M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 386 Press ~~Mis.~~

39-40

Dated 15 — 3 — 1860.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 39. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 17th January 1860, No. 244.

Read letter from the Collector of Tinnevelly, dated 19th December 1859, No. 531, reporting the arrangements made for the introduction of the Olungu standard price in each village as the fixed commutation rate according to which the damand on the Raiyats is to be fixed in future, pending the final revision to be made at the general survey.

(In Con. 24th December 1859, No. 6424.)

No. 331, *From Acting Collector, 2d in Con. 6th September* 1859, *No.* 4437.
No. 3897, *To Acting Collector, 28th Sept.* 1859.
No. 432, *From Acting Collector, 19th in Con. 24th October* 1859, *No.* 5274.
No. 4856, *to Acting Collector, 28th November in Con. 26th July* 1859, *No.* 3727.

Ordered that the foregoing letter, together with the correspondence noted in the margin, be submitted for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, with reference to paragraph 13 of Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 22d July 1859, No. 979.

2. It will be observed that the Olungu standard price will be adopted henceforward, commencing with the current Fasli, as the commutation rate at the annual settlement. The standard grain assessment will remain as it is, pending the general survey; at the same time the Collector has been directed to bring under consideration any instances in which the present assessment is burdensome and may require immediate revision. As a whole, it is not the opinion of the Board that the Olungu grain standard presses on the people, as already reported to Government.

To Collector, No. 4856, *paragraph* 5.

Proceedings of the Board, dated 6th December 1856, *No.* 4116.
No. 374, *E. M. C. 24th April in Con. 6th May* 1857, *No.* 1472.

3. The Board regret to find that the late orders of Government regarding the discontinuance of remissions at the annual settlement were not immediately made known to the Raiyats generally. Mr. Silver acted properly in rectifying this omission after assuming charge of the district. His notification on the subject, translation of which is laid before the Board, with the letter recorded above, is approved.

No. 806, *R. D., dated 18th in Con. 20th June* 1859, *No.* 2906.
No. 992, *R. D., dated 25th in Con. 26th July* 1859, *No.* 3729.

4. The progress made in taking the standard Olungu price as the fixed commutation rate in Tanjore was reported to Government in the Proceedings of the Board, dated 5th December 1859, No. 5017.

(A true Extract.)

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

No. 40. ORDER THEREON, 15th March 1860, No. 386.

The Board's Orders, as reported in these Proceedings, and contained in their letters enclosed, are approved.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

In Con. 6th September 1859, No. 4437.

From V. H. LEVINGE, Esq., Acting Collector of TINNEVELLY,
dated Tencausey, 2d September 1859, No. 331.

As directed in the order of the Board of Revenue, No. 2934, dated 26th July, at the foot of the proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 979, dated 22nd idem in the Revenue Department, I have the honor to report with reference to paragraph 13 of those proceedings, that the system of settling the jummabundy prices of grain in this district was detailed by Mr. Mayne in his letter to the Board, No. 333, dated 11th October 1858, excepting that Mr. Mayne did not mention that it has been usual for the Collector yearly to grant a discretionary remission in addition to those detailed by him, when the current selling prices greatly exceed the oloongoo price.

2. The annexed statement shews the average rates of those discretionary remissions granted by the different Collectors for the last ten years per grain cottah; they have been yearly increasing with the steadily increasing price of grain. The highest remission granted has been in Fusly 1268 by myself, and still the revenue for that Fusly is the highest on record, and has been collected without difficulty and almost without a balance.

3. There would be no difficulty in carrying out in this district the arrangements proposed in paragraph 6 of the proceedings under reply; the accounts of each village and the market town to which it is subject for its standard price, are all ready; all that would be necessary to do, would be to deduct for each village carriage hire according to the distance, and a certain allowance for wastage and merchants' profits, from the market town oloongoo price, and to fix the difference as the permanent commutation rate for each separate village, and this can be done with the present establishment within one month if determined on; or each village oloongoo price can be at once adopted as its standard price.

4. The present system of commutation is complicated and leaves room for much official interference, &c., but it is not disliked by the people, probably because of the discretionary remission granted by the Collector, which is a great relief.

5. The people would gladly accept the offer of His Excellency as far as at once accepting the oloongoo price as the fixed price to be taken from them for their grain, but would not willingly give up the right to remission for withered or short crops, on account of failure of water.

