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onules of Consultations

28th April 1857

Book Nos 1–2

der no 369 dated 22nd April 1857

36 Annas

பாதுகாப்பு பிரிவு-I

செப்பனிடுபவர் பெயர்

செப்பனிடுவதற்காக
எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள்

செப்பனிட்டு முடித்த நாள்

சரிபார்க்கும்
முதல் மு.நி.பா.எ.
கையொப்பம்

சரிபார்க்கும்
2ம். நி.பா.எ.
கையொப்பம்

ஆராய்ச்சி
உதவியாளர்
கையொப்பம்

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No. 1. Read the following *Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; dated 12th March 1857, No. 760.*

Read letter from the Acting Collector of Tanjore dated 14th January 1857.*

**In Consultation 12th March 1857.*

(Here enter No. 27.)

In a letter dated the 6th September last,† Mr. Cherry, the late Acting Collector of Tanjore, reported that he had suspended the collection of 20 per cent. of the increase by price in the Wooloongoo rented villages for Fusly 1265, by which measure the Government demand was decreased by the large sum of Rs. 2,33,167. He stated the grounds on which he had taken this step, but these, as far as they were then detailed, appeared both to the Board and to the Government insufficient; and the Government accordingly desired to be informed what portion of the suspended balances had been collected, and what steps the Board purposed taking in respect to the portion yet unrealized. The orders of Government were communicated to the Acting Collector with a requisition for a further report.

†*In Consultation 29th September 1856.*

Pro. Bd. of Revenue 29th Sep. 1856.
Mins. Cons. of Government 21st Oct. 1856, No. 1121 Revenue Department.

2. In his letter recorded above, the Acting Collector informs the Board that Rupees 32,172 out of the amount suspended have been collected, but as, he supposes before and not after the date of his order for suspension, which was the 22d July 1856.

3. His explanation on this point is contained in para. 50 of his report, and is to the effect that the revenue on the Wooloongoo villages depending on the current prices, is not ascertainable till near the close of the year, and that consequently, it took up till June 1856, to determine how much should be demanded on account of increase in the current above the standard prices for fusly 1265. The Tahsildars had then to make out the gross demand on each village and issue instructions for the realization of what might be outstanding. He sent orders to the Tahsildars to report the gross demand for each village, the portion of it recovered, and the sum remaining unrealized; but as the necessary information had not been received in time, he had stated in his former letters that about Rs. 2,33,167 should be remitted. "From the accounts since received it appears that a larger proportion of revenue had been realized from some Meerassidars than others." In a previous para., he mentions that the Rs. 32,172 were not all received in cash; but a portion by the price of the paddy already supplied by the Meerassidars to the Court of the late Rajah of Tanjore, and a portion by the value of labour already supplied for the Maramut.

Para. 19.

4. Mr. Cherry states in great detail the facts by which he was led to the conclusion that the ryots of the Wooloongoo rented villages stood in need of the relief which he proposed to grant to them. It will be sufficient if the Board sum them up concisely. He shews by an Extract from a letter from Mr. Charles Harris, an early Collector of Tanjore, that to constitute a good season in Tanjore there should be a supply of water from freshes in the rivers, or rain from May till the middle of January, and that in particular there should be a full fresh in August and the same with heavy rain in November. These last in Fusly 1265 failed almost entirely. In May and June the usual supply in the rivers at that period was wanting, and Mr. Cherry maintains that the planting of the Cudapoo Car crop having been delayed in consequence the yield could not have been a good one notwithstanding the considerable Fresh which came down in July. "The Sumbha Peshanum crop should have been sown and transplanted with the freshes of August and September and nourished until its January February and March harvest by the fall, and not by the preserved waters of the great monsoon." Whereas in the year under consideration, the freshes in August and September

To Board of Revenue 15th June 1803. Enc. No. 1 in Collector's letter dated 14th January 1857.

From Mr. C. Harris 15th June 1803, para. 5.

information

were unusually scanty, and the North East monsoon failed till December, and then discharged all its supply with the exception of a few partial showers in a very heavy fall extending over 4 days only at the commencement of the month.

Enclosure No. 9 in from Collector 14th January 1857.

5. In support of his account of the unfavorable nature of the season, he forwards extracts from the various reports on the subject made by his predecessor Mr. Forbes, who in that of the 4th December 1855, thus describes the state of the District up to the 1st of that month.

6. "From the date of my last Report until the 1st Instant, the prospects of the Province "were most gloomy. The rivers almost entirely failed. There was no rain, the crops, wet and "dry, were languishing and prices almost daily rose. On the 30th ultimo, last year's grain was "selling at Vellum at 1¼ Rupee the Cullum or 125 per cent. above the standard. On the 1st "Instant, rain began to fall and it has continued with little intermission for nearly 48 hours. "There is every appearance of its having been general; but I have not yet received reports from "the south. Grain has fallen 20 per cent. and is now at 1 Rupee the Cullum. It would be pre-"mature to say that the crop is now safe, but our prospects are considerably improved."

7. In Mr. Forbes' report on the official year 1855-56, extract from which is forwarded as enclosure No. 2 in Mr. Cherry's letter, it is stated that the North East monsoon which annually extends over a period of six weeks was last year limited to 4 days. It seems however from the season reports that there were showers towards the end of December in some parts of the District, but a total failure in January destroyed the prospect of a tolerable harvest thus raised, for it is stated in the Report for the 1st half of February 1856, that the out-turn of the crops of Sumbah peshanum which were thin, fell considerably short of the standard, and even in the Report for the last half of January 1856 which spoke hopefully of the District in general, it is added "in the Eastern talooks which received the water late there will be but short produce on a consi-"derable extent of land," and that "numerous complaints had been received of damage done to the "crops by water rats." The Report for the latter half of March stated the out-turn of the Sumbha peshanum crops to be short of the standard, and finally in the Report for the official year already quoted, Mr. Forbes thus describes the whole year. "The river freshes were rather late in their appearance and were "never of the average height. The wet cultivation however was carried on as usual in the river "irrigated talooks, the out-turn has not been very favorable and has not averaged more than 75 "per cent. of a full yield;" and further on it is added "in the Wooloongoo settled talooks where "all excess of price exceeding 10 per cent. above the standard is collected the Meerassidars have "not flourished."

No. 21.

Para. 19.

8. The foregoing extracts satisfy the Board that the season was unfavorable and the crop of Sumbha peshanum rice below the standard. It is maintained by Mr. Cherry that this was more especially the case in the Wooloongoo rented villages, the class which received relief. The villages, situated in the 8 talooks noted in the margin, contained lands distributed under 3 rivers as follows.

