

Revenue (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 2054

DATED 11th May 1898.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording G.O. approving the recommendation of
the Dy Commr. D.D. to grant individual licenses
to the paulholders in the Kergues forests and
forwarding a sample form ^{of license} to be adopted.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Revenue (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 2089.

5/2
11/5/98

Order his.

Handwritten signature

Recorded 11/5/98

K.D.
2/5/98

To the Board of Rev (S.O.)

9578
13.5.98

From the Secretary to the Commissioner of salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras.

No. 338.

Dated 7th March 1898.

Received 14

Registered 15

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Approving the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division to grant individual licenses to the panholders in the Meranur factory and forwarding a sample form of license to be adopted.

1/1
13.5.98

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
S.O.	1074	8	10-11-91
	728	9	10-8-91
Air: order no 1 of 1893.			

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Copy of letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division No. 23, dated 2nd January 1892.

"With reference to the correspondence ending with Board's Proceedings No. 5911, dated 19th September 1897, I have the honor to submit herewith a petition presented by the joint licensees of the Karamur factory requesting that separate licenses may be issued to them and the share holders of the -- -- -- -- -- as per list enclosed in their petition and to state -- -- -- -- -- that a joint license in the name of the 14 surviving joint licensees has been accepted as ordered by the Board in par 1 of its Proceedings No. 2026, His, dated 17th May 1897. The request made in the petition has my support as the present unsettled condition of the factory as described in the following para needs to be remedied at once if it is ever to be worked on successful lines.

2. Originally two men Sundaram Aiyar and Abraham Nadar owned lands under a joint patta to the extent of 74.67 acres in the neighbourhood of the present Kayalpatnam factory. Believing that the land was well fitted for salt manufacture they applied to the Board and the Government repeatedly for a factory to be opened, but in vain. Finding that they could not succeed by their own efforts they entered into an agreement with one A.R. Subbramanya Aiyar promising him a fifth share in the factory, and succeeded by his efforts in obtaining

obtaining the sanction of Government to the opening of the factory under the modified Exercise system, subject to certain conditions the Chief of which were that Government should have the right to purchase what salt it might require at any time at the rate of 2 annas a maund, and that the licensees themselves were to execute all works required for the protection and guarding of the factory.

5. By the time the sanction of Government was received, Abraham Nadar had sold portions of his land to different individuals, Chief among whom was A.R. Subbramania Aiyar, one of the present joint licensees and reduced the extent of his holdings from $57\frac{1}{2}$ acres to $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Matters progressed fairly and smoothly until the time came to sign the muchilikka, when disputes arose between Abraham Nadar on the one side and Subbramania Aiyar on the other as to what names should be entered in the license. Abraham Nadar contended that as Government granted the right to open the factory to him and to such others as he choose to admit as partners the license must be made out in his name and the name of such other persons as may be designated by him, while Subbramania Aiyar contended that Abraham Nadar had no right to ask for a license on the above mentioned terms and that the license should contain the names of all the persons interested in the land and the factory. The facts were represented to the Board and it thereupon ordered in its Proceedings No. 5963 M.S., dated 20th October 1892 that no license should be granted until the claimants settled their disputes, warning them at the same time that if they failed to do

so by the beginning of the next manufacturing season, no license would be granted and the advisability of working the factory under monopoly would be considered.

4. This brought them to terms and Abraham Nadar, the dissenting claimant also signed the muchilikka and the Board accordingly ordered the issue of the license, which was granted on 11th October 1892, in the names of the 15 persons who were the owners of the land at the time when the petition for sanction to open a factory was presented to the Board. It must here be mentioned that during the interval between the date of the petition to open the factory and the date of the muchilikka, one of the joint shareholders viz Subbramania Pothu had died and another Ramachandran Aiyar by name, was declared to have no interest in the land; the Board however, ordered the name of all the 15 share holders to be included in the license. Though the fact that there were more than 10 persons owning land in the factory at the time the license was issued was brought to the Board's notice and the Board ordered that the license should run in the names of the said 15 members jointly and severally to make them individually liable for the acts and omissions of each and all of them and stated that Government has nothing to do with the details of the agreement between the parties who are jointly and severally liable to it.

