[25]
4,000—18-8-94.

Local and Municipal Department.

AL DEPARTMENT.

Reminder No.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 767

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

THE undersigned is directed to request an early reply to

~~Memo.~~ / Order } dated 18th December 94 No. 1985 M Misc.

Subject.

Estimate for the Rajahmundry bund.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
30th May 1895. }

C G Todhunter
Ag. *Assistant Secretary.*
28.V.95.

To The Public Works Department.

P. W. CURRENT No. 4232

Recd: 1-6-95

Reminder to S.E. put up papers

5/6

+ Desbd
6/6/95

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[25]
4,000—18-8-94.

Local and Municipal Department.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Reminder No. 1301

No. 1301

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

THE undersigned is directed to request an early reply to

~~Memo.~~
Order } dated 18th December 1894 No. 1985 M.

× B.C. No. 4 dated 9-1-95

Put up with cur. 4232 sent to J. Office 5-6-95

16-9-95

Subject.

Estimate for the construction of the Rajahmundry bund.

W. Francis

FORT ST. GEORGE,
13th September 1895. }

ag. Under ~~Assistant~~ Secretary.

To
The Public Works Department.

CURRENT No. 6996

Recd: 14.9.95

To lie over until reply from S. Engr. is recd.

M.G. 18/12

+ 2nd Reminder to S.E. I [illegible] for reply.

[illegible]

[illegible] 19/9

I.K. 9/9/94 [illegible]
Rk. for rep. 26/9/95

papers [illegible] 20/9/95
B.R.
17.9.95

[illegible]

---

[25]
4,000—18-8-94.

Local and Municipal Department.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT, MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ ~~the following paper~~ :—

Again G. O. dated 19th August 1893. No. 1091 M.

" " " 6th October 1894. No. 1402 M. – No. 3270 C [illegible]

Read also the following paper.—

From the Chairman, Municipal Council, Rajahmundry, dated 22nd. November 1894. No. 442, stating that the Council is convinced that the protective bund for Rajamundry is necessary for the well-being of the town and requesting sanction for taking a loan of Rs. 33,000 for its construction.

Order dated 18th December 1894, No. 1985 M. Mis.

In his letter in the first of the Proceedings read above the Superintending Engineer, 1st. Circle stated that in accordance with G. O. dated 13th December 1892, No. 1054 I. he had had levels and sections taken for the construction of a wall for the protection from inundation of the qua of Rajahmundry which lies near the river and that approxima approximate estimate for the work based upon them – amounted to Rs. 33,000.

2. The Municipal Council has in the letter read above expressed its conviction that this protective bund is necessary to the well-being of the town and its readiness to borrow the money required for its construction.

3. The Public Works Department will accordingly be requested to have a detailed estimate for the work drawn up and scrutinized, and to forward it to Government.

(True extract)

W Francis

Ag. Assistant Secretary.
for Chief Secretary.

To

The Public Works Department ✓
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Rajahmundry
thro' the Collector of Godavari.

Sen N

P.W. CURRENT No. 9712

Govt. of {1894} Madras.

Local and Municipal Department.

To

The Public Works Deptt.

Rec: 19.12.94

Proceedings, dated 18th December 1894,
No. 1985 M.

Subject.

Protective bund.

Requesting, with remarks, the Public Works Deptt. to forward to Govt. a detailed estimate for the —— in the Rajahmundry Municipality.

18-8-94 No 2701. C
3-8-93 No 2778 C
13-12-92 No 1054 I
23-10-94 No 3270. C
18-9-94 No 2903 C

No 4 I. d/ 9th January 1895

B
~~List~~

Order thereon.

Communicated to the Supg: Engineer, First Circle, who will submit as soon as possible for the sanction of Government a detailed estimate for the work referred to

Wh
7/1

Ruel

Issue

Ruel

I. C.
11/1

To
The Chief Engineer for Irrigation
" Supg: Engineer, 1st Circle
" Local & Municipal Department

---

[25]
4,000—18-8-94.

Local and Municipal Department.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT, MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read again G.O dated 19th August 1893 No 1091 Mis. READ also the following paper :— x not read

From the Collector, Godavari District, dated 7th May 1894, No 596 forwarding with Sub-Collector's remarks, the letter of the chairman Municipal council Rajahmundry suggesting the advisibility of constructing a protection wall along the river Godavari near the old Town of Rajahmundry.

From the Public Works Department Railway Branch dated 18th September 1894, No 2903 C, forwarding as requested the index plan shewing in blue line the proposed site of a protective bund of Rajahmundry for certain reference and return

From the Public Works Department dated 26th July 1894, No 2557 C, communicating letter from the Manager East coast Railway, Waltair, furnishing report called

called for on the construction of a protective bund along the river face of the old town of Rajahmundry.

Order dated 6th October 1894, No 1402 M. Mis.

The Government is of opinion that the cost of the construction of the bund in question cannot legitimately be met from the balance under the Canal and Ferry Funds, and is not prepared to provide the money necessary for it from Provincial Funds

2. If however the Municipal council is convinced that its erection is necessary for the well being of the town of Rajahmundry it is open to it to borrow the amount (which is now estimated at about Rs 33,000) required for the work. The chairman of the Municipality will be requested to report on this point.

(True extract)

W. Whitfield
Under Secretary Rv. D.
for Chief Secretary

To

The chairman M.C. Rajahmundry
thro' the Collector of Godavari
" Public Works Department Rail. Br.
(with plan returned)

Mw
17/10

Sw N

P. W. CURRENT No. 7644

Govt. of (1894) Madras.

Local and Municipal Department.

To

The Public Works Department
Railway Branch.

Enclos / plan

Recd: 10.10.94.

Proceedings, dated 6 — 10 — 1894,
No. 1402 M. Mis.

Subject.

Wall.

Stating with remarks that the construction of the butters wall for the protection of the Rajahmundry town near the Godavari cannot legitimately be met from the balance under the canal and Ferry funds and that Govt. is not prepared to provide the money from Provincial funds.

No. 3270 C of 23rd October 1894

Recorded.

2/10

R.

No 3270 Cd/23rd October 1894

23/10

For C. No. 1792 M/94

MEMORANDUM.

Requested for reference the under-mentioned papers:—

Index plan referred to in the last para of the letter from the Manager, East Coast Railway dated 21st July 1894 No 4440 forwarded to the Revenue Department with Endorsement No 2557C / 26-7-94

Chief Secretariat,
Local and Municipal Department,
14th September 1894.

V Ragava Charlu
1st Assistant.

To
The Hd Clerk, P. W. Deptt (Railway Branch).

P. W. D. Regt.

No: 2903 C dd 18 September 1894

Memo

In compliance with Local & Municipal Deptt ~~Memo~~ Requisition Memo: dd the 14th September 1894, the undersigned has the honor to forward herewith for reference & return the index plan referred to in the last para of letter from the Manager, East Coast Railway, No. 4440, dd 21st July 1894 forwarded to the Revenue Deptt with P.W.D. endt No: 2557 C, dd 26th July 1894.

A.G. Shelley

S.R.

To the Local & Munl. Deptt.

DESPATCHED
19 SEP. 94

23/10

No. 2903 C d/18-9-94

Government of Madras.

1894

P. W DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT No.

DISPOSAL.

No. 2701 C dated 18 August 94

From The Local & Municipal Dept:

Copy supplied.
(Sd.) C.S.S.
S.a.w.

ENCLOS.

No.

