

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 579

Press
Mis.

47.48

Dated

17-4-1860.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
for the month of April 1860.*

No. 47. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 7th March 1860, No. 1,158.

Read the following letters :—

No. 5,092,	From Ganjam,	dated 29th September in Con.	12th October 1859,	No. 289.
„ 3,937,	„ Vizagapatam,	dated 29th July in Con.	8th August „ „	725.
„ 4,494,	„ Rajahmundry,	dated 31st Aug. in Con.	9th Sept. „ „	133.
„ 5,045,	„ Nellore,	„ 8th „ in Con.	10th October „ „	165.
„ 4,130,	„ Chingleput,	„ 15th „ in Con.	17th August „ „	296.
„ 3,601,	„ South Arcot,	„ 18th „ in Con.	20th July „ „	158.
„ 5,180,	„ Mudura,	„ 11th „ in Con.	17th October „ „	193.
„ 3,812,	„ Coimbatore,	„ 26th „ in Con.	30th July „ „	141.
„ 3,709,	„ Canara,	„ 20th „ in Con.	26th „ „	127.
„ 3,849,	„ Malabar,	„ 25th July in Con.	1st August „ „	187.

The above letters are replies to the call for information regarding *spontaneous Salt* contained in the Board's Circular, dated 8th July last, founded on the *In Con. 7th July 1859, No. 3,297.* Order of Government, dated 6th idem, No. 1,647, Public Works Department, Public.

2. GANJAM.—The Collector of *Ganjam* states that spontaneous Salt is found in the vicinity of the Naupáda and Womarvalli pans and at Itchapore (where pans formerly existed) in seasons when the first rains are light and succeeded by clear hot weather. The Naupáda spontaneous Salt is said to have a peculiar smell and to be unfit for use. The quantity produced cannot be ascertained, as it has never been collected.

3. The Salt is destroyed by driving cattle over it ; no charge is incurred on this account as the cattle chiefly belong to the manufacturers of the monopoly Salt.

4. The Collector does not feel qualified to offer an opinion on the expediency of collecting this kind of Salt for sale, without further information. The Deputy Collector in charge of the department, however, thinks that such Salt might be gathered with advantage at Naupáda and the swamp rendered more productive.

5. The Board request that the subject may be carefully considered and discussed in detail in the report of the Deputy Collector, which they hope to receive at an early date. The Board's Circular above referred to shows the main points for consideration and necessary to enable them to submit a definite proposition for the Orders of Government.

6. VIZAGAPATAM.—In *Vizagapatam* the late Collector reports that spontaneous Salt is not produced in sufficient quantity to be worth the expense of collecting.

7. RAJAHMUNDY.—In *Rajahmundry* the articles is produced in varying quantities in the vicinity of the swamps along the coast and particularly in the Amlapúr, Naggaram and Mogaltúr taluqs. The quality is indifferent and some collected in 1844 did not command a ready sale. The inland dealers, however, prize this description of Salt, as its larger crystals lessen the wastage in transit. From this circumstance it may be inferred that with care and labor a superior quality of Salt might be produced in such localities and also in the regular pans, as it cannot be supposed that these last have been opened in places naturally the least suitable for the purpose of making Salt. The Collector, however, states that from the effects of the Ancient channels, the swamps are gradually becoming fit for cultivation, and that he has little doubt but that the whole of them will in time be grain-producing land. Under these circumstances he does not recommend that measures should be adopted for collecting and selling spontaneous Salt. The difficulty and expense of properly superintending and guarding open swamps along an extensive sea board are so great, that the conversion of these tracts into cultivable land is highly desirable, but care must be taken that the regular places of manufacture are sufficiently numerous and productive to supply the wants of the people and also the enhanced demand which the opening up of the Godavery is sure to create. The spontaneous Salt now produced is destroyed in the same manner as in Ganjam, but the Collector recommends the substitution of paid for gratuitous labor.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
for the month of April 1860.*

5. The Board have not correctly expressed Mr. Elton's meaning. He was averse to the collection of spontaneous Salt because it was inferior and therefore not so saleable as the manufactured Salt at the same price; while, taking into account the greater wastage in the spontaneous Salt, its cost to Government was but little, if at all, less than that of the manufactured article. It seems doubtful, however, whether this opinion as to the inferior quality of spontaneous Salt is correct; in some Districts it is preferred, as in Rajahmundry just referred to, this Salt is considered superior to manufactured Salt. The subject should be carefully investigated and reported on by the Deputy Collector.

