

Read the following papers:—

No. 83. From Colonel F. J. MOBERLY, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Chingleput, to Lieutenant-Colonel J. MULLINS, R.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Guindy, 17th February 1875, No. 3,897.

In reply to your No. 1,059, dated 16th December, I have the honor to observe

- 1 Plan of walls across channel
- 1 do head sluice.
- 1 Cross section of bund.
- 1 do of channel and bund.
- 1 Section of North Madranticum
- 1 Survey of channel showing the alteration by Mr Lowry
- 1 do do do
- 1 Estimate
- 1 Specification.

that you have apparently overlooked the papers sent with my No. 734, dated 6th June 1874, regarding the Madranticum tank project sanctioned in G. O., No. 3,436, dated 6th November 1867, and said to have been completed before Mr Lowry or I joined the district.

• Your No 533 A, dated 24th July 1874, only enters into the question of the surplus discharge

2. That the project has not succeeded is not the matter now in question. I await your remarks on my No. 734 before I go into that. I do not pretend to know why the designer of the project

gave Karangooly tank channel a width of 15 feet. It is cut to that width as was settled in the original design, and it did not occur to me at this period to question its correctness.

3. Agreeably to that design, the weir of Madranticum tank was raised; its crest is on the same level as those of the Goondairy and the Karangooly tanks. The bank of the Goondairy is only 3.25 feet above the crest, and was breached in 1872 by a flood which would otherwise have passed 4.75 feet over it.

4. With the weir of Madranticum at its new height, it is obvious that the Goondairy is useless, and it has never been repaired, but a small bank was run up along the top of its water-spread to carry the Karangooly tank.

5 This answered fairly well in 1873, but was swept away in 1874; and the water passed through the breach falling from 16.3 over crest at the channel head to 12.1 at the bridge.

6 To render this supply less precarious, I proposed in my No. 2,823, of 12th November 1874, to cut a channel in the rock and to put the head sluice in the bridge instead of at the outlet of the channel from the tank.

7. The villagers have anticipated my proposal and have already made a small cut, which we are bound, in my opinion, to pay for, and which is to be widened and separated by a wall from its old course.

8. The space about here is much cut up with rocks, broken ground, and old masonry; and where we rejoin the old cut, an embankment is required which will terminate at its upper end on a mass of rock and masonry; to enclose which the semi-circular wall was proposed. It may be a simple revetment. It is not easy to delineate all these small details on a sketch.

9 The whole of the sanctioned amount on original project was expended, and the accounts were closed before I took charge. The calligulahs estimated for have not been built, but I have not the means of saying what was done in lieu.

10. If the matter is re-opened as regards the project and its future, the Controller of Public Works Accounts can probably enlighten me, but I have not gone into that now. This matter has grown out of the project owing to its having

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department.
5th April 1875.

No. 85.

ORDER THIRTEEN, 5th April 1875, No. 893.

IRRIGATION, No. 10.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council sanctions the estimate of Rupees 2,200, as revised by the Chief Engineer

for Irrigation, for carrying out certain improvements at the north end of the Madranticum tank in the Chingleput District, having for their object the more convenient supply of the Karangooly tank, its regulation, and the making available of some rocky ground as an additional passage for surplus from the former tank

2. The imperfect manner in which the proposals were in the first instance submitted by the Superintending Engineer has been noticed by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and the Government desire to express their dissatisfaction of the want of care which was thus shown.

3. The expenditure under this sanction will be charged to the Madranticum tank improvements in continuation of the work carried out on the estimate sanctioned in G. O., No. 3,016, of the 6th November 1867.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R.F.

Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, Chingleput
.. Chief Engineer for Irrigation, with enclosures.
.. Controller of Public Works Accounts.

No. 253 A.

Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Enclosures
17.