Dated 13-8-94

Received

DESPATCHED
20 AUG. 94

SUBJECT.

Requesting to be furnished with a copy of G.O. 1054 I. d/13-12-92, reg. the construction of a buttress wall for the protection of the town of Rajahmundry from inundation during floods.

No: 2701 C d/18-8-94

21/8

No. 4440

In your reply please quote the number and date of this letter.

24/7/94

Communicate to Revenue Depart.

From

THE MANAGER,
EAST COAST RAILWAY.

To

THE Consulting Engineer
for Railways
Madras

Dated Waltair, the 21st July 1894.

Sir,

Construction of a protective bund at Rajahmundry.

In reply to your endorsement No297 D. of the 16th June 1894, on a letter from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Rajahmundry, No194 dated 23rd April last, herewith returned, calling for a report on the Construction of a protective bund along the river face of the old town of Rajahmundry, as suggested by the Chairman, I have the honor to state as follows:-

The high level embankment 3ft above the highest known flood up to the Godavary north Station already constructed by the Railway protects Innespetta and part of the old town of Rajahmundry. From the Godavary north Station to the Judge's Bungalow, a distance of about ½ a mile, the low lying part of the old town is more or less flooded during high freshets, and it is for the protection of this part of the town that the Municipal Council suggest a bund being constructed which can also be used as a road.

Enclosures:

As the site of our present Station is convenient and serves the Traffic of the town, I see no necessity for a high level line, as suggested by the Municipal Council, being built by the Ry.

I may add that to extend this embankment, keeping it 3ft above the highest known flood level which gives an average hight of 13ft, and providing a width of 20ft at formation with slopes of 2 to 1, the approximate cost would not be less than 3 lacs of Rupees as the whole of the earth for its construction will have to be trained.

An Index plan shewing in blue line the proposed site of bund required is enclosed for your information.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant
A Brereton
Manager East Coast Railway.

REGISTER
No. 4142
FILE
No.

BM
20/7

No. 2557 C d/ 26 July 1894

Copy forwarded to the Revenue Deptt with reference to its endorsement No. 406, d/ 30th May 1894 (returned in original)

ADGS
26/7/94
D.R.

To
The Revenue Deptt

R after issue
27 JUL. 94

INDEXED
20/7

Government of Madras.
1894.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT No. 4066.

From
The Local and Municipal Department.

ENCLOS. 2.

No. 406.
Dated 30 - 5 - 94.
Received 1 - 6 - 94.

SUBJECT.

Protective bund - Referring for remarks letter from the Chairman Municipal Council, Rajahmundry, requesting that a — be constructed along the Godavari river near the old town of Rajahmundry

Reminder sent
6.7.94.

DISPOSAL.

No. 297 D dated 6 - 6 - 94

Forwarded to the Manager East Coast Railway for favor of report -

(Sd) A. D. G. Shelley
DR

Received
WM 5/6

Reminder sent 6/7/94

29—1,000—23-3-93.

No. 297 D of 6-6-94

D 6/6

No. 2778 C of 3rd August 1893

Letter from the Supg. Engineer First Circle, No 861. G. D of 30th June 1893

Vide orig Ed No 1054 D/92

Copy forwarded to the Local & Municipal Dept with reference to that Dept Endorsement No 1010 of 29.11.92 and with the remark that the question of a buttress wall along the river for a portion of Rajahmundry may lie over until the question of the high level railway line referred to by the Supg. Engineer in his letter read above is settled.

Wes 28/7

D. 4/8

25/7/93

DESPATCHED
4 - AUG. 93

~~Heath~~

Buttress wall along the Godavari River for a portion of Rajahmundry

No 2778 C d/3rd August 1893

Inne,
Revs
27/7

Putup ... Cy

ord 21-7
HM 20/7

M 5/8

No. 861 G. D.

FROM

G. D. Wybrow Esq
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
FIRST CIRCLE.

TO

THE CHIEF ENGINEER
FOR IRRIGATION.

Enclosure One tracing -

DOWLAISHWERAM, 30th June 1893.

SIR,

With reference to G.O. No. 1054 I dated 13th December 1892 regarding the request of the Chairman Municipal Council Rajahmundry for the construction of a wall for the protection of the portion of Rajahmundry near the river, I have the honor to report as follows:—

1 A portion of the town near the Godavari is undoubtedly liable to be flooded on the occurrence of an extremely high flood in the river.—

2. The cost of a wall, the length of which would be $\frac{5}{8}$ mile, would cost a very large sum, but I see no reason why a bank would not do equally as well

3. I have had levels & sections taken, & an approximate estimate framed. The amount of the estimate is Rs 33,000 - The rate for earthwork would be high, as the earth to form the bank would have to be

brought from a distance by rail. The estimate includes 4 Outfall sluices to pass the drainage of that part of the town, also ramps & steps to enable the people to have access to the river & vice versa.

4. The bank if constructed would save the low lying portion of the town from flooding in exceptionaly high floods, but on the other hand, the bank would prove a decided obstacle to the ingress & egress to & from the river, besides obstructing the perflation of air which is so much required in the narrow & crowded streets of Rajahmundry.

5. I have consulted one or two influential native Gentlemen of Rajahmundry on the subject, & they do not appear to think that the matter is one of much importance as the high floods soon subside. The matter has never been brought to my notice before, & even the Collector in sending up the Chairman's letter appears to be under the impression that the "buttress wall" asked for is intended more for the purpose of a quay wall than as a protection against floods.

6. I enclose a tracing furnished by the East Coast Railway. From this you will see that they intend to run a low level line along the lanka between the town & the river, from the "Red Rocks"

nearly

nearly up to the Judge's house. In mentioning this matter to Mr. Spring a few days ago, he informed me that it was not improbable that it would be necessary to convert this low-level line into a high level line so as to be above M.F.L. If this is done, the Railway bank would give the required protection. Until this point is definitely settled, I would beg to recommend that the matter may be allowed to lie over.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient St.