5. A.R. Subbramania Aiyar one of the joint licensees, was

4
granted a power of attorney by all the men who owned lands in the factory to transact business for them and it was so transacted accordingly without any hitch during the years 1893, 1894 and 1895 till the beginning of 1896 when some of the licensees became dissatisfied with the management of the factory by the Agent and applied for the grant of separate licenses in their names.

6. About this time also it was brought to notice that Abraham Madan had died (nearly a year before it was brought to notice by the agent) and on the Agent's application insert the deceased's daughter-in-law's name in the license in place of that of Abraham Madan. Notices were put up inviting objections, with the result that two objection petitions were received one of which was from the deceased's son-in-law, A.R. Subbramaniam Aiyar, then resigned his appointment. He afterwards, however, contended that as his resignation was not accepted by the majority of the shareholders it was not valid and withdrew his resignation. On this some of the joint licensees cancelled the power of attorney granted to Mr. Subbramaniam Aiyar who argued that the licensees could not cancel the power granted by them as they had executed an agreement on 30th April 1895, prior to the grant of the power of attorney, binding themselves to have ^{him} as their agent for 20 years. This led to further disputes and the whole matter was referred to the Board and its orders obtained in its Proceedings No. 5002 W.S., dated 24th July 1896 which were to the effects that (1) the Department

5
need not recognize the 35 persons to whom the original 15 licensees had alienated their portions and who also had signed the agreement with the first licensees (2) that the Department has to deal with only the 15 persons included in the original license (3) that every act to be done by the 15 men should be done jointly by the whole of them but they are at liberty to get through an agent to whom they have given a power of attorney (4) that it is immaterial for the purposes of the present case whether the persons who entered into the agreement and gave the power of attorney to one A.R. Subbramaniam Aiyar, forged a company or not and (5) that no work should be allowed to be carried on, should there be any doubt as to who was the heir of Abraham Madan.

7. This decision practically closed all sales, manufacture etc. with the result that a few of the joint licensees have revoked the power of attorney granted to the Agent. Doubts also arose as to the validity of the power of attorney granted to A.R. Subbramaniam Aiyar by Subbramaniam Potthi and Ramachandram Aiyar, & other joint licensees, (referred to in para 4 supra) as the former died before the document was executed and the latter did not sign the document. For the same reasons the validity of the license and muchiliri was also doubted. A reference to the Board was accordingly made and it referred the matter to the Government Pleader with the result that that officer was of opinion that (1) the insertion of

Subbramaniam

shareholders. A license is about to be issued by the Assistant Commissioner and he has already received the muchilika executed by them all which may be regarded as a proof of their having accepted the license.

11. I think the Board will agree that it is perfectly impossible to carry on the work of the factory under a joint license held by persons who conjointly own only some 5500 beads out of a total of 7296. The greater portion of the factory is owned by persons who have no voice in the working of it and no 'locus standi' as far as the Department is concerned. Disputes, it is obvious will be numerous and unavoidable and in my opinion the only course to be adopted for the successful working of the factory is to grant separate licenses to the pan holders as desired by all parties. There will be disputes as to the area possessed by the different shareholders but these can well be dealt with by the local officers and due notice will as usual be issued inviting objections.

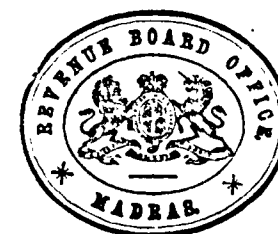
12. An injunction order dated 10th December 1894 of the Subordinate Judge of Tinnevely prohibiting any transfer or alienation of interest of the original licensees of the factory has, it is reported been withdrawn so that there appear to be no legal objections to the course recommended being adopted.

13. I beg to request the favour of the Board's early orders so that there may be no hindrance to the working of the factory under separate licenses during the approaching manufacturing season.

(True copy)

A. B. Srinivasan
Acting Assistant Secretary.

Des
12/3/98



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Separate Revenue),

Dated 7th March 1898.

Ind No. 888.

Read letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division No. 25, dated 2nd January 1898.

Resolution.

The Deputy Commissioner's proposal to grant a separate license embodying the terms of the original license to each panholder is approved with the modification that the licensees shall be jointly and severally liable for all dues, and that, should Government decide to purchase any salt, it --

(1) reserves to itself the right to take such as it pleases without consideration of who may be owner. These points are to be brought distinctly to the licensees' knowledge before they sign the muchilikas. A form of license to be adopted is herewith enclosed and will be sent to the press without delay.

