

(1) Number of pages _____

(2) Date of repair _____

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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras

Public Works

DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	50	Press	<i>Original</i>
B.P. No.		Mis.	
Dated	8 . 1 .	195- 1875	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following papers —

No 32.

No 97. *Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation*

With reference to G O, No 34, of the 4th August, the correspondence as per margin is submitted for the information of Government

To Chief Engineer and Manager, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, No 27, 11th Aug	2. This correspondence was intended to deal primarily with the subject
From do do, No 101, 24th August	

of the charge to be made by the Company for water supplied for irrigation purposes to Government tanks, and it was suggested by me that the demonstration of the proper price might best be effected in connection with the quantity of water for which, when applied to rice cultivation, a certain price had been fixed. This latter price would, it appeared to me, rule at least approximately all other charges for irrigation water.

3 The Chief Engineer and Manager, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, seems to have considered that the Board of Revenue desired experiments to be tried with a view of ascertaining what water is required for the cultivation of an acre of rice under the canal, but this is a mistake. From time to time the particulars of experiments conducted in connection with Government works of irrigation have been sent to Mr Latham for information, and it was thought that somewhat similar investigations under the Company's canal would afford definite information on this very important subject. However, no such investigations have been made, and the consideration of the subject of the price to be charged for water supplied to Government tanks must be based, it would appear, on other data than those which might have been obtained from experiment. Nevertheless it may be remarked that it would be desirable to undertake at least such investigations as can be attempted without much trouble and expense. It is suggested therefore that the actual water supply from a few of the Company's distribution sluices should be gauged, that arrangements should be made for ascertaining also the surplus discharged from the lands watered by such sluices, which may be done no doubt in the selected localities without much difficulty, and that the difference should be taken as the water-supply actually utilized, and be compared with the acreage irrigated. The ascertainment of the quantity, weight, and value of the crops matured would also be easily effected, and then there would be some data to go upon in determining the value of the water-supply upon the basis of the results produced by it.

4. If G. O, Revenue Department, of the 13th September 1873, No. 984, be referred to, it will be seen that Major Oakes, when Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation, proposed that 1 rupee for 1,440 cubic yards should be the charge for filling or supplying Government tanks, but the Government considering that this rate would be somewhat unfavorable to the Company substituted 1,000 cubic yards as that to be supplied for 1 rupee. Since then, so far as I am aware, no new evidence bearing on this subject has been adduced, but in paragraph 16 of the Order on the new Rules it is said that this charge seems a heavy

1. 11. 5

one As there are no data which have been shown to be reliable for determining with any degree of exactitude the value of the water, only such an approximation to its cost as may be possible can be here brought forward as a guide to a decision

5 The cost of the water depends,

1st, upon the outlay on the works of the canal;

2ndly, upon the quantity of water rendered available

First, as to outlay—The accounts rendered to this office show that the Indian outlay up to November 1873 had amounted to Rupees 151,67,121, to which will have to be added the Home expenditure, which has not yet been brought into the Indian accounts. The works also are not yet fully completed. The original capital of one million sterling and the loan capital of £600,000 have both been nearly expended. I am not in a position to show at this moment what the accumulated interest amounts to, but it is a very large sum, and it is pretty certain that the addition on this account will, before the accounts shall have been finally adjusted, have raised the total cost of the supply to two millions sterling.

In estimating the annual cost of the supply it would seem to be necessary to take 10 per cent on outlay as the gross return required to yield a fair interest on that outlay. Consequently £200,000 or 20 lakhs a year would be the gross income needed.

Secondly, as to water-supply—The canal is designed to carry 400,000 cubic yards of water an hour, which is equivalent to 288 millions of cubic yards a month. Until recently the canal was allowed to take water from the river during seven months—June to December inclusive, now, when there is more water than is needed for the Kistna, the supply may be continued. Looking, however, to the fact that a second crop can at best be grown on but a very limited scale, and making allowance for the circumstance that a full supply is not obtainable from the Toombudra throughout the whole period of even seven months, it would not seem to be prudent to estimate the season's supply at more than $288 \times 7 = 2,016$ millions of cubic yards. Two thousand millions for 20 lakhs would make the price of 1,000 cubic yards just 1 rupee.

The above calculation supposes the canal to carry and distribute the full supply of 400,000 cubic yards an hour, and it is necessary to remark that up to the present time it has not conveyed and probably could not carry that quantity, and that consequently the real cost of the water on the average for 20 years or so will be considerably higher than that above deduced.

