(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 16

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள்

(3) ஆதாரங் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P W D. Political துறை

அரசாணை எண்.
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 238

அச்சகம்
பல்வகை

நாள் : 21-3-1883 199

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது.

ஆவண. கா. 1—18,006—6-9-90.

செப்பனிடுபவர் பெயர் A. MANI

செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் Jun 1998

செப்பனிட்டு முடித்த நாள் Jun 1998

சரிபார்க்கும் மு.பா.ஏ. கையொப்பம்

11.6.98

ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளர் கையொப்பம்

11/6/98

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From J. W. F. DUMERGUE, Esq., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Quilon, 27th November 1882, No. 123.

From the Resident, to the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 80, dated 16th August 1881.
To the Resident, from the Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, No. 407-E, dated 13th July 1882.

Adverting to the correspondence noted in the margin, I have the honor to forward herewith copies of a letter No. 2894, dated 6th November 1882, and of its enclosures from the Dewan of Travancore on the subject of the Periyár Project.

Enclosures.

From V. RAMIENGAR, Esq., C.S.I., Dewan of Travancore, to the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Trivandrum, 6th November 1882, No. 2894 — P. 585.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th February 1881, No. 85, giving cover to copy of one* from the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Public Works Department regarding the Periyár Project and requesting my views thereon.

* Dated 20th January 1881, No. 150 W.

2. In the communication from this office, dated 24th October 1873, No. 4070, this Government expressed their willingness to accept a sum of 75,000 rupees a year to be paid unconditionally from the year 1882 for the concession of the site required for the head works and for permission to divert the water-supply of the upper part of the Periyár.

3. With reference to this, the Madras Government now state that an annual sum of 75,000 rupees is equivalent to a charge which, in their opinion, would make it impracticable to obtain such a return from the project as would justify its being brought forward for sanction. They add that the estimated cost of the works is now much greater, and the proportionate return much less, than when the project was first brought forward, and that it will be preferable for the compensation to take the form of a lump sum rather than of an annual payment, either fixed or dependent upon the financial results of the work. They accordingly offer to the Travancore Government a sum of six lakhs of rupees as compensation (1) for the permanent occupation of land up to 8,000 acres; (2) for the permanent use of the water to be diverted; (3) for the right to occupy temporarily such land as may be required for the execution of the works; and (4) for cutting such timber and bamboos as may be *bonâ fide* required for their construction without the limits of the land to be permanently occupied. It is further proposed to pay an additional sum of 50 rupees per acre for all land in excess of 8,000 acres, which it may become necessary to occupy permanently, and the Madras Government is to have the option of paying for the concession on the above terms at any time within a period of five years. It is on these proposals that the opinion of this Government is called for.

4. The Periyár Project in a definite shape has now been under discussion for at least twenty years. It is expected by competent authorities to prove highly remunerative in ordinary years, and to result in immense benefit to a large and important district; and, as a protection against famine, it is pronounced to be unrivalled by any

Vide Memorandum by Major Pennycuick in G.O., 5th April 1880, No. 856 W., paragraph 1.

work constructed or proposed in the Madras Presidency since the execution of the great delta systems of irrigation. Towards the execution of a work of such large promise to the British Government, His Highness is desirous of affording every facility in his power. And assuming that the proposed diversion will not in any way injuriously affect Travancore interests, this Government are willing to accept the offer of a lump sum in preference to the annual payment demanded in the letter from this office, dated 24th October 1873. But as regards the *amount* of such compensation, the Madras Government will perhaps be disposed to reconsider their offer of a payment of six lakhs of rupees in satisfaction of all demands. At their own valuation of 50 rupees an acre, four lakhs of rupees will go towards paying for the 8,000 acres of land (= 12·718 square miles) required for the site, leaving only two lakhs, equivalent to an annual payment of 8,000 rupees as the *quid pro quo* for the use of the water, which is to justify an expenditure of sixty lakhs of rupees and to yield a gross annual revenue of seven lakhs of rupees. And it will be seen that Major Oakes, in his report,* dated 20th January 1873, No. 28, computed the very first year's payment to the Travancore Government at 60,000 rupees on the basis of the terms offered in the letter of the Madras Government, No. 2880, of the 6th December 1872.

* *Vide* paragraph 90.

5. In saying this, I do not overlook the statement in Colonel Sankey's letter under reply, that the estimated cost of the works is now much greater, and the proportionate return much less, than when the project was first brought forward; but as these recent estimates have not been furnished to this office, His Highness' Government are not in a position to revise their own demand for compensation with reference to them. Still, the statement itself that the cost will be greater and the return less than was originally expected, this Government fully accept; and on a review of all the circumstances of the case, I may perhaps be permitted to submit the following revised proposals in the hope that they may lead to the final and satisfactory settlement of a long-pending question:—

I. That a lump sum of seven lakhs of rupees in cash be paid, and that the small tracts of British territory, comprised in Anjengo and Tangachéri, and what are called the Company's Pátam Gardens in the Shertala Taluk, be transferred to Travancore in return for (1) 8,000 acres of land required for the head works; (2) for the use of the water proposed to be diverted; and (3) for cutting such timber and bamboos as may be *bonâ fide* required for the construction of the works outside the limits of the land to be permanently occupied.

II. That a sum of 50 rupees be paid to Travancore for every acre in excess of 8,000 acres.

III. That, should the Travancore Government or ryots require water from the reservoir, it be supplied on the same terms as to British ryots below the ghâts.

6. Some explanation is necessary regarding the first of these proposals. My reason for asking for seven instead of the six lakhs of rupees offered, and for the cession of the small British possessions named, is that, assuming that no other injury to Travancore interests will result from the projected works, the existing road for conveying cardamoms from the Malapárah Gardens to Aleppi on the coast will be submerged in part by the proposed reservoir and rendered impassable, and that a new road, taking a longer course through Shouri Mala and Rání, will have to be constructed for the conveyance, of what is an important article of monopoly, to the Government depôt. This new road will be a long and difficult one to make, and will probably cost not much less than a lakh of rupees. There is, besides this original outlay, the cost of the annual maintenance, which, considering the nature of the road, must be a large item. Further, owing to the proximity of some of the gardens to the proposed works, it is apprehended that thefts would increase. These it would of course be necessary to check by a strong preventive force which must entail a further expenditure.

Vide Mr. Vernede's report accompanying, dated 20th March 1882, No. 102, p. 6.