Nellore.
6. The Government agree in the views of the Board as expressed in paragraph 11.

7. The Government concur also in the Board's remarks respecting Madura in paragraph 14. The alligation of the unwholesomeness of the spontaneous Salt can hardly be accepted; it is precisely the same article as that artificially made. The quantity too must be larger than that stated. The Deputy Collector in charge of the Salt Department should have his attention specially directed to the subject.

Madura.
8. It appears that a tolerably good description of article can be made from the spontaneous Salt found in several places. It should certainly be turned to account; and should be sold at its natural price, viz. its cost, including Establishment and wastage, added to the duty of one Rupee a Maund. It would not be fair or wise to lay on it the high price of the Bombay imported Salt.

9. With regard to the remaining Collectorates; the reports from Tanjore and Guntoor have not been received (paragraph 19); and the information from South Arcot appears to be meagre. Though Tinnevely has been reported on as the Board * 21st February 1860, No. 272. observe (paragraph 18) a subsequent Order* of Government requires further particular attention and as regards Masulipatam, it can be noticed again in the Guntoor report with reference to the Order of Government, dated 29th August 1859, No. 2,069.

10. The Government agree with the Board that paid labor should be substituted for unpaid in destroying spontaneous Salt if it is to be destroyed; but they are of opinion that in most Districts it should be turned to account. A system of contracts is recommended, but if that is allowed, care must be taken that extensive smuggling does not take place.

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

IN CON. 30TH JULY 1859, No. 3812.

From E. B. THOMAS, Esq., Collector of COIMBATORE,
dated Ootacamund, 26th July 1859, No. 141.

In reply to the Board's Circular, No. 2684, of the 8th instant, I have the honor to state for their information that the system, forced labor, has been discontinued long ago.

2. Spontaneous salt is never produced in this district. Earth-salt is manufactured to some extent, which appears to have already been brought to the notice of the Board.

IN CON. 1st AUGUST 1859, No. 3849.
 From P. GRANT, Esq., Collector of MALABAR,
 dated Calicut, 25th July 1859, No. 187.

In reply to Circular, No. 2684, dated 8th July 1859, I beg to state that spontaneous salt is to be found along the banks of many of the back-waters and creeks which abound in Malabar. It is of a very inferior description, and is not to be found in great quantities. It is met with chiefly in Chowghat, Kootnaad, Betutnaad, Shernaad and Caway talooks.

2. The crystals are very small, and when collected, they are scraped up by means of a board or other flat instrument, and are so much mixed up with mud that they resemble that substance more than salt.

3. In fact, spontaneous salt in this district is so inferior, that it is seldom carried to market; no doubt it is used to some extent by the poor, who gather it for private consumption.

4. A pretty good description of salt can be manufactured from the spontaneous salt above adverted to, and for the repression of this trade, an establishment of 29 peons for 4½ months annually, is maintained on sanction obtained each year.

5. Beyond the means already adopted, I do not consider that it is necessary to have recourse to any additional ones, for the protection of the salt monopoly.

1860 Department

Enclosure 8 in Proceed-
 ings of the Board of
 Revenue to the Secretary
 to Government No. 20
 dated 7th March 1860
 No. 1158.

3849/60

Letter from the Col-
 lector of Cochin to the Sec-
 retary to the Board of Revenue
 dated 26th July 1859 No. 141
 regarding spontaneous salt.

IN CON. 26TH JULY 1859, No. 3709.
From W. FISHER, Esq., Collector of CANARA,

dated Mangalore, 20th July 1859, No. 127.

In reply to Extract Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th July 1859, (Circular No. 2681,) I have the honor to state that spontaneous salt is not found in this district to an extent worth noticing.

1859 Defunct

Enclosed in Proceedings
of the Board of Revenue
to the Secretary to Government
is a copy of the Defunct
dated 12th March 1859.

1859/60

Letter from the Collector
of Malabar to the Board
of Revenue dated 25th May
1859 No 187 regarding the
same as above.

IN CON. 12TH OCTOBER 1859, No. 5092.
From G. S. FORBES, Esq., Collector of GANJAM,

dated Chetterpore, 29th September 1859, No. 289.