With his letter No. 2823 of the 12th November last, the Superintending Engineer, Chingleput, transmitted an estimate amounting to Rupees 3,128 for increasing the means of discharging surplus from the Madranticum Tank, which in the year 1872 was in very great danger the water having risen to 8 feet above the crest of its surplus weir and to within a few inches of the top of the bund, while in 1874 upwards of 6 feet flowed over the weir. These excessive discharges were due to the breaching of a great number of tanks in the basin of the Clear which river is banded to form the tank, and instructions were in 1873 given for the proper repairs and future safety of the upper tanks both in Chingleput and North Arcot. In the former District some and in the latter considerable progress has been made with this very important work.

but it is considered advisable to turn to account the waterway afforded by the comparatively low rocky ground to the north of the hill on which the surplus weir, about 750 feet in length, abuts, and the papers forming the enclosures of the Superintending Engineer's letter are intended to show the proposed arrangements. As at first submitted these papers were, even with the local knowledge possessed by the undersigned, not intelligible; but a reference to the Superintending Engineer has resulted in their being made sufficiently clear to allow of the work being sanctioned.

No 1039
2nd
Subscribed
No 1037
February

2 Plans Nos 1 and 2 show the general features of the locality. The Goondairy was formerly supplied from the Harangooly Tank by a sluice from the surplus weir of the latter, and also by a channel to the north of the hill. When the Mandanti tank was enlarged and its surplus weir raised, it would appear that the consequent modification of the Goondairy rendered

necessary was overlooked and it was extensively breached. Its retention as a work of irrigation is not necessary, the lands under it being commanded by the Harangooly tank, which is not shown in the plans but which lies a short distance below the bridge, and it is desirable to allow surplus to discharge through the bed of the Goondairy into the stream. The supply of the Harangooly tank was carried through the Goondairy and under the bridge on the road leading to the Bungatom, but it may conveniently be taken by a channel cut through the rock by the ryots, which is to be enlarged, and at the bridge a regulating sluice is to be constructed. The channel leading into the Goondairy is to be closed by a low wall (Plan No 3), as modified by placing it below the off-take of the ryots' channel, and the surplus will flow over this and over a considerable space of rock (vide pencil notes on Plan No 1). It would seem however that on some of the rock bordering the supply channel (Plan No 4)

Section

Section A) viz from the point marked 5, ^{end of bank, to the cross section of the channel,}
a low wall will be required, otherwise water
will run to waste before it rises to the level
of the large tank weirs. It will be noted on
looking at the left end of this section A in
what a remarkable way the papers have been
prepared for there the proposed bund, shown
in Plans No 1 and 2 as running from the

Goondary bund to the edge of the channel,
has its top some feet below the flood levels
(in the tank) of 1812 and 1874. An explana-
tion of this was suggested in para 3 of this
Office Memorandum No 1057, viz that the level
of the water issuing from the tank by the passage
North of the hill fell several feet before it
reached the point at which this bund
commenced and that at which the bridge
stands, and this appears to be the real state
of the matter, and consequently the flood levels
on the sections given in Plans No 1 and 2 are
wide departures from the fact, and the
Superintending Engineer should have had the
plans corrected before transmitting them.

* from para 3 of
the Superintending
Engineer's No 1057
it would seem
also that this
note is below
the margin of the
bund level

* from 5 of the
Superintending
Engineer's No 1057

* it is somewhat
doubtful what this
is, but from para
3 and 5 of the Super-
intending Engineer's
No 1057 it may be
deduced that it is
8 or 9 feet above the
sill in which case
the present arch
is not too high

3. Full of error and ambiguity as the papers
are it is desirable that a channel should be
cut up to the bridge, that at the latter ad-
junctions should be made to allow of the regu-
lation of the quantity of water to be admitted
to the Goondary tank, and that the Goondary
should then be finally abandoned, and surplus
from the Madaniam tank allowed to flow
in this direction. The head sluiceways should
be only as high, or but slightly higher than
the full supply level below, and the iron
cross bars should be placed lower, or if the
archway be retained as shown (Plan No 6)
there should be two cross bars. It is not
improbable that hereafter, when the supply
to the several tanks under the North or
Madaniam channel comes to be made
effective, this bridge will have to be removed
and more water-way given.