6. This district does not, and is not liable to suffer to any extent from destructive floods, but it does from failure of the monsoon rains year after year. The monsoon begins favorably, the people plant mostly to be disappointed by a failure at the end. I have known this to happen for three and four years in succession in some of the talooks. Many ryots would really be unable to pay, and no ryot could stand the loss two or three years in succession; more especially as it is determined not to allow puttah land to be held without payment; the Government would be obliged to give remission for the drought, or to resort to the sale of the lands for collection of the revenue, which would be the ruin of the small proprietors, and would lead to great discontent. It would be in vain to tell them you made money other years, you should have saved. They cannot, and do not save, and would invariably answer, the Government had the power and right if they liked to use it, to take the customary ancient tax from us, they freely remitted it; it is unjust to make us pay for what we have not enjoyed or profited by. I know that this is the present feeling of all, and the way in which the subject is viewed, and that the ryots are not inclined to give up the right to remission for drought.

7. The subject of remission is the great grievance of the district on which every ryot believes the revenue authorities to have broken faith.

8. They have not the right of throwing their villages into amani for deficient produce. They and the Collector are under mutual agreement.

9. When the oloongoo system was introduced not by an order of Government, but by the Collector under orders *requesting* the ryots to consent to it, they demurred and refused to agree to it till the terms on which remission should be granted for short produce was determined on, and it was natural that they should withhold their consent till that point was settled, for they were asked to consent to pay yearly a quantity of grain equal to half the produce of their lands on an average of its seven years' produce. Considering that the produce depended entirely on perfect irrigation, a loss of crop through its failure was a point for consideration and determination. After a long contest, the ryots agreed to the seven years' rate, and the Collector agreed to allow remissions on certain terms, and regular agreements were entered into and signed. For many years the terms of that agreement were acted on, but the Board of Revenue in their proceedings dated 17th November 1836, paragraph 20, objected that they were ignorant of this agreement, and would not have allowed it had they known of it, but as it was not unfavorable to Government they sanctioned its continuance. In December 1846 a new Collector framed a new hoomnamah for remission in accordance with the Tanjore system, and the Board sanctioned it in their proceedings of 1st February 1847, which has since been the practice of the district. It is not so favorable to the ryots as the old agreement and the change has been looked on as unjust and oppressive. If the total right to remission is taken away, whilst in many villages the high and unequal grain rent is retained, there will be the greatest discontent.

10. The oloongoo prices vary from Rs. 2-1-11 to 3-9-8 per grain cottah, and the present selling prices are from 4½ to 6 Rupees per grain cottah. These high prices are owing to general prosperity, to three years' successive failure of crops in this and the neighbouring districts, and to a great export of rice from this district to Travancore, a trade which has grown up in the last three or four years, said to be owing to that State's neglect of its irrigation works, and destruction of such works and paddy fields by flood. It is confidently stated that if agriculture in that state was in as flourishing a state as formerly we should receive rice from thence, and that our prices would come down to 3 and 3½ Rupees. With grain at those rates, our ryots paying the oloongoo price on their highly assessed lands, would not have sufficient margin left to pay in years of failure, especially when two and three bad years followed in succession.

11. Under the present system both the people and revenue are in a very satisfactory condition, and it would seem advisable not to interfere with the settlement piecemeal, but to wait for a regular survey so as to adjust at the same time the unequal grain rents which are felt more oppressive and disliked more than the present mode of commutation.

ENC. 1.

STATEMENT shewing the average discretionary remission granted per grain cottah for carr and peshanum, during the last ten years, in consequence of the standard selling prices greatly exceeding the oloongoo prices.

Fusly.	Discretionary remission granted on a grain cottah for carr in Caly Fanams and Rupees.					Discretionary remission granted on a grain cottah for peshanum in Caly Fanams and Rupees.				
	Caly Fanams.	64ths.	Rs.	A.	P.	C. F.	64ths.	Rs.	A.	P.
1259	...	35	0	1	10	...	36	0	1	11
1260	...	31	0	1	8	...	42	0	2	2
1261	...	29	0	1	6	...	36	0	1	11
1262	...	28	0	1	6	...	28	0	1	6
1263	1	36	0	5	3	2	2	0	6	11
1264	1	4	0	3	7	1	11	0	4	0
1265	2	13	0	7	5	2	30	0	8	4
1266	1	10	0	3	11	1	24	0	4	8
1267	1	38	0	5	5	2	26	0	8	2
1268	3	9	0	10	8	1	45	0	5	10

TENCAUSEY,
23rd September 1859.