With reference to the Board's Circular Proceedings, dated the 8th July last, No. 2684, I have the honor to state that in the vicinity of the Nowpada and Wommervelly pans and at Itchapore where pans once existed, spontaneous salt is found in those years in which the first rains are light and are succeeded by clear hot weather. The salt thus found is destroyed by driving the cattle over the swamp; no charge is incurred for destroying it as the cattle chiefly belong to the salt ryots. The Nowpada swamp salt is said to have a peculiar smell and to be unfit for use. The quantity of spontaneous salt that is found cannot be ascertained as it was never gathered.

2. The neighbouring local authorities assure me that they act up to the orders which direct the destruction of the salt wherever found. I do not feel qualified to pronounce an opinion on the expediency or otherwise of collecting spontaneous salt for sale, until I have had an opportunity of gaining more certain information on the subject, which can only be done by experiment during the season in which spontaneous salt is found.

3. The Deputy Collector in charge of the salt department is of opinion that spontaneous salt might with advantage be gathered at Nowpada, and that the swamp might be rendered capable of producing it of proper quality and in great quantities. I think, however, that actual observation is necessary to form a certain opinion on the subject.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

1805 *Deputy*

*Enclosure in Proceedings
of the Board of Revenue
to the Secretary to Government
revenue Department
dated 7th March 1858.*

2554/50

*Letter from the Collector
of Ganjam to the Board
of Revenue dated 29th July
1859 - 1860 regarding spontaneous
salt.*

IN CON. 9TH SEPTEMBER 1859, No. 4494.
From A. PURVIS, Esq., Collector of RAJAHMUNDRY,
dated Cocanada, 31st August 1859, No. 133.

I have the honor, with reference to the Board's Proceedings of the 8th ultimo, calling for information on the subject of spontaneous salt, to state, that the article is found in greater or less quantities in the dry season in the vicinity of the salt water swamps along the coast of this district, more especially in the Amlapur, Nuggarum and Mogultur taluqs. It is not of particularly good quality. Some was collected in the year 1844 and offered for sale, but it was supposed to be unwholesome, and the only result seems to have been a falling off in the sales of the manufactured salt, the sale of which was stopped for a time, without any adequate return from the sale of the spontaneous article. The latter kind of salt is said to be prized by the inland dealers, as less liable to waste on a long journey, but, as the Board are aware, the extent of inland trade from this district is, as yet, comparatively limited. Many of the swamps referred to are gradually becoming, from the effect of the water from the annicut channels, fit for cultivation, and where this is not yet the case, they, owing to the officers of the public works department being at times able to flood them with fresh water, have ceased to yield much salt. In time I have little doubt the whole will be grain producing land. Under these circumstances, I do not consider it desirable that any steps should be taken for the collection and sale of the article under reference on behalf of Government, and, for the same reason, I do not recommend that such tracts should be leased out under a licensing system.

2. Each season certain taluq peons are specially named to watch and traverse the tracts in which spontaneous salt is likely to form, and it is their duty to cause all such salt to be at once destroyed by driving cattle over it, a work, which it has long been considered to be the province of the ryots of their respective villages to perform without payment. It is not always very effective, and I fear the collection of the article is not unfrequently connived at, as well by the village officers, as by the peons. No charge has for a number of years been incurred by Government for destroying spontaneous salt. It cannot be doubted, I think, that the salt would be more efficiently destroyed, in places where it still forms, by paid labor, and this is the course I would recommend for the future. It will of course be the duty of the Deputy Collector, specially in charge of the department, to visit the salt swamps when opportunity offers, thus affording a great check on the proceedings of the subordinate officers.

Exd. Wm. Thomas.

1860. September 1st.

Enclosed for the Board of Revenue to the Secretary to Government C. S. D. dated 7th March 1860. No. 1158.

1859/60

Letter from the Collector of Rajahmundry to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated 29th September 1859. No. 289. Regarding spontaneous salt.

1860. Department.

Enclosure 3 in Proceedings of
the Board of Revenue to the
Secretary to Government, No. 165,
dated 7th March 1860 & No. 168.

P 554. 60.

Letter from the Collector
of Rajahmundry to the Secretary to the
Board of Revenue dated 31st August
1859 No. 133. regarding spontaneous
Salt.

IN CON. 10TH OCTOBER 1859, No. 5045.

From F. B. ELTON, Esq., Collector of NELLORE,
dated Nellore, 8th October 1859, No. 165.

With reference to the Board's Circular, No. 2684, calling for certain information required by Government regarding spontaneous salt, I have the honor to state that it is found at several places in this district, and has been sometimes stored but more generally of late destroyed, or left to be melted by the rains.