So far as I am able to judge, therefore, the *prima facie* evidence appears to indicate that 1 rupee per 1,000 cubic yards is not too high a charge for water supplied to Government tanks from the Company's canal.

6 With regard to the other subject on which the Government have expressed an opinion, viz, that the water-rates generally are too high, the consideration involved appears to be rather whether a reduction of rate would produce better financial results than

whether the charges are out of proportion to the increased net value of the crops obtained by the irrigation of the lands. This must, under present circumstances, be a matter of conjecture, and unfortunately the present time seems to be one at which it would appear to be hardly desirable to try to introduce further changes than those which have been provided for in the new rules. There is the patent fact, it is true, that with certain high rates irrigation under the canal has not been popular, but the deduction from this fact that unpopularity is due solely or principally to these rates it would be difficult to establish. In the next place those rates, if they were obstructive to the extension of irrigation, have been very materially modified already, and the new rules may of themselves, without further reductions, produce a marked change in the direction desired. Moreover, if the proper effect of these rules is to be ascertained, of course it will be necessary not to let it be imagined that further modifications are in contemplation. If it be thought that other changes are likely to be introduced shortly the new rules will be almost without practical results. Lastly, were the canal under the entire control of the Government, it would be optional with them to act promptly in any direction thought desirable, but as the consent of the Company to alterations of water-rates is necessary, the obtaining of which consent may be a matter of difficulty, and require time and discussion in order to secure it, it would seem to be prudent to give the new rules a fair trial, and to ascertain their effect with some degree of certainty, before pressing more strongly on the consideration of the Board of Directors the opinions which have already been brought under their notice, regarding which as yet they have not communicated their views and have not indeed had time to do so.

CAMP, PALAMCOTTAH, (Signed) JOHN MULLINS, Lieut-Colonel, R E,
15th October 1874. Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

No 98. From J. H. LATHAM, Esq, Chief Engineer and Manager of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, to Lieut Colonel J. MULLINS, R E, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Kurnool, 24th August 1874, No 101.

Rule VI, Clause 9.

I HAVE the honor to suggest that before trying further experiment the questions to be settled by such experiments should be clearly fixed. If the Board of Revenue want further experiments let them be asked to state, (1) what they wish to prove, and (2) that they will accept the experiment as proof of it.

2. The experiments of the last fifteen years, so far as you have kindly sent me the results, seem simply and amply to bear out the practical deductions of the previous 2,000 years, as given in Colonel Foord's book—See my Reports to the Board of Directors for September 1866 and September 1867, etc. A supply to be stored in a tank for an acre of paddy must be reckoned at 28 cubic yards of water per hour, and if run from a sluice 18 cubic yards of water per hour will suffice, tank and sluice being near the fields. This assumes nothing, practically speaking, 36 inches of water will raise a crop of paddy of 72 days average irrigation nett, and if tanks become in time more dish-shaped, I do not suppose that the second

N^o 32.
Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation

With reference to G.O. N^o 34 of the
To Chief Eng^r & High Eng^r, the correspondence as
managed by the Officer in charge is submitted for
N^o 27-11-1894 the information of Government.
From - Ch. N^o 101-
24th Dec 2.

This correspondence was intended
to deal primarily with the
subject of the charge to be made
by the Company for water sup-
plied for irrigation purposes to
Government tanks, and it was
suggested by me that the de-
monstration of the proper price
might best be effected in con-
nection with the quantity of
water for which, when applied
to rice cultivation, a certain
price had been fixed. This lat-
ter price would it appeared to
me rule at least approximately
all other charges for irrigation
water.

3 The Chief Engineer & Mana-
ger Madras Irrigation & Canal
Company seems to have considered
that

figure (18) would be diminished by more than 0.05 by bringing this into account. Do the Board of Revenue want these figures got more accurately, or do they wish your queries in paragraph 2 to be answered from these figures?

3 If they wish the figures more accurately ascertained, I will gladly carry out the necessary experiments under the canal. It is of no use putting such cultivation under a smaller staff than a tindal on Rupees 25 and two peons on Rupees 6 each, for each plot. I suggest that the Collector be asked to secure four plots of 50 to 100 acres each of good old dry land, nicely together, one plot in each sub-division, and be authorized to rent it for five years. The water should be measured close to the field in order to eliminate all the variations of absorption, diversion, etc., in the channels between the sluice and plot, and if there be no indigo vat there, one might be built specially suitable for measuring, which is best done by discharge at a fixed head through a number of similar apertures, which can be separately measured and gauged beforehand. The effect of cultivation, manure, and silt upon the absorption of the water in each successive year could thus be tested, and the experiment *should* pay its expenses. Each plot must be well fenced, and the necessary huts must be built.

