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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / ~~B.P. No.~~	135	Press / ~~Mis.~~
Dated	30-1-1874	196 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 30th January 1874.

No. 263. Read the following Endorsement of the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, (Revenue,) dated Fort William, 12th January 1874, No. 8R:—

Read the following letter from C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, (Revenue,) to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated Fort William, 12th January 1874, No. 7R.

With reference to your Officiating Secretary's letter, No. 4,266-127R, dated the 31st of October last, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council concurs in your objections to the proposed entire suppression of the manufacture of earth-salt in the Mysore territories, and authorizes the introduction of the measures suggested in the concluding paragraph of the letter under reply.

Copy of the above letter, together with a copy of the letter to which it is in reply, forwarded to the Government of Fort St. George for information.

(By order, etc.,)

(Signed) W. RIDGEWAY,
For *Under-Secretary to the Government of India.*

Enclosure No. 1.

From H. W. WELLESLEY, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, (Revenue,) to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Calcutta, dated Bangalore, 31st October 1873, No. 4,266-127R.

In acknowledging receipt of memorandum, No. 196R, of the 6th October 1873, forwarding a report from the Madras Government, on the subject of the manufacture of earth-salt in the Ceded Districts, I am directed to state as follows:—

2. From the papers forwarded, it appears that the Madras Government, with a view of raising the revenue derived from sea-salt, have introduced measures for the gradual abolition of the manufacture of earth-salt in the Ceded Districts, and, in order that the sale of sea-salt may not be affected by the importation of earth-salt from Mysore, suggest that the manufacture of earth-salt should be restricted in this Province.

3. The process of manufacturing earth-salt in Mysore is similar to that in Madras, and a description of the process is, therefore, unnecessary.

4. The accompanying statement gives detailed information as to the quantity of earth-salt exported, imported, etc., since 1838-39. In 1872-73, the number of salt-pans was 3,118, which gave employment to 3,334 persons. The quantity of salt manufactured was 39,268 maunds of 80 lbs. each, being 29,076 less than the average of the preceding four years 20,200 maunds were exported, 12,720 maunds imported, leaving 31,788 maunds for home-consumption. The total revenue realized from salt-pans during the year was Rs. 17,178, or Rs. 2,064 more than the average of the past ten years, and represents the proceeds of a tax which varies in rat according to the productiveness of the soil, the superiority of the article manufactured, or other local cause. In addition to this an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. was formerly levied on all earth-salt exported; but this duty was abolished on the 1st June 1864.

5. The average retail price of earth-salt was 16 seers per Rupee, against 13 seers per Rupee of sea-salt; but it is probable that in the immediate neighbourhood of the pans coarse earth-salt, fit for the use of cattle, can be procured at a much cheaper rate. The average quantity of sea-salt imported annually, taking the last five* years as the basis of calculation, is 803,200 maunds of 80 lbs., while the average quantity of earth-salt manufactured during the same time was only 62,532 maunds, or something less than eight per cent.

* The total quantity imported during the five years was 4,016,000 maunds.

6. At the present monopoly price of salt in the Madras Presidency, *viz*, 2 Rupees per maund, the sum annually paid into the imperial treasury by inhabitants of Mysore in return for

salt is Rs. 16,98,460. Allowing one-twentieth of this sum on account of the cost of manufacture and carriage, Rs. 15,96,000, equal to about a seventh of the gross revenue of the Province, would appear to represent the contribution of Mysore to the total Imperial revenue under the head of Salt. It can, moreover, be conclusively shown, by the test of the average consumption of sea-salt per head of the population, that Mysore contributes as much Imperial revenue as can reasonably be expected; in other words, that the revenue derived by the Madras Government from the consumption of sea-salt in Mysore is not susceptible of expansion to any great extent. The population of the Province comprises 3,055,412 men, women, and children, who, as has been shown, consume annually 808,200 Indian measures of sea-salt. This gives an average annual consumption of lbs. 11 or 12 per head of the population (including children), or an average monthly consumption of 1 lb. 14 ounces. The regular jail allowance of salt, which is fixed on a liberal scale, is 12 drams per diem for an adult employed on hard labour, or only 1 lb. 6 oz. 8 drams per month. These figures, if even approximately correct, show that the consumption of earth-salt in Mysore does not appreciably affect the importation of sea-salt, which is the staple commodity, and which, even at its present high price, is consumed by the bulk of the population.