2. The localities where spontaneous salt is found to an extent worth noticing are,
Reddypollem..... } In the salt division of Doogarauzepatam.
Poode Royadoroovoomullam..... }
Karejada..... }
Meezoor..... } Tadah division.
Coodeeree..... }
Eskapully..... } Eskapully division.
Gojoolapully..... }

3. The quality of spontaneous salt is not equal to the manufactured, and on this account I am much opposed to storing the former. The monopoly price of salt is very high, and no discretion is given to reduce it under any circumstances. Spontaneous salt must, therefore, if sold at all, be charged with the full price, and on the other hand it cannot be expected that merchants will take an inferior article at the same rate as they pay for the best, while the latter is procurable. Accordingly spontaneous salt that was stored some years ago has remained a long time on hand, and been sold off with difficulty.

4. The cost of collecting spontaneous salt would be 4 or 5 Rupees per garce, while the price paid to the manufacturers is only Rupees 7-15-0. The difference therefore is not great, and quite unworthy of consideration, especially as it is supposed that the wastage of spontaneous salt would be greater; and I think this would be the case, because the crystals are smaller, and less consistent.

5. Under these circumstances, I would not recommend that any establishment should be kept up for the collection and sale of spontaneous salt, nor do I think that the swampy tracts where it is produced are particularly suited for leasing out on the licensing system, or being converted into regular places of manufacture.

6. The chief method of destroying spontaneous salt in this district is by treading it out with cattle, and where it is in inconsiderable quantities the salt servants get it done by the vettians or salt manufacturers. No expense is incurred, nor are any orders issued to collect large bodies of coolies for the purpose, as was done in Masulipatam. Treading it by village cattle, is a local custom, carried out when it is done, by the local officers, on a general order being issued to destroy the spontaneous salt. It should I think be discontinued, unless the cattle are regularly hired for the purpose. Latterly the plan adopted in the Tadah division, was to leave the spontaneous salt alone till it was melted by rain, which seems better, if it can be guarded in the interval, for which there are facilities, as the foots on the tract are plainly visible, if any attempt is made to remove it for smuggling purposes.

7. On the whole, I think it would be best to allow a moderate expense to be incurred under head of contingent, to be used either for extra watchers, or to hire men and cattle, to destroy spontaneous salt as occasion requires.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

1860. Department.

Enclosure 4 in Proceedings of
the Board of Revenue to the
Secretary to Government Re. D.
dated 7th March 1860 No 1158.

P 554/60

Letter from the Collector
of Nellore to the Secretary to the
Board of Revenue dated 8th October
1859 No 165. regarding spontaneous
Salt.

IN CON. 17TH AUGUST 1859, No. 4130.

From C. J. SHUBRICK, Esq., Collector of CHINGLEPUT,
dated Sydapet, 15th August 1859, No. 296.

I have the honor to reply to the Board's Circular of the 8th ultimo, No. 2684, forwarding Proceedings of Government, No. 1647, of the 6th idem, directing the prohibition of compulsory labor of all kinds, and calling for a report on the treatment of spontaneous salt.

2. Spontaneous salt used to be collected about 20 years ago in Streehurricottah, on the banks of the Pulicat lake, at a payment of Rupees 5 per garce, to the laborers employed; but on the complaint of the Collector of Nellore that it interfered with the sales at his regular pans, it was put a stop to, and has not since been revived.

3. With the above exception, spontaneous grown salt has always been destroyed in this district, by employing the cattle of the regular manufacturers to tread it down, who have always willingly furnished them, from a feeling that it was to their interest to do so, the destruction of the spontaneous salt being necessary to the sale of the Government salt at their respective pans, and the consequent profitable continuance of their own legitimate manufacture.

4. Under the above aspect, and within the above limits, though the labor has been furnished by order, it cannot be said to have been furnished by force, both Government in the persons of its servants and the manufacturers working willingly together towards a common object material to both.

5. If it is thought desirable to pay for this ordered labour, which has also sometimes been furnished by other parties, when the salt has happened to crop up at a distance from the manufacturers' places of residence, it can be done at the rate of from 1½ to 2 Annas per day per man.