4. If the Board assent to the figures, but require to have them applied to answer the queries in paragraph 2, it seems to me that the revenue officers should be best able to answer the queries. Their experience is above a century old, and covers all India. What rices are best to grow, or most likely to be grown, and the number of days' water they need, and the average yield under the Government tanks, the filling of which is in question, are surely questions capable of a sufficiently accurate answer without further experiment. If it be thought well to test the yield, the ryots would have no objection to any plots being cut and threshed out in the presence of the Deputy Collector and an Engineer, and many could be so done, and the produce weighed in one day.

5 Generally, I have little doubt that if the Company placed a gang of reapers and threshers under an Overseer having the proper measures and weights, and offering to reap and thresh paddy fields *gratis*, he would be able to ascertain the number of measures of grain, the weight per measure, and number of bundles of straw, in a very sufficient way on all kinds of ground, and under every variety of situation.

6 I quite agree with you, differing, I believe, from the Revenue Board, that the value of the water is the true basis for the water-rate, and not the resistance offered by the ryots. Yielding to the latter can only be justified if the resistance be from misapprehension or distrust, and is even then but a poor and dangerous remedy. So long as land doubles and trebles in value directly it is brought under the canal, the water-rate cannot be considered too high.

7 I will mention that 1,000 cubic yards of water supplied to a tank may be worth 10,000 supplied directly, by keeping the crops under the tank alive for a few days till a rain refills the tank. By clause 8 the Collector may at any point of a tank cultivation call upon the canal to mature the then growing crops. That clause and the following one are his only rules for getting canal water supplied through a tank, not unavoidably interfered with by the canal.

No. 99

ORDER THREON, 8th January 1875, No. 50.

IRRIGATION, No. 17.

His Excellency the Governor in Council after a full consideration of the arguments in the foregoing papers is

of opinion that the rate of 1 rupee per thousand cubic yards of water supplied to Government tanks provided for in Rule VI, Clause 9, is excessive, and that 1,440 cubic yards should be the quantity to be supplied for 1 rupee, and His Excellency desires that the assent of the Board of Directors of the Company to this modification of the rules may be obtained at an early date.

2. The Chief Engineer and Manager, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, will be requested also to obtain and to submit as early as may be possible the views of his Directors on the subject of the water-rates generally, with reference to the opinion expressed by the Board of Revenue and by the Government in the papers communicated to him with G. O., No. 34, of the 4th August 1874.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

.. .. and Manager, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.
.. Revenue Department.

Exd. S. T. Austin.
Spare Copies

that the Board of Revenue desired experiments to be tried with a view of ascertaining what water is required for the cultivation of an acre of rice under the Canal, but this is a mistake. From time to time the particulars of experiments conducted in connection with Government works of irrigation have been sent to Mr. Latham for information, and it was thought that somewhat similar investigations under the Company's Canal would afford definite information on this very important subject. However no such investigations have been made, and the consideration of the subject of the price to be charged for water supplied to Government tanks must be based, it would appear, on other data than those which might have been obtained from experiment. Nevertheless it may be remarked, that it

it would be desirable to undertake at least such investigations as can be attempted without much trouble and expense. It is suggested therefore that the retinal water supply from a few of the Company's distributions should be gauged, that arrangements should be made for ascertaining also the water discharged from the lands watered by such sluices, which may be done no doubt in the selected localities without much difficulty, and that the difference should be taken as the water supply actually utilized, and compared with the acreage irrigated. The ascertainment of the quantity, weight and value of the crops matured would also be easily effected, so that there would be some data to go upon in determining the value of the water supply upon the

the basis of the results produced
by it. ...
4. If G.D. Revenue Department
of the 13 September 1873 & 1874
be referred to, it will be seen
that Major. Oakes when Acting
Chief Engineer for Irrigation pro-
posed that 1 Rupee for 1440 cu-
bic yards should be the charge
for filling or supplying Govern-
ment tanks, but the Govern-
ment considering that this rate
would be somewhat unfavour-
able to the Company substi-
tuted 1000 cubic yards as that
to be supplied for 1 Rupee. There
then, so far as I am aware
no new order bearing on
this subject has been addressed,
but in para 16 of the order
on the new rules it is said
that this charge seems a
heavy one, as there are no
statements which have been shown
to be reliable for determining
with any degree of exactitude
the

