M.R.O. 1—4,002—16 9-48.

(1) Number of pages_____

(2) Date of repair_____

(3) Initials of the Referencer_____

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras

Public works DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1509-1510 Press

~~B.P. No.~~ ~~Mis.~~

95-96.97

Dated 4- 6. 1873.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 95.

Read the following :—

No. 88.

MEMORANDUM.

HAVING discussed with the Chief Engineer, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, the subject of the Reservoir sites in the Nuggur Division of Mysore, which have been investigated by the officers of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, and on which Government in the letter No. 1,509 of the 19th June last, forwarded their opinion to the Government of India, the following remarks are submitted in accordance with the instructions conveyed in G. O., No. 128, of the 14th January 1873.

Enclosures 3.

2. *Moodaba Project on the Toonga.*—I am of opinion that this project as devised could not be sanctioned. Apart from the submersion of the town of Teerthully and of numerous small villages, the water level selected is for a considerable distance above that of the water-shed dividing Mysore from Canara, and I find that the estimate provides upwards of 4½ lakhs for bunding the water on this line. The level at which the contour was run was 162 feet above the river-bed at Moodaba, or 150 above that at Bagoli. The plans available do not show the level of Teerthully, but as this town is 18 miles above Moodaba, and as the average fall of the river appears to be about 5 feet a mile, it is evident that a very considerable reservoir could be formed without submerging that cusbah town. As designed the following are the particulars—

Estimate	65 lakhs.
Capacity	4,750 millions of cubic yards.
Depth at bund when full	162 feet.
Storage per rupee	730 cubic yards.
Area of drainage basin	728 square miles.
Depth of rainfall drainage to fill reservoir ...	77·76 inches.

The tracing from the general plan shows that 302 villages are included in the 162 feet contour. There is no information as to the size of these villages, but from what I have seen of the country I should say they must most of them be very small—perhaps a few huts in connection with the gardens to be found in the sholas or narrow valleys between the hills. It is to be regretted that, when it was found that the 162 feet contour swamped not only Teerthully and so many villages, with the garden cultivation in the valleys, that it was higher than the water-shed, and that the reservoir would be far larger than would be necessary, an examination was not made on a smaller scale ; much time has been wasted which could have been turned to better account. I am not at all certain that a project can be designed for a dam at Moodaba on any suitable scale, owing to the absence of any convenient site for a waste weir.

The maximum surplus to be disposed of has been estimated at ten millions of cubic yards per hour, equivalent to about 3·83 inches of drainage,* and this, if the capacity of the tank basin between full tank and maximum water level be taken into account would probably be ample. Taking the discharge over the crest of a waste weir at 6 feet as a maximum, the length of the crest would have to be

* From the catchment basin.

about 1,523 feet and if the maximum depth on crest were increased to 8 feet, the length would be nearly 1,040 feet. It would be impracticable to find room on the flanks of the dam for this length of weir crest, and the alternatives would be—

1*st*—to pass the surplus over the dam itself, or

2*nd*—through the dam by sluices. The bed of the river being rock, either plan would be technically practicable, but it seems probable that when the details come to be worked out the expense would be found to be prohibitive. The Toonga is such an excellent river as far as the supply of water is concerned that, before altogether abandoning the idea of forming a reservoir upon it, it would be well that some further examination should be made. The Mailagapett site is unfortunately not available, because, although, as far as can be judged from the survey, it is very favourable, the dam would be less than two miles below Teerthully, and so that town would be swamped. About a mile above Teerthully there would seem to be a possible site for a reservoir with a considerable depth of water. Should this on examination prove unsuitable, I think the Toonga must be finally abandoned.