Trivalore. *Manargoody.*
Codavassel. *Tirapoondy.*
Velungaman. *Combaconum.*
Tranquebar. *Papanassem.*

Rivers.	Extent.	Assessment.
1. Vennar, - - -	32,136	10,88,097
2. Codamoorty, - -	6,174	2,93,948
3. Cauvery, - - -	6,684	2,87,088
	44,994	16,69,133
Centage of the Vennar irrigation on the total, - - -	71½	65

71½ per cent. of the lands are entered in the above to be irrigated by the Vennar, and Mr. Cherry forwards extracts from letters to shew that owing to some irregularity at the head of this river

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its supply in 1265 was very deficient. They establish this point satisfactorily; and it is a fair inference that if in the District generally the produce of the wet lands was 25 per cent. less than the standard, the yield under the Vennar must have still been more deficient. The Codamoorty river also is stated to draw less than its proper share of water from the main stream owing to the bed being considerably higher than that of the Cauvery.

9. In corroboration of his own opinion as regards these lands, the Acting Collector adduces the testimony of the Sub-Collector who was in charge of 6 of the 8 talooks containing Wooloongoo rented villages, from December to the end of the Fusly, and whose letter he now forwards.

Para. 37. *Para. 38.*

10. Further proof of the adverse nature of the season is afforded by the out-turn in 27 Aumanie villages containing 1,180 valies of which the out-turn was only 45 per cent. of the standard. In those that were first under rent and were then brought under a division of the crop in Fusly 1265 the yield was worse, being only 29 per cent. of the standard.

11. The Board must confess that the evidence now brought forward by Mr. Cherry to establish the fact of the Wooloongoo rented villages needing remission for Fusly 1265, has considerably diminished the repugnance which they felt to that proceeding when they were only in possession of his meagre Report of the 6th September last. The fact however that Mr. Cherry's predecessor, Mr. Forbes, who was thoroughly acquainted with the District, and fully disposed, as is shewn by his letters referred to by Mr. Cherry, to treat the Meerassidars with forbearance did not see the necessity of the measure leaves an impression on their mind, that indifferent as the season certainly was, the pressure on the ryots was not so great as to call for a departure of the standing rules of the district, especially as the repetition of this indulgence when it had been given so short a time back as in 1263 had a tendency to foster an idea in the minds of the ryots that they have a prescriptive right to a remission whenever the season may not be so good as ordinarily. And here the Board deem it right to remark, that high prices alone, without short produce, will not be injurious to the ryot under the rules of the Wooloongoo, as some passages of the letter under consideration may be construed to imply. As Government gain on their share of the produce, so will the ryots on their share with the addition of 10 per cent. on the Government share. All the profits of the more favorable season of Fusly 1264 therefore were not necessarily absorbed by its high prices.

From Collector 14th January 1857, paras. 69 and 71.

12. And whether remission was or was not necessary under the circumstances of the year, the Board are of opinion that the case was not so urgent as to put it out of the power of Mr. Cherry to refer the matter for the instructions of superior authority.

13. The point which remains for deliberation is whether the whole of any portion of the sum of which the Collection was suspended shall now be realized or shall be written off, and on full consideration of all the facts, the Board resolve to recommend to Government to adopt the latter course, viz. to remit.

In Consultation 29th September 1856.

14. It appears from para. 11 of the Collector's Report dated 6th September last that after deduction of the amount suspended, the additional demand for Fusly 1265 on account of high prices amounted to Rs. 4,33,813; and turning to the statement appended to para. 46 of the Collector's present Report, it is found that the total demand for Fusly 1265, after the deduction aforesaid exceeded that of Fusly 1264 by upwards of Rupees 60,000, and the actual collections by about Rupees 48,000. Now, Fusly 1264 was a tolerably good year, and it cannot be doubted that Fusly 1265 was a decidedly bad one. Such being the case, the Board see reason to suppose that so great an additional demand on account of price may have pressed heavily on the ryots, particularly as their gains in Fusly 1264, though they may have been considerable, may not have fully compensated for the waste on the resources of the cultivator arising from the disastrous years which preceded. The Poonjah cultivation of 1265 is stated to have stood in the proportion of about 3 to 100 of the Nunjah, and was unfavorably reported on during the year. Little or no aid therefore could have been drawn from thence. Under all these circumstances, the Board deem it inexpedient, particularly after the lapse of so many months after the expiration of the Fusly, to call upon the ryot to make good a demand suspended by the local officer, who has stated his opinion that it can be only realized by the sale of land. Considered abstractedly, the Board would even be disposed to approve of the remission as likely to prove of eventual benefit not only

to the ryot but to the Government revenue, and they would not overlook the fact that as shewn in para. 51 of the Collector's letter, a pledge is given that whenever high prices and short produce combine, the circumstances of the year shall be taken into consideration. The step taken by Mr. Cherry appears to them objectionable, as having been taken without previous authority in a case not of absolute necessity.

15. Should the Government be now pleased to confirm the remission, they would propose that the present Acting Collector, Mr. Phillips, may be directed to do all in his power to explain to the ryots that such renunciation of the rights of Government will not follow as a matter of course, whenever the season may be somewhat unfavorable and prices rise.

16. The Acting Collector will be pleased to report whether any steps have been taken by the Maramut Department to correct the evil so forcibly shewn in this correspondence to have arisen from an irregularity at the Head of the Vennar river, and he will also state whether the high level of the Codamoorty river in reference to the Cauvery has been brought to the notice of the District Engineer.

Resolved that a copy of these Proceedings be submitted for the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, and that one be also furnished to the Acting Collector of Tanjore.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. SIM, *Acting Secretary.*

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, *No.* 369; *dated 22d April* 1857.

1. With these proceedings, the Board of Revenue submit a letter from the late Acting Collector of Tanjore, in further explanation of his measures in remitting 20 per cent. of the increase by price to the Meerassadars of the Wooloongoo settled villages for Fusly 1265, a measure, to which both the Board and the Government had withheld their approval under the scanty information as to its necessity given in Mr. Cherry's first Report.

2. The Board admit that the evidence now adduced by Mr. Cherry to establish the fact that the Wooloongoo settled villages needed remissions in Fusly 1265, has diminished the repugnance which they felt to the Acting Collector's measures when his meagre Report of the 6th of September was before them, while at the same time, they remain under the impression that the pressure on the Meerassadars was not so great as to call for a departure from the standing rules of the District, especially, as a repetition of the indulgence, when it had been given so short a time back as in 1263, had a tendency to foster an idea that the Meerassadars had a prescriptive right to remission, whenever the season might not be particularly good. The Board however consider it inexpedient, after the lapse of so many months, to call upon the ryots to make good a demand suspended by the local officer, and they recommend that the Acting Collector's proceedings should be confirmed, although, having been taken without authority, and on an occasion not of absolute necessity, they cannot be approved.