7. It is clear, therefore, that, if the figures at the disposal of this Administration may be accepted as a fair test, the manufacture of earth-salt in Mysore does not very materially affect the proceeds of the Imperial salt monopoly. Earth-salt, as is well known, is only consumed by the class which is compelled by poverty to use it and by cattle. Among all, except the very lowest classes, there has always existed an almost unconquerable aversion to its use. Tippu Sultan, it may be mentioned, with the object of encouraging home-production, forbade the importation of sea-salt into Mysore, but his efforts to this end are said to have entirely failed. The statements now furnished show that an equally strong preference for sea over earth-salt still exists. It will, moreover, be observed from column 20 of the accompanying statement that sea-salt gradually decreasing in price, that the increase in the monopoly price, which took place in 1870, did not exercise any appreciable effect in Mysore, doubtless owing to the counterbalancing influence of improved communications, and that pooled earth-salt is having the average on the returns of the whole Province, now but little cheaper than sea-salt.

8. With these facts before him, Colonel Meadе cannot recommend and, indeed, would most earnestly protest against any measure for the suppression of earth-salt manufactured in this Province. The adoption of such a course simultaneously with the restrictions on the manufacture now imposed by the Mysore Government would entail other ruin on the semi-barbarous caste at present engaged in the manufacture, and great hardship on the population in remote parts of the Province, which derives its supply of salt from their labours, without, in Colonel Meadе's opinion, bringing any appreciable gain to the Imperial Government. The cattle, moreover, throughout the Province would greatly suffer; for it is universally admitted that a full supply of salt is one of the best preservatives against cattle-disease, and the great majority of ryots, who are much too poor to purchase sea-salt for the use of cattle, will, if deterred from the use of earth-salt, be compelled to deprive their animals of salt altogether. Mr. Thornhill, in paragraph 31 of his report, especially notices the question of the supply of salt to cattle, observing as follows:—

"But the chief argument against suppression of the manufacture of earth-salt is that the cattle would be eminently deprived of the salt, which they have long been accustomed to, for the Ryot would not be able to purchase Government salt for the use of his cattle, even if obliged to or for his own consumption."

9. Looking, then, to the insignificant proportion of the quantity of Mysore-manufactured earth-salt to that of the imported sea-salt, and the obvious hardship of interfering with an industry which supplies this much-required ailment for cattle at a price which, as a large number of the ryots, in still considerably below that of imported sea-salt, Colonel Meadе cannot advocate the suppression of the manufacture of earth-salt in Mysore, and considers that it will be sufficient (1) to interdict altogether the exportation of the article; (2) to forbid the manufacture being carried on anywhere within five miles of the frontier; and (3) to adopt measures to ensure an effective supervision over all salt-pans within 25 miles of the British frontier. If His Excellency in Council concurs in these views, the Chief Commissioner will at once carry them into effect.

Statement showing the Quantity of Earth-salt exported, imported, etc., since 1838-39.