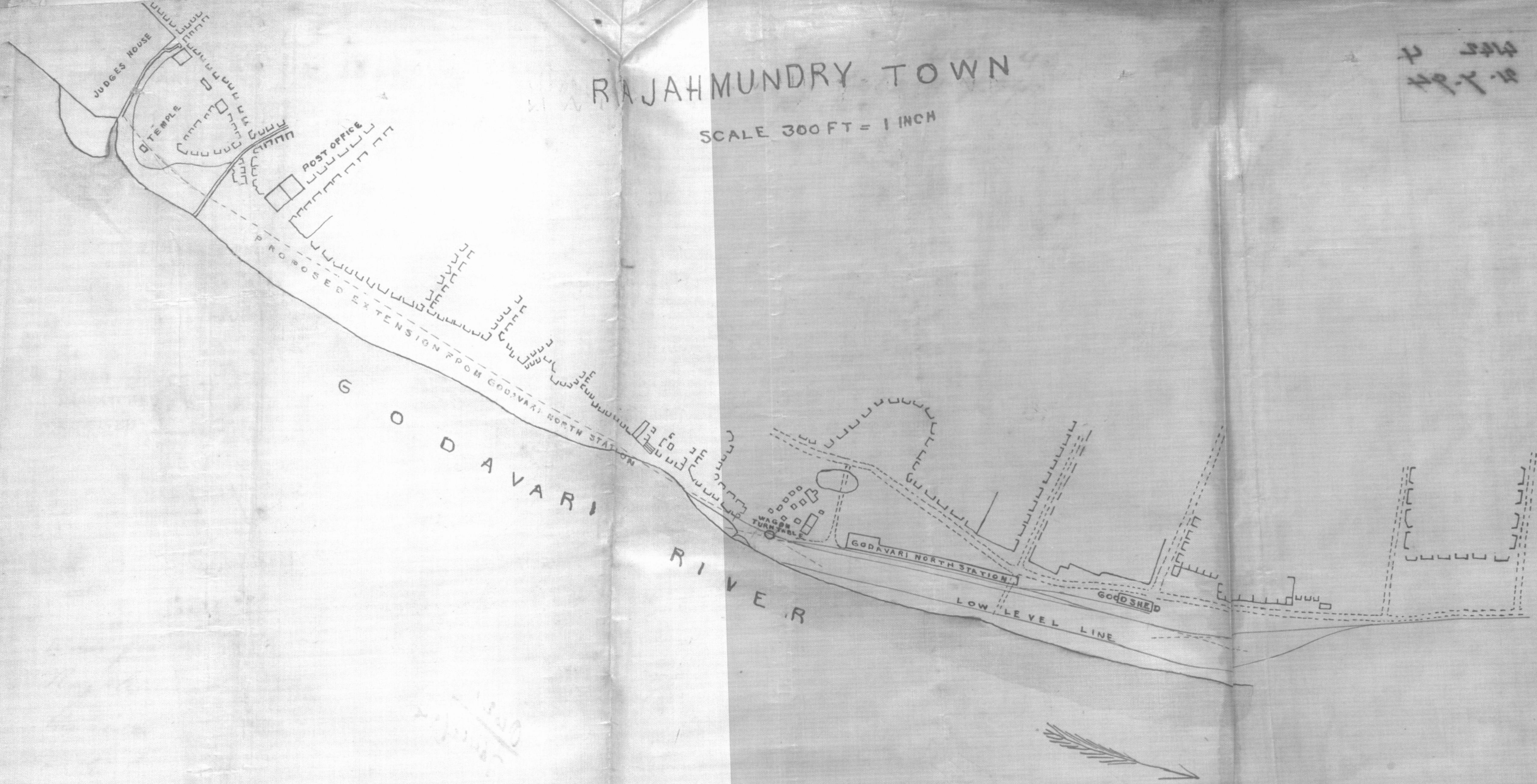
Supg. Engr. 1st Circle.

ed/1-7

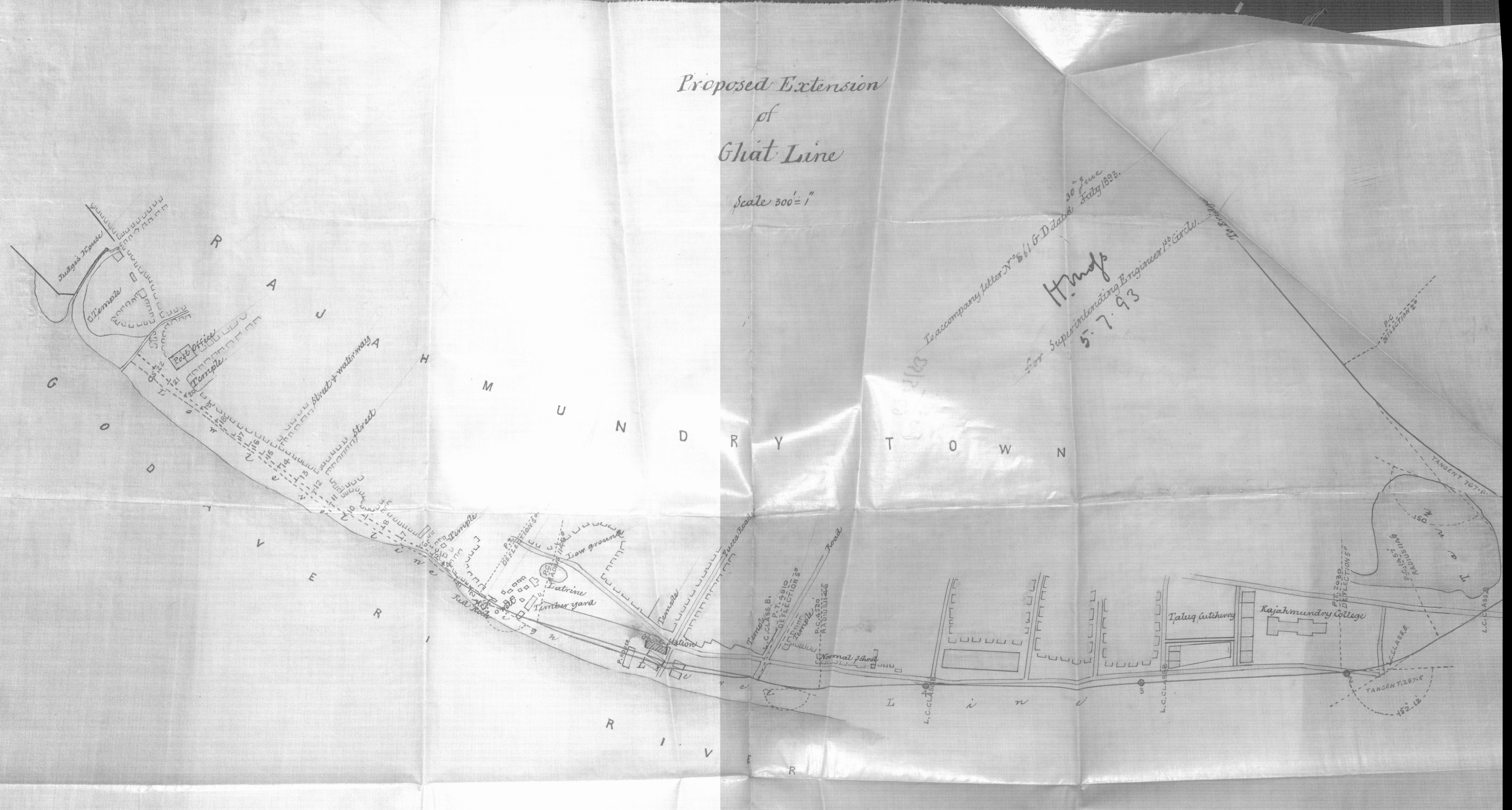
[illegible]
[illegible]
M E G R

RAJAHMUNDRY TOWN

SCALE 300 FT = 1 INCH



Executive Engineer,
Open Line Division, E. C. Ry.



Proposed Extension of Ghat Line

Scale 300' = 1"

To accompany letter No 861 G.D dated 30th June ~~July~~ 1893.

for Superintending Engineer 1st Circle.

H. [illegible]
5.7.93

Local and Municipal Department.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT, MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following paper :—

From the Public Department, dated 29th January 1890 No. 58 Communicating for information and necessary action points noted in His Excellency's Minute.

Order 26th March 1890 No. 753 L. Mis

In the Local Fund budget for 1890-91, the Rajahmundry Taluk Board has provided Rs. 5000 for Contribution to the Municipality of Rajahmundry towards the cost of constructing the hospital building in that town and the President of the District Board Godavari states that an Estimate with full particulars will be submitted in due Course. An application for a grant from Provincial Funds should be made to Government at the same time on behalf of this institution.

2. As regards the Rajahmundry water supply Scheme, the Municipal Council is informed that the services of the newly appointed Sanitary Engineer will be placed at its disposal as soon as possible, consistently with the other calls on his attention.