3. Before passing orders on the Board's recommendation, the Government will make a few observations on the Acting Collector's letter.

Para. 4. 4. Mr. Cherry opens his Report with a statement, which, in the opinion of Government, shews that he had not fully informed himself of the matter upon which he was writing; he says that the measures he adopted in Fusly 1265, were based on two facts, short produce and high prices, and as the Board have in their proceedings of the 29th of September 1856, admitted that prices were high, he considers that, to justify his measures, he has now to prove only that produce was short; but this is an entire misconception of the principles on which the Wooloongoo system rests. That produce was short is not, and never has been, doubted, the very fact that prices were high was in itself almost sufficient to show that the produce was less than usual, and an assertion of the fact by the Acting Collector, or an admission of it by the Board, is insufficient to justify the measures taken by Mr. Cherry. The principle on which the Wooloongoo system is administered allows that produce may be deficient to the extent of 30 per cent., without any title to remission arising, and it is therefore not the simple fact of short produce, but the extent of the deficiency, which it was the duty of the Acting Collector to show.

5. In order to prove that produce must have been short, the Acting Collector quotes from a Report by Mr. Charles Harris, who was Collector of Tanjore in 1801, and whom Mr. Cherry

characterises as "the most distinguished of all the officers that have had the administration of the District," a judgment which, in the opinion of Government, Mr. Cherry is singularly incompetent to give, and which is evidently pronounced in order to give weight to what is quoted. The opinion then given by Mr. Harris of the supply of water and the fall of rain accruing to produce a paddy crop in Tanjore, is however a mere theory, he describes an absolutely perfect season, and demands, for the safety of the crop, more than, in the opinion of Government, has ever been experienced in any one year of the half century that has elapsed since he wrote the report referred to; the freshes, according to Mr. Harris, are to commence in May, to continue uninterruptedly till November, from which time "the crop is to be nourished by the fall of the "great Monsoon," until the month of March. If this were to be considered a standard season, any deviation from which for the worse, was to entitle the Meerassadars to remission, as Mr. Cherry appears to suppose, it is obvious that no single year would ever pass without remission being given, so that all the arguments which Mr. Cherry has built on this description by Mr. Harris as a foundation, have no weight whatever.

11 to 35. 6. The Acting Collector then devotes several paragraphs to show by quotations from the Collector's season Reports, that the year was a very bad one, and that produce must therefore have been small, but in the opinion of the Government he fails to make good his point. In paragraph 10, he states that cultivation was a month in arrears, and refers in the margin to the Collector's Report of 8th May 1856 for confirmation, but on looking at the Report referred to, the Government find that all that the Collector said was, that "the river freshes were rather late in their appearance, and were never of their average height, the *cultivation was, however, carried on as usual.*" In the next paragraph, 11, Mr. Cherry, referring as he states expressly in his 5th paragraph that he does, to the wet crops alone, says that the rain which fell in July was too trifling to be of any service, again referring for confirmation to the Collector's season Report, that report however said that "owing to the want of rain the Cardarumbum" (or lands not under river irrigation) "cultivation, could not be commenced," and Mr. Cherry ought to have known that this remark was wholly unconnected with the subject on which he was writing, namely the river irrigated or Neerarumbum lands.

7. In paragraphs 12 to 16 the Acting Collector pursues the subject with a view to show that produce must have been very alarmingly deficient, but on again referring to the season Reports on which his arguments should have been based, the Government do not find that they at all bear out his opinion. In August, the Collector reported that cultivation had been retarded, in September that it was still backward, in October the freshes are said to have risen, and cultivation to have advanced, in November there was a want of rain which was supplied in December to the great improvement of the prospects of the district, and to the dissipation of any fear of an extensive failure of produce, in January the crops were represented as healthy, a deficiency of produce being anticipated on the sea board talooks which receive the freshes late, in February and March the progress of the harvest was reported, and the out-turn represented as generally short of the standard, and finally, in his Report on the close of the official year, the Collector said that, although the freshes were rather late, cultivation had been carried on as usual, and that the out-turn had averaged 75 per cent. of a full yield.

8. But the Acting Collector rests the propriety of his measures as much on the lateness of the season as on the scantiness of the freshes, and here again the Government find that he is not supported by the documents he refers to; in the 18th paragraph of his letter, he represents that $95\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the cultivation was made within the month of October, and as the Sumban Peshanem is about a six months' crop, the harvest of the land latest cultivated would have been made in March, which is the usual time.

9. In paragraphs 22 to 26, the Acting Collector refers to an irregularity noticed by the Collector, in the bed of the Cavery, by which the Vennaur was inadequately supplied, and on this also an argument is built that produce must have been small; but independent of Mr. Cherry's admission in para. 26 that "prompt measures, were adopted to remedy this evil," it is obvious to remark that, as Mr. Cherry extended his measures to all Wooloongoo settled villages however irrigated, he cannot base them upon the fact of a deficient supply in only one river.

10. Mr. Cherry's whole Report is written in exaggerated language, in para. 28 he asserts that "there were loud cries for water on the part of the ryots, as well as the public servants, "the Collector included," and that "the apprehension of the people of the visitation of a scarcity "of food was very great and general," the first assertion is unsupported by any reference at all,

and the second rests on a reference that wholly fails to support it ; the Acting Collector quotes the Collector's Report of the 4th of December that "prices almost daily rose," but, independent of the fact that this might be perfectly true without causing the smallest apprehension of famine, a previous Report, dated the 10th of September, had informed the Board that there was a large quantity of old grain in hand. The Acting Collector must know little of Tanjore if he supposes that a very much worse season than even he represents to have occurred, would occasion any apprehension of famine.

11. In paragraphs 31 to 33, Mr. Cherry again endeavours to support the measures he has adopted by a reference to the season Reports made by the Collector, and again the Government are of opinion that he has not succeeded in his object, he quotes the Collector as reporting in December that "there was no fear of any extensive failure of produce ;" as saying in January that "one fall of rain was needed to ensure a full yield," as stating in February that "there would be short produce in the Eastern Talooks," and in March and April that the out-turn was "short of the standard," but not one of these statements can be brought in support of the remission granted by Mr. Cherry.