Number.	Year.	Number of Salt-pans.	Number of Ryots who manufacture Salt.	Quantity produced.	Revenue or Amount of Kandayam.		Duty.												Earth-salt—Quantity per Rupee.	Sea-salt Quantity per Rupee.
							Import.			Export.			Consumption.			Total.				
					Rate.	Amount.	Quantity.	Rate	Amount.	Quantity.	Rate	Amount.	Quantity.	Rate	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19	20
1	1838-39	...	...	...	...	Rs. 10,718 3 5	Kandis of Measure.	...	Rs. A. P. ...	Kandis of Mea.	...	Rs. A. P. ...	Kandis in Measure.	...	Rs. A. P. ...	Kandis in Measure.	Rs. A. P. ...		Seers. 24	Seers.
2	1839-40	...	...	...	...	12,116 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		23	
3	1840-41	...	...	...	...	12,041 0 10	2,736½	...	831 10 0	14,128½	...	2,920 11 4	5,340½	...	1,052 7 10	22,205½	4,804 13 2		21½	
4	1841-42	...	...	...	...	13,705 2 10	868½	...	261 15 3	7,749	...	1,934 12 6	2,524	...	1,111 11 5	11,141½	3,308 7 2		21¼	
5	1842-43	...	...	...	...	13,623 0 5	640¾	...	237 10 10	5,603	...	1,304 6 2	2,352¼	...	1,055 5 10	8,596	2,507 6 10		21¼	
6	1843-44	...	...	...	...	14,060 2 6	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	... ...		29½	
7	1844-45	...	...	...	...	12,756 2 5	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	... ...		31	
8	1845-46	...	...	...	...	9,901 14 3	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	83,139¾	17,471 6 0		38¾	
9	1846-47	...	...	...	...	12,465 10 0	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	... ...		32¾	
10	1847-48	...	...	...	...	14,022 6 4	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	97,317½	20,003 7 10		19½	
11	1848-49	...	...	...	...	14,595 0 10	5,759½	...	1,447 12 9	162½	...	55 10 8	17,744½	...	4,368 13 0	48,761½	10,647 6 7		19	
12	1849-50	...	...	...	...	13,588 10 0	6,334½	...	1,522 9 4	304	...	104 13 10	21,101	...	5,461 6 10	28,666½	5,872 4 5		23	
13	1850-51	...	...	...	...	15,815 4 1	4,783¼	...	1,125 7 10	2,729½	...	669 4 6	24,933	...	6,538 1 3	27,739½	7,088 14 0		24	
14	1851-52	...	...	...	...	13,763 6 2	7,860½	...	1,848 6 2	83¼	...	33 12 4	23,304½	...	5,897 7 0	32,445½	8,332 13 7		28½	
15	1852-53	3,477	...	...	...	13,868 5 8	8,093½	...	2,096 8 2	191¼	...	62 12 7	25,891½	...	6,789 4 2	31,248½	7,779 9 6		32	
16	1853-54	3,168	...	...	...	12,562 13 6	10,050½	...	2,279 5 11	182½	...	65 12 1	27,523	...	7,234 7 7	35,176½	8,948 8 11		38	
17	1854-55	2,999	...	...	...	10,892 12 0	3,647½	...	773 5 4	4,320½	...	1,034 3 3	26,407½	...	7,182 10 10	34,375½	8,990 3 6		33	
18	1855-56	2,681	...	...	...	11,524 9 8	6,745½	...	1,474 7 2	234½	...	86 1 1	22,888	...	5,805 4 1	29,868¼	7,365 12 4		24	
19	1856-57	2,812	...	...	...	10,165 7 9	4,103¼	...	928 8 1	108½	...	38 2 11	16,746½	...	4,371 9 10	20,958¼	5,338 4 10		24	
20	1857-58	2,435	...	...	...	10,822 10 7	8,210	...	1,845 10 5	119	...	42 11 10	25,051½	...	6,258 11 1	33,380½	8,147 1 4		24	
21	1858-59	2,662	...	...	...	12,017 6 4	7,191½	...	1,622 4 7	277¾	...	94 1 11	20,708½	...	5,227 1 8	28,177¾	6,943 8 2		24	
22	1859-60	2,391	...	...	...	12,653 11 8	3,481	...	747 14 3	154	...	59 6 8	17,821½	...	4,087 5 0	21,456½	4,894 9 11		16½	
23	1860-61	2,317	...	...	...	10,216 15 8	1,845¼	...	529 6 5	75¼	...	16 12 4	13,767½	...	3,685 1 8	15,688¾	4,231 4 5		19	
24	1861-62	2,620	...	...	...	14,486 10 4	1,784½	...	747 6 0	149¾	...	53 5 9	11,662	...	3,667 5 2	13,596	4,468 0 11		17¾	16½
25	1862-63	2,620	...	...	From to Rs.	17,370 4 1	1,650	...	717 8 5	141½	...	54 4 11	15,446½	...	5,201 11 0	17,237½	5,973 8 4		15½	14½
26	1863-64	3,420	3,322	...	0-1-1 75	15,468 5 8	1,707¼	...	737 15 2	226¼	...	94 11 9	16,113½	...	6,159 11 11	18,047½	6,992 6 10		14	13½
27	1864-65	3,524	3,332	...	0-0-0 105	18,841 1 4	113	...	54 5 9	17	...	7 7 11	1,118¼	...	463 14 8	1,248¾	525 12 4		14	12½
28	1865-66	3,572	3,278	Kandis	,, 160	17,176 5 6	As per Trade Returns.	Duty abolished.	Ditto.	Duty abolished.	At 5 per cent.	Ditto.	Ditto.	At 5 per cent.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.		14	12½
29	1866-67	3,332	3,120	of Mea-	,, 105	16,184 1 6	...		... ...	...		...							14½	13½
30	1867-68	2,713	2,714	sure.	,, 46	13,107 12 6	...		... ...	...		...							12	11
31	1868-69	2,742	2,757	18,041	,, 111	12,353 8 3	3,060		... ...	4,550									13	12
32	1869-70	2,703	2,798	25,017	,, 70	13,200 1 2	7,598		... ...	5,045									14	13½
33	1870-71	3,054	2,611	14,203	,, 150	13,388 0 5	358		... ...	3,950									13½	13
34	1871-72	3,032	3,462	11,084	,, 90	14,244 5 7	50		... ...	4,650									14	11¼
35	1872-73	3,118	3,334	9,817	,, 120	17,178 0 7	3,180		... ...	5,050									16	13
																			16	13