the value of the water, only such
an approximation to its cost as
may be possible can be here brought
forward as a guide to a decision.
The cost of the water depends
upon the outlay on the works
of the Canal. ...
quantity of water re-
quired available
as to outlay. The accounts ren-
dered to this office shew that
the Indian outlay up to Novem-
ber 1873 had amounted to Rupees
151,67,124 to which will have to
be added the Home expendi-
ture which has not yet been
brought into the Indian accounts.
The works also are not yet fully
completed. The original capital
of 1 million sterling and the
loan capital of £60000 have
both been nearly expended. I
am not in a position to show
at this moment what the
accumulated interest amounts
to, but it is a very large sum,
and it is pretty certain that
the abolition in this account will
be before

before the accounts shall have been finally adjusted shall raised the total cost of the supply to 2 millions sterling. In estimating the annual cost of the supply it would seem to be necessary to take 10 percent on outlay as the gross return required to yield a fair interest on that outlay. Consequently £200,000 or 20 lakhs a year would be the gross income needed as such as to water supply. The canal is designed to carry 400,000 cubic yards of water in 24 hours which is equivalent to 288 millions of cubic yards a month. Estimated receipt by the canal is allowed to take water from the river during 7 months June to December inclusive now when there is more water than is needed for the Kistna, the supply may be continued. Looking however to the fact that a second crop can at best be grown on but a very limited scale, and making allowance for the circumstance that a full supply is not obtainable from the Godavari

Godavari

Godavari throughout the whole period of even 7 months it would not seem to be prudent to estimate the seasons supply at more than $288 \times 7 = 2016$ millions of cubic yards. Two thousand millions for 20 lakhs would make the price of 1000 cubic yards just 1 Rupee. The above calculation supposes the canal to carry and distribute the full supply of 400,000 cubic yards an hour, and it is necessary to remark that up to the present time it has not conveyed and probably could not carry that quantity, and that consequently the real cost of the water on the average for 20 years or so will be considerably higher than that above deduced. So far as I am able to judge therefore the prima facie evidence appears to indicate that 1 Rupee per 1000 cubic yards is not too high a charge for water supplied to Government tanks from the Company's Canal.

6

6. With regard to the other
subject on which the Government C.O. R.D.
have expressed an opinion viz that ^{para 830}
the water rates generally are ^{9-3 July 1874}
too high, the consideration involved
appears to be rather whether a
reduction of rate would produce
better financial results, than
whether the charges are out of
proportion to the increased net
value of the crops obtained by
the irrigation of the lands. This
must under present circumstances
be a matter of conjecture, and
unfortunately the present time
seems to be one at which it
would ~~appear~~ to be hardly desirable
to try to introduce further changes
than those which have been pro-
vided for in the new rules. There
is the patent fact, it is true,
that with certain high rates
irrigation under the Canal has
not been popular, but the deduc-
tion from this fact that un-
popularity is due solely or prin-
cipally to these rates it would
be difficult to establish. In the
next place those rates, if they
were

were obstructive to the extension
of irrigation, have been very ma-
terially modified already, and
the new rules may of them-
selves, without further reduction,
produce a marked change in
the direction desired. Moreover
if the proper effect of these
rules is to be ascertained, of
course it will be necessary not
to let it be imagined that
further modifications are in
contemplation. If it be thought
that other changes are likely
to be introduced shortly, the
new rules will be almost
without practical results. Let
it were the Canal under the
entire control of the Government,
it would be optional with them
to act promptly in any direction
thought desirable, but as the
consent of the Company to al-
terations of water rates is ne-
cessary, the obtaining of which
consent may be a matter of
difficulty, and require time and

and discussion in order to
secure it, it would seem to be
prudent to give the new rules
a fair trial, and to exer-
tain their effect with some
degree of certainty, before in-
creasing more strongly on the
consideration of the Board
of Directors the opinions
which have already been brought
under their notice, regarding
which as yet they have not
communicated their views
and have not indeed had
time to do so.

Camp at Whilimins Lt Col R. B.
Blancett
15th October 1874
Chief Engineer for Irrigation
To The Secretary to Govt P. W. D.

upd 1874
22 7 0

very few as
most given.

not later
no 2

ss. 2/2

P. W. 1874 Sept.
No of Govt for Camp

No: 7625

From

The Chief Engr. for
Irrigation

Dated 15 Oct. 1874.
Recd. 5 Dec. 1874.