3. The request of the inhabitants of Rajahmundry for the construction of a buttress wall from the Judges bungalow to Red Rocks for the protection of the streets and houses adjoining the river from inundation during floods will be referred to the Municipal Council for remarks.

4. The construction of a road to Ipuripalgam will be referred to the District Board, Kistna for consideration.

(True Extract)

(signed) J. Grose

Chief Secretary

To

The President, District Board, Godavari

" Municipal Council, Rajahmundry
through the Collector of Godavari

" President, District Board, Kistna

(True Copy)

W C Brodie

Ag: Under Secretary

No. 841

MUNICIPAL OFFICE
RAJAHMUNDRY.
DATE 6.10.92.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Rajahmundry dated 10/9/92

× × × ×

I. 5 READ. Papers regarding the construction of the buttress wall along the Godavari bank from the Red rocks to the Judge's bungalow

The Council is of opinion that it is absolutely necessary for the safety of the town that the proposed wall be constructed, and request the Government to be pleased to have it constructed early as the Municipality is unable to undertake it.

× × × ×

(Signed)

N. Jaladurgaprasadarayudu

Chairman.

(True Extract)

N. Jaladurgaprasadarayudu

Chairman

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, RAJAHMUNDRY

No. 811

DATED. 6/10/92

CURRENT No. 2643

From

The Chairman, Municipal Council,
Rajahmundry.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Local & Municipal Department
MADRAS.

Through the Sub-Collector Godavery.

Sir,

With reference to the para 3 of G O no 753 L Mis× dated 26th March 90 referring for remarks of the Municipal Council the request of the Rajahmundry inhabitants for the construction of a buttress wall from the Judges bungalow to the Red rocks for the protection of the streets and houses adjoining the river from inundations during floods, I have the honor to submit that the Council is of opinion that the construction of the said wall is absolutely necessary for the safety of the town that the proposed wall be constructed and request the Government be pleased

× not received.

nstructed early

be pleased to have it co t to undertake it.

as the Municipality is unab

Resolution upon

A copy of the Councils t for information.

the Subject is herewith sen

the honor to be

I have

Sir

ost obedient Servant

Your m

irman

C

Rajahmundry Municipality
1892.

From
The Chairman
Municipal Council
Rajahmundry.

To
The Chief Secretary to Government
Local & Municipal Department
MADRAS.

Through the Sub-Collector Godavery.

Dated
Despatched 6.10.92
Received

COLLECTOR
19 OCT. 92
GODAVARI.

No. 811 Enclosures.

SUBJECT.

Referring the para 3 of G.O. No $\frac{753\ L.Mis}{26/3/92}$ for remarks of the Municipal council. The inhabitants of Rajahmundry requesting the construction of the buttress wall from judge's bungalow to the Red rocks for protecting Streets & houses during floods & submitting the council is of opinion the construction of the wall is absolutely necessary & requesting the Government to undertake it early as the Municipality is is unable to undertake it. Enclosed a copy of the proceedings of the council.

Reg. No. 3
S. V. 12
15th

GODAVARI
15 OCT. 92
GOD

No. 475

[illegible] that the proposed work is, as stated by the Council, a very necessary one.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Desd 13/10/92

No $\frac{235}{27-10-92}$

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal department in reference to para 3 of G.O. No. 753 L. Mis: d. 26.3.90.

2. The proposal is ~~to make~~ a kind of wharf along the whole river fronting the principal part of Rajahmundry ~~Collector~~. It would be well to have an estimate of the cost, which would be Rs. considerable ~~the distance~~ being over half a mile. I would suggest that the D.P.W. should frame the estimate. The work might be perhaps ~~[illegible]~~ the Canal & Ferry

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

No. 328-I dated 6 april/96.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

List

UNDER date the

READ the following

From Supdg Engr, 1st Circle, No. 2733. G.D. dated Feb/96.

No. 744 I

Submitted to Govt. The estimate forwarded by the Supdg Engr, 1st Circle, is approved, but attention is requested to the remarks in para 3 of his letter.

Endorsement —

Transferred to the Local & Municipal Dept with reference to G.O. No 1985 M. Mis dated 18th Decr/94.

27/3

Recd
28/3

To
the Local & Municipal Dept.
with papers in origl.

P. W. 26
1,000 – 23-10-95

P. W. CURREN No. 3315

Enclos: 33 (13 plans

Recd: 2-4-96

9-1-95 No. 4-I
26-7-94 - 2557 C
13.12.92 - 1054 I

No. 328-I d/ 6-4-96.

Issued
B.R.
2.9.I
2-4-96

Received from

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 22ND FEB. 1896, No. 29.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

READ—the following G.O., No. 85, Revenue, dated 21st February 1896 :—

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Rev. Sett., L. Rds. and Agri.), dated 17th February 1896, Mis. No. 818 :—

Read—the following G.O., No. 57, Revenue, dated 6th February 1896 :—

Read—the following telegram from the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, to the Collector of Madura, dated 8th January 1896 :—

Please report progress in application for and assignment of tank-bed and waste lands under Periyár. Do you consider any special inducement necessary to secure their early occupation and cultivation?

Read—the following letter from J. TWIGG, Esq., Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th January 1896, Ref. on C. No. 84-Gl. :—

With reference to your telegram, dated 8th instant, I have the honour to report as follows.

No tank-bed land is at present available for assignment as the tanks will only gradually be abandoned, and no waste land can be assigned till after 1st March when all the darkhast applications will be in.

2. Up to date, 664 applications have been received in Mélúr taluk and 688 in Madura. It is impossible to get any accurate idea of the extent of land that is being applied for, as the applications often give only the boundaries of the plots, and until the darkhast memoranda are received back from the villages, it cannot be known what the areas are, or to what extent the same land is being applied for by more than one person. It may be said, however, that applications are coming in freely in Mélúr and but slowly in Madura taluk, though the Tahsildar of Madura anticipates a considerable increase in the number of applications as the notification becomes more widely known. Both the Deputy Collectors report that there is nothing so far to show that any special concessions are required.

3. Since I reported in my letter to the Board, No. 763, dated 5th October 1895, that no concessions would be required, I have considered the matter further, and am now of opinion that a liberal policy would be more advantageous in the end. Though applications for waste land are coming in freely in Mélúr at least, it has been suggested that, perhaps, the ryots have not realized, that according to the notification they will have to pay dry rates from date of assignment, and full wet rate from the date *when water becomes available*. More probably they trust to being able to make representations later, their first concern being to obtain the land, but there will certainly be an outcry when we proceed to levy full wet rates from the date when we are prepared to supply water.

4. It has been represented to me that, apart from the initial cost of converting dry into wet land, the crops for the first few years after conversion will be very inferior. As to this, my information differs, the Tahsildar of Madura assuring me that ryots never get better crops than in the first three years, while the Tahsildar of Mélúr says that for the first three years or so until after plenty of manuring, &c., the crops will be very poor. It is no doubt a question of soil, but I believe in the vast majority of cases it will require time and some expense before the fields come into full bearing.

5. Some allowance should be made for these drawbacks, and further concessions may well be given in order to offer a positive inducement to take up and convert dry into wet land. The extent to be converted is large and progress will otherwise, in all probability, be somewhat slow. The figures given in paragraph 6 of Board's Proceedings in G.O., No. 153, dated 15th February 1892, are no doubt rough, but will seem to give the proportion. Occupied wet land is 43,000 acres, while the extent of dry land occupied and unoccupied is 57,000 exclusive of 22,000 acres of tank-bed.

