M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1751 Press ~~Mis.~~

227-228

Dated 18 - 8 - 1862.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from the Consulting Engineer for Irrigation and Canal Company :—

Submitting, with his remarks, a letter from the Chief Engineer Irrigation and Canal Company requesting a reconsideration of the sum of Rupees 3 fixed to be levied from the acre of land irrigated by the Company's Canal. } (Here enter 18th June 1862, No. 25.)

ORDER THEREON, 18th August 1862, No. 1,751.

1. The Consulting Engineer for the Irrigation and Canal Company Colonel Rundall submits letters from Colonel Cotton the Chief Engineer, and Mr. Agnew the Agent, of the Company regarding the rate of water cess, viz., 3 Rupees per acre for each crop, temporarily fixed in the Proceedings of Government 24th May 1862, No. 1,150, for water supplied by the Company in Kurnool.

2. Colonel Cotton urges that 3 Rupees is too small a charge, and advocates 4 Rupees; adding that he can easily collect the latter rate and even more.

3. The Agent requests that 4 Rupees may be sanctioned; and if any departure is made from this rate he suggests that the charge should be 5 or even 6 Rupees. The Agent adds that the Board of Directors, as he gathers, wish 4 Rupees to be the rate; but he desires time to communicate with them before final arrangements are concluded.

4. Colonel Rundall adheres to the rate formerly proposed by him, viz., Rupees 4 for the first and Rupees 2 for the second crop; or Rupees 5 for the two crops.

5. The question, it appears to the Government, turns upon the value of the crop due to the application of water. The Governor in Council has given his consideration to the letters of Colonels Rundall and Cotton, but he does not concur in the views expressed by those Officers as to the mode by which the value of the water should be determined. There seems no necessity, however, for entering into particulars at present as the actual difference in respect to the water rate between Colonel Rundall and the Government, as far as is apparent, is in the distribution of the 6 Rupees between the two crops. The Government sanctioned Rupees 3 for each crop; but Colonel Rundall, as already noticed, proposes to charge Rupees 4 for the first, and Rupees 2 for the second; or Rupees 5 for both. The Government do not object to this latter plan, which they accordingly sanction in supersession of that authorized in their Order of 24th May.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

To the Consulting Engineer, Irrigation and Canal Company.
" Agent for do. do.
" Public Works Department.
" Board of Revenue.
" Collector of Kurnool.
" Director of Revenue Settlement.
" Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Consulting Engineer's Office,
Irrigation & Canal Company,
18th June 1862.

№ 25

From,
Lieut.t Col. T. A. Rundall,
Cons. Engr. for I. & C. Company.

To,
Lieut.t Col. W. St. Aubrey,
Secretary to Govt. P. W. Works.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the accompanying letter* from the Agent, and its enclosed Extract from the Chief Engineer's letter, requesting a reconsideration of the sum of 3 Rupees, fixed in Proceedings of Government of the 24th May 1862, № 1150, as the amount to be levied from the acre of land irrigated by the Company's Canals, and the substitution instead of a rate of 4 Rupees.—

2. The Agent himself urges, that if any rate is sanctioned as a temporary measure, it should be even as high as 5 or 6 Rupees, on the ground that "the Company has to deal with a merchantable commodity "for which it has a right to claim a fair market "value", and that it would be easier to reduce the rates in the event of their being found too high, than to increase them hereafter, if found to be too low.—

3. He adds that waiving arguments which might be adduced in favor of a higher rate at the commencement of operations, he would urge the Government to concur in the rate of 4 Rupees, on the ground that "the Board of Directors and their Chief Engineer who are the parties really responsible" to the share holders is

* No 194 of 11th June 1862

is presumed to concur in desiring that rate at the outset, and he concludes with a request, that before final arrangements are settled, he may be allowed time for a reference to the Board, whose views have hitherto only been conveyed to him in general allusions to the subject.

4 The Chief Engineer observes that in his notes which were laid before Government, together with the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, he pointed out that the rate fixed for the Godavery was admitted by the advisers of Government, as well as by Government themselves to be extremely moderate, as well as the principle that the rate should be fixed with some reference to the cost of the works necessary to supply the water. That the cost of supplying water in Kurnool is three times as great as it is in the Godavery & he observes further, that the rate of 3 rupees was not recommended by the Board of Revenue, nor is the principle on which it was fixed stated.

5. If it is fixed merely as a light assessment for the first year's irrigation, to be increased hereafter, he apprehends serious difficulty, in removing the impression which would be created in the cultivator's mind, and fears it will lay the ground for future struggles.

6. The Chief Engineer in a 2d letter adds, that he finds the cultivators ready to pay a higher rate and is at a loss to understand, why it should not be charged and realized; that he himself would be able to collect that amount and more also, if it were expedient. The last remark in the Chief Engineer's letter, refers apparently to some suggestion made in a previous letter, which has not been submitted.