12. That produce was short of the standard was not denied by the Collector, and has never been questioned by either the Board or the Government, but the principle of the Wooloongoo settlement admits that the Meerassadars shall bear all loss to the extent of 30 per cent., and unless the Acting Collector can shew that the out-turn of the harvest was short of the standard in a greater proportion than that, the quotations he has made which lead to the supposition that the Wooloongoo limit had not been reached, are against, and not in favor of his proceedings. As regards the season Report for February, the Government remark that of the six Eastern Talooks, where it was said that short produce was anticipated, one only is under a Wooloongoo rent, and that as the other five were unaffected by Mr. Cherry's measures, their condition cannot be adduced to support them.

Tittapoondy.

13. So also in the 34th paragraph of his Report, the Acting Collector quotes the Collector's Report to the Board of Revenue of the 8th of May 1856, that the out-turn of the harvest had not been very favorable, and had not averaged more than 75 per cent. of a full yield ; this average, supposing it to have been correctly assumed, is still within the limit of the Wooloongoo settlement, and the Government remark that to obtain an average of 75, probably about half the lands must have yielded a larger proportion of the standard grain assessment, Mr. Cherry's measures however admitted no distinction, and to all alike, whether above or below the supposed average, whether within or beyond the Wooloongoo limit of 70 per cent., were the same remissions given. A similar observation is applicable to the Acting Collector's remark in para. 36, that the average assumed by the Collector included the produce on lands watered by the Vennaur, in which the supply was deficient, as well as to those watered by the Cavery which was well supplied ; this is true, but it hardly seems to favor the Acting Collector's proceedings, inasmuch as, if the average under both rivers was 75 per cent., that under the Cavery must have been higher, and yet no distinction was made by Mr. Cherry in the measures he thought fit to adopt.

14. In the 10th paragraph of the Board's proceedings of the 29th of September 1856, they remarked on the omission of the Acting Collector to show the necessity that existed for the measures he adopted by stating the out-turn on the Aumanie villages, and on lands harvested by the Government servants on account of produce being less than 70 per cent. of the standard. In the 37th and 38th paragraphs of his present Report, the Acting Collector supplies the information required, but as regards the Aumanie lands, not in a shape to be of any use, and as regards those harvested by Government for short produce, not with a result affording any support to the Acting Collector's measures.

15. In a marginal Statement to paragraph 37, Mr. Cherry gives the standard cultivation of 27 Aumanie villages, the standard grain assessment, and the actual out-turn, but as the actual cultivation is omitted, no inference can be drawn from the Statement. It is well known that many of the Aumanie villages in Tanjore are under Aumanie only, because, a portion of the land they contain being very unproductive, it is generally left uncultivated ; to compare therefore, as Mr. Cherry has done, the actual with the standard produce, without comparing the actual with the standard cultivation, is obviously a useless process. In the following paragraph, the state of the lands harvested under Aumanie on account of short produce is given ; with the view of shewing the necessity for the adoption, in Fusly 1265, of measures similar to those followed

by the Collector in Fusly 1263. The total extent of the land then harvested under Aumanie was 6,187 valies, while in Fusly 1263 it was 24,855 valies, or four times as great, so that the comparison does not give to Mr. Cherry's measures the support he appears to have anticipated.

16. In the 49th paragraph of his Report, the Acting Collector refers to the sum of Rupees 32,172 which had been collected out of the total sum of Rupees 2,33,167 suspended by his order, and he says that "it is not to be supposed that any large portion of this sum was paid "after the application of the Meerassadars for remission, the greater part of it had been col- "lected before that period." The Government consider this to be a very extraordinary admission, and are of opinion that it shews on what a very superficial acquaintance with the real state of affairs, the Acting Collector's measures were adopted. In the previous paragraph (48) Mr. Cherry affirms that if it should be determined that the amount suspended must be realized, the greater part, if not all, must be collected by distraint, and yet it appears that more than 32,000 Rupees has actually been realized, not only without any difficulty, but actually before the order for the suspension of its collection had been issued. The Government consider that this admission of Mr. Cherry is alone sufficient to shew how unnecessarily he has sacrificed a large sum out of the income of the State.

17. Mr. Cherry, in paragraph 51, argues that the Meerassadars of the Wooloongoo villages of Tanjore have a claim to indulgence when high prices combine with short produce, the principle is admitted in their Moochilkas, and the Government have no desire to dispute it ; but Mr. Cherry in quoting from the Collector's letter upon this subject, has failed to apprehend the point upon which Mr. Forbes' argument turned, and wholly omitted to make those minute enquiries, on the result of which that argument was based. The Collector in the 16th paragraph of his letter of the 7th of June 1854, said that "when high prices and short produce may com- "bine, the circumstances of the year should be taken into consideration," and he shewed throughout his letter that he had considered all circumstances, and he satisfied the Board and Government that he had done so. It is in this that Mr. Cherry has failed, he has adopted Mr. Forbes' measures, without basing his proceedings on Mr. Forbes' preliminary enquiries, and has suspended a large proportion of the year's demand on account of deficiency of produce, without taking any steps to ascertain the extent of the deficiency, and yet it is on this point that the propriety of his measures wholly and entirely depends.

18. The Government do not consider it necessary to follow Mr. Cherry through those parts of his Report, paras. 53 to 74, in which he endeavours to shew that the Board have misinterpreted his meaning, when in the 13th paragraph of their proceedings of the 29th of September 1856, they question the similarity of the two seasons of Fuslies 1263 and 1265, on which supposed similarity they observed the Acting Collector's Proceedings were based. Mr. Cherry now states that he did not represent the two seasons to have been similar, except in saying that "the justice and policy of a measure like the one he had adopted were fully explained by Mr. "Forbes in his Report on a *similar occasion*," and as this proves the entire correctness of the Board's assumption, it is needless to pursue the subject further.

19. In paragraphs 77 and 78, the Acting Collector still dwells upon the season having been unfavorable, a fact which has never been questioned, and, in support of his view that it was so unfavorable as to demand the measures he adopted, he quotes from a letter written by the Collector to the Civil Engineer in November 1855, in which, with reference to an extensive project then under consideration, Mr. Forbes pressed for the early preparation of an Estimate, anticipating a possible necessity for giving work to the poorer classes, to afford them the means of subsistence. When Mr. Cherry made this quotation he must have known its inapplicability to his argument. In November, as shewn in his Report on the state of the season, the Collector had reason to anticipate a disastrous season, and, not unwisely, he endeavored to provide against its evil consequences, by making sure that, in case of necessity, there should be ample work for the poor ; in December however, as stated by Mr. Forbes in his Report for that month, the prospects of the Province "had considerably improved," and Mr. Cherry is not justified in referring, in support of his own measures, to the preparation for possible evils made by the Collector in November, and leaving altogether out of notice the Report which, in the following month, shewed those preparations to have been needless.