3. *Masoor Project.*—This has been worked out on two scales. Originally it was proposed to approximate closely to the dimensions of the old native tank, and the depth of water was to be 90 feet, area of water-spread 40 square miles, and capacity 1,400 millions of cubic yards. The estimated cost was a little over 12 lakhs of rupees; subsequently Mr. Gordon drew up another scheme, in which the depth of water was to be 65 feet, the area of the water-spread when full a little under 24 square miles, the capacity 644 millions of cubic yards, and the estimated cost 6,71,500 Rupees. The storage per rupee would therefore be 960 cubic yards. There is no doubt that the restoration of this great reservoir would be attended with considerable inconvenience, but, on the other hand, this is capable of being removed by compensation in money. The scheme might perhaps be still further reduced without seriously interfering with the utility of the project in its connection with the Kurnool Canal, but, after all, this is a matter of detail. The question really to be decided is whether the engineering cost of the reservoir, added to compensation for land and villages, would amount to so much as to render the scheme too expensive to allow of its being carried out. The engineering cost has at any rate been approximately ascertained, and there could be no great difficulty in obtaining an estimate of the compensation required. The removal of the villages and the submergence of cultivated land would not be a very serious evil in a part of the country where there are large tracts of other land available for cultivation. The fact that the original main bund of the tank is still intact renders it apparently practicable to construct a reservoir here at a moderate cost. The claims of the Bombay Government to water for the irrigation under the Choardy should not, I think, be considered an objection to the waters of this river being stored by the Company, because it will be perfectly easy to provide the Bombay lands with all the water they require, and the Company seek to utilize only that which now for the most part runs to waste. If therefore the Company should think fit to submit a carefully considered project for a reservoir here, I think it should be dealt with on its merits; and with a view to enable them to come

See accompanying Statement.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 7th June 1873.

to some decision on this point, I would suggest that the Chief Commissioner of Mysore should be requested to furnish information as to the compensation which would be required to be paid for the villages and lands within the 70 feet contour, which is the maximum level supposed to be reached by the water of a tank having its ordinary full supply at 65 feet. If this be thought to involve too much labour, the average value of the several descriptions of cultivated lands shown in the surveys might be stated, with a rough estimate of the amount which would have to be paid for the villages within the contour line.

4. *Luckawally Project.*—The scheme for a reservoir on the Buddra at Luckawally is considered by Government to be less open to objection than those already noticed. As far as regards the small area of cultivated or occupied land the site is certainly unusually favourable, and the engineering difficulties are much less than at Moodaba, and probably less than at Masoor, because there is a site, though not a particularly good one, at a detached saddle for a waste weir. The capacity of the reservoir is estimated at 1,225 millions of cubic yards, the cost, exclusive of establishments and compensation, has been estimated at 31½ lakhs, which would be raised by Establishments and the Indian and Home Agencies, etc., to about 45 lakhs, while, although the compensation would not amount for 2,300 acres of occupied land and 20,000 acres nearly of waste to very much, it would hardly be safe to estimate the total cost of the project at less than 50 lakhs. The storage would then be at the rate of 245 yards a rupee, and, as the quantity to be stored for an acre of irrigation in Kurnool could not be taken at less than 10,000 cubic yards, it follows that the cost of storage per acre would be nearly 41 rupees, a result which may turn out to be as good as, or better than, any other site will afford, but which, until further information has been obtained regarding the site on the Choardy, does not seem sufficiently favourable to warrant the final adoption of the site.

5. For a single crop the Kurnool and Cuddapah Canal can obtain an ample supply of water from the Toombudra; and, seeing how slowly irrigation has spread during the two or three years that water has been available throughout a great part of the canal, it may be questioned whether, even were funds at their command, it would be worthwhile for the Company to construct reservoirs at present for purposes of irrigation. Great as would be the convenience of having the canal open for navigation throughout the year, it does not appear to me that the provision of water for this purpose could yield a reasonable return. About 200,000 cubic yards of water per hour would be required to maintain navigation in the upper sections of the canal, and consequently for five months the consumption would be 720 millions, and the storage needed considerably more. According to the information at present available it would cost 20 to 30 lakhs to store this, and there is no probability of a net navigation revenue of 1 to 1½ lakhs of rupees.

6. I do not myself think that for many years to come the Company will be prepared to take up the subject of water storage in earnest, but it may nevertheless be advisable, after so much money has been spent in connection with the examination of reservoir sites, to do what little is needed to dispose of those on the Toonga and Choardy, so that, should it not be found feasible to store water at either place, these projects may be finally abandoned.

7. I should add that it is now a long time since any survey establishments have been at work in Mysore, and that at present the Chief Engineer of the Company has only a very small staff, which is employed on the maintenance of the Kurnool and Cuddapah Canal.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *17th March* 1873. (Signed) JOHN MULLINS, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E., *Chief Engineer for Irrigation.*

No. 96. ORDER THEREON, 7th June 1873, No. 1,509.

IRRIGATION, No. 12.

THE Chief Commissioner of Mysore will be addressed on the subject of the probable compensation which would have to be paid for land and villages were the project for a reservoir on the Choardy at Masoor on the reduced scale, having a maximum water-spread at the 70 feet level, carried out. The area affected by this project is shown on the Survey dated 18th March 1870 by a red dotted line.