BANGALORE,
31st October 1873.

(Signed) H. W. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 30th January 1874.

No. 264. ORDER THEREON, 30th January 1874, No. 135.

Separate Revenue, No. 17.
Salt.

RECORDED, with reference to the letter in this department to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 1,300, dated 25th November 1873, in which satisfaction was expressed with his proposals for the regulation of earth-salt.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

Govt. of 1874 Madras.

To REVENUE.

Dated January 30th.

Recd.

Encl.

G. O. 30th January 1874, No. 135.

JANUARY.

Nos. 263-264.

Earth-salt.—Recording letter from Government of India, forwarding, for information, copy of one from Chief Commissioner of Mysore regarding the suppression of the manufacture of —, with remark.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, 31st October 1873.

No. 4266.
127, R.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
DATED BANGALORE, 31st *October* 1873

FROM

THE OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER
OF MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
"Revenue." CALCUTTA.

SIR,

In acknowledging receipt of memo No. 196, R, of the 6th October 1873, forwarding a report from the Madras Government, on the subject of the manufacture of earth-salt in the Ceded Districts, I am directed to state as follows:—

2. From the papers forwarded, it appears that the Madras Government with a view of raising the revenue derived from sea-salt, have introduced measures for the gradual abolition of the manufacture of earth-salt in the Ceded Districts; and, in order that the sale of sea-salt may not be affected by the importation of earth-salt from Mysore, suggest that the manufacture of earth-salt should be restricted in this Province.

3. The process of manufacturing earth-salt in Mysore is similar to that in Madras and a description of the process is therefore unnecessary.

4. The accompanying statement gives detailed information as to the quantity of earth-salt exported, imported, &c. since 1838—39. In 1872—73, the number of salt-pans was 3,118, which gave employment to 3,334 persons. The quantity of salt manufactured was 39,268 maunds of 80 lbs. each, being 29,076 less than the average of the preceding four years. Twenty thousand and two hundred maunds were exported, 12,720 maunds imported, leaving 31,788 maunds for home consumption. The total revenue realized from salt-pans during the year was Rs. 17,178, or Rs. 2,064 more than the average of the past ten years, and represents the proceeds of a tax which varies in rate according to the productiveness of the soil, the superiority of the article manufactured, or other local cause. In addition to this an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent was formerly levied on all earth-salt exported; but this duty was abolished on the 1st June 1864.

