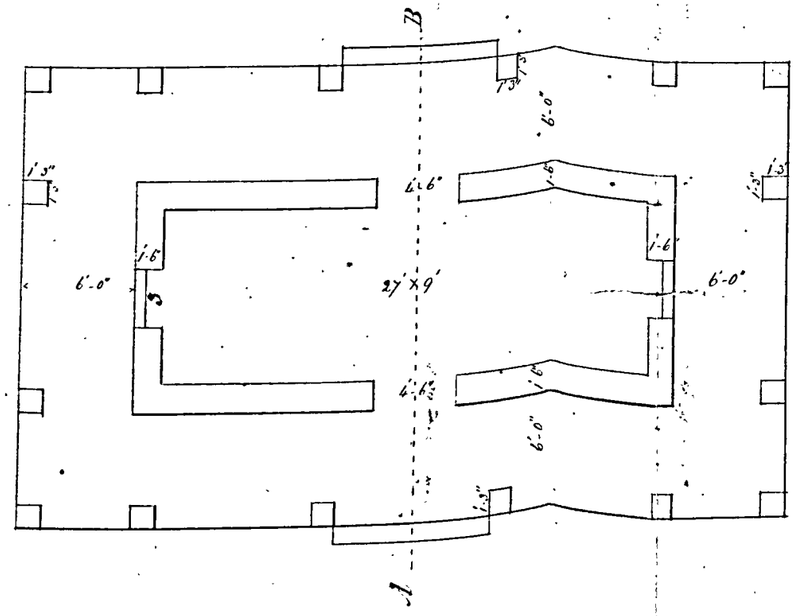
No. 1,923.

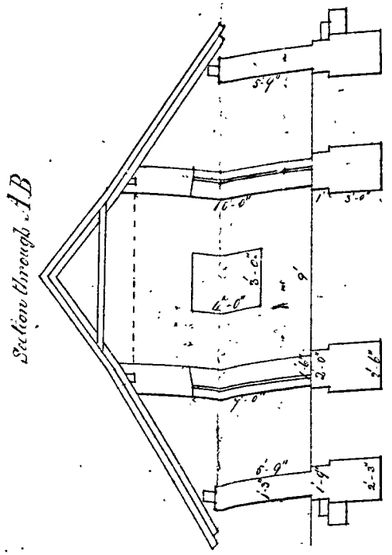
Requesting Collector of Nellore to furnish a statement of the amount of manufacture, sales, wastage and Kudivaram at each of the salt stations he proposes to abolish, for last 5 years, and balance in store at the beginning of the present Fusly.

Pro. 6th October 1868 Read

To accompany Superintending Engr's letter No 59 to the Collr of Nellore
Dated Masulipatam 28th July 1868.

PLAN AND SECTION
of
Salt Katcherry
Proposed to be constructed at Tummalapenta





Materials Brick in Chunam
Estimate Rupees 1195 - - -
Rupees 475 - - -
Soil. Sandy

2nd or Centre Range Office
Kodavaluru
28th November 1867

Superviser in ch 2nd or Centre Range
Nellore District

Lieut. Colonel R.E.
Superintending Engineer 2nd Div.

Detailed Estimate No. 46 of 1867-68

District Nellore—Taluq Kanuli

Work Constructing a Salt Hatchery at Immatapenta

Particulars of Work.	Measurement. Length.	Breadth.	Height or Depth.	Number.	Cubical Contents.
Foundation & Walls	78	2 1/2	3	1	585
" Pillars	36	2 1/4	3	1	243
" Steps	8 1/2	1 1/4	1	2	21 1/4
Basement Walls	78	2	1	1	156
Pillars	28	1 3/4	1	1	49
Retaining Wall	99	1 1/2	1 1/2	1	279 1/2
Steps	8 1/2	1	1/2	2	64 1/2
Superstructure Walls	78	1 1/2	10 1/4	1	1401
Pillars	20	1 1/4	5 1/4	1	8 1/2
Total Cft					1199 1/2
					143 3/4
					2796 3/4
Deduct					
For doors	9	1 1/2	7	1	94 1/2
Windows	6	1 1/2	4	1	36
Platband Work	12	1 1/2	1	1	18
do	9	1 1/2	1	1	13 1/2
" Labatts Pillers Platband	1 1/4	1 1/4	3/4	16	18 3/4
Total					180 3/4
Total Cft of Brick in Chunam					2616
Deduct for Platband work					265 2/3
Plastering Syrcs					31 1/2
White washing Syrcs					21 3/4
Flooring Syrcs					21 3/4
					9
Roofing with Palmyrah Couples reposing on Walls, Platband & Main Pillers & Chunam boundary Wall	30	14			420
Verandah					
Roofing with Palmyrah rafters reposing on Walls, Platband & Main Pillers and Chunam boundary Wall	108	2 8 1/4			972 948
Total Syrcs of Roofing					1338