7. The question of the transfer of Anjengo and Tangachéri and the Pátams to Travancore is not now raised for the first time. It has formed the subject of repeated and prolonged correspondence † in the past. Originally, the proposal emanated from the Madras Government itself. After full discussion an exchange of territory was finally agreed upon, and all the necessary details arranged, when the negotiations were brought to an abrupt close by the British Government declining to proceed any further in the matter. In connection with the question of the Periyár Project itself, a former Resident, Mr. Newill, pressed upon the Travancore Government the exchange of Anjengo and Tangachéri as a desirable arrangement. The tracts are of no great value in themselves, but their situation in the midst of Travancore is productive of great and serious inconvenience to this State in many ways. They offer facilities for smuggling and the illicit sale of salt, tobacco, and arrack; and they afford a refuge for petty offenders from Travancore. Their distance from the head-quarters of the Collector of Malabar is equally a source of inconvenience to the British authorities, who find it so difficult to manage them efficiently

† *Vide* list accompanying.

Vide letter from Resident, 12th March 1873.

Vide letter, dated 9th October 1868, No. 1182.

that their revenue is farmed to the Travancore Government who are greatly losers by the bargain, as what they realize from the farm falls far short of the rent thereof. The transfer of the tracts therefore to Travancore would obviously be a measure attended with mutual advantage, and His Highness earnestly hopes that no mere legal difficulty of any kind will be allowed to interfere with the carrying out of an arrangement long wished for on both sides.

8. The decision of the Madras Government, when the subject was last under discussion, was that as the land revenue of the possessions in question amounted to Rs. 1,617-3-0, they should be transferred to Travancore on land bearing the same amount of revenue being made over in return, and this was agreed to at the time. My proposal now is that the tracts should be ceded to Travancore as part of the compensation for the concessions sought.

9. The effect of such transfer, in addition to the seven lakhs of rupees in cash asked for, would be to give Travancore an annual payment of Rs. 28,000 (which is the interest at 4 per cent. on seven lakhs) + Rs. 1,617-3-0 (the revenue of the lands to be transferred), or together, Rs. 29,617-3-0 a year, which is less than one-half of the compensation reckoned upon by Major Oakes, and less than two-fifths of the sum asked for in my predecessor's letter of the 24th October 1873, No. 4070. His Highness' Government are in hopes that a final settlement on the above terms will commend itself to the British Government.

10. While thus expressing the readiness of His Highness to meet the wishes of the Madras Government in a matter affecting the well-being of a large proportion of the agricultural population of a district now but too often subject to [illegible]ught, I think it right prominently to call attention to one important aspect of the question which does not appear to me to have been sufficiently investigated, or considered throughout the discussions which have taken place. I allude to the probable effects of the cutting off of the water-supply of the upper part of the Periyár on the Travancore country. The only allusion to this point, which I find in the whole of the correspondence before me, occurs in a letter of Captain Ryves, dated 4th March 1862, addressed to the Deputy Chief Engineer of the Southern Circle, Madras Presidency. In the concluding paragraph of that communication, Captain Ryves states: "The Periyár receives hundreds of perennial streams below the site of the proposed dam and two or three fine rivers from the Palni, and A'zanula mountains; the proposed works will therefore not injure any interests in Cochin and Travancore." This opinion is apparently founded on a general knowledge of the course of the river without any close local examination; and as the Travancore Government itself do not appear to have made any such inquiry when they originally gave their consent to the diversion of the water, they thought it right, on receipt of Colonel Sankey's letter, now under acknowledgment, to direct a proper investigation to be made into the question as to whether and how far Travancore interests are at all likely to be prejudicially affected by the scheme, and accordingly requested the Conservator of Forests and the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills to visit the site of the proposed works and the Periyár along its course on this side of the ghâts, and submit their joint opinion. Owing partly to the unhealthy character of the season during the greater portion of the year in the localities to be visited, and partly to changes in the incumbency of the office of Superintendent, and to Mr. Maltby's illness, I was unable to obtain the joint report desired, and there was considerable delay in obtaining any information at all. Mr. Vernede has, however, at last submitted his views in a letter which you will find among the papers accompanying this communication. He thus describes the course of the river: "The Periyár rises in the neighbourhood of Achenkoil and flows in a northerly direction meeting the river Múlayár at Mulya Távalam, the Periyár here being over 100 feet and the Múlayár 74 feet wide. These two rivers thus form into one large volume of water and together flow past Malayattúr to A'lwáye, where they again form into two branches, one flowing into the Vypeen river at Cochin, and the other into the Sea at the Palliport bar, fifteen miles north of Cochin." He then proceeds: "After the junction of Mulya Távalam, the Periyár is fed by various small streams or tributaries, none being more than about 12 feet wide, and most of which run dry in the hot season. The Madras Government propose to erect the bund below the junction, so that the Periyár river will in future be entirely dependent for its water-supply upon the various small streams along its course. From Mulya Távalam to the Periyár bridge, a distance of about 30 miles, there are about twelve small tributary streams; these have no flow of water during the early part of the year, so that for about four months in the year there is no doubt that these 30 miles must be dry. After passing the Periyár bridge, there are three rivers of some importance—the Cherutóni Nériyamangalam and the Malapárah rivers, besides a number of small streams. Of these the Cherutóni river has always a supply of water, but the other two have no flow of water for some months in the year, while the smaller streams run quite dry." Finally, as the result of his personal inquiry and observation, Mr. Vernede records the following opinion:—

Vide Enclosure 1, dated 20th March 1882, No. 102.

"Until the experiment has been tried, it is impossible to pronounce a decided opinion as to how much the river would suffer, but that it must lose much of its present volume of water is unquestionable if the chief source from which it derives its supply is cut off. After the monsoon

sets in, the river may be expected to be full for some months, but it is unlikely that it will be sufficiently so to overflow the banks as is now annually the case, and consequently the large tracts of paddy lands on each side of the river from above Malayattúr to the Sea, which are now irrigated by the overflowing of the river's bank, must suffer to a considerable extent, and the yearly revenue to Government be diminished. On the other hand, the advantages to the Madras Government would be *very great* as by turning the course of the river at its source, immense tracts of country must be fertilized."