5. The average retail price of earth-salt was 16 seers per rupee, against 13 seers per rupee of sea-salt; but it is probable that in the immediate neighbourhood of the pans coarse earth-salt fit for the use of cattle can be procured at a much cheaper rate. The average quantity of sea-salt imported annually, taking the last five* years as the basis of calculation, is 803,200 maunds of 80 lbs., while the average quantity of earth-salt manufactured during the same time was only 62,532 maunds or something less than eight per cent.

*The total quantity imported during the five years was 4,016,000 maunds.

6. At the present monopoly price of salt in the Madras Presidency, *viz*, 2 rupees per maund, the sum annually paid into the Imperial Treasury by inhabitants of Mysore in return for salt, is Rs. 16,06,400. Allowing one twentieth of this sum on account of the cost of manufacture and carriage, Rs. 15,26,080, equal to about a seventh of the gross revenue of the Province, would appear to represent the contribution of Mysore to the net imperial revenue under the head of salt. It can moreover be conclusively shewn by the test of the average consumption of sea-salt per head of the population, that Mysore consumes as much imported sea-salt as can reasonably be expected: in other words that the revenue derived by the Madras Government from the consumption of sea-salt in Mysore, is not susceptible of expansion to any great extent. The population of the Province comprises 5,055,412 men, women and children, who, as has been shewn, consume annually 803,200 Indian maunds of sea-salt. This gives an average annual consumption of 12 lbs. 11 oz. per head of the population (including children,) or an average monthly con-

sumption of 1 lb. 14 drams. The regular jail allowance of salt, which is fixed on a liberal scale, is 12 drams per diem for an adult employed on hard labor, or only 1 lb. 6 oz. 8 drams per mensem. These figures, if even approximately correct, shew that the manufacture of earth-salt in Mysore does not appreciably affect the importation of sea-salt, which is the staple commodity, and which even at its present high price is consumed by the bulk of the population.

7. It is clear therefore that, if the figures at the disposal of this Administration may be accepted as a fair test, the manufacture of earth-salt in Mysore does not very materially affect the proceeds of the imperial salt monopoly. Earth-salt, as is well known, is only consumed by the class which is compelled by poverty to use it, and by cattle. Among all, except the very lowest classes, there has always existed an almost unconquerable aversion to its use. Tippu Sultán, it may be mentioned, with the object of encouraging home production forbade the importation of sea-salt into Mysore, but his efforts to this end are said to have entirely failed. The strong preference for sea over earth-salt still exists. It will moreover be observed from column 20 of the accompanying statement that sea-salt is gradually decreasing in price, that the increase in the monopoly price which took place in 1870 did not exercise any appreciable effect in Mysore, doubtless owing to the counterbalancing influence of improved communications, and that purified earth-salt is, basing the average on the returns of the whole Province, now but little cheaper than sea-salt.

8. With these facts before him, Colonel Meade cannot recommend and indeed would most earnestly protest against any measures for the suppression of earth-salt manufactured in this Province. The adoption of such a course simultaneously with the restrictions on the manufacture imposed by the Madras Government, would entail utter ruin on the semi-barbarous caste at present engaged in the manufacture, and great hardship on the population in remote parts of the Province which derives its supply of salt from their labors, without, in Colonel Meade's opinion, bringing any appreciable gain to the imperial Government. The cattle moreover throughout the Province would greatly suffer, for it is universally admitted that a full supply of salt is one of the best preventatives against cattle disease, and the great majority of ryots, who are much too poor to purchase sea-salt for the use of cattle will, if debarred from the use of earth-salt, be compelled to deprive their animals of salt altogether. Mr. Thornhill, in para 31 of his report, especially notices the question of the supply of salt to cattle, observing as follows:—

"But the chief argument (against suppression of the manufacture of earth-salt) is "that the cattle would be summarily deprived of the salt, which they have long been "accustomed to, for the ryot would not be able to purchase Government salt for the "use of his cattle even if obliged to do so for his own consumption."