Laterite Pillar Plates	✓1¼	1¼	¾		16 ✓
Teak wood Breastsummers	~~130~~ 126	6"	8"		~~33⅓~~ 36 ✓
Teak wood Batten doors with Frames, hooks, hinges &c Complete (7×4½)					2
Teak wood windows with iron bars, frames Shutters hinges &c Complete					2
Jungle wood wall Plates	Cft 84	6"	3"		✓10½
Painting Doors & Windows & Breastsummers with wood oil (3 Coats)	Sqrs				✓4¼
Excavating Foundation & filling in Sundries					

Abstract Estimate No. 46 of 1867-68

District Nellore—Taluq Kanuru

Work Constructing a Salt Katchery at Tummalapenta

Quantities	Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
~~2652½~~ 2616	Cft of Brickwork in Chunam	" 2 6	~~414~~ 408 5 3	
31½	" of Plasterwork	" 2 9	5 6 ✓	
21¾	Sqrs of Plastering	2 12 "	59 13 "	✓
21¾	" of Whitewashing	" 3 "	4 1 3	✓
13~~25~~ 9 ✓	" of Flooring	3 8 "	31 8 "	✓
~~18 38/100~~ 18	" of Roofing	25 " "	~~348~~ 334 " "	✓
16	No Laterite Pillar Plates	" 3 "	3 " "	✓
~~36~~ 42 ⅓	Cft of Teak wood in Chaukats & Architraves	3 8 "	126 " "	✓
2	Teak wood batten door (7×4½)	40 " "	~~51~~ 10 8	
2	do Windows (4×3)	15 " "	80 " "	✓
10½	Cft of Country wood	1 8 "	30 " "	✓
4¼	Sqrs Painting with wood oil	1 8 "	15 12 "	✓
	Excavating Foundation & filling in		6 6 "	✓
	Sundries		12 " "	✓
			~~58~~ 11 "	
			~~32~~ 2 6	✓
			1195	
	Total Estimate Rupees		1175	

2nd or Centre Range Officer
Kadanalum
28th November 1867

Superintendent
2nd or Centre Range
S.A.S.

Commanding Salt Dept
Supply Dept

Supply Engrs office 2nd Divn
Camp Masulipatam
28th July 1868

Engr
Offg

No 2594

Revised draft no
Nos 2020 & 3095.

The plan and estimate received with the Proceedings recorded above will be returned to the Board of Revenue, as it is deemed in the first instance to determine definitively what Salt Stations are to be maintained in the Nellore District

6 Oct 58

14 Copies to the Bd of Revenue & Trade Despatch

Despatch [illegible]
Rec'd & Filed [illegible]

Letter from Board of Revenue, Fort St George, dated 4th October 1858, forwarding a letter from the Salt Agent, Nellore, dated 29th September 1858, with enclosures, relative to the Salt Stations to be maintained in the Nellore District.

Rec'd 7 Oct 58
Read 8 Oct 58
Rec: 3343/58
Pol 3045/58
Rec'd 28 Oct 58

No 9

Letter from Secretary, Board of Revenue, dated 4th October 1858, forwarding a letter from the Salt Agent, Nellore, dated 29th September 1858, with enclosures, relative to the Salt Stations to be maintained in the Nellore District.

Revenue 1868 Decbr
Bo. of Govt. for Certn.

No. 2574

Bo. of the Madras Govt.
dy 6th October/68.

Com. Bd. of Revenue
Ly 20 Octr./68 Cks. 3347

Draft order returning
to the Board, plan & Estimate
of Addl Building at Tanjore
in Letter

E. E. 113 @ 115