6. Spontaneous salt is only usually produced at four places, Streehurricottah, Soonapagoontah, Poongolum and Covelong; all situated on back-waters, and from its nature when left alone can only be produced once a year at the same spot, since it is nothing more than the drying up of the receding waters during the hot weather. At each of these places the salt is not found in large tracts, but in scattered patches here and there, according to the inequalities of the ground; these patches would not be worth leasing for their single crop, since the cost of an establishment to guard them would probably exceed the sums they would let for, from being liable to inundation; and to secure them by raising the surface or the erection of embankments to regulate the water for the purposes of raising additional crops, would be expensive, and would, in reality, be adding to, and putting them on a level with the regular pans, and thereby be the means of diminishing the livelihood of the manufacturers, who now support themselves at those pans. It may also be added that, this spontaneous salt is not needed, as the manufacturers already produce all that is required, and the regular pans can be augmented in productiveness and extent far beyond their present limits.

7. The present system appears, therefore, the best, preserving the existing pans and destroying the spontaneous salt wherever found.

8. The greatest possible quantity of spontaneous salt could not, in all likelihood, exceed 200 garces in any one year; last year, there was none, and none is likely to sprout up in the present. Generally speaking, spontaneous salt is white, with well formed crystals; but if the people are to be believed, there is a prejudice against its use. In this respect, I scarcely think they can be speaking the truth, as there can be no doubt of their clandestinely using it, though to what extent, it is impossible to determine.

1860 Department

Enclosure 5 in Proceedings of
the Board of Revenue to the
Secretary to Government R. D.
dated 7th March 1860. N^o 1158.

P 554/60.

Letter from the Collector
of Chingleput to the Secretary to the
Board of Revenue dated 15th Aug^r.
1859 N^o 296 - regarding spontaneous
Salt.

IN CON. 20TH JULY 1859, No. 3601.

From A. R. McDONELL, Esq., Acting Collector of SOUTH ARCOT,
dated Cuddalore, 18th July 1859, No. 158.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Circular letter, No. 2684 of the 8th instant, and
of the Proceedings of Government which accompanied it, regarding the treatment of spontaneous salt.

2. There is no great amount of spontaneous salt in this district. In a low marshy plain on the
sea board, not far from Mureanum, about 80 Indian Maunds of salt were collected and brought to ac-
count last year, I have now called for every information regarding the mode of and manner of payment
for, the collection of this salt, and will communicate, without loss of time, all the particulars should I
learn that spontaneous salt, to an extent worth noticing, is found in this district.

IN CON. 17TH OCTOBER 1859, No. 5180.

From T. CLARKE, Esq., Collector of MADURA,

dated Madura, 11th October 1859, No. 193.

With reference to the Circular from the Board of Revenue, dated 8th July 1859, No. 2864,

1. Taracoody.

2. Mootooragoonadapatam.

3. Valinochum.

I have the honor to report that the locality in which salt is spontaneously formed in this district lies in the vicinity of the southern salt pans noted in the margin. It is a swamp covering about one square mile.

2. The popular notion is that the salt is very unwholesome and that serious and dangerous attacks of the bowels follow its use. I cannot endorse this opinion and think it would be desirable the properties of the salt should be chemically tested. The popular belief, however, affects the sale of this salt which in consequence would not find a ready or remunerative market.

3. From this swampy and damp nature of the soil, crystalization of this salt is not complete and it is consequently, from excess of wastage, found more difficult to store than manufactured salt.

4. Some years back it was found necessary to guard against the depredation of this salt, committed by the villagers and others, and an establishment of four peons, on a pay of 3 Rupees each per mensem, was sanctioned by Government under date the 19th April 1845.

5. These peons are always employed in watching the swamp, and, when the salt appears, the cattle of the village are, with the permission of the villagers, turned out on the swamp to tread it out and destroy it.

6. The quantity of salt annually produced is estimated at about 20 garces. Besides the objection taken to it on the score of its unwholesomeness, it is stated that the expense of collecting the salt would be large and that the charge attending the collection would not be reimbursed by its sale.

7. The swamp is represented to be marshy and unfitted for the manufacture of salt. It is often submerged and is seldom dry and it hardly admits of being converted into pans.

8. Under these circumstances, I am not inclined to suggest any change in the present mode of procedure. It is only necessary, as occasion occurs, to take such measures as may be found requisite to prevent this speculation of the salt.

Letter from the Collector
of Madura dated 11th Oct 1859
by Revenue dated 18th July 1859
No. 193 regarding the manufacture
of spontaneous salt.

CP 554/60

Enclosure to an Order
of the Board of Revenue to
the District Government
Revenue Department dated
1st March 1860 No. 1158.