11. I next sought the opinion of the Chief Engineer Mr. Jacob, and submit his reply.* "It is an exceedingly difficult matter," he writes, "to estimate how this loss (the loss of water) would affect Travancore interests. I am inclined to think not very much," and, after stating his reasons for thinking so, adds:—"If the scheme be carried out, there will be a slightly diminished flow at A'lwáye during the bathing season there, which would be an objection, and there would hardly be such a volume of water in the river to float down timber as heretofore." He felt, on the whole, so doubtful as to the effect of the diversion of the water that he concluded by suggesting that the question of injury "might be referred to the Northern Division Peishkar who could make minute inquiries as to the effect of a diminution in the river-flow entailed by reducing the catchment basin by one-sixth."

* *Vide* Enclosure II, dated 17th April 1882.

12. I have accordingly consulted Rama Rao, Peishcar of Kóttayam, whose report† also accompanies. It will be seen that he expresses a very strong and decided opinion. He says:—"True its waters are not greatly used for ...ation purposes in the strict sense of the word, that is, in watering the lands for the raising of ...y and other wet cultivation. But, were it not for the superabundance of water in this river, ...ldy cultivation, for miles in extent, will probably have to be abandoned to the great detrim... of the Sarkar Exchequer and to the complete ruin of whole villages. In the Pravrittis of Varápula Vélikara, Paravur, and Vadakekara, Paravur Taluk, as well as in some Pravrittis in Cochin territory, the wet cultivation is carried on along the back-water, and is affected by the tides from the Cochin and Kránganur bars. The waters of the Periyár, coming down in floods in the months of June and July, wash away the brine from these lands and make them fit for cultivation. Last year the crop in the above places was very poor, because the Periyár did not inundate the lands as usual. Hence any decrease in the water-supply of the river during the rainy season must tend, as I said above, to the probable abandonment of thousands of acres of paddy land, which must tell heavily on the revenue and impoverish hundreds of ryots."

† *Vide* Enclosure III, dated 17th June 188...

Again, he writes:—"To the superficial observer it may seem strange that so much water should be allowed to run waste into the sea and that the river should not be otherwise utilized, but a closer inquiry will satisfy him that what may appear the waste of the waters is the cause of the fertility and richness of the lands of many a village through or along which it flows. Any measure calculated to diminish its water-supply will, therefore, injuriously affect many a part of North Travancore. It may, perhaps, bring in a good return to the Government, but it cannot satisfactorily compensate for the losses which the people and the country will suffer in consequence."

The local Tahsildars, whose reports the Peishkar sends up, would seem to be of the same opinion.

13. His Highness' Government have no wish to attach any undue weight to the opinions above quoted. It may be that in their anxiety for local interests our officers have taken an exaggerated view of the probable effects of the proposed diversion of the river, and it is possible, and even probable, that the assumption on which the negotiations have hitherto proceeded, viz., that the project will not injuriously affect the flow of water on this side of the ghâts, is well founded, but it will be allowed that the opinions which have been received, coming, as they do, from experienced local officers, are such as to justify further careful investigation. The point is one of vital importance to Travancore as affecting the well-being, for all time to come, of a considerable proportion of her population, and is, therefore, one about which all doubt should, if possible, be cleared away before it is finally decided to undertake the works contemplated by the Madras Government. For this purpose, I would suggest that a Professional Engineer should be deputed by them to examine, in conjunction with Travancore officers, the Periyár from its source, and the tributaries which it receives on its course, ascertain the entire catchment area, the volume of water which the proposed dam will divert from the Travancore side, the extent to which such diversion is likely to diminish the water-flow in the river in ordinary years, and whether, and how far, the various interests dependent on it are likely to be injuriously affected. If, after such local investigation, it be found that there are no grounds for a reasonable apprehension that the proposed diversion of the river so near its source would so diminish the water-supply of Travancore as to prove detrimental to her interests, then His Highness' Government will only be too glad to see so useful a work to the Madras Presidency carried out, and to give their unqualified consent thereto on the terms proposed in paragraph 5 of this letter.

Enclosure No. 1.

From C. R. VERNEDE, Esq., Conservator of Forests, to the Dewan of Travancore, dated Quilon, 20th March 1882, No. 102.

In accordance with the instructions conveyed to me in your letters marginally noted, I inspected the proposed Periyár Head Works, and I have the honor to submit for your information the following report on the subject in question:—

No. 904, 28th February 1881.
No. 5540, 11th October "

2. First, whether the interest of Travancore would be injuriously affected by the diversion of the water of the Periyár. In reply to this I must first point out the course of the river. The Periyár rises in the neighbourhood of Achenkoil and flows in a northerly direction, meeting the river Múlayár at Mulya Távalam, the Periyár here being over 100 feet and the Múlayár 74 feet wide. These two rivers thus form into one large volume of water and together flow past Malayattúr to A'lwáye, where they again form into two branches, one flowing into the Vypeen river at Cochin, and the other into the sea at the Palliport Bar, 15 miles north of Cochin. After the junction at Mulya Távalam the Periyár is fed by various small streams or tributaries, none being more than about 12 feet wide, and most of which run dry in the hot season. The Madras Government propose to erect the bund *below* the junction, so that the Periyár river will in future be entirely dependent for its water-supply upon the various small streams along its course. From Mulya Távalam to the Periyár bridge, a distance of about 30 miles, there are about 12 small tributary streams, these have no flow of water during the early part of the year, so that for about four months in the year there is no doubt that these 30 miles must be dry. After passing the Periyár bridge there are three rivers of some importance: the Cherutóni Nériyamangalam and the Mudyaparah rivers, besides a number of smaller streams. Of these, the Cherutóni river has always a supply of water, but the other two have no flow of water for some months in the year, while the smaller streams run quite dry. Until the experiment has been tried, it is impossible to pronounce a decided opinion as to how much the river would suffer, but that it must lose much of its present volume of water is unquestionable, if the chief source from which it derives its supply is cut off. After the monsoon sets in the river may be expected to be full for some months, but it is unlikely that it will be sufficiently so to overflow the banks as is now annually the case, and, consequently, the large tracts of paddy lands on each side of the river from above Maliatúr to the sea, which are now irrigated by the overflowing of the river's bank must suffer to a considerable extent, and the yearly revenue to Government be diminished. On the other hand the advantages to the Madras Government would be *very great*, as, by turning the course of the river at its source, immense tracts of country must be fertilized.