4. As regards the estimate it must be
noticed that the rate (Rs 12 1/2 per cubic yard)
for cutting the channel in hard rock is very
much too high. It might be made to cost
possibly almost any thing, but if the requisite
waterway

water-way be obtained without adhering too closely to the rectangular form of section probably half this rate will suffice, indeed it may possibly be done for much less. One Rupee will be very ample for entry in the estimate. The higher rate may be allowed for the very small quantity of cutting required in connection with the wall for closing the old channel. The alteration will make the first item of the estimate Rupees 1204 instead of 2026. In the item for adapting the bridge as a head sluice 2 inch planks for the shutters will suffice, there will then be 26 Cub feet of teak wood and Rupees 78. Also 4 iron bars will be required and they may be 3 inches in diameter and from the plan $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long each, they will cost Rupees 67-3-0, and the total of this item will be 420 and of the estimate Rupees 2260.

Camp at
Vellore 2nd
March 1875.

Subaltern in Charge, Col. R. L.
Chief Engineer, Irrigation.

To the Secretary to Government, P.W. D.

6-7-75

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P. W. 1895 Dept.
No: 1704

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The Chief Engr for
Irrigation

Do 2 March
No. 1704 — 1895.

No: 2534
E. 17.

Note on an Estimate
for carrying out certain
improvements at the
North end of the Mad-
ranticum tank, Chur-
ghat St.

G.O. No. 895: 5.4.75

P. W. Dept.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.
Read the following.

From

Chief Engineer for Irrigation (No. 2534 of 2nd March)

With reference to the
estimate submitted
for the improvement
of the North end of
the Madranticum tank
at Churghat, District
of the Madras
Government, and
the making available
of some rocky
ground for additional
pasture.

His Excellency the
Governor in Council sanctions
the estimate of Rupees 2,60,
as revised by the Chief-
Engineer for Irrigation, for
carrying out certain improve-
ments at the North end of
the Madranticum tank in
the Chingapat District,
having for their object the
more convenient supply of
the Karungooly tank, its
regulation, and the making
available of some rocky
ground for additional pasture.

M
1903

for surplus from the former
tank.

2. The ~~very~~ ^{very} ~~slowly~~ and ~~imperfect manner~~

unintelligible way in which

the proposals were in the

first instance submitted by

the Superintending Engineer,

and the confused and in-

some cases erroneous informa-

-tion exhibited on the plans

are very discreditable, and it

is a matter of surprise how

this Officer could have

allowed them to leave his

office in such a state.

3. The expenditure under

this sanction will be charged

to the Maintenance tank im-

provements in continuation of

the work carried out on the

estimate sanctioned in G.O.

No 3046 of the 6th November,

1867.

^{imperfect} The manner in which the

proposals were in the first

instance submitted by the

Superintending Engineer

has been noticed by

the Chief Engineer for

Irrigation - & the

Govt & ~~must~~ desire to

express their dissatisfaction

of the want of care

shown by C.E. Moberly.

G.M.

To the Supt. Engr. (Irrigation) &
Chief Engr. for Irrigation at the Pichawane
Controller of P.W. Works
Resp'd - 6-4-75

1704 ✓
Govt. of Madras

PUBLIC WORKS.

10
Suptg Engineer
Chingleput.

Date

From

No.

G. O. 83.85, No 838-

1885 83.85.

10
Not draughted for R
Chingleput Dist. The
estimate as provided by the
Chief Engr for works for
carrying out certain im-
provements at the North
end of the — sanctioned
with sanction —

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
5th April 1875.

Read the following papers —

No. 88. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th January 1875,
No. 110.

From G. D. LEMAN, Esq, Collector of the Kistna District, to J. GROSE, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Masulipatam, 8th December
1874, No 1,987.