1860 Dec 1st

1850 Depart.

Enclosure in Proceedings
of the Board of Revenue to the
Secretary to Government R. D.
dated 7th March 1850 No 1158

P 554/60.

Letter from the Collector of
Madura to the Board of Re-
venue dated 11th October 1857 No
103 regarding the treatment of
Spontaneous Salt.

Office Memorandum

Request a copy
of the order of Government
dated 19th April 1850 No 579
relative to wages to labourers
employed in destroying Spontaneous
Salt in the district
of Tanjore. W. M. J. S.
C. P. O. }
9th Feb 1854 A. P. C. S.

To the Secretary to Govt.
P. M. S.

Rev. Secy.
N. 579

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 17 April 1860.

Read the following
Proceedings of the Board
of Revenue

Submitting with
their opinion reports from several (Here enter 11 March 1860 N. 1108)
Salt districts relative to the
treatment of spontaneous
Salt.

In July last, the
subject of the treatment
of spontaneous salt had
being brought under the
notice of Govt., an order
was sent to the Board
to collect information on
the subject with a view
to the introduction of
reforms.

With their Pro-
ceedings recorded above,
the Board now submit
letters

6 July/59 N. 1647.

Ly

letters from the nine -
 coast Districts marginally
 noted, and the Govt. will
 record such remarks
 and pass such orders on
 each District, as seem to
 them proper.

Gangam	Chingleput
Vengopalam	South Arcot
Rajahmundry	Madura
Nellore	Canara
	Malabar

3 In Gangam it is
 usual to destroy the swamp
 salt by drawing cattle
 over it. It seems probable
 from the description
 that the quantity is not
 great, but the Govt. agree
 with the Board that
 a careful investigation
 and trial should be
 made by the Deputy
 Collector of the swamps
 at Narsipada as well as
 at the other places men-
 tioned by the Collector.
 The subject should re-
 ceive his careful atten-
 tion and should be
 noticed

Gangam.

post. 90/1

Narsipada

Rajahmundry.

noticed in his expected
 report.

4 In Rajahmundry
 it is stated that upon
 kainam salt is prized
 by the inland dealers,
 and an opinion is expressed
 that an improvement
 could be made in its
 production. It appears
 probable however that
 from the effect of the
 new canals from the
 river, the salt swamps
 will shortly cease to be
 salt, and will become
 culturable land. This
 being the case further
 inquiry in this District
 is not necessary at pre-
 sent.

Nellore.

5 The Board had
 not correctly expressed
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 collection

spontaneous

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as the manufactured
salt at the same price,
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Madura.

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7 The Government
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article as that artificially
made. The quantity too
must be larger than
that stated. The Deputy
Collector in charge of
the Salt Department
should have his atten-
tion specially directed
to the subject.

Whole of the
Madura -
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to destroy this salt
which he would not
have done had it
be worth less than

Malabar.
Para 15 & 16

8 It appears that
a tolerably good descrip-
tion of article can be made
from the spontaneous salt
found.

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It should certainly be
turned to account, and
should be sold at the
lowest price, viz. its cost,
including establishment
and wages, added to the
duty of one rupee a maund.
It would not be fair or
wise to buy in at the high
price of the Bombay im-
ported salt.

With regard to
the remaining collections,
the reports from Tanjore
and Sivakasi have not re-
ceived (para 19) and the
information from South
Arcot appears to be meagre.
Though Tincoelli has
been reported on as the
Board observe (para 18)
a subsequent order of Govt
requires further particu-
lar attention and re-
gards.

21 Feb 1860 A 272

regards Masulipatam,
it can be noticed again
in the Muntoor report
with reference to the order
of Govt of 29 August 1859
No 2069.

Para 20 seq.

10 The Government
agree with the Board
that paid labor should
be substituted for unpaid
in destroying sponta-
neous salt if it is to
be destroyed, but they
are of opinion that in
most Districts it should
be turned to account.
A system of contracts
is recommended, but
if that is allowed, care
must be taken that
extensive smuggling
does not take place.

L. G. 60

11 Copies to the Board of Rev.
with and Encl. D. 18

1 - Copy to the Civil Auditor with Ref. -
L. G. 11 A.

Revenue 1860. Deptt.
Pro. of Govt. 20th April.

10579.

Pro. of the Madras Govt.
27th April 1860

Passing orders on
the subjects of the tract:
-rents of spontaneous salts.