Immediately on receipt of the necessary number of copies, the Deputy Commissioner should take steps to grant licenses and obtain muchilikas without delay and should report the progress made by the 1st June next.

2. Should any disputes as regards individual holdings exist the Assistant Commissioner should be guided by the provision of para 35 of Circular Order I of 1895.

(True extract)

A. B. Srinivasan
Acting Assistant Secretary.

To the Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division.
Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

+ Des
12/3/98

Form E-1.

10
Licence to manufacture salt for general sale
under section 10(ii) of Madras Act IV of 1839.

-----:00000000:-----

I, Commissioner of Salt, ~~Madras~~ ~~Revenue~~, Madras Presidency, do hereby license
of _____ in the district of _____ to
manufacture and store salt in the places and on the conditions
below specified:-

Place of manufacture					
Name of Circle.	Name of Factory	Particulars of the salt work to which this licence applies.			Place of storage.
		Top of the fields or pens.	Area.	Bound- ries.	

CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE

1st.- This license is granted subject to the provisions
of the Madras Salt Act, 1839, and of any rules under that Act
which may from time to time be made by the Governor in Coun-
cil.

2nd.-The powers conferred on the Commissioner under
the conditions that follow may also be exercised by any offi-
cer from time to time empowered by him in that behalf.

3rd.-The licensee shall commence and close manufacture
within such dates as may be prescribed by the Commissioner
and shall at the commencement of each manufacturing season

intimate

intimate in writing to the officer in charge of the Circle the number and extent of the pans he intends to work in that season.

4th.-The Commissioner may after giving one month's notice cancel the license for any salt work belonging to the licensee Section 27 of the Madras Salt Act. ^{no salt} at which shall have been manufactured during the two manufacturing seasons last preceding.

5th.-No salt shall be scraped upon Sundays except with the special permission of the officer in charge of the factory. Rule 1 of notification No. 406 IIA, d/25-3-1890

6th.- After every fifth scraping the pans shall be entirely emptied and the bitterns thrown away and fresh brine run in before scraping is resumed. No salt shall be scraped when the density of the brine in the pans exceeds 50 degrees Beaume.

7th.-The licensee shall agree that if the Assistant Commissioner after personal inspection, considers any of the salt manufactured in the licensee's pans unfit for human consumption, the Assistant Commissioner may cause it to be destroyed at the expense of the licensee.

8th.-On the close of manufacture the licensee shall drain off all brine from his condensers and crystallizing beds to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the factory in such a manner as to prevent the formation of spontaneous salt. Should salt ^{form in} his pans subsequently, the officer in charge of the factory may destroy it at the licensee's expense.

9th.-All salt scraped shall be removed to the drying ground within such time as the Commissioner may prescribe. The officer in charge of the factory may order all salt not so removed to be thrown back into the pans. No salt shall be removed to the drying ground until the quantity scraped has been estimated by the officer appointed for that purpose. No salt shall be scraped from any pan or set of pans after the estimating officer has completed his estimation for the day for that pan or set of pans. The daily hour at which estimation shall begin at the factory or division thereof will be fixed by the Assistant Commissioner.

10th.-The salt shall be removed from the pans to the drying grounds

Page 4 of 80.
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12
grounds and from the drying grounds to the place of storage under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioner, and the licensee shall be bound to allow all other licensees and their labourers such reasonable rights of way over the right of his pans as may be necessary for the carrying out of such rules.

11th.-The salt manufactured shall be stored in such places and in such manner as the Commissioner may from time to time authorize and direct. If the licensee shall fail to store his salt, the officer in charge of the factory shall take such steps as he may consider necessary for its storage, and the cost of such storage shall be recovered from the licensee. Rule 10 of Notification No. 406 IIA, d/25th August 1890.

salt so stored shall be removed from the factory until the cost of such storage have been paid by or have been recovered from the licensee, and if the cost of such storage is not paid within one year after it has been stored, the salt shall become the property of Government and the Commissioner shall deal with it as he pleases.

12th.-The salt shall be weighed both when stored and when sold, under the supervision of the officers of the Salt Department, with the scales provided by Government for the purpose, in such a manner and at such times as the Commissioner may from time to time direct.