6. As to the amount of concessions to be granted, I observe that, under the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal rules, 50 per cent. reduction for the first five years and 25 per cent. reduction for the second five years is allowed. Probably the circumstances were different then, the extent larger and the population sparser, but if it was found advisable to grant concessions so liberally there, it might be advantageous to allow, say, 50 per cent. reduction for the first three years and 25 per cent. for the second three years in this district. This is a mere arbitrary suggestion, and the amount can, I submit, be fixed more satisfactorily by the Government or the Board in the light of experience acquired in other districts.

7. I would suggest, however, that it will be best to err on the side of liberality, and that whatever the concessions to be granted may be, they should be allowed in *all* cases of conversion of dry lands (not cultivated with wet within ten years) into wet lands, whether occupied (to pay water-rate) or waste (to pay wet assessment), the proportionate reduction of water-rate or wet assessment being the same. I would not attempt to discriminate between different sorts of soil or local circumstances, but would grant the concession universally.

8. Also I would suggest that in the case of occupied dry lands no charge should be made for the use of water necessary for rendering land fit for cultivation unless a crop is cultivated within the year.

9. Applications for the supply of water to dry occupied lands are practically *nil* so far, and though I believe the main reason is that the ryots are waiting till they see the water actually available near their fields, the fact remains and goes to strengthen the argument for the grant of some concession.

10. I have the honour to add that I am addressing the Board of Revenue on the subject forwarding a copy of this report, and to request that very early orders may issue, so that timely notice may be given to all concerned before the close of the darkhast period on 1st March.

Order—No. 57, Revenue, dated 6th February 1896.

Land Revenue No. 7.

The Collector's report shows that the allotment of land under the Periyár Project is proceeding somewhat slowly, and, in view of the important interests involved, the Government is of opinion that further steps should be taken to facilitate the occupation of the large area of waste which is commanded by the work. With this object the Board's Fourth Member, Mr. Winterbotham, will at once proceed to Madura, and in consultation with the local officers of the Revenue and Public Works Departments will, after inspecting the locality and inquiring of the officers and people concerned, submit to Government his suggestions as to the best means to be adopted in order to secure the desired object, viz., the utilization of the water of the Periyár for irrigation purposes at the earliest practicable date.

2. It appears from the Collector's letter that one of the reasons why the ryots are reluctant to apply for assignments of land at the present time is that, if accepted now, such applications would entail the liability to pay dry assessment for the current fasli and also further payment from the date on which water may become available; in other words, applicants are liable to be charged full rates of assessment for a period in which they cannot hope to gather a crop. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the collection of assessment in such circumstances cannot be justified and accordingly directs that a notification be issued exempting from assessment, during the current fasli, all lands newly applied for, provided the local officers are satisfied that the applications are made in good faith with the intention of bringing the lands under cultivation. The consideration of the Collector's suggestions at paragraphs 4–7 of his letter regarding the grant of further concessions in the case of lands newly taken up will be deferred until the Government is in possession of the report which Mr. Winterbotham will submit after his visit to Madura.

3. In the preparation of lands for wet cultivation, considerable outlay will necessarily be incurred and in order to facilitate the prompt disposal of applications for loans for this purpose a special establishment will be required. Full occupation will probably be found for at least two Deputy Collectors with a small staff, and the Commissioner will submit, at a very early date, proposals for the entertainment of such an establishment as he may deem necessary for dealing with applications for loans and with other matters connected with the assignment of lands.

4. If the expectations of Government are realized, the provision made in the budget estimate of 2·50 lakhs of rupees on account of loans under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts will be insufficient to meet the numerous applications for loans which will be presented by persons who may take up land under this work, and, in order that Government may be in a position to meet these demands, the Government of India will be requested by telegraph in the Financial Department to increase the allotment under budget head 13A from 2·50 lakhs for 1896–97 under Provincial Loans, Class I, as estimated in G.O., Nos. 1027–8, Financial, dated 18th December 4895, to 7·50 lakhs.

5. Instructions will issue in the Public Works Department to the Superintending Engineer to direct the Executive Engineer in charge of the distributary works under the Periyár Project to accompany the Commissioner during his tour and afford him all the information and assistance which may be required.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement &c.).
,, the Financial Department.
,, the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch).
Copy to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

Resolution—dated 17th February 1896, Mis. No. 818.

In obedience to the Government Order read above, the Commissioner is engaged in inspecting the area commanded by the Periyár Irrigation System, in company with the Collector and the Executive Engineer.

2. As a preliminary to a fuller report the Commissioner begs to invite the attention of Government to the urgent necessity of at once strengthening the staff with which the Executive Engineer is carrying on the work which his department has still to do.

	RS.
1 Assistant Engineer	350
1 Supervisor	200
2 Supervisors, each at	150
1 Overseer	100
2 Overseers, each at	80
1 Sub-Overseer	35

1 Assistant Engineer.	2 Draughtsmen.
1 Overseer.	1 Clerk.
6 Surveyors.	12 Lascars.

3. The existing Public Works Department staff engaged on completing the channels is as shown in the margin.

4. The enclosed letter from the Executive Engineer (No. A-3, dated 11th February 1896) shows the additional staff which he asks for, and which the Commissioner thinks should be at once sanctioned.

5. The following brief statement of the stage which the works have reached, and of the work remaining to be done before water can be supplied to the dry lands, is intended to show the need of strengthening the Executive Engineer's staff.

The enclosed skeleton map is the only one which the Commissioner is immediately able to submit in illustration of his remarks.

6. From the Péranai anikat the main canal runs eastwards for about 38 miles. To the north of it no area is irrigable. Twelve main channels branch off from it to the south, and the course of these is, roughly speaking, from north to south. These main channels are, on an average, more than 3 miles apart at their heads, and the distance between them increases as they extend to the south.

The total length of the twelve main channels is about 93 miles, the excavation of which for about 70 miles is said to be completed.

This, however, is subject to the remark that in many places arrangements have yet to be made (by providing syphon under-tunnels) for passing the natural drainage across them. In seventeen instances the channels pass through Zemin or Inam tanks and arrangements have yet to be made to prevent waste of water at these places.

Main channel No. 1.—This was badly breached in many places during the floods in December last. It is all out of order, and an estimate is under preparation for restoring it.

Main channel No. 2.—This is only 1½ miles long and is said to be in good order.

Main channel No. 3—passes through two inam tanks: has several breaches in it: requires a good deal done to it before it can be used.

Main channel No. 4—has two large branches. One to Tandalai tank, and thence to Madura race-course: the other to Pothumbu. Tanks can be filled from it: no arrangements yet made for distributing water otherwise.

Main channel No. 5.—Three miles excavated. Work in abeyance. Passes through Achampatti and Pannaigudi inam tanks close to their surplus weirs. Arrangements required for passing the surplus water of the tanks. Several cross drainage works to be provided for.

Main channel No. 6—in good order. Runs on a ridge from which Government tanks can be filled. No arrangements for distribution otherwise.

Main channel No. 7—not yet excavated, because it runs into a Zemindari village.

Main channel No. 8—passes through four Zemin and Inam tanks and ends in a Government tank. Arrangements required for keeping the water out of the private tanks.

Main channel No. 9.—This is a splendid channel commanding a great extent of dry land. Government has the command of the water throughout, except below the head of the Kunathur off-take, where the channel passes through two inam tanks. Four masonry works are still under construction. About fifteen masonry sluices have still to be provided for distributaries.