7. With reference to the above, I would beg leave to refer to para: 15 to 23 of my letter to the Board of Revenue, wherein I endeavoured to shew the principles on which a water rate should be based, and in which I applied the principles laid down by the Government and the Board of Revenue, and shewed that the result would be a rate of 6 to 7 Rupees for all lands "thoroughly irrigated", and in the previous para: 22, I explained how I arrived at that conclusion; and recommended that 4 Rupees should be charged for the 1st crop, and 2 for the second, or five for the two crops. The Board of Revenue passed no opinion on that rate, nor did they propose any other.

In the various papers which accompanied the Board's Proceedings it appears to me, that the fundamental point which should be considered, viz. the actual quantity of water required for a given area, has not been sufficiently weighed.

8 The fitness of an acreage rate in one locality for another, must depend on the relative quantities of water required in the two places. Also wherever the consumption is greatest, the natural inference is, that the value of the water is greatest there also.

9. In the consolidated rate, there is no possibility of preventing the waste of water, and if the object sought, is to extend the benefits of irrigation over the

largest area, it is in my opinion imperative, that with the practically limited quantity to be conveyed by the canal, it is to the interest of all parties that measures should be taken, to secure it from being wasted.

10 Every Public Work Officer knows how ryots will waste water when it is supplied to them from a canal or river in abundance, and how on the other hand they will husband it, when they have to undergo the expence and trouble of raising it for themselves.

11 The ryot who irrigates his Sugar garden, by water raised 15 or 20 feet, takes very good care that none runs to waste, while he who draws water through a sluice in the Canal bank, is quite indifferent as to the time the sluice is open, and has no compunction in drowning his neighbours fields, when he wants to relieve his own from a superabundance of water.

12 There is no remedy for this, but sale by volume, by which a practical limit to the area is assigned- a result which is attained also where the cultivator has to raise water at a great cost. For this reason I advocate the sale of the water, in preference to an average rate, and in order to be on the safe side, so as to secure the cultivator a full supply, I would recommend that an arrangement be entered into, for paying one rupee for every 2000 cubic yards, delivered through the main Irrigation Sluices. The first crop of paddy in Kurnool, will probably require from 6000 to 10,000 yards per acre, or say two cubic yards per hour per acre, or 50 yards per day, for 120 days during the monsoon months, the remaining period of the crop requiring but a very small quantity. At the beginning of the season, the Revenue officers can intimate to the Company's officers the area of land that will require irrigation in each village, and as the sluices are all numbered and graduated for certain discharges, there can be no difficulty in keeping a register of the daily discharge, a Government servant being appointed to certain lengths of the canal, to check the sluice registers, and send in a report, either to the Public Works or Revenue officers,- An intimation to the ryots, that a certain quantity of water will be allotted to the parties applying for it, will make them careful, both to see that none is wasted, and none appropriated by them, who do not pay for it; and thus it appears to me, that the interests of all parties will be best advanced, and least opportunities for dispute, fraud, and waste offered.

13. For the above reasons, I am of opinion that a rate of Rupees 4 per acre for the 1st crop, will be both reasonable and politic.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obedient servant,
J. W. Rundall Lieut.t Coll.,
Consv. Engr. for S.t C. Company.

Compr. S.B.

Theoretically the sale by volume is favourable to all parties. The Ryot gets what he wants and is willing to pay for, the Company gets paid for what it passes through its sluices- but I do not think that the Plan proposed will answer- it is not enough that the Company should pay for water thrown on the main sluices to be paid for by the Ryots who get it

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY,

Madras, 11th June 1862.

No. 194

From J. Agnew Esqr
Agent M. I. & C. Co.

To Lieut. Col. J. S. Pundall
Consulting Engineer M. I. & C. Co.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose an extract of two letters of 4th & 9th June from the Chief Engineer on the subject of the water rate which this Company is permitted to levy by the order of Government of 24th inst.

2 From these extracts you will perceive that the Chief Engineer objects to the reduced water rate of Rupees 3 ₰ acre sanctioned in the order of Government. He states that the rate proposed by him (& concurred in by the Director of Revenue Settlement) viz. Rupees 4 ₰ acre will be readily paid by the Cultivators.

3 Such being the case I must beg to call your attention to my letter of 8th instd. and respectfully to repeat my request that in deference to the views of the Board of Directors & to the opinion of the Chief Engineer, Government will

+ No 416
" 435.

o No 1150.

+ No 166

Recd 18 62 Dated 18 62
Secy to Govt Public Works Dept

From
Lieut Col. J. S. Pundall
Consulting Engr. for Irrigation

To
The Secretary to Government
in the Public Works Department
Fort St. George

Dated 18 June 1862
Recd 20th Ditto

No 235

Submits with his remarks to a letter from the Chief Engr. dated 9th inst requesting a reconsideration of the rate of Rupees 3 fixed by the Board of Revenue for the water to be levied from the acre of land irrigated by the Company's Canals.