3. In reply to your question as to the value of the 8,000 acres of forest lands that it is proposed to submerge, I was unable to find out the exact spot required by the Madras Government, and the map that was sent to me by Mr. Maltby gave no information on this point, but, from the observations I made on the spot, and from seeing a number of pits sunk by the *employés* of the British Government, I found that it must be some of the low-lying grass-covered hills and swamps near Mulya Távalam. On the tops of these hills there is a sprinkling of teak and blackwood trees, but they could not be utilized to any great advantage, owing to the difficulty of conveyance from such a distance. In calculating the value of the forests it must, however, be remembered that, at the lowest rate at which forest land is sold for cultivation, viz., Rs. 10 per acre at the upset price, the value of this tract would be Rs. 80,000, while the yearly tax of one rupee an acre would amount to Rs. 8,000 annually. The lowlands here are well adapted for paddy cultivation, and immense tracts of land might be utilized here for that purpose with great advantage.

4. With regard to the possibility of a diminished rainfall, I am of opinion that, as the forest in that place is not heavy, and, as the portion required by the Madras Government is intended to be submerged, which will in itself act as an attraction to rain, no appreciable difference need be anticipated in that respect.

5. I do not think that the cardamom revenue would suffer from the proposed works. The majority of the gardens are too far to be affected in any way, the nearest being 12 miles distant at Malapárah. There would possibly be an increase of robbery, and, as the road now used for conveying cardamoms from the Malapárah gardens to Aleppi would be in part submerged and rendered impassable, a new road, taking a longer course, through Shouri Mala and Ráni would have to be constructed for the conveyance of the cardamoms to the Government Depôt.

6. In accordance with your request, I am enclosing three statements, one from the Head Hillman of that part of the forest, and two others from two of the Aminadars in the Travancore Service, on the same subject:—

Translation of deposition given before the Conservator of Forest by Anchu Manán Ulakan Alakan on the 8th Thie, 1057.

I have travelled down the Periyár by water for a distance of about four to six days' journey from Múlakuti to Chenkara, the former being the junction of the Múlayár and Periyár rivers which flow into each other from the east and south, respectively. Within this range there are eleven rivers flowing from the hills into the Periyár. These are Aralláchi, Kanarupara, Nellikarampatti, Mávatikuti, Uppukuti, Mudikarakuti, Kuthiurthodu, Plákádthodu, Churalikuti, Yéraraparappu, Chengara, the last being at a distance of about a day's journey from below the Manjamala Periyár. Many of these rivers will be quite dry during summer. The others will have a little water in them. I know the place proposed to be utilized for the Periyár works. Some Europeans and Pandy men came from Pandy to inspect this place. I saw those men digging pits here and there on the northern bank of the river. On asking them they told me that works are proposed for diverting to Pandy the water from the river. I think that it was about ten years ago that they came and dug pits on the river banks. If the proposed work be executed at the place selected, there will be a scarcity of water in the Periyár below the dam, both in winter and summer.

Heard the deposition.

(Signed) C. R. VERNEDE,
Conservator of Forests.

Translation of deposition given before t[he] Forest Cutcherry on the 8th Thie, 1057, by Cardamom Department Aminadar, Paramas[wa]n Pulpanaben, aged 36 years, residing in Theckathooveetil Thodupulay Morie, Thodupu[zha] Pravrittis.

I was employed in the Cardamom Department from the year 1041 to 1052, and afterwards as Parvathykaren of the Poopara Pravrittis until Vikasi, 1054, when I was transferred as Hill Aminadar attached to the Cardamom Department. Since Auvany, 1056, I have been appointed Malapárah Cardamom Aminadar. I have moved about and seen most of the places at Periyár. From Mulakuti, the junction of the Múlayár and Periyár, downwards to Neriamangalam I have inspected several parts here and there. From Mulakuti to Neriamangalam, the Panniár and Perinjakutiár rivers and several streams flowing from Poopara discharge themselves into the Periyár. Most of these streams entirely dry up during the hot season. If water is to be diverted into the Pandy lands by means of a dam below Moolakootoo the volume of water in the Periyár from the dam downwards will be very much reduced. Besides, the usual floods in the river during the monsoons will not occur owing to this diversion.

Deposition heard. Correct.

(Signed) C. R. VERNEDE.

Translation of deposition given on the 8th Thie, 1057, before the Conservator of Forests by Shungaren Krishnen, Aminadar, Thodupalay Range, aged 48, residing in the Perumpallividu Mariatharoothikara in the Aymana Pravrittis.

I was appointed an Accountant in the Cardamom Department in Edavom 1031 and an Aminadar in Audy, 1043, and have been since doing duty in the Thodupalay Manjapara and Moovátupula Ranges. During this period I have been moving about the hills to inspect the gathering of the cardamom crop, to look after the capture of elephants, and ascertain the extent of paddy cultivation on the hills, and, during these tours, have seen and become acquainted with almost all the places on the Periyár from Vadaken Periyár down to Karakapallykutti, where it joins the *Idyárapara* stream. From Vadaken Periyár downwards as far as Neriamangalam the Cherutóni and Muthirapolay rivers and some smaller stream flow into the Periyár. Of these the Thukupara river and most of the smaller streams will run quite dry during the hot season. There will be a small flow of water in the Cherutóni and Muthirapolay rivers. I have again now seen *Mulakuti*, the junction of Periyár and Múlayár.

If a dam is constructed below the junction, so as to divert into Pandy the waters of the main rivers of Periyár and *Múlayar*, there will be a very considerable decrease in the flow of water below the dam, which will result in entirely drying up parts of the river here and there below Malayattúr. There will not be besides the usual floods in the river hereafter.

Heard deposition read. It is right.

(Signed) C. R. VERNEDE.

(True copy and translations.)

(Signed) V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

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Enclosure No. II.

From A. H. JACOB, Esq., to the Honorable V. RAMIENGAR, C.S.I., Dewan of Travancore, dated Trivandrum, 12th April 1882.

I return you the Periyár Project papers. I find that it is proposed to completely take away the drainage of 305 square miles of the source of the Periyár out of a total catchment basin of about 1,750 square miles, or, say, somewhat more than $\frac{1}{6}$ (actually $\frac{1}{5\frac{3}{4}}$).