Main channel No. 10—is about three-fourths completed. Not yet inspected by Commissioner.

Main channels Nos. 11 *and* 12—not yet commenced. The original sanctioned estimates are under revision.

7. The sanctioned estimates provide for 102 miles of distributary channels (taking off from the main channels), none of which are as yet even aligned.

Some of these distributary channels will extend to 2 or 3 miles in length, and are none of them such as can be left to be dug by the ryots. The land which may be required for them has yet to be taken up under the Act.

8. Another big question requiring immediate investigation by the Public Works Department is what tanks may be done away with, and what tanks should be retained as moderators, or reservoirs. The Assistant Engineer is of opinion that thirty tanks will have to be retained, and their bunds raised and strengthened.

In a letter to the Executive Engineer, No. 393, dated 20th November 1895, the Superintending Engineer says:—

> "Until the irrigation map is ready, and the tanks on any line of drainage inspected and reported on, no instructions can be given as to which tanks can be abandoned."

In the commanded area there are about 320 tanks in the Madura taluk, and about 750 in the Mélúr taluk.

In the former taluk especially, Inam and Zemindari tanks are intermixed with the Government tanks in a most perplexing manner. The present surplus channels, connecting chains of tanks, do not flow along the lowest parts of the valleys; and before any tanks can be abandoned, provision must be made (as the Executive Engineer remarks) to prevent the drainage from scouring a passage through the cultivated wet lands under the tank.

9. There is thus an immense amount of work to be done before any large extension of wet cultivation is possible.

10. As regards the best means of utilizing the available supply of water in the current fasli, it appears desirable that the following facts should be placed before Government at once.

For two months ending December 15th, 500 cubic feet a second (one-third of full supply) was let into the canal. This was utilized in filling 160 Government tanks. There was heavy local rain during this period, and it can only be said that the Periyár water supplemented the local supply. The Collector is inquiring in what cases it will be fair to raise the said tanks to the first class this fasli. If all are raised the increased revenue will not much exceed a quarter of a lakh.

11. From December 15th no water has been let into the canal. The Officer in charge of the Periyár Head Works reports that on March 15th, 500 cubic feet a second (about one-third of full supply) will be let down the tunnel, and that this supply may be reckoned on till June, when the Periyár Reservoir will re-fill.

12. Above the Péranai anikat, in the Vairavanár and Suruliyár rivers, which carry the Periyár water into the Vaigai, there are fifteen stone anikats, thirteen of which belong to Government.

These anikats irrigate about 9,000 acres of Government land and 1,000 acres of Zemindari.

To enable them to withstand the constant flow anticipated from the Periyár, these anikats have all been strengthened at a considerable cost, which was debited to the Periyár works. The Commissioner learns, on the authority of the Assistant Engineer, that there are about fifteen Government tanks fed from these anikats, which should now be abandoned to prevent waste of Periyár water. The beds will be available for sale, and will pay wet assessment. Such of the irrigation under these anikats as is not already in the first class should be raised to that class, and water-rate may be charged on second crop cultivation.

These facts are mentioned in passing, because the Commissioner cannot make out that in the forecasts of revenue derivable from Periyár irrigation, credit has been taken for a single rupee of revenue from any land above the Péranai anikat. The matter will be further reported on as soon as fuller information can be collected.

13. To return to the 500 cubic feet of water per second, which is to be let down on March 15th, the Assistant Engineer states that the fifteen anikats above the Péranai anikat will draw off 150 cubic feet to supply mâmûl cultivation.

There will remain 350 cubic feet per second at the Péranai anikat. There is no other immediate way of utilizing this water but by filling the Government tanks. The usual duty of the water is reckoned to be 66 acres per cubic foot, but as there will be great wastage (from evaporation, &c.) by filling the tanks, the Assistant Engineer believes that the water will not irrigate more than 45 acres per cubic foot.

The maximum area for which water can be made available for second crop will thus not exceed 350 × 45 = 15,750 acres.

The second crop charge leviable on this area will be considerably less than half a lakh.

14. Here it must be mentioned that the tanks cannot all be supplied simultaneously. Those lower down are filled by the surplus of those above, and it will probably take a full month before the 160 tanks, which were supplied in October, November and December last year, can be filled. The ryots generally cultivate their second crop in February and it is doubtful whether they will be able and willing to grow a second crop in April.

It would perhaps be better to let down the full supply of 1,500 cubic feet per second on March 15th so that the tanks may be rapidly filled, even though this should entirely exhaust the Periyár reservoir by the middle of April. If Government sees fit, the Chief Engineer may be consulted as to the practicability of this suggestion.

15. The only further recommendation which the Commissioner desires at once to make is that one Special Deputy Collector may be at once placed at the Collector's disposal—

(*a*) to take up lands under the Act where required,
(*b*) to negotiate with Zemindars and Inamdars where the channels interfere with their tanks,
(*c*) to apportion amongst the ryots the dry lands which have been applied for,
(*d*) to see that all second-crop cultivation is duly brought to account.

16. There is no doubt that there is full work at once for one such officer.

The Commissioner's recommendations in the above report have been shown to the Collector and have his concurrence.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with a map.

APPENDIX,

From A. JOYCE, Esq., Executive Engineer, Madura Division, to H. M. WINTERBOTHAM, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue, dated Mettupatti, 11th February 1896, No. A-3.

With reference to personal conversation and investigation carried on with you concerning the revenue from the Periyár project, I have the honour to address you as follows.

The revenue cannot immediately accrue until full steps have been taken to complete all works connected with the distribution of water. Of about 38 miles of main canal, about one mile remains to be done. Out of 93 miles of branch channel provided for in the estimate, only about 70 miles are finished. The minor distributaries are hardly even commenced. The estimate gives 102 of these miles. In addition to these before the irrigation becomes complete there is the whole question of abolishing tank beds. In the tract of country affected by the Periyár water the tanks are connected one with the other in continuous chains surplusing one with the other. To a large extent they take up and divert the whole drainage water of the particular parts. So that even if any of them be abandoned and their place supplied with Periyár work, most careful surveys and investigations must be carried out in order to prevent drainage water scouring out large portions of existing cultivated wet land. These surveys and investigations will probably take much more trouble than the execution of the actual work. My present staff is insufficient to carry them out notwithstanding that ayakat maps are at present being prepared.

I would propose that the Madura Division for the purpose of carrying on these investigations be supplied with the following additional staff for the space of eighteen months :—

	Pay per mensem.
	RS.
1 Assistant Engineer	400
1 Overseer	80
6 Surveyors	360
2 Draughtsmen	100
1 Clerk	30
12 Lascars	72
Incidental expenses of surveying, coolies, pegs, travelling allowance, &c.	750
Total ...	1,792

Order—No. 85, Revenue, dated 21st February 1896.

The preliminary report of Mr. Winterbotham, which has been submitted with commendable promptitude, will be transferred to the Public Works Department for immediate action.

2. The further report promised in paragraph 12 of the Board's Proceedings should be submitted as soon as possible.

3. The current year's budget grant under loans was 3 lakhs which has been reduced to 2·25 lakhs in the revised estimate. Having regard to the requirements in Madura, the Commissioner will be informed that the budget grant may, if necessary, be fully utilized. A Special Deputy Collector has already been placed at the disposal of the Collector for dealing with applications for loans and with other matters connected with the assignment of lands.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. L. HANNAY,
for Ag. Under Secy. to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
" Public Works Department.
" Financial Department.

RESOLUTION—dated 22nd February 1896, No. 29.