13th.-The Commissioner may, by order in writing, require the licensee, to protect salt manufactured by him in such manner as the Commissioner shall consider sufficient, in any place Section 29 of the Madras Salt Act. appointed by the Commissioner for the storage or keeping of salt for the factory or for the salt works of the licensee, to re-heap and secure in such manner as he may direct any portion remaining out of a heap or store which has been opened, or to construct or repair to the Commissioner's satisfaction any embankment, platform, building or works required or set apart for the purpose of storage and if the licensee shall fail to comply with such order within 10 days of the receipt thereof, the Commissioner may do what is required or may sell or destroy salt so left unprotected, or unstored and may recover the expenses incurred

13
incurred on doing so from the licensee.

14th. No salt shall be removed from a factory without a permit authorizing its removal or otherwise than in accordance with the following rules:-

I. An application in the prescribed form, signed by the licensee and the purchaser of the salt or their authorized agents --- must be presented to the officer in charge of the factory together with the Sheriff's receipt for the amount of the duty ~~if~~ paid on the salt and the cess thereon at least the day before the delivery of the salt is required. An order of the delivery of the salt in the prescribed form will then be sent to the weighing officer.

II. When the weighing and ~~the~~ bagging of the salt is completed the weighing officer will fill up and sign the permit, which will be countersigned after check-weighment by the officer conducting the check-weighment, who will then allow the removal of the salt.

III. The permit must be produced and delivered up to the officer in charge of the guard at the gate.

IV. Should any bag appear to have been tampered with after check-weighment, the guard officer will detain the whole consignment for the orders of the Inspector who shall be at liberty to reweigh it.

V. When credit is given for the payment of duty, the same course will be followed, save that the Sheriff's receipt will not be required. The order for the delivery of the salt will be issued by the Inspector after entry has been made of the issue in the credit register.

VI. No permit will be granted for the removal of less than two maunds of salt at one time (except as a sample, for which purpose one maund of salt may be removed from each heap on one occasion only.)

VII. Purchasers of salt shall find all labour necessary for the weighing and check-weighment of salt.

VIII. No removal of salt shall be made on Sundays or authorized holidays or on days on which the state of the weather is such as to render removal inadvisable.

IX. On other days removals of salt shall be made on such days and at such hours as may be fixed by the Commissioner. All salt weighed out for removal must be removed before sunset.

14
X. The licensee shall furnish the labour for conveying, replacing and cleaning the machines and weights to be used in the weighing and removal of salt as may be directed by the officer supervising weighing. He shall be responsible --- for all damage other than fair wear and tear done by the ~~machines~~ machines or weights in the removal of his salt.

11th. The licensee shall engage, in conjunction with the other licensees of the salt factory (and without reference to or limitation by his individual holding.)

(a) To construct and maintain (at his own expense) in good repair and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner all roads, channels, reservoirs, embankments, diving grounds, platforms, and other works within the factory used or intended to be used for the manufacture storage (and removal) of salt and also, all works wherever situated, for the protection of the factory from inundation, for the supply of brine (or for the safe guarding of Government Revenue such as roads (outside factory limits) watch towers, guard ^{houses} check ^{gates}, patrol paths, officer's quarters, lines for the ~~guard~~ men, buildings, docks and such others as may from time to time be ordered to be executed by the Commissioner.)

(b) that in case of any dispute arising as to the liability of the licensee under clause (a) above, the matter shall be referred ~~to~~ for the orders of the Assistant Commissioner of the sub division and his decision shall be final.

(c) that if the Commissioner considers that there has been any failure on the part of the licensees of the salt factory to fulfil their liabilities under clause (a) above, or with the sanction of the Governor in Council, whenever it appears desirable that any such work should be undertaken by the --- Salt Department, or whether the licensee of the factory then ~~sever~~ desire that any of the works which they have to execute should be undertaken by the Salt Department on their behalf, the Commissioner may cause such works to be executed and may recover from the licensee his portion of the cost thereof in such proportions as may seem fit.

(d) ^{five} to Government the right to purchase, to make delivery to it at any time of as much of the salt made or in store as it requires at a fixed price of 2 annas a maund or $32\frac{2}{7}$ lbs.

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lbs avoirdupois.

(e) to pay such a cess per mound of salt removed as the Commissioner may fix as sufficient to cover all or any of the following charges or portions thereof:-

(i) The expenditure incurred by Government on account of works executed under clause (c) supra.