It is an exceedingly difficult matter to estimate how this loss would affect Travancore interests. I am inclined to think not very much. Little water is required for paddy cultivation in the low-lying tracts near the back-waters at the outlet of the Periyár, between early in December, or end of November, and the end of May; at the breaking of the south-west monsoon early in June, all salt water is driven out of the back-waters and fresh water from the hills is admitted into the fields, which remain submerged till the north-east monsoon is past, receiving a deposit of valuable fertilizing matter in the shape of fine silt, &c. At the end of the monsoon the bunds are made water-tight and repaired, pumping commence, and cultivation is carried on during the dry months, when the surrounding back-waters are brackish and unfit for inundation purposes. There is always a store of fresh water kept for flooding the land occasionally during the cultivation of the crop, but no water comes from the rivers or back waters as far as I am aware. You will, therefore, see that during the dry weather, when the withdrawal of $\frac{1}{6}$th of the supply of the Periyár would be most appreciable, the injury to cultivation would be little, if anything. In the rainy season $\frac{1}{6}$th of the flow of the river, more or less, would not, I think, be of great importance, the yearly variation is very much more than this on an average.

If the scheme be carried out there will be a slightly diminished flow at Alwáye during the bathing season there, which would be an objection, and there would hardly be such a volume of water in the river to float down timber as heretofore. These, however, are drawbacks very much more than covered by a lump-sum subsidy of 6 lakhs (equivalent to 30,000 rupees a year, at 5 per cent). It seems to me that the equitable way of disposing of the question is, as has been suggested, if the project is ensured to be a successful and paying one, for both Governments to divide the profits on the scheme after a reasonable return (say 5 per cent.) is realized on the expenditure on the works, but then, it must be clear that it will pay something considerably above this 5 per cent.

Perhaps the matter of injury might be referred to the Northern Division Peishkar, who could make minute inquiries as to the effect of a diminution in the river-flow entailed by reducing the catchment basin by $\frac{1}{6}$th.

I shall be glad to give you any further information I can, should you require it.

Enclosure No. III.

From M.R.Ry. T. RAMA ROW, Dewan Peishkar, to the Dewan of Travancore, dated Kóttayam, 17th June 1882.

In reply to your demi-official of the 19th ultimo, calling for certain information regarding the Periyár river, I beg to submit, for your information, the following facts.

The Periyár river is the largest in Travancore. It runs through several taluks—Thodupula, Moovatupula, Kunnathunaud, Allengaud, and Paravur. During the monsoons it overflows its banks in several parts, especially in its lower course, leaving alluvial deposits thereon. Valuable plantations of cocoanut and areca-nut trees are raised on its banks, as also paddy, sugarcane, and other products. The river supplies new ground by forming islands in its bed and by filling up low lying tracts or swamps beyond its margin. An extensive tract of paddy land reclaimed from the backwaters of Paravur receive annually a large quantity of alluvial deposits from the river which restore fertility to exhausted soil. The people living in the villages adjoining the river use its waters both for drinking and bathing purposes. In the hot weather, owing to scarcity of fresh water in Cochin and other adjacent places, a large concourse of people resort to Alwáye, and remain there for days enjoying the river bath. There are two important markets situated on the banks of this river—one at Alwáye and the other at *Mányáli*. These markets are supplied chiefly by the products of the gardens in the villages in the neighbourhood of the river which serves to bring down the supplies. The river is navigable during the greatest part of the year and is used by people as a means of locomotion. Timber trade is carried on to some extent by the river. Such are the advantages of the river both to the people and the country. True, its waters are not greatly used for irrigation purposes in the strict sense of the word, that is, in watering the lands for the raising of paddy and other wet cultivation. But were it not for the superabundance of water in this river, paddy cultivation, miles in extent, will probably have to be abandoned to the great detriment of the Sarkar exchequer, and to the complete ruin of whole villages. In the Pravrittis of Várápula, Yélikara, Paravur, and Vadakékara, Paravur Taluk, as well as in some Pravrittis in Cochin territory, the wet cultivation is carried on along the backwater, and is affected by the tides from the Cochin and Kranganur bars. The waters of the Periyár coming down in floods in the months of June and July, wash away the brine from these lands and make them fit for cultivation. Last year the crop in the above places was very

poor, because the Periyár did not inundate the lands as usual. Hence any decrease in the water-supply of the river during the rainy season must tend, as I said above, to the probable abandonment of thousands of acres of paddy land which must tell heavily on the revenue, and impoverish hundreds of ryots.

As regards the water-supply of this river during the hot season, as it is, the supply is very limited, and any diminution of it must cause distress in the various villages along its course which, as I said already, greatly depend on it for bathing and drinking purposes. At Alwáye, for instance, there is very little water in the river now in the hot season, and the diversion of the stream must make it a mere waste of sand.

To a superficial observer it may seem strange that so much water should be allowed to run waste into the sea and that the river should not be otherwise utilized, but a closer inquiry will satisfy him that what may appear the waste of the waters is the cause of the fertility and richness of the lands of many a village through or along which it flows. Any measure calculated to diminish its water-supply will, therefore, injuriously affect many a part of North Travancore. It may, perhaps, bring in a good return to the Government, but it cannot satisfactorily compensate for the losses which the people and the country will suffer in consequence.

I have officially written on the subject forwarding necessary statements received from the Tahsildars.

Translation of a Sadanom from the Dewan Peishkar, Kóttayam, to the Dewan of Travancore, dated 30th Edam 1057, No. 2453.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, No. 5452, dated 30th Meenum last, regarding the extent of paddy cultivation under the Periyár, and the revenue derived therefrom.

I referred the matter to the several Tahsildars, and beg to enclose copies of the replies received from those of Paravur, Allengaud, and Kunnathunaud. The other Tahsildars, except that of Shertala, have reported that the Periyár is not useful for cultivation.

Kunnathunaud, Allengaud, and Paravur are the three taluks most benefited by this river.

It irrigates extensive fields and affords many persons water for drinking and bathing purposes, besides being useful to trade.

I think a diversion of water from this river to Madura will affect our cultivation, trade, and the people.

The British Government will, of course, duly compensate His Highness' Government for allowing a diversion. But even then the consequent injury to the above-said places, to the ryots, and to the trade is irremediable.

In these circumstances, the question of diverting water from the Periyár to the Madura District is one that should be well considered and disposed of.

(Signed) T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan Peishkar.

Translation of Kóttayam Peishkar's Sadanom, dated 16th Ani 1057, No. 1859.

In continuation of my communication on the subject of the lands irrigated by the Periyár river, I beg to submit further particulars on the subject contained in the annexed copy of the Paravur Tahsildar's answers to the queries put by me.

Q.—How many Pravrittis of this taluk are watered by the Periyár, and what population use it for bath and drink?