With reference to Board's Proceedings, No 3,312, dated 18th November 1874,
I have the honor to report that the disproportion pointed out by the Chief
Engineer between the area irrigated and the water-tax collected in the taluqs of
Gudiwada and Bunder is attributable to the fact that water-tax charged on lands
that were under irrigation prior to the construction of the anicut is included in
the assessment of land entered in column 1 according to the practice that was then
usual. It is not possible for me now to separate accurately the water-tax and land
assessment, because I cannot separate the remissions of assessment and water-tax,
and the remissions in Fasli 1282 were very heavy. The Canal Register of Fasli
1283 shows these items separately and correctly, and therefore I will not propose
to send an inaccurate statement for Faslis 1281 and 1282.

2. In the taluq of Bezwada there is no real disproportion between the area
irrigated and the water-tax collected, as the trifling decrease in the average rate
per acre, in one case 0.37 in the other 0.3, is due to the remission granted for loss
of crop, and which must recur.

3. To ensure the full 4 rupees an acre there must be no remission whatever
for loss of crop or pekota cultivation.

COMMUNICATED to Government in the Public Works Department with reference
to their Order, dated 7th October 1874, No. 2,844.

2. The Statement for Fasli 1283 will be sent to the Chief Engineer in due
course.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Secretary.

No. 259.

No. 89. Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

The explanation given in the Proceedings, No. 110, of the 19th January last
of the Board of Revenue, throws some light upon the peculiarities exhibited in the
papers printed in Proceedings, Madras Government of the 7th October 1874,
No. 2,844, but shows that the Revenue Statement therein recorded afford infor-
mation made out in different ways, and therefore of not much value for purposes
of comparison. In accordance with G. O, No. 1,592, of the 18th June 1873,
where water rate was shown, the acreage thereto corresponding should have been
shown likewise.

2. It would appear that only in the Gudiwada and Masulipatam (Bunder)
taluk is a part of the assessment consolidated and a part divided into land
assessment and water-tax. It follows that in the Western Delta the irrigation
must have been excessively bad, seeing that in the Repally taluk only about

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
5th April 1875.*

eleven sixteenths of the full water rate of Rupees 4 were realized, and in the Bapatla taluq only one half.

3. It will be necessary for the Superintending Engineer to give earnest attention to this matter, with a view to securing effective irrigation and more adequate returns. The following rates deduced from entries* in the statement signed by the Collector show differences which will require to be investigated:—

Names of Canals and Channels.	GOVERNMENT LANDS.		ZEMINDARI LANDS.	
	Average Water-rate.		Average Water-rate.	
	Fasli 1281.	Fasli 1282	Fasli 1281.	Fasli 1282.
Nizampatam	RS 3 06	RS 3 01	RS 2 16	RS 2 51
Do. East side channel	3 82	3 86	3 03	3 10
Do. West do.	4 11	4 09	3 76	3 51

The side channels are supplied from the same point as the canal, all the heads being at Dugirala, and there should be a very close approximation in the water-rates, but in the same year† the actual rates vary from Rupees 2.16 on Zemindari lands to Rupees 4.11 on Government lands (how the excess over 4 rupees, the full rate, was obtained has not been explained), and similarly in Fasli 1282 the variation is from Rupees 2.51 on Zemindari to Rupees 4.09 on Government land. Of the four following channels the first (Karacutta) is the bank canal which supplies the other three:—

Names of Canals and Channels.	GOVERNMENT LANDS.		ZEMINDARI LANDS.	
	Average Water-rate.		Average Water-rate.	
	Fasli 1281.	Fasli 1282	Fasli 1281.	Fasli 1282
Karacutta	RS 2 01	RS 2 17	RS 3 04	RS 2 74
Vellator	2 31	2 81	2 11	2 00
Nallawada	1 93	1 73	1 73	1 29
Isakapalli	2 28	2 63	1 92	1 93

There is but little doubt of there being much room for improvement in these channels, but the differences shown can hardly be explained by the general incompleteness of the works. At any rate the facts must be made use of. In the Repalli Taluq alone the water rate not levied amounted in—

Fasli 1281	To Government lands	RS 59,882
	„ Zemindari	8,107
Fasli 1282	„ Government	52,463
	„ Zemindari	9,709
		1,21,163
	Average	60,584

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
5th April 1875.*

A sum which it will be quite worth while to secure. A good deal of loss is due to defective drainage which it will take some time to remedy, but probably no inappreciable part may be secured by the application of simple and inexpensive improvements.