(ii) ~~to pay~~ so much of the annual expenditure incurred by Government on the establishments maintained at the factory or place of storage for the purposes of guarding the salt and of realizing the revenue thereon as may exceed 1 per cent on the duty levied on the salt therein sold in preceding official years and as has not been recovered by Government.

(f) no dwelling houses should be constructed within the factory fence.

(g) the licensees should bind themselves to purchase at their own cost all lands whether belonging to Government or to any others that may be required for the officer's quarters, peons' lines or for the factory.

16th.-The licensee shall not engage to pay such rent or assessment as the Commissioner may fix for the use of land and buildings either belonging to Government or assessable to Government revenue and occupied by the licensee for the purpose of the manufacture and storage of salt, and in proportion to the size of the holding in the factory for the Government land used for any purpose incidental to the manufacture of salt.

17th.-~~Whenever~~ any charges are due under the first two last above-mentioned conditions (15 & 16) upon the licensee's salt, such salt shall not be removed from the factory until the whole of such charges have been paid.

18th.-Whenever the licensee applies for a permit to remove salt from the factory he shall be legally bound to declare in the application the price at which the salt has been sold and the full consideration given or agreed to be given therefor.

19th.-Whenever the licensee holds a permit for the removal of salt from a salt factory he shall be bound to superintend either in person

He is not to be liable.

*Page 2 of 2
90 728
12.8.91*

*Rule 4 of Notification No. 401
Dated 26-8-90.*

person or by his servant or agent the weighing out of the same and the person actually superintending such weighing

Section 44 of the Madras Salt Act. shall be bound to prevent the removal of any quantity in excess of that for which the permit has been granted and may test the weights and scales used in the weighing thereof.

20th.-The Commissioner may call on the licensee to store in such manner as he may direct any sifted or refuse salt manufactured by him which may be lying unstored, or, at the option of the licensee to destroy the same; and

Section 50 of the Madras Salt Act.

if the licensee shall fail either to store or destroy such salt within ten days of the receipt of the order so to do, the Commissioner may cause such salt to be destroyed and may recover the cost of such destruction from him. The Commissioner shall determine whether any salt is sifted or refuse for the purpose of this condition.

21st.-The licensee shall not claim from Government compensation for any loss or damage to stored or unstored salt belonging to him and lying at the salt factory unless it be proved that such loss or damage was caused by the wilful act or neglect of an officer of the Salt Department employed at the factory.

Section 54 of the Madras Salt Act.

22nd.-The Commissioner may cancel the license granted to the licensee if the licensee shall have been convicted of any offence under the Madras Salt Act 1889, or may suspend or cancel the license in case of his breach of the conditions thereof.

23rd.-When the license granted to the licensee is suspended the Commissioner may grant a temporary license for manufacture in the licensee's salt works, or flood them with water, or take any other measure he may think fit to prevent injury to manufacture in neighbouring salt works or the spontaneous generation of salt.

Section 17 of the Madras Salt Act.

23.A.-The licensee shall agree to register his usual address in a register to be kept at the factory office and keep the Inspector informed of all changes in the address.

24.-The licensee shall agree that whenever a notice has been

17
to be served upon the general body of the licensees of the factory the exhibition thereof for not less than seventy two Last clause of consequent hours on a prominent part of the factory section 32 of the Madras Salt office shall be a full and sufficient service Act. of the same on the licensee.

25th.-The licensee shall agree that, if the salt ^{work or} ~~manufacture~~ part of the factory is closed in the manner provided in the Act or if his license is cancelled or suspended, all salt manufactured Section 23 of the Madras Salt Act in his salt work which may then be in ~~store~~ store or any other of his property which may then be within the limits of the salt factory shall be removed on payment of the duty thereon within six months of the date of such closing or of the cancellation or suspension of such license, for which purpose only the licensee shall continue in force; and if the licensee shall fail so to remove the salt, it shall be forfeited to Government and disposed of as the Commissioner may think fit.

26th.--When salt belonging to the licensee has been in store for more than five years, the Commissioner ^{may} direct it to be sold by auction (and, if no bid is obtained for it, may order its destruction and recover the cost from the licensee) The sale proceeds shall be paid to the licensee or his representative or if neither the licensee nor his representative can be found, shall be credited to Government.