(Signed) V. H. LEVINGE,
Collector.

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4

No. 3897.

From W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To V. H. LEVINGE, Esq., Acting Collector of Tinnevelly.

SIR,

In Con. 6th Sept. 1859, No. 4437. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 2nd instant, No. 331, on the abolition of the fluctuating Ooloongoo prices and the introduction of a fixed settlement rate, and to request that you will furnish further information on the following points.

2. The Ooloongoo standard price is adjusted every year for purposes of settlement with reference

In Con. 1st Nov. 1858, No 4672. to the current rates in the manner described by Mr. Mayne in his letter, dated 11th October 1858, No. 338; but if the rate thus arrived at appears to the Collector to be excessive, the Board understand from your letter under acknowledgment, that a discretionary deduction is made from it, and that the remainder constitutes the settlement price of the year.

3. Thus following the particulars shewn in statement No. 3 D, of the settlement of your district for Fusly 1267, it is seen from column 11, that the increase by price included in the demand on the ryots for that year amounts to Rupees 6,95,515, which, from the explanation you have now afforded, is the product of the final settlement price, obtained in the manner stated by Mr. Mayne, with the further

Statement which accompanies the letter under acknowledgment. deductions of 5 Annas 5 Pice and 8 Annas 2 Pice per grain cottah for Carr and Peshanum, respectively, mentioned by you. This discretionary remission does not appear in the accounts of the settlement, unless it is included in column 10 of No. 3 D. The entry in this column is intended to shew the Ooloongoo 10 per cent. remission only, but the sum entered under this head in Fusly 1267, is Rupees 45,000 in excess of what it should be if confined to the 10 per cent. only

Column 10	Rs.	1,27,515
Remission of 10 per cent. on the amount in col. 9	,,	82,303
Difference.....	,,	45,212

Explanation is required on this point, also when and under what sanction this discretionary power was introduced and in what manner its operation has been brought under notice in the settlement reports and their accompanying statements.

4. The Board understand from paragraph 3 of your letter and from Mr. Mayne's previous explanation that in fixing the Ooloongoo standard price, no allowance was made at the time for carriage and wastage, &c.; that these items are deducted every year at the settlement, and that in the event of the Ooloongoo standard price being now made permanent as the settlement price liable to no fluctuation in future, it will be necessary to deduct the items in question, once for all. You will be pleased to state whether this view is correct. If the Ooloongoo village rate has to be adjusted in this way before it can be finally taken as the permanent settlement price, your meaning in the concluding part of paragraph 3, where it is said that "each village Ooloongoo price can be at once adopted as its standard price," is not apparent.

5. You will be pleased to explain whether distance from the village, &c., is allowed in the settlement price of the other descriptions of villages as Pattam, Poroopoo, Taram, &c. If deductions under these heads are not allowed in these villages, explanation is necessary to show why a different course should be pursued in the Ooloongoo villages.

Paragraph 4. 6. The present system of commutation you observe is not disliked by the people, as the discretionary remission granted by the Collector, is a great relief; but the relief it is obvious will be almost immeasurably greater, if all increase from price is surrendered by Government as is proposed and the ryots are left to enjoy without restriction the enhanced rates of the market. If this rule had been in force in Fusly 1267, the last year reported on, the sum to be given up by Government for the benefit of the ryots, would have been as much as Rupees 6,95,515.