9. Looking then to the insignificant proportion of the quantity of Mysore-manufactured earth-salt to that of the imported sea-salt, and the obvious hardship of interfering with an industry which supplies this much required ailment for cattle at a price which to a large number of the ryots is still considerably below that of imported sea-salt, Colonel Meade cannot advocate the suppression of the manufacture of earth-salt in Mysore, and considers that it will be sufficient (1) to interdict altogether the exportation of the article; (2) to forbid the manufacture being carried on anywhere within five miles of the frontier; and (3) to adopt measures to ensure an effective supervision over all salt pans within 25 miles of the British frontier. If His Excellency in Council concurs in these views the Chief Commissioner will at once carry them into effect.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. WELLESLEY.
Offg. Secretary.

Statement shewing the Quantity of Earth-salt exported, imported, &c., since 1838—39.

Number.	Year.	Number of Salt-pans.	Number of Ryots who manufacture salt.	Quantity produced.	Revenue or Amount of Kandáyam.		Duty.										Earth-salt—Quantity per Rupee.	Sea-salt—Quantity per Rupee.
							Import.			Export.			Consumption.			Total.		
					Rate.	Amount.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	Quantity.	Rate	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	1838—39	...	...	...	...	10,718 3 5	Kándis of Mea.		Rs. As P.	Kándis of Mea.		Rs. As P.	Kándis in Measure.		Rs. As P.	Kándis in Measure.	Rs. As P.	Seers	Seers
2	1839—40	...	...	...	...	12,116 1 7	...	...	... ...	..	...	... ...	...	...	... .	...	... ...	24	
3	1840—41	...	...	...	...	12,041 0 10	2736½	...	831 10 0	141284½	...	2920 11 4	5,340½	...	1,052 7 10	22,205½	4,804 13 2	23	
4	1841—42	...	...	...	...	13,705 2 10	868¼	...	261 15 3	7749	...	1934 12 6	2,524	...	1,111 11 5	11,141¼	3,308 7 2	21½	
5	1842—43	...	...	...	...	13,623 0 5	640¾	...	237 10 10	5603	...	1304 6 2	2,352¼	...	1,055 5 10	8,596	2,597 6 10	21	
6	1843—44	...	...	...	...	14,060 2 6	...	...	... ...	...	...	... .	...	...	... .	...	... ...	29¾	
7	1844—45	...	...	...	...	12,756 2 5	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... .	...	... ...	31	
8	1845—46	...	...	...	...	9,901 14 3	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	... ...	38¾	
9	1846—47	...	...	...	...	12,465 10 0	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	83,139¾	17,471 6 0	32¾	
10	1847—48	...	...	...	...	14,022 6 4	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	... ...	19½	
11	1848—49	...	...	...	...	14,595 0 10	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	97,317½	20,003 7 10		
12	1849—50	...	...	...	...	13,588 10 0	5759¼	At 5 per cent.	1447 12 9	1621½	At 5 per cent.	55 10 8	17,744½	At 5 per cent.	4,368 13 0	48,761½	10,647 6 7		
13	1850—51	...	...	...	...	15,815 4 1	6334½		1522 9 4	304		104 13 10	21,101		5,461 6 10	23,666½	5,872 4 5		
14	1851—52	...	...	...	...	13,763 6 2	4783½		1125 7 10	2729¼		669 4 6	28,933		6,538 1 3	27,739½	7,088 14 0		
15	1852—53	3477	...	...	...	13,808 5 8	7860½		1848 6 2	83¼		33 12 4	23,304½		5,897 7 0	32,445¾	8,332 13 7		
16	1853—54	3168	...	...	...	12,562 13 6	9093½		2096 8 2	191¼		62 12 7	25,891¾		6,789 4 2	31,248½	7,779 9 6		
17	1854—55	2999	...	...	...	10,892 12 0	10050¼		2279 5 11	182½		65 12 1	27,523		7,234 7 7	35,176½	8,948 8 11		
18	1855—56	2681	...	...	...	11,524 9 8	3647½		773 5 4	4320½		1034 3 3	26,407½		7,182 10 10	37,755¾	9,579 9 7		
19	1856—57	2812	...	...	...	10,165 7 9	6745½		1474 7 2	2343¾		86 1 1	22,888		5,805 4 1	34,375½	8,990 3 6		
20	1857—58	2435	...	...	...	10,822 10 7	4103¼		928 8 7	1081½		38 2 11	16,746½		4,371 9 10	29,868¼	7,365 12 4		
21	1858—59	2662	...	...	...	12,017 6 4	8210		1845 10 5	119		42 11 10	25,051½		6,258 11 1	20,958½	5,338 4 10		
22	1859—60	2391	...	...	...	12,653 11 8	7191½		1622 4 7	2773¾		94 1 11	20,708½		5,227 1 8	33,380½	8,147 1 4		
23	1860—61	2317	...	...	...	10,216 15 8	3481		747 14 3	154		59 6 8	17,821¾		4,087 5 0	28,177¾	6,943 8 2		
24	1861—62	2620	...	...	...	14,486 10 4	1845½		529 6 5	754		16 12 4	13,767¾		3,685 1 8	21,456¾	4,894 9 11		
25	1862—63	2620	...	...	...	17,370 4 1	1784¼		747 6 0	149¾		53 5 9	11,662		3,667 5 2	15,688½	4,231 4 5		
26	1863—64	3420	3322	...	From to Rs.	15,468 5 8	1650		717 8 5	141¼		54 4 11	15,446½		5,201 11 0	13,596	4,468 0 11		
27	1864—65	3524	3332	...	0-1-1 75	18,841 1 4	1707½		737 15 2	226¼		94 11 9	16,113½		6,159 11 11	17,237½	5,973 8 4		
28	1865—66	3572	3278	Kandis	0-0-0 105	17,176 5 6	113		54 5 9	17		7 7 11	1,118¾		463 14 8	18,047¼	6,992 6 10		
29	1866—67	3332	3120	of Mea-	„ 160	16,184 1 6	...		.. .. ..	...						1,248¾	525 12 4		
					„ 105		...		... .	..									