Rule 4 of 1904
Fission No 4051B
dated 25-8-90
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27th.--(1) All officers of the Salt Department and all Gazetted officers of other Departments shall have free passage over the works and be at liberty to examine the salt in store at any time. (ii) The licensee and his servants shall have access to the places where salt may be manufactured and stored only during such hours as the Commissioner may fix for the purpose.

28th.-All sums recoverable from the licensee under the Madras Salt Act 1889, or in any way due to Government from him on account of the salt revenue, may be deducted by the Commissioner from any money owing to the licensee which may be in the hands of the Commissioner or under his disposal or control or may be recovered ~~from~~ by the Commissioner by attachment and sale of the licensee's salt remaining within the limits of the factory. If not so recovered, such sums may be recovered

recovered by Collectors on application from the Commissioner as if they were arrears of land revenue.

29th.-The licensee shall agree not to have any pecuniary dealings of any kind whatever with any of the officials of the Salt and Abkari Department.

any 30th.-If ~~the~~ ^{any} frauds are proved on the part of the licensee or on the part of his servants with his connivance or privity he shall, in addition to any penalty that may ^{by} law be imposed in that behalf also forfeit his ^{sums} and he shall not employ as servants men against whom ~~frauds~~ ^{sums} have been proved

31st.-The licensee shall obey all lawful orders issued by the officer in charge of the factory relating to the manufacture and storage of salt and to the general discipline of the factory subject to appeal to the higher authorities.

32.-The licensee shall agree to observe and keep all further conditions for the continuing of his license which the Commissioner shall prescribe, and shall, when called upon, deliver up his license for amendment or for the issue of a fresh license in accordance therewith.

33rd.-The licensee shall sign and deliver to the Commissioner a ~~muchilika~~ or engagement to observe the above stated conditions of his license in a form which shall be prescribed by the Commissioner, and which shall be as nearly as may be a counterpart of his license.

Given at this day of 189, under my hand and seal.

Assistant Commissioner,
for Commissioner of Salt Revenue.

R. W. M. W. C. S.
Ag. Assistant Secretary

23/8/98

When given for copy
When copied
When examined
When signed

AD ADMIN G.O., No.
189

B.P. No 888 J 1.3.98 (C. No 2089)

To Secy

In 1891 permission to open
a new salt factory near Kayalpattur
was given to Messrs Abraham
Nadar and Co. from para 4 of

1074 J 10.11.91

Encl.

To be put up with C No 2089 of 98.

Enclosure to B.P. 888 in
separate Revenue, dated
7th March 1898

To be placed on
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11/4/98

patras subject to two conditions :-
(1) that the 'cusees' shall be
jointly and severally liable for
all Govt. dues; and
(2) that Govt. may take the
salt.

C 7/5/98
29/5/98

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AD AGAIN G.O. No.
189

1074 7/ 10-11-91

page 3 of the current

B.P. No 888 7/ 3-98 (C. No 2089)

In Reply

In 1891 permission to open a new salt factory near Rayilpatna was given to Messrs Abraham Nadar and Co. From para 4 of the Dy Commissioner's letter it appears however, that no company was formed and that a license was issued in the names of fifteen persons who owned the site of the land on which the salt factory was opened. Two of them having died, the remaining thirteen and the legal heir of one of the deceased have applied for the issue of separate pattas. It does not appear whether the other deceased person has left any heirs.

2. The Board has directed the Dy Commissioner to issue separate pattas subject to two conditions:-
- (1) that the licensees shall be jointly and severally liable for all Govt dues; and
 - (2) that Govt may take the salt.

C7/5/98
29/5/98

of any license if it requires
y under the terms originally
red on

The form of license proposed
he issued has been compared
with the forms printed at pp 4-7 of
o No 570 of 22.6.91 as subsequently
revised from time to time and
and to be correct.

Please see a draft over
put up on the back of the
current.

Here.

May issue

8/5/98

11/1/98

Para 2 of 8.0.20 72P

When given for copying
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When examined
When signed

189

AD ASAIN G.O., No.

DATED

189

AGENT No.

ADDRESS TO C. No.

NAME OF GOVERNMENT

TYPE OF GOVERNMENT.

WITH DITTO.

FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
ORIGINAL.

L.P.

A = Copy in full.

P = Not to be copied.

P = Copy abstract only.

Q = Copy heading only.

A A A A A A A