Paragraph 6 et seq. 7. You seem to have mixed up unnecessarily the questions of Ooloongoo grain standard and remissions with that of a permanently fixed commutation price. The introduction of a fixed price will confer a great boon as above observed. The further relief contemplated by you by a

reduction of the grain standard may be properly left, as you remark, to the general survey; but why the postponement of this measure should carry with it the postponement of the proposed arrangement regarding price, is not apparent. In respect of survey remissions the recent Circular on this subject, dated 8th August 1859, No. 3061, will shew you that in cases of extensive loss of crops, when the Collector is of opinion that the pressure on the Meerassidars from this cause is such as to call for indulgence, he is to bring the subject under consideration, in order that such relaxation of the ordinary demand may be given as the occasion seems to require. The Board, I am directed to state, are unable to understand

Paragraph 9 ad fin.

on what grounds you are led to infer that all claims to remission are to be taken away with the surrender, on the part of Government, of the large sums now annually drawn from the ryots in an enhanced state of the prices of grain. The present system of bringing Shavy villages under Amany, as permitted by the Ooloongoo rules, will of course be discontinued altogether as well as minor cases of loss of produce which under lax supervision is too often brought forward successfully; but reasonable claims to remission, within the limits of the Circular mentioned, will receive due consideration.

8. With the foregoing remarks I am directed to state that the Board do not at all concur in your view as to the propriety of postponing the adoption of a fixed settlement price to the general survey, and which is not likely to reach Tinnevelly for some time. They desire that the subject may be further considered by you, and that you will furnish full information on several points noticed above at the earliest practicable period. It is very important that the real character of the change should be explained to the landholders, without the mixture of irrelevant matter, which tends only to embarrassment and confusion. If this is done the Board would gather from paragraph 5 of your letter that the people will "gladly accept the offer" now made to them.

9. You will be pleased to state whether the amount of increase by price in Fusly 1267, viz. Rupees 6,95,515, has been fully collected.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Fort St. George,
28th September 1859.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Acting Secretary.

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IN CON. 24TH OCTOBER 1859, No. 5274.

From V. H. LEVINGE, Esq., Acting Collector of TINNEVELLY,
dated Tencausey, 19th October 1859, No. 432.

With reference to paragraph 3 of your letter, No. 3897, dated the 28th September 1859, I have the honor to report that the discretionary remission alluded to in it and in paragraph 2 of my letter of the 2nd September 1859, does not appear in any column of the Statement No. 3, D, of the Jummabundy report of Fusly 1267, or of any Fusly; this discretionary remission was introduced in Fusly 1251 and there is no sanction for it.

2. The reason for its being granted is this: each village has its own oloongoo price with a few exceptions, to such villages the oloongoo price of the nearest oloongoo village has been stablished.

3. The several nerrucks of the selling prices furnished by the curnums, varied greatly and were not to be trusted, and it was found very troublesome to fix a different rate for each separate village, accordingly a certain number of large market towns were selected to each of which a certain number of the villages were allotted.

4. The oloongoo prices and the selling prices of those market towns were taken as the standards on which to fix the settlement prices for those towns and their allotted villages.

5. In settling the village price, at first only bandy-hire at a certain rate per mile for the distance between the village and market town was deducted from the market price, and the remainder was taken as the village selling price.

6. The villagers complained that the merchants bought at low rates in their villages and sold at a high rate in the market towns, which high rate they were called upon to pay deducting only bandy-hire, whereas a deduction should also be made on account of profit and wastage. This appearing reasonable, their request was granted, not at any fixed rate, but entirely at the discretion of the Collecter certain remissions on the town prices are granted, and this is the origin of the discretionary remission.

7. With reference to the excess of 45,000 Rupees remarked on, I have the honor to explain that 10 per cent. of the oloongoo price, the amount in column 10, should be deducted from the amount in column 9, and the remainder added to the amount in column 7, which is the amount of the oloongoo price, or the amount in column 10 should be deducted from the amount in column 8, which gives the settlement price; both results will be the same.

8. With reference to paragraph 4; if each village oloongoo price is adopted as its standard price, it will not be necessary to make any allowance on account of bandy-hire, wastage, or merchants' profits; but if the market town oloongoo prices are adopted as the standard prices for the villages, then a remission on account of those items should be made.

9. Paragraph 5. Poroopoo is a fixed money rent, no additions or remissions on any account are made in price; such has been the custom since the country came under the Company.

Pottom is a fixed grain rent, the process of settling its price is precisely the same as in the oloongoo villages, except that the 10 per cent. remission is not allowed, as their grain rent is considered favorable. Tarum villages are of two sorts: in one description the grain was commuted to a fixed rate, which is not allowed to vary. There are only four of these villages which were settled experimentally;* in the other tarum villages, the lands were assessed at a certain quantity of grain which is commuted into money in the same way as in the oloongoo villages, if the oloongoo rates are to be established as fixed rates in these tarum villages, those rates must be adjusted in the same way as for the oloongoo villages.