Ordered that the following letters be sent:—

(Here enter No. 1,510, dated 7th June 1873.)
(" " " " ")

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. MULLINS, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Joint Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Agent and Manager of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
OOTACAMUND, *7th June* 1873.

No. 97.

No. 1,510.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. MULLINS, R. E.,
Joint Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Public Works Department.

To

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.
Public Works Department.

IRRIGATION, No. 13.

SIR,—I am directed with reference to the correspondence which has passed in connection with the proposals of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company to construct reservoirs in the Nuggur Division of Mysore, to transmit for the information of the Chief Commissioner a memorandum which has been prepared by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation upon a reference made by the Government of India, and to request that such information, as may be readily obtainable, may be afforded as to the probable amount of compensation which would have to be paid for lands and villages were a reservoir on the reduced scale shown by the dotted red line on the Survey dated 18th March 1870, which was forwarded with the letter as per margin, to be constructed.

No. 1,402, dated 6th June 1870.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Joint Secretary to Government.

Exd. S. T. Austin.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
OOTACAMUND, *7th June* 1873.

No. 98. No. 1,511.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. MULLINS, R. E.,
Joint Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Public Works Department.

To THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Public Works Department.

IRRIGATION, No. 14.

SIR,—I am directed with reference to your letter No. 1,023 I, dated 29th November last, to transmit for the information of the Government of India a copy of the Proceedings of this Government on a memorandum by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation upon the reservoir sites in Mysore territory, which have been under investigation by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.

2. It will be noticed that the scheme for a reservoir on the Toonga, as drawn up by the Company's officers, could not be carried out, and it is doubtful whether a smaller reservoir could be constructed with the dam at Moodaba, there being no natural facilities for the disposal of surplus water. Another site has been suggested by Lieutenant-Colonel Mullins, but there is no information available regarding it beyond that which the contour survey of the larger project may be taken to indicate.

3. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore has been requested to furnish information regarding the compensation involved in the project for the Masoor reservoir; and, should this be obtainable, it may be possible to decide finally whether this Government would be able to consider favourably a project on any scale for impounding water in this locality. At present any further expression of opinion would be premature.

4. I am to ask the consideration of the Government of India of the observations contained in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Chief Engineer's memorandum. The Mysore Government have postponed extending the teakwood plantations within the contour of the proposed Luckawally reservoir; but if, as seems probable, the Company are not likely to take any action in the matter for an indefinite time to come, the Forest Department in Mysore ought not, it is considered, to be restricted in its operations any longer. I am to add therefore that, as soon as the views of the Government of India have been communicated, it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor in Council to suggest that the Secretary of State should call upon the Board of Directors to state what their intentions may be, and to intimate that unless definite proposals can be brought forward at an early date the further reservation of the Luckawally site cannot be permitted.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Joint Secretary to Government.

Ed. S. T. Austin.

No. 88.

Memorandum.

Having discussed with the Chief Engineer M. S. & L. Co. the subject of the reservoir sites in the Nuggur Division of Mysore, which have been investigated by the Officers of the M. S. & L. Co., and on which Government in the letter No. 1509 of the 19th June last forwarded their opinion to the Government of India, the following remarks are submitted in accordance with the directions conveyed in G. O. No. 120 of the 14th January 1873.

Enclosure 3.

2. Moodabe Project on the Tonga. I am of opinion that this project as detailed could not be sanctioned. Apart from the submersion of the Town of Trenthully and of numerous small villages, the water level selected is for a considerable distance above that of the water shed dividing Mysore from Canara, and I find that the estimate provides upwards of 4½ lacs for bunding the water on this line. The level at which the Contour was run was

162 feet above the river bed at Moodaba or 150 above that at Bagolin. The plans available do not show the level of Teerthully, but as this town is 18 miles above Moodaba and as the average fall of the river appears to be about 5 feet a mile, it is evident that a very considerable reservoir could be formed without submerging that Cutcherie town. As designed the following are the particulars

Estimate	65 Lacs
Capacity	4750 millions of cubic feet
Depth at bund when full	162 feet
Storage per Rupee	730 C. Yds.
Area of drainage basin	728 Sq. miles
Depth of rainfall draining to Hill reservoir	7.76 inches

The tracing from the General Plan shews that 302 villages are included in the 162 feet contour. There is no information as to the size of these villages, but from what I have seen of the Country I should say they would most of them be very small — perhaps a few hundred inhabitants with the gardens to be found in the flatter or more valleys between the hills. It is to be regretted that when it was found that the 162 feet Contour included not only Teerthully and so many villages, with the garden cultivation in the valleys, that it was higher than the watershed, and that the reservoir would be far larger than would be necessary, an examination was not made on a smaller scale — such time has been wasted which could have been turned to better account. I am not at all certain that a project can be designed for a dam at Moodaba on any suitable scale, owing to the absence of any embankment side for a waste weir.