A.—Six Pravrittis, and 61,000 people.

Q.—What lands (virippu and punja separately) are irrigated by this river?

A.—Sixty-eight thousand six hundred and ninety-seven parahs of virippu, and 1,500 parahs of punja lands.

Q.—What extent of lands is benefited by the manure washed down by the freshes?

A.—Ninety-eight thousand six hundred and ninety-seven and odd parahs of lands.

Q.—Give approximately the various kinds of articles (and their quantity) conveyed up and down the river, to what markets they are carried, and from where?

A.—Paddy, rice, vegetables, and, in fact, all that can be carried in canoes (I cannot exactly say all the kinds and quantity of such articles) are generally carried from the six Pravrittis of this taluk to Alwáye, Cochin, Ananthapuram, Kottapuram, Chalakudi, Ilavoor, Ernacolum, Edapally and Munambam markets, and many other bazaars.

Q.—What quantity of timber is floated down the river?

A.—More than 650,000 logs of timber of different kinds.

Q.—What extent of lands are silted up by the freshes?

A.—Above 6,000 parahs of land.

Q.—Are the cocoanut and other trees benefited by the river; if so, how many trees?

A.—Above 15,300,000 trees.

Q.—How many people live by fishing in the river?

A.—About 8,700.

Q.—If a branch to Madura be opened, will there be a flux of water so as to interfere with the passage of boats?

A.—Yes. It will further tell upon the cultivation of the lands, &c.

Q.—How many persons pass by this river?

A.—Cannot say exactly how many; two or three thousand people pass by daily.

Statement showing the extent of Paddy cultivation in the Paravur Taluk under the Periyár River, submitted in reply to the communication from the Dewan Peishkar, Kóttayam, dated 8th Madom 1057, No. 7031.

Vykasy, 1057.—The southern branch of the Alwáye river flows through Várápula, Kadamakudi, and other places, and empties itself into the sea at the Cochin bar, while the northern branch falls into the ocean at the Kránganur bar taking its course through Manjally, Poothenvelikara, *Vadakékara*, Manambum, and other places. The waters carried down by these rivers and their minor branches remove the brine from and throw silt in the fields within the limits of this taluk on both sides of these rivers. Where, however, the fields are high, fresh water will be taken to them by means of water-wheel or other machinery. The accounts received show that in the Pravrittis of Paravur, *Vadakékara*, Kotuvally, Várápula, and Yélikara, and at Manambum, the extent of such land is 98,831 parahs and 9 edungalies.

Pátam on do. .. .. 261,925 parahs and $2\frac{3}{16}$ edungalies of paddy.

	Fans.	Chs.	Cash.
Commutation value on do.	3,92,587	3	4
Tax on do.	2,02,488	1	4

Besides this, the waters of the above river are not in any way useful for punja cultivation.

(Signed) SHUNGAREN NARAYANEN,
Tahsildar.
(„) KANAKU SHUNGAREN VALAYUTHEN,
Head Sumprethy.

Answers to the queries regarding the use of the water of the Periyár River.

Throughout six of the Pravrittis of this taluk (Allengaud, *Airúr*, Poothenvelikaray, Chengamanaud, Kothakulangara, and Manjapara), which are under the Periyár, about 100,000 persons use its water for drinking and bathing. During summer about 10,000 persons also go by water on their way from Alwáye and several other places have also to make use of this water for the above purposes.

2. I have already reported the extent of punja land cultivated with the waters of this river, viz., 27,800 parahs. In addition to this, about 2,000 parahs of virupu and mundakan lands are being similarly cultivated. But it is not easy to state its accurate area.

3. All these lands have the advantage of being manured with the silt brought down by the river.

4. From the above Pravrittis and elsewhere, about 100,000 parahs of paddy and large quantities of chamay (maize), gingelly, peas, gram, jack and mango fruits, pumpkin, sugar-cane, earthen-pots, and sundries are taken along this river to the markets of Alwáye, Ananthapuran., Angamári, Kránganur, Kottapuram, Cochin, Ernacolum, Edapally, and other places.

5. It is believed that about 8,000 logs of timber are taken along the river, though, of course, the Forest Department will have its own accurate number.

6. The land to which the river brings down its silt measures about 4,000 parahs, which includes those already registered and remaining to be registered.

7. Cocoanut and several other trees are benefited by the waters of this river. They number about 200,000.

8. Those who live by fishing in the river will be about 500.

9. The diversion of the river to Madura will tend to reduce the quantity of water in the Paravur backwater and canals leading from it eastward of, and consequently render impossible the passage of boats. And when there is not an abundance of water flowing down the stream, the brine from the backwater will run up the river in high tide, enter the fields, and stagnate there rendering cultivation impossible.

10. More than 50,000 persons go by this river.

(Signed) GOVINDA PILLAY,
Tahsildar of Allengaud.

Statement showing the extent of Paddy cultivation in the Allengaud Taluk under the Periyár and the revenue derived therefrom.

Chittray, 1067.—Extent of paddy land which is either watered by the Periyár or which has been rendered arable by its waters :—

Allengaud Pravritti.

3,024 pieces of fields measuring 7,134 parahs and $\frac{8}{11}$ edungalies of land—
Tax on an average pátam of 21403 parahs and $\frac{5}{11}$ edungalies of paddy = 6,392 parahs and $6\frac{3}{4}$ edungalies of paddy.

	Fanams.	Chs.	Cash.
Commutation value of the same .. .. .. =	9,611	3	9
Chathakooly (extra cess) .. .. =	997	2	2
Total =	10,609	1	11

Aiyoor Pravritti.

3,335 pieces of fields measuring 5,707 parahs and $44\frac{3}{4}$ edungalies of land—
Pátam .. .. = 17,122 „ and $2\frac{1}{4}$ „ of paddy.
Tax on do. .. .. = 3,675 „ and $7\frac{1}{64}$ „ of „

	Fanams.	Chs.	Cash.
Commutation value of do. .. .. =	5,472	0	1
Chathakooly (extra cess) .. .. =	592	3	6
Total =	6,061	3	7

Poothenvel'karay Pravritti.

3,009 pieces of fields measuring 5,480 parahs of paddy land—
Pátam .. .. .. = 16,440 „ of paddy.
Tax on do. .. .. = 3,767 „ and $5\frac{9}{11}$ edungalies of paddy.