Returns.

Received.

12 11 13 14½ 12½ 13¾ 14¼ 14 12½ 11 12 13¼

Copy

No 7 R.

From

The Secretary to the Government

To of India,

The Chief Commissioner

of Mysore.

Foreign Dept
Revenue.

Sir,

With reference to your Officiating Secretary's letter No. 266/127 R. dated the 31st of October last, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council concurs in your objections to the proposed entire suppression of the manufacture of earth salt in the Mysore territories, and authorizes the introduction of the measures suggested in the concluding paragraph of the letter under reply.

I have &c.

H. C. U. Aitchison

Secretary to the Govt of India.

Fort William.
The 12th January
1874.

No 8 R.

Copy of the above letter, together with a copy of the letter to which it is a reply, forwarded

A.G. 730 Janv. 1[illegible]

Sec. 13 F. 263

Rev. No 1 / 1161/74

forwarded to the Government of Fort St. George for information.

By Order &c.

Foreign Dept.
Revenue.
Fort William.
12 January.
1874.

for Under Secretary to the Govt of India.

G-O 25 November 73 No 1426 143

(12)

Revenue 1874 Department

No 146

From

The Government of India
Foreign Department

Dated 12th
Rec'd 17th } January 1874

Enc. 2. No 8 R.

Forwarding for information copy of a letter from the Chief Commr of Mysore on the subject of the suppression of manufacture of earth Salt.

Sept Revenue
Salt
20

No 135

Recorded, with reference to the letter in this dept No 130 Chief Commissioner of Mysore No 1305 dd 25th Nov 1873, in which satisfaction was expressed with his proposals for the regulation of Earth Salt.

17-1-74.

30th January 1874

263-214

21st January 1874 R.E.