The maximum surplus to be disposed of has been estimated at 10 millions of Cubic Yards per hour, equivalent to about 3·83 inches of drainage, and this, of the capacity of the tank basin between the dam and maximum water level has been taken into account would probably be ample. Taking the discharge over the crest of a waste weir at 6 feet as a maximum, the length of the crest would have to be about 23 feet, and if the maximum depth on crest were increased to 8 feet, the length would be only 1040 feet. It would be impracticable to find a site for

× from the catchment basin

flanks of the dam for this length of weir crest,
and the alternatives would be,
1st to pass the surplus over the dam itself or
2nd through the dam by sluices. The bed of the
river being rock either plan would be Mechanically
practicable, but it seemed probable that when the
details come to be worked out the expense would
be found to be prohibitive. The Tunga is such
an excellent river as far as the supply of water
is concerned, that, before altogether abandoning
the idea of forming a reservoir upon it, it
would be well that some further examination should
be made. The Mailagapatte site is unfortu-
nately not available, because although, as
far as can be judged from the Survey, it is
very favorable, the dam would be less than 2
miles below Teerthulley, and so that Town would
be swamped. About a mile above Teerthulley
there would seem to be a possible site for a
reservoir with a considerable depth of water.
Should this preliminary examination prove favorable,
I think the Tunga must be finally aban-
doned.

3. Haldoor project. The Plans I have worked out
on two scales: Originally it was proposed to

approximate closely to the dimensions of the old
Native tanks, and the depth of water was to be
5 Q.a feet. Area of water spread 40 Square miles, and
Capacity 1400 millions of Cubic Yards. The estimated
Cost was a little over 12 Lacs of Rupees. Subsequently
Mr. Gordon drew up another scheme in which
the depth of water was to be 65 feet, the area
of the water spread when full a little under 24
Square miles, the Capacity 644 millions of Cubic
Yards and the estimated cost 671,000 Rupees. The
storage per Rupee would therefore be 960 Cubic Yards.
There is no doubt that the restoration of this great
Reservoir would be attended with considerable
incumbrance, but on the other hand this is
capable of being removed by Compensation in
money. The Scheme might perhaps be still
further reduced without seriously interfering
with the utility of the project in its connection
with the Kaimal Canal, but after all this is
a matter of detail. The question really to be
decided is whether the engineering cost of the
Reservoir added to compensation for land and
villages would amount to so much as to render
the Scheme too expensive to allow of its being
carried out. The engineering cost has at any

If rate be approximately ascertained and there
can could be no great difficulty in obtaining an
7 Estimate of the compensation required. The removal
2 of the villages and the submergence of cultivated
ric land would not be a very serious evil in a
pr part of the country where there are large tracts of
de other lands available for cultivation. The fact
ha that the original main bund of the Tank is still
an intact renders it apparently practicable to
is construct a reservoir here at a moderate cost.
th The claims of the Bombay Government to water for
wa the irrigation under the Khandeys should not, I
qu think, be considered an objection to the waters
of this river being stored by the Company, because
Ja it will be perfectly easy to provide the Bombay
ve lands with all the water they required, and the
en Company have to obtain only that which now
lo flows to the Tank part time to waste and therefore
th this Company should think fit to submit a
re carefully considered project for a reservoir here,
Sh I think it should be dealt with on its merits; &
I with a view to enable them to come to some de-
d cision on this point, I would suggest that the
3. Chief Commissioner of Mysore should be re-
qu quested to furnish information as to the com-