20. In the 85th paragraph of his Report, Mr. Cherry accounts for his delay in reporting his proceedings to the Board, by saying that "when he joined the District he found it all in a state

"of confusion," and his assertion is supported by two facts, one, that a system of pre-auditing salary bills had been introduced by the Civil Auditor, and the other, that the affairs of the Tanjore Durbar were embarrassing. The Government are bound to say that these two facts but little justify Mr. Cherry's assertion that the District was "all in confusion."

21. The Acting Collector's Report might have been more summarily disposed of by a simple record of the disapprobation of Government at the proceedings he adopted in giving remissions to the large extent of Rupees 2,33,000, but for the principle which is involved as regards the Wooloongoo settlement of Tanjore, and now that in two years so near together on Fuslies 1263 and 1265, a large proportion of the increase by price has been given up, on the ground that high prices have combined with short produce, and that in such a combination the Meerassadars have a claim to indulgence, the Government have considered it right to declare their opinion that, a general idea that produce is short of the standard grain assessment, is not sufficient to give the Meerassadars this claim ; it is essential, the Government conceive, that the extent of the deficiency should be ascertained by very careful enquiry, and that it should be shewn, by calculations on which reliance can be placed, that an enforcement of the full demand will be injurious to the permanent interests of the province.

22. The Government agree with the Board of Revenue that the time which has now elapsed, and the near approach of the heaviest kists of the Current Fusly make it inexpedient now to press for the sum suspended by the Acting Collector's orders, and, although they entirely disapprove of his measures, by which two lacs of revenue have been lost, they are of opinion that they must now be confirmed.

(Signed) H. FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

13/8/57
7-4-57 ✓

6/369

No 142

Revenue 1857 Departt.
By to Cons: 28th April.

No 353.

Extract from the Pro:
of the Board of Revenue

Dated 12th March 1857.

Submitting with an expression of the Board's views thereon, the application of the Acting Collr. of Tanjore, relative to the suspension of the 20 per Cent of the increase by price in the wooloongoo rented villages of his District for Fusly 1265.

With an Order of 22d April 57
No 369.

exportation

Revenue Department

No 760 7/369

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 12th March 1857.

Read letter from the Asst Collector of Tanjore dated 14th January 1857.

In Cons 12th March 1857.

(Here enter No 27)

In Cons 29th September 1856.

In a letter dated the 8th September last, Mr Cherry the late Acting Collector of Tanjore, reported that he had suspended the collection of 20 per Cent of the increase of Rent in the Wootroy rented Villages for Fasly 1265 by which measure the Government demand was decreased by the large sum of 23310 Rs. He stated the grounds on which he had taken this step, but these, as far as they were then detailed, appeared both to the Board and to the Government insufficient, and the Government accordingly desired to be informed what portion of the suspended balances had been collected, and what steps the Board purposed taking in respect to the portion yet unrealized. The orders of

Govt

Com: Bd of Revenue 29th September 1856. Minutes consultation Govt 21st October 1856. No 1121 Revenue Depatt

Government were communicated to the Acting Collector with a requisition for a further report.

2. In his letter recorded above the Acting Collector informs the Board that Rx 32172 out of the amount suspended have been collected. but as he supposes before and not after the date of his order for suspension, which was the 22d July 1850.

3. His explanation on this point is contained in Para 50 of his report, and is to the effect that the Revenue on the Wolvengoo Villages depending on the current Fruits is not ascertainable till near the close of the year, and that consequently it took up till June 1850 to determine how much should be demanded on account of Increase on the current above the Standard Prices for Fasly 1205. The Tahsildars had then to make out the Gross demand on each Village and issue instructions for the realization of what might be outstanding. He sent orders to the Tahsildars to report the Gross demand for each Village, the portion of it recovered, and the sum remaining unrealized, but as the necessary information had

3/359

had not been received in time he had stated in his former letters that about 23316 should be remitted. "From the accounts since received it appears that a larger proportion of "Revenue had been realized from some Meerassidars than others." In a previous Para: he mentions that the Rx 32172 were not all received in Cash; but a portion by the price of the paddy already supplied by the Meerassidars to the Court of the late Rajah of Tanjore, and a portion by the value of Tobacco already supplied for the Varamut.

Para 49.

4. Mr Cheny states in great detail the facts by which he was led to the conclusion that the Ryots of the Wolvengoo rented Villages stood in need of the relief which he proposed to grant to them. It will be sufficient if the Board sum them up concisely. He shews by an Extract from a letter from Mr Charles Harris, an early Collector of Tanjore, that to constitute a good season in Tanjore there should be a supply of water from Freshes in the Rivers, or rain from May till the middle of January and

To Board of Revenue 15th June 1803.
Encl: No 1 in Collectors letter dated 11th June 1803.

and that in particular there should be a full
fresh in August and the same with heavy
rain in November. These last in July 1868
failed almost entirely. In May and June
the usual supply in the Rivers at that pe-
"riod was wanting, and Mr. Cherry main-
tains that the planting of the Cudapoo bar
crop having been delayed in consequence
the yield could not have been a good one
notwithstanding the considerable Fresh
which came down in July. "The Sumbha
"Peshawun Crop should have been sown
"and transplanted with the freshes of Au-
"gust and September and nourished until
"its January February and March harvest
"by the fall, and not by the preserved waters
"of the great Monsoon." Whereas in the year
under consideration the Freshes in August
and September were unusually scanty and
the North East Monsoon failed till Decem-
ber, and then discharged all its supply
with the exception of a few partial showers
in a very heavy fall extending over 4 days only
at the commencement of the month.

From Mr. C. Davies 15th June 1868 Para 6

In

3d

5. In support of his account of the
unfavorable nature of the season he for-
"wards Extracts from the various reports
on the subject made by his predecessor Mr.
Enc: No. 9 in Comm Collector 11th January 1867. Forbes, who in that of the 4th December 1865
thus describes the state of the District upto
the 1st of that Month.

10/ 9/ 69

6. "From the date of my last Report
"until the 1st Instant the prospects of
"the Province were most gloomy. The Rivers
"almost entirely failed. There was no rain.
"the Crops, wet and dry, were languishing
"and prices almost daily rose. On the 30th
"Ultimo, last years Grain was selling at
"Cullum at 1¼ Rupee the Cullum or 125
"per cent above the Standard. On the 1st
"Instant rain began to fall and it has
"continued with little intermission for
"nearly 48 hours. There is every appearance
"of its having been general, but I have not
"yet received reports from the South. Grain
"has fallen 20 per cent and is now at 1
"Rupee the Cullum. It would be pre-
"mature to say that the crop is now safe

but

upon a low

"but our prospects are considerably improved."