In continuation of Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 818, dated 17th February 1896, the Commissioner begs to report that he has since completed the inspection of the whole system of channels from the Péranai anikat, so far as they have yet been dug. He regrets that it is not in his power to furnish a map of the locality. A useful little map will be found at page 58 (*a*) of No. CCXV of the Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Public Works Department. The Commissioner has inspected the main canal to its end at Pullipatti, and has viewed the course which channels Nos. 11 and 12 will take when constructed. He has also had the advantage of discussing the subject with the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

2. The result is to confirm what has already been reported, viz., that a great deal of work remains to be done by the Public Works Department before there can be any considerable extension of wet cultivation, or abandonment of existing tanks.

3. Reference may be here made to Table III at page 38 of G.O., No. 97-I, Public Works, dated 3rd February 1894, sanctioning the revised estimate for the Periyár Project. The table gives a summary of the expected growth of revenue from 1896–97. It is not clear on what data the annual increments are calculated; but no credit is taken for any revenue in 1895–96, and the revenue anticipated in 1896–97 is Rs. 72,000.

4. It may be stated in general terms that there are no large blocks of Government waste near the channels, which can be at once brought under irrigation.

In most of the villages the waste is in small scattered patches, and is of very inferior quality, being either rocky, or gravel and sand, or charged with "reh" (Telugu *Tsoudu*, Tamil *Uvar*).

5. In the Madura taluk one village, Tâmaraipatti, traversed by channel No. 9, contains as much as 1,400 acres of waste; but the land is elevated, and not an acre of it can be irrigated until long distributary channels have been aligned, and dug through a rocky soil. Koilpâppagudi and Pothumbu, at the tail end of No. 4 channel, contain 800 acres of waste, but most of it is a mixture of sand, gravel and reh, so poor and sterile that it would require much courage to attempt its reclamation. The above two instances are typical of most of the waste blocks.

6. At many places in the main channels (especially channels Nos. 9 and 10), where side-sluices have been provided at the Drops, it will be possible at once to discharge water on the adjoining occupied dry land; but before the pattadars holding land close

to the sluice begin converting "dry" into "wet," it is desirable that the distributary channels, which must needs run through their lands to irrigate more distant fields, should be at least aligned.

7. If it be asked what part of the task of providing distributaries should be left to the ryots, the Commissioner would suggest that all distributaries intended to irrigate 50 acres and upwards should be made at the cost of Government. Many of the distributaries must pass through two or three villages, and through long stretches of occupied land. The ryots will be quite unable to combine to make these, and it is moreover expedient that the right of passing water down the distributaries, and of controlling the distribution, should vest in Government.

8. It is quite certain that the water must be placed within sight, and easy reach of the ryots before there will be any effective demand for it. It is too much to expect that the ryots should walk by faith and not by sight. They are waiting to see where the water will come to, and how far the supply can be relied on; and at least one year's experience, from the date on which water begins to be regularly let down, must be gained, before the Public Works Department can give any assurances as to the duty which the water can perform at different parts of the channels' courses.

9. It must not be overlooked that hitherto there has been practically little wet cultivation in the Madura and Mélúr taluks between June and October. Madura gets but little rain during the south-west monsoon, the average fall registered at Madura and Mélúr during the last five years being as shown in the margin.

The royts generally sow their first paddy crop in October when the north-east monsoon rains begin. This crop is reaped in February, March, and cultivation of the second crop, so far as the water supply permits, then follows. The second crop is reaped in June and July. The south-west monsoon should fill the Periyár Reservoir in June, and keep it full till September, during which period the full supply of 1,500 cubic feet a second will presumably be available.

—	Average rainfall, June to September inclusive.	
	Madura.	Melúr.
	INCHES.	INCHES.
1890-91	4·65	5·85
1891-92	1·36	1·26
1892-93	3·03	3·59
1893-94	5·22	3·97
1894-95	3·03	3·54

If this water is to be utilized, the ryots must change their cultivation season, and adopt that of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, where the kâr, or early crop, is grown between June and October, and the later crop between October and March.

The canal and channels must be closed for about two months annually for silt-clearing and repairs, and the convenient and economical season for closing would be from the middle of March to the middle of May, by the former of which dates the Reservoir will be exhausted if a full supply is let down from the cessation of the north-east monsoon rains in December.

If the canal be closed as above, there will be no supply in the middle of what the ryots have hitherto considered to be their second crop season.

Their readiness, or unreadiness, to avail themselves of the full supply which will be available from June to October appears therefore to be an important factor in the problem as to how to make the most of the Reservoir. It does not appear that this point has been hitherto discussed.

The numerous ryots whom the Commissioner has questioned generally profess their readiness to accommodate themselves to circumstances, as soon as they are assured of the sufficiency, and stability, of the Periyár supply.

10. The Commissioner enquired of certain ryots in a gravelly, sandy tract adjoining channel No. 10, how they would set about converting dry into wet. The reply was that they must dig out the surface sand and gravel, and put on a layer of good soil. Asked where they would get the good soil, the reply was "from the tank beds." But as it is proposed to sell the tank-beds for wet cultivation, this contemplated excavation of the beds will not be permissible. Very little leaf-manure will be available, for there is a dearth of shrubs and trees; and cattle manure is also scanty. The work of conversion will mostly be restricted to levelling the fields and surrounding them with a small bund.

In many places the ground is so flat that the cost of conversion need not exceed Rs. 10 or 15 an acre.

Most of the dry land is held by ryots who are extremely poor, and whose holdings are very small. Under rule 21 of the rules under section 10 of the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, Rs. 100 is fixed as the smallest loan which may be granted. In the Commissioner's opinion it is highly desirable that this minimum should be reduced to Rs. 20, and he recommends that the sanction of the Government of India be obtained to this reduction.

11. It would be unwise to advance money to the royts until water is actually available for them to begin to work; but applications may be invited, received, and investigated. In the current year the whole supply now in the Reservoir will (as already reported) be used for second crop under existing tanks.

As soon as the Reservoir re-fills in July, water will be available for converting dry into wet. The interval should be used by the Public Works Department in pushing on the alignment and excavation of distributaries, especially from channels Nos. 9 and 10. This the Superintending Engineer is arranging to do.

12. With respect to the establishment required by the Collector, he and the Commissioner are agreed that the following staff will meet requirements for the present:—

	RS.
One Deputy Collector on	250
One Clerk on	20
Do on	15
Three Peons, each on	7
One Tahsildar on	150
One Clerk on	15
Two Peons, each on	7
Three Revenue Inspectors, each on	40
Three Peons, each on	7

The Collector and the Commissioner both think it best that there should be one Deputy Collector (rather than two) in special charge of the Periyár Irrigation on the Revenue side. The Tahsildar, under the Deputy Collector, will be equally competent to take up lands under the Act, to negotiate with inamdars, to apportion waste lands, and to check second crop cultivation. The immediate duty of the Revenue Inspectors will be to assist in checking second crop cultivation. They will then be wanted to explain the rules and concessions to the ryots; to encourage them to apply for loans; to make the necessary preliminary enquiries regarding security; to measure darkhast lands, and generally to keep a watch upon the distribution of water. The peons will be chiefly needed as a means of communication between the Special Deputy Collector and his subordinates, who will be working often at some distance from each other, and who need be in constant touch.