See accompanying Statement

4. Cuckaiwaly project. The selection for
the Cuckaiwaly project is to be
considered by Government to have open to ob-
jections than those already noticed as far
as regards the small area of cultivated ex-
cepted land the site is certainly unusually
favorable and the engineering difficulties are
singularly less than at most places and probably
little less than at almost any other site
that could be selected. The capacity
of the reservoir is estimated at 1225 millions of
cubic yards, the cost and details of estimates
and Compensation have been calculated at 31½

lacs, which would be raised by establishments and the Indian and Home Agencies &c to about 45 lacs, while, although the compensation would not amount for 2,300 acres of occupied land and 20000 acres nearly of waste to very much, it would hardly be safe to estimate the total cost of the project at less than 50 lacs. The storage would then be at the rate of 2½ Rupees a cubic yard, and, as the quantity to be stored for an acre of irrigation in Kurnool could not be taken at less than 10,000 cubic yards, it follows that the cost of storage per acre would be nearly 41 Rupees, a result which may turn out to be as good as, or better than, any other site will afford but which, until further information has been obtained regarding the site on the Thoandy does not seem sufficiently favorable to warrant the final adoption of the site.

5. For a single crop the Kurnool and Cuddapah Canal can obtain an ample supply of water from the Toombudra; and, being how slowly irrigation has spread during the 2 or 3 years that water has been available throughout a great part of the Canal, it may be questioned whether, even were funds at their command, it would be worth while for the Company to construct reservoirs at present for purposes of irrigation. Great as would be the convenience of having the Canal open for navigation throughout the year, it does not appear to me that the provision of stores for this purpose could yield a reasonable return. About 200,000 cubic yards of water per hour would be required to maintain navigation in the upper sections of the Canal, and consequently for 5 months the consumption would be 720 millions, and the storage needed considerably more. According to the information at present available it would cost 20 to 30 lacs to store this, and there is no probability of a net navigation revenue of 1½ lacs of Rupees.

6. I do not myself think that for many years to come the Company will be prepared to take up the subject of water storage in earnest, but it may nevertheless be advisable, after so much money has been spent in connection with the examination of reservoir sites, to do what little is needed to dispose of those on the Toonga and Thoandy, so that, should it not be found feasible to store water at either place, these projects may be finally abandoned.

7. I should add that it is now a long time since any Survey Establishments have been at work in Mysore, and that at present the Chief Engineer of the Company has only a very small staff, which is employed on the maintenance of the Kurnool

and.

P. W. 1873 Department.
Govt. of Govt for Irrig.
No. 1979.
From
The Chief Engineer for
Irrigation
To
The Secretary to Govt.
P. W. D.

Dated 17th
Disp. 24th } March
Recvd 26th } 1873.

Reference
No. 88.

Submits observations on the subject of the sites for several Reservoirs in the Nuggey division of Mysore proposed to be constructed by the Madras Irrt. & C. Co.

No. 1509-1510 & 1511-7th June/73.

No 95

62 Abl/73

Statement shewing the Area and population of the Nagar Division for the year 1871-72

District	Taluk	Gross Area	Cultivated Land	Population	Remarks
Shimoga	1 Shimoga	191,316	94080	74,412	
	2 Honnegiri ×	253,087	52,380	62,610	
	3 Honnali	41,390	20,480	64,490	
	4 Bilikaspura	83,357	21,120	53,493	
	5 Anantapura	282,864	19,840	27,123	
	6 Soraba ×	249,703	80,000	67,747	
	7 Sagara	386,888	30,080	44,478	
	8 Nagar	427,212	26,240	30,164	
	9 Kavaledurga	987,299	103,040	42,640	
	Total Shimoga	2903126	447360	467057	
Kadur	1 Kadur	53,280	20,480	34,820	
	2 Tarikere	53,880	28160	73,257	
	3 Lakkavalli	91,520	28,800	19,564	
	4 Koppa	321,920	49,000	29,633	
	5 Kaikatti	118,400	48640	40,753	
	6 Chikkamagalur	67,200	37,120	64,148	
	7 Bajawara	113,920	30,080	33,098	
	Total Kadur	805120	241280	295275	
Chitaldroog	1 Chitaldroog ×	396160	162,200	77,864	
	2 Davanagere ×	276357	133,120	59,297	
	3 Honnakeri ×	236929	94,080	36,729	
	4 Holalkalmuru	71,094	24,960	29,104	
	5 Hodderi	329,529	80,560	41,596	
	6 Hiriyuru ×	516,115	182,680	80,863	
	7 Bilichalu ×	236502	65,280	32,941	
	8 Hosadurga ×	316,912	97,280	53,176	
	9 Parvatadah	379364	104,120	57,852	
	10 Harihara ×	147,175	90,880	35,404	
	Total Chitaldroog	2906130	1004160	474828	
	Grand Total	6614386	1692800	1237160	

Superintendent
4/3/73

N. B. The areas of the Talugs marked (×) are taken from the Survey Registers.

No. 1509 P. W. D.