4. Nothing can be obtained from the figures given for the Government lands in the Gudiwada and Bunder taluqs, but probably in the Zemindaries there has not been the same confusion in the accounts. In the Gudiwada taluq in Fasli 1281 the area of Zemindari lands* cultivated was 27,899 acres, and the

water-tax levied Rupees 29,588, or Rupees 1.06 an acre. In Fasli 1282 the acreage was 29,299 and the water-tax Rupees 34,586, or Rupees 1.18. In the Bunder taluq in the former year the area irrigated was 8,786 acres, water-tax Rupees 10,990, or Rupees 1.25 an acre. In the later year the figures are—

Acres	8,839
Water-tax	Rupees 11,581
Rate per acre	1 31

Certainly it will not do merely to put the figures giving these results into statements, and send them up without explanation or comment. If it will not be expecting too much from the Revenue Officers of the District, the Collector might be instructed to transmit with the statement for Fasli 1283 such a review of the facts therein exhibited as will give a fairly intelligible idea of the circumstances; and in doing so it might be well that some information should be given as to the way in which remissions of water-tax were determined, whether in communication with the Superintending Engineer or not; also as to the proportion of these attributable to excess of water due to want of drainage and to deficiency of water, the result of defective distribution, respectively.

5. It is certain that a very full and complete understanding of the circumstances of this delta will be needed in connection with the completion estimates. Fore casts may possibly be accepted if the past and the present be understood, but financial estimates of the future are not likely to be deemed reliable without some slight basis of fact.

CAMP AT KALLIGHERY, (Signed) JOHN MULLINS, Lieut Colonel, R E,
5th March 1875. Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

No 90. ORDER THEREON, 5th April 1875, No. 897.

IRRIGATION, No. 11.

His EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council considers the returns derived from the irrigation works of the Kistna Delta to be a matter of too much importance, in relation both to the results of past expenditure and to the prospects from future outlay, to allow of the actual circumstances being left so completely in the dark as they at present seem to be. It is difficult to understand, or to draw any accurate inferences from the statements submitted by the Board of Revenue for Faslis 1281 and 1282; and the Government will expect the statement for Fasli 1283 to be accompanied by such a review of the facts exhibited therein as will enable the leading revenue features of this system of irrigation to be clearly comprehended.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
5th April 1875.*

2. The Superintending Engineer, Kistna, will likewise give attention to the details of irrigation under the several canals as exhibited in the statements printed in Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 2,844, 7th October 1874, and to the further comments of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation thereupon. He will give all practicable assistance to the Collector in the way of information regarding the condition and defects of the canals, the reasons why the supply under particular channels is less good than in other channels supplied from the same source, and the circumstances as regards drainage of particular villages and localities. He must also be prepared in the future to give information in connection with the results shown in the Revenue statements as to the reports of inefficient water-supply and defective drainage which may have been sent to him, or to the Range Officers, during each season, together with the particulars of the action taken thereupon and its results.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
.. Superintending Engineer, Kistna
.. Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
.. Revenue Department.
.. District Engineer, Godavery.

No. 110.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 19th January 1875.
Read the following letter from G. D. LEMAN, Esq., Collector of the Kistna District, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Masulipatam, 8th December 1874, No. 1,987.—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, No. 3,312, dated 18th November 1874, I have the honor to report that the disproportion pointed out by the Chief Engineer between the area irrigated and the water-tax collected in the taluqs of Gudiwada and Bunder is attributable to the fact that water-tax charged on lands that were under irrigation prior to the construction of the anicut is included in the assessment of land entered in column 4 according to the practice that was then usual. It is not possible for me now to separate accurately the water tax and land assessment because I cannot separate the remissions of assessment and water-tax, and the remissions in Fash 1282 were very heavy. The Canal Register of Fash 1283 shows these items separately and correctly, and therefore I will not propose to send an inaccurate statement for Fash 1281 and 1282.