E. I. V.

No: 32

El. No. 58. 8-1-75.

Regarding the
rate to be charged by
the Madras Irrigation
& Canal Company for
water supplied to
Government tanks.

Copy

645-12-74

Public Works Dept

Proceedings of the Madras Govt

From the Chief Engr. & Manager
Madras Irr. & C. Co. (P. B. No. 101 dated
24 Aug 1874)

Chief Engr. for Irr. (P. B. No. 101 dated
15 Oct 1874)

The Chief Engr. for Irr. & C. Co. (P. B. No. 101 dated
15 Oct 1874)

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15 Oct 1874)

The Chief Engr. for Irr. & C. Co. (P. B. No. 101 dated
15 Oct 1874)

The Chief Engineer
 Deane, Major
 brigation and Canal
 Company, will be request-
 ed to obtain & submit
 as early as may be
 possible the views of
 his Directors on the
 subject of the water
 rates generally, with
 reference to the opinion
 expressed by the Board
 of Revenue & by the
 Government in the
 papers communicated
 to him with G.O. No.
 34 of the 4 August
 1874.

16/10/74

2. Upon the 2nd point -
 I am ready to sign the
 Df. But the Govt. are
 pretty much opposed.
 Is there no reason of
 compelling them?

See 24/10/74 29/10

will now have to pay)
 the receipt after date
 when it was decided
 that the port should pay

the charge, there
 was not equal reason
 for compensation as
 to the price. Lockhart
 reversed that liberal
 policy, and it is better
 from our revenueal view
 of the appearance which
 it may have of hardship
 & inconsistency if all
 the Chipping - Chipping -
 Chipping - for the
 Rev. Dept.
 at the same time we must be
 reduced to charge.

advised
 Govt. &
 conduct

I will follow the advice of the
 Ch. of Irrigation.
 He makes out a
 prima facie case for the
 claim of the Comp. for pay at
 the rate of 1/3 p. per cub.
 yard. and we cannot in
 the face of it hold this
 rate - We cannot give the
 right water for less than we
 pay for it - without unfairly
 trenching on the public fire
 and disturbing results that
 must be allowed to work
 themselves out - and for the
 introduction an element of
 uncertainty what will be
 detrimental to all interests
 4/11/74

23
Memorandum

With reference to the remarks
of His Excellency the Governor on the
2^d paragraph of the draft order
(reduction of Irrigation rates Madras
Irrigation and Canal Company's Canal)
* herewith sub. clauses 13 and 15 of the Contract of the
* mitted. 3^d June 1863 provides for the settlement
of the price of water by agreement
between the Company and the Govern-
-ment or on failure of agreement
* See also then by arbitration; so that if the
Clause 34 Company decline to adopt the views
of Government a reference to arbitra-
-tion is the only way of finally
settling what the arrangements are
to be.

Ans. S.
3.12.74

Memorandum

Admiral Sir A. D. Cunningham
The Hon. Secy. to the Govt. of Madras
Colonial Office, 11, Colaba, Madras
Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. in relation to the subject of the rates for water supplied to Government tanks, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the Public Works Department for their consideration.

Memorandum

Government Order Public Works Depart.
dated the 4th August 1874, N^o 34, communicating
Proceedings Madras Government, Revenue
Department, 3rd July 1874, N^o 830, in which orders
on the revised rules for the Madras Irrigation and
Canal Company's Canal were passed, only para 16
of the latter order, on the subject of the rate to be
charged for water supplied to Government tanks,
was specially noticed as requiring report, and
on this point the Chief Engineer and Manager
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company was
addressed in a letter N^o 27 of the 11th August, and
to which a reply N^o 101 of the 24th Idem was in,
and is now received.

In order to show what the cost of the water
supply has been, or will be, the disposal of these
papers has been delayed, there being a great deal
of work to be got through some of which could
not well be postponed. The subject of the
rates for irrigation generally to be charged by the
Company, was not so referred to in para 9 of the
order in the Revenue Department, as to make

3rd July N^o 830

me

we suppose that the Government required immediate action to be taken, and it will be seen on referring to the latter part of my letter to the Chief Engineer and Manager that, while the collection of information enabling a determination to be come to was suggested, it was presumed that this would occupy time and require careful enquiry.