	Fanams.	Chs.	Cash.
Commutation value of do. .. .. =	5,655	1	2
Chathakooly (extra cess) .. .. =	677	0	4
Total =	6,332	1	6

Chengamanad Pravritti.

3,511 pieces of fields measuring 3,836 parahs and $9\frac{1}{2}$ edungalies of land—
Pátam .. .. = 31,510 „ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ „ of paddy.
Tax on do. .. .. = 4,502 „ and $7\frac{3}{8}$ „ of „

	Fanams.	Chs.	Cash.
Commutation value of do. .. .. =	6,764	2	8
Chathakooly (extra cess) .. .. =	674	2	8
Total =	7,439	1	0

Kothakucoolungaray Pravritti.

3,068 pieces of fields measuring 3,826 parahs and $7\frac{1}{4}$ edungalies of land—
Pátam .. .. .. = 19,103 „ and $5\frac{1}{4}$ „ of paddy.
Tax on do. .. .. = 8,585 „ and $\frac{6}{16}$ „ of „

	Fanams.	Chs.	Cash.
Commutation value of do. .. .. =	12,914	0	8
Chathakooly (extra cess) .. .. =	1,198	2	8
Total =	14,112	3	0

Manjaparay Pravritti.

771 pieces of fields measuring 1,825 parahs and $9\frac{3}{11}$ edungalies of land—
Pátam .. .. = 5,477 „ and 7 „ of paddy.
Tax on do. .. .. = 1,946 „ and $\frac{1}{11}$ „ of „

	Fanams.	Chs.	Cash.
Commutation value of do. .. .. =	2,954	0	7
Chathakooly (extra cess) .. .. =	306	2	4
Total =	3,260	2	11

Total of the six above Pravritti.

16,712 pieces of fields measuring 27,805 parahs and $9\frac{1}{11}$ edungalies of land :—
Pátam .. .. .. = 91,057 „ and $2\frac{5}{11}$ „ of paddy.
Tax on do. .. .. = 28,869 „ and $9\frac{6}{32}$ „ of „

	Fanams.	Chs.	Cash.
Commutation value of do. .. .. =	43,372	0	3
Chathakooly (extra cess) .. .. =	4,447	1	0
Total =	47,819	1	3

The water brought down to these places by the Periyár and that fills the canals and tanks during rainy seasons is useful for the cultivation of most of the virippoomunday and other kinds of lands, and is greatly availed of by man and all other animals. It is not easy to ascertain the situation or the extent of these lands.

Moreover, the river, being flooded during winter, inundates extensive lands, which are consequently kept under water for two or three consecutive days. The mud and other substances brought down by the flood serves as good manure and helps cultivation. The river is thus useful to both men and land. As a matter of fact cultivation had suffered when there was no such inundation.

(Signed) PUDMANABHEN GOOVINDEN,
Tahsildar.
(„) KANAKAN PARAMASWAREN SOOBRAMONYAN,
Head Sumprethy.
(„) KASHAVA PILLAY,
Keelcoothum Kanaku.

Answers to the questions as to whether there is any objection to the waters of the Periyár River being diverted to Madura.

There are five Pravrittis on the Periyár. They are—Cheranalloor, Perumpavoor, Várakulam A'lwáye, and Therkakara : 22,250 persons use the water of this river for drinking, bathing, and other purposes, and foreigners resort to the locality during summer for purposes of health.

2. Ninety-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine parahs and $3\frac{7}{11}$ edungalies of land are cultivated under the Periyar and its branches. The tax on such land amounts to fanams 88,681, chs. 2, cash 8.

3. When the river is flooded it brings down silt upon, and benefits about 40,000 parahs of land.

4. Paddy, plantains, molasses, mango fruits, bamboo baskets, bricks, &c., are extensively taken by boats from Cheranalloor, Várakulam, A'lwáye, Therkakara and other places to the markets of A'lwáye, Manyáli, Edapally, and Ernacolum, and to the Cochin bazaar.

5. In a year about 2,800 logs of timber, 150 canoes, and 17,800 bamboos are taken along the river.

6. The silt brought down by the river has not raised the fields much.

7. About 1,000 cocoanut, 50,000 areca-nut, and other trees are benefited by this river, as also sugar-cane, banana, plantain trees (ethavallay), shampoo, and other plantations.

8. About 500 persons earn their livelihood by fishing in the stream.

9. If the river is diverted to Madura, there is no doubt that the quantity of water in the Paravur lakes will be diminished, which will surely interfere with the passage of boats.

10. In a month not less than 12,000 persons go by this river.

Yadast.—Several ryots and others of A'lwáye and other places have represented to me that the diversion of the Periyár to the Madura District will greatly prejudice their interests, bring on famine, and otherwise ruin the country. On inquiry I am convinced of the truth of their statements and am of the same opinion.

This statement has been drawn up most accurately. I would have written it in my own hand, but my eyes have been bad.

(Signed) Tahsildar of Kunnathoonaud.

List of Papers regarding the Transfer of Anjengo and Tangachéri.

From the Resident,	No.	82,	dated 10th	January	1863.
To W. Fisher, Esq.,	,,	333,	,, 14th	February	,,
To do.	,,	384,	,, 17th	March	,,
From do.	,,		,, 27th	do.	,,
From the Resident,	,,		,, 1st	April	,,
From do.	,,	501,	,, 8th	do.	,,
To do.	,,	911,	,, 14th	do.	,,
From do.	,,	583,	,, 13th	May	,,
To do.	,,	1349,	,, 29th	do.	,,
From do.	,,	1140,	,, 1st	September	,,
To do.	,,	3330,	,, 14th	ecember	,,
From do.	,,	439,	,, 22nd	March	1864.
To do.	,,	1003,	,, 9th	April	,,
From do.	,,	382,	,, 14th	June	,,
To do.	,,	1721,	,, 17th	do.	,,
From H. Newill, Esq.,	,,	,,	,, 25th	do.	,,
From the Resident	,,	942,	,, 27th	do.	,,
To do.	,,	2815,	,, 24th	August	,,
To the Offg. do.	,,	2619,	,, 31st	do.	,,
From do. do.	,,	1246,	,, 30th	do.	,,
To do. do.	,,	2803,	,, 20th	September	,,
From the Resident,	,,	732,	,, 23rd	May	1865.
To do.	,,	1130,	,, 3rd	June	,,
From do.	,,	1163,	,, 25th	September	,,
To do.	,,	3225,	,, 28th	do.	,,
From the Ag. do.	,,	778,	,, 28th	October	1870.
To the Asst. do. in charge,	,,	4427,	,, 8th	November	,,
To J. I. Minchin, Esq.,	,,	4440,	,, 8th	do.	,,
To the Ag. Resident,	,,	4503,	,, 10th	do.	,,
From do.	,,	588,	,, 13th	December	,,
To do.	,,	5027,	,, 16th	do.	,,
From do.	,,	86,	,, 31st	January	1871.
To do.	,,	1335,	,, 7th	April	,,
From the Resident,	,,	28,	,, 6th	January	1872.
To do.	,,	182,	,, 13th	do.	,,
From do.	,,	210,	,, 12th	March	1873.
To do.	,,	3171,	,, 16th	August	,,
From do.	,,	258,	,, 21st	March	1881.