13. It is a question whether the distribution of water should rest with the Revenue or the Public Works Department. The Revenue Department is alone competent to say where the water can be best utilized; the Public Works Department alone can say whether the demand for water at any particular spot can be supplied. The Commissioner thinks that it should rest with the Collector, and his special staff, to direct how the water should be distributed. For instance, at one time water may be urgently required to supplement an existing source under channel No. I; at another, it may be wanted 50 miles away to irrigate dry lands under channel No. 9 or 10. Some one must decide between competing interests, and this responsibility should, it is thought, rest with the Revenue Department. In other words, the Public Works Department lascars in charge of the sluices should distribute the water in accordance with the directions of the Special Deputy Collector.

14. As to the question whether any, and if so what, concessions should be made in the way of remitting part of the water-rate on newly irrigated land, the Commissioner would advise that no standing rule should be at present framed. In many cases, as already stated, the expense of conversion will be inconsiderable, and it is desirable to watch what happens when water becomes available in July next.

The ryots have been told that no charge will be made for water used to convert dry into wet the first year, unless a crop is grown. In addition to this it might be notified that for the first crop on newly converted land, only half rates will be charged.

The grant of further concessions should depend on the course of events; for until the ryots see the water within reach of their fields, it is impossible to foretell whether the demand for it will be keen or languid.

15. It would appear very desira that the Public Works Department should publish the most recent data as to the capa of the Reservoir.

The Commissioner understands that, starting with Reservoir brimful, it is reckoned to be capable of irrigating about 100,000 acres for two mon

It is therefore very important to know what the average rainfall is in the catchment basin, when the rain usually falls, and how long the Reservoir takes to fill. It is understood that the average rainfall at Periyár is about 65 inches, and that about two-thirds of this falls between June and September.

If these statements are all wrong, they will serve to show how necessary it is that correct information should be communicated to the officers who are in charge of the anikat and channels.

If they are about right, it would appear needful to consider how the Reservoir supply should be economised when there next occurs a failure of the north-east monsoon.

Supposing the said failure, and that the whole irrigable area were under wet cultivation, the Reservoir supply would not suffice for one-third of it.

16. With respect to the cultivation under the fifteen anikats above the Péranai, the Commissioner finds the facts to be as follows:—

Out of a total of 10,173 acres of Government wet, 7,513 acres are already under first-class irrigation, and 6,964 acres are already assessed as double-crop land. The said extents are therefore not liable to any enhancement of assessment during the term of the current settlement. A considerable extent is left of single crop land, and of land under second-class irrigation.

It is at present impossible for the Commissioner to spare the time to inspect this locality. The Collector has called on the Sub-Collector to submit a report showing how far facilities exist for extending wet cultivation with Periyár water in the Periyakulam taluk, and what arrangements are required for economising the use of the water for the mâmûl wet. The report, when received, will be submitted to Government. It would appear probable that water diverted a short distance below the tunnel would do double the duty of the same quantity after it has travelled eighty or one hundred miles further down; and if there exists a field for using it, there would seem to be no good reason for prohibiting extension of wet cultivation above the Péranai anikat.

It may be noted that all surplus water diverted by the fifteen anikats drains back into the Vaigai above the Péranai anikat and is again available for distribution.

17. The difficulty of communication between the officer in charge of the anikat and channels and the officer in charge of the Head Works is a serious one, and it may probably be found ere long indispensable that they should be put in touch with each other by telegraph.

18. The following is a summary of the Commissioner's recommendations:—

(1) That the Public Works Department should push on with the incomplete work, especially (*a*) the alignment and construction of distributaries, and (*b*) the investigation as to what tanks may be abandoned, and how their beds and ayakats are to be hereafter supplied;

(2) That Government should undertake the construction of all distributaries intended to irrigate fifty acres and upwards;

(3) That the existing Reservoir supply should be utilized for second-crop irrigation under existing tanks;

(4) That in July next the fresh supply should be passed on to channels 9 and 10, or wherever the ryots are ready to begin converting dry into wet;

(5) That no water-rate should be charged for water used for preparing land for wet cultivation, and that half-rates should be charged for the first crop on newly converted land;

(6) That the question of granting further concessions should lie over till water is actually available;

(7) That the minimum grantable as a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act should be reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 20;

(8) That the Collector should be given the special establishment specified in paragraph 12;

(9) T responsibility of distributing the water to the best advantage should rest with the Revenue Department;

(10) That Public Works Department should explain what the capabilities of the Reservoir are in the event of a failure of the north-east monsoon rains.

19. It is perhaps hardly necessary to remind the Public Works Department of the importance of making timely arrangements to observe and record the daily discharge at the Péranai Head Sluice, at the head sluice of each of the ten main channels, and at the head sluice of each of the fifteen anikats above the Péranai, especially during the approaching dry season when nearly the whole supply will be derived from the Reservoir. Lastly, it is of great importance that water should be let down at the earliest possible date. The ryots were informed that the supply would only be shut off for two months ending February 15th, and the tank supply was therefore not economised as it might have been. It is to be hoped that the revised promise to let down water by the middle of March will be adhered to.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Madura.

Exd T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1896.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed February 27th.

Proceedings, 22nd February 1896, No. 29.

[illegible]
28th/96

Periyár Irrigation.—Submitting further report on the results of the Commissioner's inspection of the areas likely to be brought under the — and making certain suggestions for utilizing the water of the Periyár for irrigation purposes.

F 3,00 17-7-94.
17

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF T E MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

× copy attached.

Read Proceedings× of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture) dated 22nd February 1896 No 29.

Order thereon dated 19th March 1896 No 123.

Of the Commissioner's recommendations summarised in para 18 of the Proceedings read above, Nos 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10, will be considered in the Public Works Department and No 9 will be referred to that Department for remarks.

(2). The other recommendations (Nos 5, 6, 7 and 8) are approved and application will be made to the Government of India to sanction the proposal to reduce the minimum amount of loan grantable under the Land Improvements Loan Act, from Rs 100 to Rs 20.

3, The Board of Revenue is requested to submit at an early date the necessary propositi statement for the special establishment specified in para 12.

(True Extract)

A T Arundel
Ag. Secy. to Govt.

To. The P. W. D.
" Board (Rs).
" Finance Dept

P. W. CURRENT No. 28

Recd 20-3-9

Encl. 1

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

REVENUE.

To

The Public works Deptt.

Dated

Recd.

Encl.

~~Mis.~~ Ms. G.O., d 19th Mar. 1896., No. 123

SUBJECT.

Approving of certain recommendations made by the Bd's 4th Member Mr. Wintebotham for the speedy utilisation of the Periyar water for irrigation purposes in the Madura Dt. and stating that certain other proposals will be considered in the P.W. Dept.

Draft order approved

No 329. I. a

5-1-27 BIII

PROCEEDINGS

Procs. of the Madras

A.S.H.
26.3.96

DESPATCHED

To The Supg. Engineer Sixth Circle.
" ~~Supt. of Works, ...,~~
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Revenue Dept.

5 april/96.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the

READ the following

Lr. (C.E.) No. 123 dated 19 March

Communicated to the ~~[illegible]~~ ~~Superintendent of Works, No 1 Perr~~ ~~Division and~~ the Supery. Engr Sixth Circle, for very early repo

J.H.

Reed
23/

P. W. CURRENT No. 28[illegible]2

Miscellaneous File 13

Tanjore Irrigation

Report in sent for 8-10

C.E.'s Pro: 31/3.

No 329. I d/ 6-4-96.

Issue

Reed

J

D.E.I.

-3-96 Please with

P.W. 26
1,000 · 23-10-96.