Proceedings of the Madras Govt.

Read the following:-

From

The Chief Engineer for Irrigation } (M. E. No. 88 & 17th Jan: 1873)

To

The Chief Commissioner of Mysore

Will be addressed re the subject of the probable compensation, which would have to be paid for land and villages, were the project for a reservoir on the Chodirdy at Madoor on the Reduced Scale

scale, having a maxi-
-mum water spread at
the 70 feet level carried
out. The area affected
by this project is shewn
on the Survey dated 18th
March 1870 by a red dotted
line.

Ordered that the follow-
-ing letters be sent.

To The Ch. Engineer Irrign
& Agent to Mysore
Dated 16/6/73

No. 1510

To
The Chief Commissioner of
Mysore

Sir,

I am directed with
reference to the Correspondence
which has passed in con-
-nection with the proposals
of the Madras Irrigation
and Canal Company

to construct reservoirs in
the Nuggur Division
of Mysore, to transmit
for the information
of the Chief Commissio
-ner a Memorandum
-dum which has been
prepared by the Chief
Engineer for Irrigation
upon a reference made
by the Government of
India, and to request
that such information,
as may be readily
obtainable, may be
afforded as to the proba-
-ble amount of consum-
-sation which would
have

have to be paid for lands and Villages, were a reservoir on the reduced scale shewn by the dotted red line on the Survey dated 18th March 1870, which was forwarded with the letter cited in margin, to be constructed.

× No 1402/6 June 1870.

Dup. 22/3/73

Dated 16/6/73 with copy of Memo.

No 1511

To

The Secretary to the Government of India

Sir,

I am directed with reference to your letter No 1023 I dated 29th November last, to transmit for the information of the Government of India a copy of the Proceedings of this Government on a Memorandum by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation upon the reservoir sites in Mysore territory, which have been under investigation

W.C. 12

I. D.S

investigation by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.

2 It will be noticed that the scheme for a reservoir on the Soongal as drawn up by the Company's Officers, could not be carried out, and it is doubtful whether a smaller reservoir could be constructed with the dam at Moodaba, there being no natural facilities for the disposal of surplus water. Another site has been suggested by Lieutt Colonel Mullens, but there is no information available regarding it beyond that which the Contour Survey of the larger project may be taken to indicate.

3 The Chief Commissioner of Mysore has been requested to furnish information regarding the compensation involved in the project for the Missoor reservoir: and, should this be obtainable, it may be possible to decide finally whether Govt would be able to consider favourably a project on any scale for impounding water in this locality. At present any further expression of opinion

opinion would be premature.

It I am to ask the consideration ~~of~~ of the Government of India of the observations contained in paras 5 and 6 of the Chief Engineers' Memorandum. The Mysore Government have postponed extending the teakwood plantations within the contour of the proposed Luckawelly reservoir; but if, as seems probable, the Company are not likely to take any action in the matter for an indefinite time to come, the Forest Department in Mysore ought not, it is considered, to be restricted in its operations any longer. I am therefore that, as soon as the views of the Government of India have been communicated, it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor in Council to suggest that the Secretary of State should call upon the Board of Directors to state what their intentions may be, and to intimate that unless definite proposals can

can be brought forward at an early date the further reservation of the Luckhawelly site cannot be permitted.

Wm. 22/3/73

Gmw.

Despd 16/6/73 with Copy of Memo to Chief of Police

15.10.342(III)

3-8-36 III

C/No. 1979

Cobt. of (1873) 30

PUBLIC WORKS.

To the Chief Engr for Irrigation
The Chief Commissioner of Mysore.
The Secretary to the Govt of India

Dated

Rcd. Encl. 1

G. O. 7 June 1873 No. 1509-1510 & 1511-

Noted 95 to 97 & 98

Sites for Reservoirs in the Hagger Division, Mysore.

Forwarding orders on Memo. by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation upon the Sites for Reservoirs in Mysore

Forwarded, with remarks copy of Memo. on Memo. by the Chief Engr for Irrigation on the Reservoir Sites in Mysore.

Forwarded a Memo. by the Chief Engr for Irrigation on the Sites for Reservoirs in Mysore and calling for certain remarks regarding compensation to be awarded for lands & villages which would be taken up by the projected Reservoirs

To Govt of India.