No. 1570.

Referred to the Public Works Department, with advertence to paragraph 13 of the Dewan's letter to the Resident, dated 6th November last, No. 2894—P-585, in order that such a scrutiny as that desired may be made by an officer of the Department in conjunction with Travancore officials.

Fort St. George,
21*st December* 1882.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

No. 420-C.

Transferred to the Political Department for disposal with notes by the Hon. H. E. Sullivan, by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, and by Major Pennycuick, R.E.

Madras,
15*th February* 1883.

(Signed) J. PENNYCUICK, Major, R.E.,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

o the Chief Secretary to Government,
Political Department, with papers.

Note.

There are two points to be considered—

1*st*. the value of the land to be submerged.
2*nd*. the value of the water to be taken off.

Concerning the former little need be said, as the actual value of the land submerged is admitted to be very small.

Mr. Vernede, in his letter of the 20th March 1882 (paragraph 3), speaks of what the land *might* realize if sold for cultivation, but it will be admitted that the prospect of any appreciable portion of this particular tract being so sold is remote in the extreme, while the idea of its being utilized for paddy cultivation seems almost grotesque to any one who knows the country. Of the whole 8,000 acres in question, there are perhaps a hundred which might possibly be brought into condition for paddy cultivation, if there were inhabitants to cultivate them, or money for their preparation.

Mr. Vernede's acquaintance with the locality must be very limited indeed, or he would never have committed himself to the statement that none of the tributaries of the Periyár below the Mula Távalam have a breadth of over twelve feet.

The Dewan, in paragraph 4 of his letter, speaks of Rs. 50 an acre as the "Madras Government's own valuation" of the land in question, but this is hardly a fair statement. Rs. 50 an acre was mentioned as an extreme possible limit, a fancy price in point of fact, and not as in any way representing the real value of the land.

The Dewan also speaks (paragraph 6) of the necessity for the construction of a new road from Malapan Gardens to the coast in lieu of that which will be submerged by the proposed works, but here again he is misled by the inaccurate information supplied by Mr. Vernede.

No "road" in any proper sense of the term is within the water-spread of the proposed lake. The latter submerges a small portion of the two paths which come from Madura and Tinnevelly and unite at the Mula Távalam, but there are certainly no cardamom gardens whose communication with the coast is in any way affected by the submersion of these paths, which are mere footpaths, and the replacement of which by others above the water-spread of the lake would not cost more than Rs. 5,000 if as much.

It must not be forgotten that the lake itself will form a means of communication, and it is probable that the attraction to settlers, which it will form, will increase the value of the surrounding land to an extent far exceeding the present value of the land submerged.

With regard to the value of the water, we may be content to accept Mr. Jacob's opinion, which must be held as outweighing any number of statements from Headmen and Tahsildars, who can at best speak only of the present circumstances of their particular villages but are quite incompetent to form an opinion as to the probable effect of the proposed works.

It may be mentioned here that, although we deal with about one-sixth of the whole drainage area of the river, as mentioned by Mr. Jacob, we do not propose to divert one-sixth of the supply.

A considerable amount of the discharge from the drainage area above the proposed dam will flow back into the river over the escape. The actual amount to be taken off is less than thirty thousand millions of cubic feet annually, which is 42·33 " over the area of 305 square miles.

As the actual depth run off by the river is at least half as much again as this and probably more, we really only take two-thirds of one-sixth, or about one-ninth of the present supply.

Nothing would be gained by the inspection of the river suggested in paragraph 13 of the Dewan's letter. Such an inspection, unless it lasted for several years and included observations and records, whose cost would be out of all proportion to their object, would really tell us nothing more than we can gather already from known facts, and to insist upon this condition would practically be to shelve the project altogether.

* * * *

Madras,
31*st January* 1883.

(Signed) J. PENNYCUICK, Major, R.E.

Order—dated 21st March 1883, No. 238, Political.

Information on the points indicated in the Dewan's letter of the 6th November last, No. 2894—P-585, has been sought in the Public Works Department, and the foregoing extracts from a Note approved by the Chief Engineers to Government will now be forwarded to the Resident for communication to the Travancore Sarkar.

2. It will be seen that the proposal for a professional examination of the nature indicated in paragraph 13 of the Dewan's letter is declared to be virtually unnecessary

and undesirable, while sufficient reasons exist for believing that the loss to the Sarkar in connection with—

(1) the land to be submerged,
(2) the water to be taken off, and
(3) the damage to existing communications,

has been exaggerated.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council, after carefully going over the correspondence, continues of opinion that the offer already made of six lakhs of rupees is a fair one in the circumstances, but, in consideration of the fact that the sovereignty over Tangachéri is essential to Travancore if the Quilon Harbour is ever to be constructed, he is willing to ask Her Majesty's Government to throw that in with the adjoining pátams or gardens alluded to in Clause I of the Dewan's paragraph 5, but cannot find sufficient reasons advanced for surrendering Anjengo. The promise to pay Rs. 50 for every acre in excess of 8,000 acres submerged will hold good (Clause II), but it will not be convenient to make any stipulation for supplying Travancore ryots with water as suggested in Clause III.

4. The Resident will accordingly communicate the foregoing remarks to the Travancore Government, and ask for a speedy reply.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
" Public Works Department.

Exd. T. O'Connor and A. F. Aaron.

Govt. of 1883 Madras.

POLITICAL.

Rcvd. Encl.

G.O., 21st March 1883, No. 238.

MARCH.

Periyar Project.

Directing the Resident in Travancore and Cochin to communicate the remarks of this Government on letter from the Dewan of Travancore on the subject of the — to the Travancore Sarkar, and ask for a speedy reply.