7. In Mr Forbes's report on the official year 1855/56. Extract from which is forwarded as Enclosure No 2 in Mr Cherry's letter, it is stated that the North East monsoon which annually extends over a period of Six Weeks was last year limited to 4 days. It seems however from the season reports that there were showers towards the end of December in some parts of the District, but a total failure in January destroyed the prospect of a tolerable harvest & thus raised, for it is stated in the Report for the 1st half of February 1856 that the outturn of the Crops of Sumbha peshawun which were then felt considerably short of the Standard. and even in the report for the last half of January 1856 which spoke hopefully of the District in general, it is added in the Eastern Jo. "loks which received the water late there "will be but short produce on a considerable extent of land." and that "numerous complaints

p. 27. "complaints had been received of damage done "to the Crops by water rats". The Report for the latter half of March stated the outturn of the Sumbha peshawun Crops to be short of the Standard. and finally in the Report for the official year already quoted, Mr Forbes thus describes the whole year. "The River freshes "were rather late in their appearance and "were rather of the average height. The wet "cultivation however was carried on as usual "in the river irrigated Taloks. the outturn "has not been very favorable and has not "averaged more than 75 per cent of a full "yield," and further on it is added "in the "Wotloongoo Settled Taloks where all excess of "price exceeding 10 per cent above the Stands. "and is collected the Meerassidars have not "flourished."

10/369

8. The foregoing Extracts satisfy the Board that the season was unfavorable and the Crop of Sumbha peshawun Rice below the Standard. It is maintained by Mr Cherry that this was more especially the case in the Wotloongoo rented Villages.

Para 19.

the

information

the class which received relief. The Villages situated in the 8 Talooks noted in the margin contained lands distributed under 3 Rivers as follows-

Trivelore
Cedaravasel
Velangaman
Tranquebar
Kapargoody
Tetrahomby
Combaco &
Calavassen

Rivers.	Extent	Assessment
1. Vennar	32,136	1088097
2. Codamoorty	6174	293948
3. Cauvery	6634	287088
	44994	1669133
Centage of the Vennar irrigation on the total	71/2	65.

71/2 per Cent of the lands are entered as the above to be irrigated by the Vennar and Mr. Cherry forwards Extracts from letters to shew that owing to some irregularity at the head of this river its supply in July 1265 was very deficient. They establish this point satisfactorily, and it is a fair inference that if in the District generally the Produce of the Wet lands was 25 per cent less than the standard, the yield under the Vennar must have still been more deficient. The Codamoorty River also is stated to draw less than its proper Share of water from the main

main Stream owing to the bed being considerably higher than that of the Cauvery-

9. In corroboration of his own opinion as regards these lands the Acting Collector addresses the testimony of the Sub Collector who was in charge of 6 of the 8 Talooks containing Wolongoo rented Villages, from December to the end of the July, and whose letter he now forwards-

10. Further proof of the adverse nature of the Season is afforded by the returns of 37 Wolongoo Villages containing 1180 Wallies of which 13 Wallies or only 15 per cent of the Standard- In those that were first under cultivation and were brought under cultivation of the crop in July 1265 the yield was more by only 25 per cent of the Standard-

Para 37.

Para 38.

11. The Board must confess that the evidence now brought forward by Mr. Cherry to establish the fact of the Wolongoo rented Villages needing remission for July 1265 has considerably diminished the reluctance which they felt to that proceeding when

when they were only in possession of his meagre report of the 6th September last. The fact however that Mr Cheny's predecessor Mr Lates who was thoroughly acquainted with the District, and fully disposed, as is shewn by his letters referred to by Mr Cheny to treat the Meerassidars with forbearance did not see the necessity of the measure leaves an impression on their mind, that indifferent as the season certainly was, the pressure on the Ryots was not so great as to call for a departure of the Standing rules of the District especially as the repetition of this indulgence when it had been given so short a time back as in 1263 had a tendency to foster an idea in the minds of the Ryots that they have a prescriptive right to a remission whenever the season may not be so good as ordinarily. And here the Board deem it right to remark, that high prices alone, without short produce, will not be injurious to the Ryot under the rules of the Rootoongo, as some passages of the letter under consideration may be construed to imply. As Government

gain

gain on their share of the produce, so will the Ryots on their share with the addition of 10 per Cent on the Government share. All the profits of the more favorable season of 1264 therefore were not necessarily absorbed by its high prices.

From Collector 12th January 1857 Paras 69 and 71.

12/
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12. And whether remission was or was not necessary under the circumstances of the year, the Board are of opinion that the case was not so urgent as to put it out of the power of Mr Cheny to refer the matter for the instructions of Superior Authority.

13. The point which remains for deliberation is whether the whole of any portion of the sum of which the Collection was suspended shall now be realized or shall be written off, and on full consideration of all the facts the Board resolve to recommend to Government to adopt the latter course viz: to remit.

14. It appears from Para 11 of the Collector's report dated 29th September last that after deduction of the amount suspended, the additional demand for Fasly 1265

In Cons 29th September 1856.

on

on account of high prices amounted to £33,813.
and turning to the Statement appended to
Para 45 of the Collector's present Report it is
found that the total demand for Fusly 1265
after the deduction aforesaid exceeded that
of Fusly 1262 by upwards of Rs 6000, and the ac-
tual collections by about Rs 8000. Now, Fusly 1262
was a totally good year, and it cannot be
doubted that Fusly 1265 was a decidedly bad
one. Such being the case the Board see rea-
son to suppose that so great an additional
demand on account of price may have pres-
sed heavily on the Ryots, particularly as
their gains in Fusly 1262 though they may
have been considerable, may not have fully
compensated for the waste on the resources
of the cultivator arising from the disastrous
years which preceded. The Ponjah cultiva-
tion of 1265 is stated to have stood in the
proportion of about 3 to 100 of the Nunjah
and was unfavorably reported on during
the year. Little or no aid therefore could
have been drawn from thence. Under all
these circumstances the Board deem it
inexpedient,

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inexpedient, particularly after the lapse of
so many months after the expiration of
the Fusly, to call upon the Ryot to make
good a demand suspended by the local Officer,
who has stated his opinion that it can be
only realized by the sale of land. Considered
abstractedly, the Board would even be dis-
posed to approve of the remission as likely
to prove of eventual benefit not only to
the Ryot but to the Government Revenue
and they would not overlook the fact
that as shewn in Para 51 of the Collectors
letter, a pledge is given that whenever high
prices and short produce combine, the cir-
cumstances of the year shall be taken into
consideration. The step taken by Mr Cherry
appears to them objectionable as having been
taken without previous authority in a case
not of absolute necessity.