2. In the taluq of Bezvada there is no real disproportion between the area irrigated and the water-tax collected, as the trifling decrease in the average rate per acre, in one case 0.37 in the other 0.6, is due to the remission granted for loss of crop, and which must recur.

3. To ensure the full 4 Rupees an acre there must be no remission whatever for loss of crop or pekota cultivation.

COMMUNICATED to Government in the Public Works Department with reference to their Order, dated 7th October 1874, No. 2,844.

2. The statement for Fash 1283 will be sent to the Chief Engineer in due course.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

J. Grose
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
.. the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
.. the Collector of the Kistna District.

Erd. J. Tulloch.

257

Vote by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation

The explanation given in the Proceedings No. 110. of the 19th January last of the Board of Revenue throws some light upon the peculiarities exhibited in the papers printed in Proceedings Madras Government of the 7th October 1874, No. 2844, but shows that the Revenue Statements therein recorded afford information made out in different ways and therefore of not much value for purposes of comparison. In accordance with G.O. No. 1592 of the 18th June 1873, where water rate was shown the acreages thereto corresponding should have also been shown likewise.

2 It would appear that only in
the Gudiwada and Mawalpindia (Bunder)
Talugs

1375

1875.

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[illegible]

Figure 1

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[illegible]

talugo is a part of the aforesaid consolidated and a part divided into land aforesaid and water tag. It follows that in the Western Delta the irrigation must have been especially well. Seeing that in the Pappally taluq only about 1/16 of the full water rate of Rupees 4 were realized, and in the Baputla taluq only one half.

A.O. No. 899. Sub. No. 1

It will be necessary for the Superintending Engineer to give serious attention to this matter, with a view to securing effective irrigation and more adequate returns. The following rates deduced from entries in the statement signed by the Collector show differences which will require to be investigated.

Names of Canals and Channels.	Government lands		Zemindary lands	
	Average water rate		Average water rate	
	Tash 1281	Tash 1282	Tash 1281	Tash 1282
Nizamapattana	Rupees 3.06	3.01	Rupees 2.16	2.54
do East side Channel	3.82	3.96	3.08	3.10
do West do	4.41	4.09	3.76	3.51

* Tash 1281

The side channels are supplied from the same point as the canal; all the heads being at Dugirala, and there should be a very close approximation in the water rates, but in the same year the actual rates vary from Rupees 2.16 in Zemindary lands to Rupees 4.41 on Government lands (how the escape over 4 Rupees the full rate, was obtained has not been explained) and similarly in T. 1282 the variation is from 2.54 on Zemindary to 4.09 on Government land.

Of the 4 following channels the first (Karacutta) is the Bank canal which supplies the other three.

Names of Canals and Channels.	Government lands		Zemindary lands	
	Average water rate		Average water rate	
	Tash 1281	Tash 1282	Tash 1281	Tash 1282
Karacutta	2.01	2.17	3.04	2.74
Velloituv	2.31	2.81	2.11	2.00
Nallawada	1.93	1.72	1.73	1.29
Isakapalli	2.28	2.68	1.92	1.73

There

There is but little doubt of there being much room for improvement in these channels, but the differences shown can hardly be explained by the mere incompleteness of the work. It would be the facts must be made use of in the Repalle Taluk where the water rate not levied anywhere in.

Fusli 1281	to	Government	Rs. 3000
		Gumudang	do
Fusli 1282	to	Government	Rs. 1100
		Gumudang	do
			1100
			5000

A sum which it will be quite worth while to secure. A good deal of loss is due to defective drainage which it will take some time to remedy, but probably no inappreciable part may be saved by the application of simple and inexpensive improvements.