* In 1844.

10. From paragraph 8 of the Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 22d July 1859, I understood that if the merassidars in Tanjore accepted the oloongoo rates as standard rates, whether their loss was below 60 or 70 per cent., they would not be allowed to throw their lands into aumany, that is, to have their withered and short crops reaped and divided by the

Government officers; and from that concluded that if the Tinnevelly ryots accepted the oloongoo rates, the same prohibition would be extended to them.

11. I know for certain, from long residence in the district, and from conversation with many of the merassidars, that they would gladly accept the oloongoo prices as fixed standard prices, provided they are allowed remission according to the rules in force which are very different to those laid down in Circular, No. 3061, dated 8th August 1859.

12. If the village oloongoo prices are taken as the fixed standard rates, the change can be effected in a day, but if the market town prices are to be taken, it would take about one month to make the necessary calculations and reductions; the people would prefer their own village rates.

13. Lastly, I can report that the increase by price in Fusly 1267 has been collected; there is a small balance of 4,000 Rupees out-standing, but I cannot exactly say how much of this is part of the increase by price, as the oloongoo price and increase by price are not shown in ryots' puttahs; the puttahs also generally include several other items, the total amount of all sources are taken as the demand against him which is collected by periodical instalments.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

No. 4856.

From W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

To J. SILVER, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly.

SIR,

In Con. 24th October 1859, No. 5274.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of letter from the Acting Collector, dated 19th ultimo, furnishing further information regarding the settlement prices in Tinnevelly in reply to my letter, dated 28th September 1859, No. 3897.

2. In my letter mentioned above, explanation was called for regarding a discretionary deduction allowed by the Collector before the prices in Oloongoo villages were finally fixed at the annual settlements. It was also pointed out that the adoption of the Oloongoo standard price in each village once for all, as now directed by the orders of Government, and the reformation of the standard grain assessment in whatever degree such may be deemed necessary, were distinct questions, and that the introduction former, which conferred a great benefit on the Ryots, was not to be retarded by any considerations connected with the latter.

3. Your letter under acknowledgment shews that the discretionary allowance in question is in addition to that customarily given to bring the prices of grain in towns, which form the basis of the settlement prices in each year, to the standard of the village selling prices, that it is comparatively of recent introduction, without specific sanction, and that the item does not appear any where in the accounts of the settlement. It has latterly been given more liberally owing to the current selling prices greatly exceeding the Oloongoo standard rates, so that this indulgence has the double object of bringing into closer approximation the settlement to the village prices and of making the demand of Government more easy in seasons of enhanced prices. The granting of this allowance without previous sanction was highly irregular; but it is, however, unnecessary to advert to the subject further now as the prices in towns, adjusted every year in the manner stated, are no longer to regulate the demand on the Ryots. This will be now fixed, and being invariable, the benefits arising from high prices will entirely accrue to the Ryots.

4. The Oloongoo price in each village, which the Board believe was carefully considered at the time, will henceforth form the fixed commutation rate. This order applies also to the Pollam and 19th in Con. 24th October 1859, No. 5274. Taram villages referred to in paragraph 9 of Mr. Levinge's letter.

5. The question of the assessment, both wet and dry, underwent a careful review by the Board Proceedings noted in the margin. It was then shewn on the reports of your predecessor and yourself that the tax on the wet lands did not press upon the Ryots, and that, as observed by you, "but little of the Seygal or cultivable land is left waste in good seasons." It is clear, therefore, that the grain assessment, as a whole, does not call for revision until it shall be further scrutinized at the time of the general survey: at the same time it may be unequal in some villages and in consequence burdensome. If particular instances of this kind exist, and you are of opinion that it would be desirable to afford some relief at once, you are requested to bring them under the consideration of the Board, with full information on the subject, bearing in mind what has been stated in the Proceedings of the Board mentioned above, viz. that the gross produce, assumed for the Oloongoo grain standard, was based on the results of many years, which are open to suspicion as being below the real capability of the district.

Proceedings of the Board dated 6th December 1856, No. 4116.
E. M. C. 24th April 1857, No. 374, in Con. 6th May 1857.