15. Should the Government be now
pleased to confirm the remission, they would
propose that the present Acting Collector
Mr Phillips may be directed to do all in
his power to explain to the Ryots that such
remuneration

Rev. 1857 Department.
Dt to Covt 28th April
No. 353

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Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Dated 12th March 1857
Recd 6th April —

No. 760

With 28 Enclosure.
28

No. 369. 32nd April

Submitting with an expression of the Board's views thereon, the explanation of the Acting Collector of Tanjore relative to the suspension of the 20 per cent of the increased by price in the Nedungoo rented Villages of his District for July 1805.

No.

8th April R 15th

remunciation of the rights of Government will not follow as a matter of course, whenever the season may be somewhat unfavorable and price rises.

15. The Acting Collector will be pleased to report whether any steps have been taken by the Maramut Department to correct the evil so forcibly shewn in this correspondence to have arisen from an irregularity at the Head of the Vennar River, and he will also state whether the high head of the Godavery River in reference to the Cauvery has been brought to the notice of the District Engineer.

Resolved that a copy of these Proceedings be submitted for the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council and that one be also furnished to the Acting Collector of Tanjore.

(A true Extract)

Sd/ Secretary.

To

H. Forbes Esq.
Sg Secretary to Government
Revenue Department.

D Gills

Rev Dept.

No 369

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
Under Date the 2d April 1857

Read the following
Extract from the Proceedings
of the Board of Revenue

15
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(Here enter 12 March 1857
N. 760

With these proceedings
the Board of Revenue sub-
mit a letter from the
Late Acting Collector of
Tanjore, in further explan-
ation of his measures
in remitting 20 per cent
of the increase by pres-
to the Meerasdars of
the Melungoo settled
Villages for Fasly 1205,
a measure, to which both
the Board, and the Gov.
had withheld their ap-
proval under the impression

information

information as to its neces-
sity given in Mr Chevers'
first report

2 The Board admit that
the evidence now adduced
by Mr Chevers to establish
the fact that the Nolun-
goo settled Villages need
remissions in July 1855,
has diminished the re-
pugnance which they
felt to the Acting Col.
Collr's measures when his
meagre report of the 5th
of September was before
them, while at the same
time they remain under
the impression that the
pressure on the Meeras-
sadars was not so great
as to call for a depar-
ture from the standing
rules of the District,
especially, as a repetition
of the indulgence, when
it

it had been given so shor-
a time back as in 1253,
had a tendency to foste
an idea that the Meera
sadars had a prescrip-
tive right to remission
whenever the season migh
not be particularly goo
The Board however con-
sider it inexpedient a
the lapse of so many
months, to call upon
the Ryots to make go
a demand suspended
by the Local Officer,
and they recommend
that the Acting Collr
proceedings should be
confirmed, although
having been taken and
our authority, and on
an occasion not of ab
solute necessity, they
cannot be approved.

3 Before leaving
on the Board's recommen
dation

duties the Govt will make a few observations on the Acting Collector's letter

para 4

Mr Cheeny opens his report with a statement which in the opinion of Govt, shews that he had not fully informed himself of the matter upon which he was writing - he says that the measures he adopted in July 1865, were based on two facts, short produce and high prices, and as the Board have in their proceedings of the 29th of September 1856, admitted that prices were high, he considers that, to justify his measures, he has now to prove only that produce was short. but this is an entire misconception of the principles on

17
364

which the Nolungoo system rests. That produce was short is not, and never has been, doubted, the very fact that prices were high was in itself almost sufficient to shew that the produce was less than usual, an opinion of the Collector, or an admission of it by the Board, is sufficient to justify the measures taken by Mr Cheeny. The principle on which the Nolungoo system is administered allows that produce may be deficient to the extent of 30 per cent, without any title to remission arising, and it is therefore not the simple fact of short produce, but the extent of the deficiency

deficiency, which it was
the duty of the Acting
Collector to show

5 In order to prove
that produce must have
been short, the Acting
Collector quotes from
a report by Mr Charles
Harris, who was Collector
of Tanjore in 1801, and
whom Mr Cherry charac-
terises as "the most dis-
tinguished of all the "
Officers that have had "
the administration of "
the District", a judgment
which, in the opinion
of York, Mr Cherry is
singularly incompetent
to give, and which is
evidently pronounced
in order to give weight
to what is quoted. The
opinion then given by
Mr Harris of the supply
of water and the fall

13
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of rain accruing to pro-
duce a paddy crop in
Tanjore, is however a mere
theory - he describes an
absolutely perfect season,
and demands, for the
safety of the crop, nine
days, in the opinion of
Mr Harris, has ever been ex-
perienced in any one
year of the half century
that has elapsed since
he wrote the report re-
ferred to - the process,
according to Mr Harris,
are to commence in
May, to continue
uninterrupted
till November, from
which time "the crop
" is to be nourished
" by the fall of the great
" monsoon", until the
month of March. If
this were to be considered
a standard season,
any

any deviation from
which for the course,
was to entitle the Mee
rapadans to exemption,
as Mr Cherry appears
to suppose, it is obvious
that no single year
would ever pass without
exemption being given,
as that all the argu-
ments which Mr Cherry
has built on this descrip-
tion by Mr Harris as
a foundation, have
no weight whatever

6. The closing Collector
then devotes several
paragraphs to show
by quotations from the
Collectors season reports,
that the year was a
very bad one, and
that pre-Dual since
therefore have been
as all, but in the
opinion

11 to 35

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opinion of the Govt he
fails to make good his
point. In paragraph
10 he states that cul-
tivation was a month
or more, and refers in
the margin to the Collectors
report of 8th May 1856 for con-
firmation, but on looking
at the report referred
to, the Govt find that
all that the Collector
said was, that "the rivers
"peaches were rather
"Cake in their appearance,
"and were never of their
"average height, the cul-
"tivation was, however
"carried on as usual".
In the next paragraph,
11, Mr Cherry, referring
as he states expressly
in his 5th paragraph that
he does, to the wet crops
alone, says that the rain
which fell in July was

too burdening to be of
any service, again re-
ferring for compensation
to the Collectors Season
report. That report however
said that "owing to the
want of rain the Cardas
=rumbum (or lands not
under river irrigation)
"cultivation could not
be commenced" and that
Observer ought to have
known that this result
was wholly unconnected
with the subject on which
he was writing, namely
the river irrigated or
Karambum lands.