Nothing can be obtained from the figures given for the Government

Pande

* chargeable with water tax

lands in the Gudivada and Bunder taluqs, but probably in the Zeminaries there has not been the same confusion in the accounts. In the Gudivada taluq in Fusli 1281 the area of Zeminari lands cultivated was 27,879 acres, and the water tax levied Rspees 29,588 or Rspees 108 an acre. In Fusli 1282 the acreage was 29,299 and the water tax Rspees 34,586 or Rspees 118 an acre. In the Bunder taluq in the former year the area irrigated was 8,786 acres, and water tax Rspees 10,990 or Rspees 125 an acre. In the latter year the figures are, the

acres - 8,339
Water tax Rspees 11,581
Rspees per acre - 1.31

Certainly it will not do merely to put the figures giving these results into statements, and send them up without explanation or comment. If it will not

not be expecting too much from the
Revenue Officers of the District, the
Collector might be instructed to trans-
mit with the statement for 1283
such a review of the facts therein
exhibited as will give a fairly under-
standable idea of the circumstances; and
in doing so it might be well that
some information should be given
as to the way in which assessments of
water tax were determined, so as to
in communication with the Super-
tending Engineer or not, also as to the
proportion of these attributable to escape
of water due to want of it usage, and
to deficiency of water, the result of
defective distribution, respectively.

5 It is certain that a very full
and complete understanding of the
circumstances of this Dohla will be
needed in connection with the completion
estimates. Forecasts may possibly be
accepted

accepted if the past and the present be
understood, but financial estimates
of the future are not likely to be
account reliable without some slight
knowledge of fact

Chief Engineer for Irrigation
Lieut. Col. R. L.

Secretary to Government
P. W. D.

P. W. 1895 Dept.

No: 170.1

From

The Chief Engr.
for Irrigation,

Dated 5 March 1895
Recd. 13th — — 1895

No: 253.

Note on the Pro: of the
Board of Revenue sub-
mitting explanation
of certain disproportion
pointed out by Chief
Engr. for Irrigation between
Area irrigated and water-
rate collected in certain
Talugs of the Kistna Dist
in Talis 1281 and 1282.

G. O. No. 897. 5-4-95

J. H. Depts

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue to
Re: the following

No: Board of Revenue (H. R. No. 110 of 19th Jan 1895)
Chief Engineer for Irrigation (No. 259 - 5 March -)
897

His Excellency the
Governor in Council considering
the returns derived from
the irrigation works of the
Kistna Delta to be a
matter of too much impor-
tance, in relation both to the
to the results of past ex. acts
production, and to the prospects
from future outlay, to allow
of the actual circumstances and
being left so completely in
the dark as they at
present seem to be. The

more the statements sub-
mitted by the Boards of
Revenue for Fuslies 1281
and 1282 are examined, the
more difficult it is to
understand, or draw any
~~reliable~~ ^{reliable} deductions from
them, and the Govern-
ment will expect the
Statement for Fusly 1283
to be accompanied by such
a review of the facts exhi-
bited therein as will enable
the leading Revenue features
of this system of irrigation
to be clearly comprehended.

2. The Superintending
Engineer, Fictna, will
likewise give attention to
the details of irrigation
under the several canals
as exhibited in the statements
printed in Procs Madras
Govt.

Government No. 2164, 7th
October 1874, and to the
further comments of the
Chief Engineer, for Irrigation
thereupon. He will give
all practicable assistance
to the Collector, on the way
of information regarding
the condition and defects
of the canals, the reasons
why the supply under
particular channels is
less good than in other
channels supplied from
the same source, and the
circumstances, as regards
drainage, of particular
villages and localities.
He must also be prepared
in the future to give in-
formation in connection
with the results shown

Number of pages _____

Kind of repair _____

Initials of the Referencer _____

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City of Madras

Record DEPARTMENT

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875	
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or roughly handled