6. In conclusion I am directed to request that the Circular, dated 8th August 1859, No. 3061, may be fully explained to the Ryots. Where remission has been *usually* given for *whole* wet fields not cultivated in consequence of a failure of water beyond the control of the Ryots, it is not intended, you will observe, to take away this indulgence. The practice of bringing villages under many in certain cases, which was followed under the Oloongoo system, will be discontinued altogether. Ordinary cases of injury to crops, which inappreciably affect the condition of the Ryots, will not be admitted in future as forming claims to remission. Where the loss has been great, and the interests of the people render indulgence necessary, such cases will be special, and will be submitted to the Board for orders.

7. You will be pleased to report at the earliest practicable date, for the information of Government, the arrangements you may make in pursuance of these orders.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Fort St. George,
28th November 1859.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Acting Secretary.

Exd. J. Wright.

No. 244.

PROCEEDINGS of the BOARD of REVENUE, dated 17th January 1860.

Read letter from the Collector of Tinnevelli, dated 19th December 1859, No. 531, reporting the arrangements made for the introduction of the olungu standard price in each village as the fixed commutation rate according to which the demand on the Ryots is to be fixed in future, pending the final revision to be made at the general survey.

(In Con. 24th December 1859, No. 6424.)

No. 331, From Acting Collector, 2d in Con. 8 Sept. 1859, No. 4437
No. 3897, To Acting Collector, 28th Sept. 1859.
No. 432, From Acting Collector, 19th in Con. 24th Oct. 1859, No 5274.
No. 4856, To Acting Collector, 28th Nov. in Con. 26th July 1859, No. 3727.

Ordered that the foregoing letter, together with the correspondence noted in the margin, be submitted for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, with reference to paragraph 13 of Extract Minutes Consultation, dated 22d July 1859, No. 979.

2. It will be observed that the olungu standard price will be adopted henceforward, commencing with the current Fasly, as the commutation rate at the annual settlement. The standard grain assessment will remain as it is, pending the general survey; at the same time the Collector has been directed to bring under consideration any instances in which the present assessment is burdensome and may require immediate revision. As a whole, it is not the opinion of the Board that the olungu grain standard presses on the people, as already reported to Government.

To Collector, No. 4856, paragraph 5.

Proceedings of the Board, dated 6th Dec. 1856, No. 4116.
No. 374, E. M. C. 24th April in Con. 6th May 1857, No. 1472.

3. The Board regret to find that the late orders of Government regarding the discontinuance of remissions at the annual settlement were not immediately made known to the Ryots generally. Mr. Silver acted properly in rectifying this omission after assuming charge of the district. His notification on the subject, translation of which is laid before the Board, with the letter recorded above, is approved.

No. 806, R. D., dated 18th in Con. 20th June 1859, No. 2906.
No. 992, R. D., dated 25th in Con. 26th July 1859, No. 3729.

4. The progress made in taking the standard olungu price as the fixed commutation rate in Tanjúr was reported to Government in the Proceedings of the Board, dated 5th December 1859, No. 5017.

(A true Extract.)

Secretary.

To T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government.
Copy to Collector of Tinnevelli.

Tinnevelly
Ryotwary
Tanjore

Exd. J. Wright.

Rec. 22d July/57 Nos 69-70.
—"— 29— "— "— 18-19.
—"— 24th June —"— "— 1.
—"— 28th April/57 —"— 12-13.

5-6-07

Copy in a Letter to England
of 25th April/60 No. 35.

11/8/60

20/12/60

No 39 & 40

Rec. 1860 Department
Pro. of Govt 20 March
No 13.

Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue.

Dated 17th
Desp'd 19th } January 1860
Rec'd 20th
C.S. No 1. of letter
6 Encls. No 2 & 41
From B.C. No 521 of 1860-'65-26 May
No 1069.

Submitting with the Board's observations correspondence from the Collector of Tinnevelly reporting the arrangements made for the introduction of the Almyra Standard Sprinkler into such villages as the flood communications afford an annual settlement &c.

No 386. 15th March
1860 Madras
Write and Order

No 386

The Board's orders, as reported in these Proceedings, & contained in their letters enclosed, are approved.

Fort St. Geo: 15th March 1860.

11 Copies to the Board of Rev: Qrs Pc 16
with 2 Encls