The Board of Revenue have expressed a decided opinion, which may be perfectly correct, that it would be advantageous to reduce the rate for the ordinary irrigation of rice crops from 6 to 4 Rupees, at the same time they say that the higher rate may not be too high for established cultivation, and they add that of course the reduction would require the consent of the Company.

The new rules with the Board's views and the orders of Government have been communicated to the Company through their representative, and it would seem to be necessary to await an expression of their views - all that can be done is apparently to request the Board of Directors to give their opinion as soon as possible.

The Company have always been averse to the reduction of the rate, which was strenuously advocated by a late Collector of Kurnool, Mr. Shaw.

and

and it appears to me highly improbable that in the absence of any direct evidence of necessity they will be willing to agree to a reduction at the present time.

The new rules introduced for the first time very considerable reductions and concessions, and it may, it appears to me, very reasonably be advanced that the effect of these should be ascertained before any further change is decided upon.

Again the Board of Revenue themselves say that perhaps the 6 Rupee rate may not be too high for established cultivation, and the rules - Rule VI - note - fix 3 Rupees as the charge for the first year, 4 Rupees for the second year, 5 Rupees for the 3rd year, and the full rate of 6 Rupees in the 4th and subsequent years. The Board's views have therefore, if not fully, been to a great extent met by the rules.

Such a concession as that thus made has long been advocated by me, but without success until the assembling of the Committee at Cuddapah in January last, when personal discussion resulted in this modification being agreed to by the Company's representative. It will be seen on referring to the latter part of Mr. Vathani's letter that he shows no inclination

to recommend a further reduction, and I feel assured that the Board of Directors of the Company, if they do not ignore the subject altogether for the present, will wait until the new rules have been in force for an entire season i.e. - until 1876 before expressing any opinion on which action could be taken.

Even were I convinced that the rates under the new rules are too high, I should deprecate the issue by Government at the present time of any strong opinion on the subject, because if the agents think that by holding out a little longer the rates will be reduced, they will hold back and as the views of Government cannot in any case be acted upon in this matter without the concurrence of the Board of Directors, which concurrence is by no means a certainty, it will be well that the new rules should have a trial uninterfered with by any hope that better terms in the future are likely to be offered to those taking the Canal water.

The rules agreed to by the Committee, Mr. Nathan's letter forwarding them, and my remarks in transmitting them to Government have not been printed in the Proceedings sanctioning the rules as ultimately decided upon, so that I am unable to refer to those papers, but

but it is my impression that the concessions agreed to by the Committee were somewhat beyond those which the representative of the Company was himself willing to grant, and that it was principally because it was eminently desirable to effect a speedy settlement, and to obtain sanction to arrangements which the majority of the Committee considered were essential to make irrigation more popular, that Mr. Nathan consented to waive his objections to some of the reductions provided for.

Wm. 15/10/74

Proceedings of the Madras Government.
Read the following.

From the Chief Engr
for Irrigⁿ

A. P. No. 32 of 15th Decr/14
50

His Excellency the Governor in Council, after a full consideration of the arguments in the foregoing papers, is of opinion that the rate of 1 Rupee for thousand cubic yards of water supplied to Government tanks provided for in Rule VI, clause 9 is excessive and that 1440 cubic yards should be the quantity to be supplied for one Rupee, and his Excellency desires

1/11/14
1/11/14

Seen
L. S. S. S. S.
not as a hint
1/11/14

desires that the offer
of the Board of
Directors of the Com-
pany to this modifi-
cation of the rules
may be obtained
at an early date.

2. The Chief Engi-
neer & Manager, Pan-
ama Navigation &
Canal Company, will
be requested also to
obtain and submit
as early as may be
possible the views
of his Directors on
the subject of the
water rates generally,
with reference to the
opinion expressed by
the Board of Revenue
& by the Government
in the papers com-
municated

communicated to him
with G.O. No 34 of the
4th August 1874. 32

24/11/74

mm

Chief Eng^y for Am^y ✓
" & Manager the Am^y H. Co ✓
Revenue Dept ✓
Sept 9/1/75.

1. of 1874 Madras.
PUBLIC WORKS.



Chief Engineer
Madras

U. S. Damp 55, No. 5

97-99

Madras Irrigation and
Canal Company

Issuing certain in-
structions on the subject
of the rate to be charged
by the ~~Madras Irrigation~~
~~Canal Company~~ for
water ~~supplied~~ to
~~Government~~ ~~Canals~~
applied for irrigation
purposes to Government