In paragraphs 12 to
16 the Acting Collector
pursues the subject with
a view to show that
produce must have
been very alarmingly

deficient

20
Eg 69

deficient, but on again
referring to the seasons
reports on which his
arguments should have
been based, the Govt do
not find that they at all
bear out his opinion.
In August the Collector
reported that cultivation
had been retarded, in Septem
ber that it was still
backward, in October
the prospects were said
to have risen, and
cultivation to have
advanced, in November
there was a want of
rain which was sup-
plied in December
to the great improve-
ment of the prospects
of the District, and to
the dispelation of any

fears

fear of an extensive
failure of produce, in
consequence the crops were
represented as healthy,
a deficiency of produce
being anticipated on
the sea board Talooks
which receive the preske
late, in February and
March the paragraph
of the harvest was re-
ported, and the crops were
represented as generally
short of the standard,
and finally, in the
part on the close of the
official year, the Collector
said that, although
the preskes were rather
late, cultivation had
been carried on as usual,
and that the outturn
had averaged 95 per
cent of a full yield.

But

7

8 But the Acting
Collector rests the propriety
of his measures as much
on the lateness of the
season as on the scanti-
-ness of the produce, and
Revd again the Govt
find that he is not
supported by the docu-
-ments he refers to - in
the 18th paragraph of his
letter he represents that
95 3/4 percent of the cul-
-tivation was made
within the month of
October, and as the Jumbu
Rothamum is about a six
months crop, the harvest
of the land latest culti-
-vated would have been
made in March which

21
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is

in the meant time.

9 In paragraph 22 to 26 the Acting Collector refers to an irregularity noticed by the Collector, in the bed of the Cavery, by which the Vennaur was inadequately supplied, and on this also an argument is built that produce must have been small. but independent of Mr Cherry's admission in para 26 that "prompt measures "were adopted to remedy "this evil", it is obvious to remark that, as Mr Cherry extended his measures to all Colonies settled Villages however

irrigated

22
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irrigated, he cannot base them upon the fact of a deficient supply in only one River.

10 Mr Cherry's whole report is written in exaggerated language in para 28 he asserts that "there were loud "cries for water on the "part of the Ryots as "well as the public "Servants, the Collector "included", and that "the apprehension of "the people of the visi- "tation of a scarcity "of food was very great "and general" the first assertion is unsupported by

by any reference at all,
and the second rests on
a reference that wholly
fails to support it. the
Acting Collector, quoting
the Collectors report of
the 4th of December that
"prices almost daily
rose", but, independent
of the fact that this
might be perfectly
true without causing
the smallest apprehen-
sion of famine, a
previous report, dated
the 10th of September, had
informed the Board
that there was a large
quantity of old grain
in hand. The Acting
Collector must know
little

little of Tanjore if he
supposed that a very
much worse season
than even he repre-
sents to have occurred,
would occasion any
apprehension of famine.
In paragraphs
11
31 to 33 Mr Cherry
again endeavours
to support the measures
he has adopted by a
reference to the season
reports made by the
Collector, and again
the Govt are of opinion
that he has not suc-
-ceeded in his object-
he quotes the Collector
as reporting in December
that "there was no fear
of

"of any extensive failure"
"of produce" - or saying
in January that "one"
"fall of rain was"
"needed to ensure a"
"full yield" as stating
in February that "there"
"would be short produce"
"in the Eastern Talooks,"
and in March and
April that the outturn
was "short of the standard"
but not one of these
statements can be
brought in support of
the permission granted
by Mr Cherry.

12 That produce
was short of the standard
was not denied by the
Collector, and has
never

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never been questioned by
either the Board or the
Government, but the
principle of the Colongoo
settlement admits
that the Meerasedars
shall bear all loss
to the extent of 30 per
cent, and implies the
stating Collector can
shew that the outturn
of the harvest was
short of the standard
in a greater proportion
than that, the quotation
he has made which
lead to the supposition
that the Colongoo li-
-mit had not been
are
reached, & fall
against, and not in
favor

admitted no distinction,
exact to all alike,
whether above or
below the supposed
average, whether
within or beyond the
Odongoo limit of 70
per cent were the
same remissions given.
A similar observa-
tion is applicable
to the acting Collector's
remark in para 36,
that the average assumed
by the Collector in-
cluded the produce
on lands watered by
the Yunnur, in which
the supply was deficient,
as well as to those
watered by the
Cawery

26
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Cawery which was well
supplied. This is true,
but it hardly seems
to favor the Acting
Collector's proceedings,
inasmuch as, if the
average under both
powers was 75 per cent,
that under the
Cawery must have
been higher, and
yet no distinction
was made by Mr.
Cherry in the mea-
sures he thought
fit to adopt.

In the 18th para-
graph of the Board's
proceedings of the
29th of September 1856
they remarked on
the

the omission of the
Acting Collector to
shew the necessity that
existed for the meas-
-ures he adopted
by stating the outturn
on the Armanie
Villages, and on
lands harvested
by the Government
Servants on account
of Produce being
less than 70 per cent
of the standard. In
the 37th and 38th paragra-
-graphs of his present
report the Acting
Collector supplies
the information re-
-quired, but as
regards the Armanie

lands

27
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lands, not in a
shape to be of
any use, and as
regards those
harvested by Govern-
-ment for short
produce; not with
a result affording
any support to
the Acting Collector's
measures.

15 In a margi-
-nal statement to
paragraph 37, Mr.
Cherry gives the stan-
-dard cultivation
of 27 Armanie Vil-
-lages, the standard
grain assessment,
and the actual
outturn, but as

the

the actual cultivation
is omitted, no in-
=ference can be drawn
from the statement.
It is well known that
many of the Ar-
-manie Villages in
Tanjore are rented
Annamie only be-
-cause a portion
of the land they con-
-tain being very un-
-productive, it is gene-
-rally left uncultti-
-vated. to compare
therefore, as Mr. Cherry
has done, the actual with
the standard produce, with-
-out comparing the actual
with the standard cultivation,
is obviously a useless pro-
-ces. In the following paragraph
the

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the state of the land
harvested under Annamie
on account of short
produce in fasly 1265, of meas-
-ures similar to those
followed by the Collec-
-tor in Fasly 1263. The
total extent of the land
thus harvested under
Annamie was 6,187 grahis,
while in Fasly 1263 it
was 23,805 grahis, or four
times as much so that
the comparison does not
lead to Mr Cherry's
measures the support
he appears to have
anticipated.

In the 49 paragraph
of his report the Acting
Collector refers to the

sum