C.P.S. 1862
Public Works Department
Recd 25th June 1862
Copy forwarded to Chief Engr. for information
By Order
[illegible]
Secy to Govt

No 10 Dupl. to No. 113-114 Rec. 10 May 62 — 215-216 — 24 May 62 — 416-417

Referred to the Revenue Department for sanction with reference to the Board's letter No. 1150 dated 24th Decr 1861.

By Order
[illegible]
Secy to Govt

No 227

Letter to Engineer 25/6/62
(C.C. to Collector 25/6/62)
Copy forwarded to Board of Revenue 25/6/62

will be pleased to sanction a water rate of not less than Rupees 4 ℔ acre.

4 If any departure is made from the above rate I would beg respectfully to suggest that a water rate of Rupees 5 or even Rupees 6 be sanctioned as a temporary measure on the ground that this Company has to deal with water as a merchantable Commodity for which it has a right to claim a fair market value. If after trial it is found that Rupees 6 is too high it will be very easy to lower the price while on the other hand should Rupees 4 be found too low, much difficulty will be experienced in obtaining an enhanced rate.

5 Much could be added by way of argument in favor of higher rates at the Commencement of operations but I would prefer to urge the matter on the Government on this ground only that the Board of Directors & their Chief Engineer who are the parties really responsible concur in desiring at least Rupees 4 ℔ acre as a Commencement.

6 While alluding to the views of the Board of Directors I must however explain that I merely gather the views of that body from General allusions to the above subjects which have occurred in Correspondence and I must request permission to make reference to the Board before final arrangements are concluded.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servt.
F. Spurr
Agent.

7

Extract from a letter from Colonel A. C. Cotton, Chief Engineer to F. Nepean Esqr. Agent Madras Irrigation & Canal Company dated Kurnool 4th June 1862. No. 116.

In the Proceedings of Government dated 24th Ultimo No. 1150 with reference to their Order of 10th Idem, it is resolved as a temporary measure that the Collector shall be instructed to add 3 Rs. ₱ Acre to the assessment of land watered by the Company's Channel as the Water rate to be Credited to the Company.

In my notes on the subject of water rates which were before the Government and Board of Revenue, I pointed out the fact, that the rates fixed for the Godavery Delta lands were "extremely moderate" and were to be considered by all the advisers of the Govt. and by the Government itself. The Government has also acknowledged* the principle that the cost of the supplying works should be considered in establishing a Water rate. The rate established for the Godavery land of 3 Rs. ₱ Crop ₱ Acre compared with the cost of the Godavery works is three times greater than would be the same rate under the Company's works. Yet this same rate is ordered by the Government for the Kurnool District as a temporary measure.

The Board of Revenue does not appear to have suggested this rate, and it is not shewn upon what principle it is fixed. If, as a light assessment for the first Years irrigation with a view to a future in-

- crease

* Proceedings 15th July 56.

From Govt Rep. 25th June/62
Copy in a Letter to England
of 10th September No. 587/62

No. 194
Rec'd 17/58/62
1003

From Secretary to Govt
Gen'l Department
No. 1879/62/12

Board's Proc. 3 June/62
Nos. 22 3

From Secretary Board
Rev. Department &c
No. 1936 Reporting
Rate Letter of Superintendg
Canal Engr Madras
and &c to Kurn Rs 4
₱ Acre.

crease, I view the Arrangement as assuredly entailing a very serious difficulty. The Cultivators being charged a low rate at first will not be convinced that it is a partial assessment, or be ready to pay a higher rate afterwards. There would be an impression established which it would be most difficult to remove, and no Measure would merely establish a ground for future Struggle.-

Extract from a letter from Colonel A. C. Cotton, Chief Engineer to F. Agnew Esqr. Agent, No. 24. C.C. dated Kurnool 7th June 1862. No. 435.

With reference to my letter of 4th Instant No. 416 regarding the Water rate to ordered by the Government to be levied this Season, I beg to draw your particular attention to that Clause of the Order which states that the Government is not prepared to Charge a higher rate than Rs. 3 P. Acre.-

I find the Cultivators prepared to pay a higher rate, and I am quite at a loss to understand what obstacle can be in the way of its being Charged and realized.-

It has been arranged in accordance with my views that the Government Revenue Officers shall collect the Company's dues, but not as I conceive with a view to any limit of their Amount. I could collect the full Assessment of Rs. 4 P. Acre this Season and a higher rate if such were expedient, and

and I see no reason for its not being levied by the Government if they undertake the Collection. Finding that it will be possible to levy the full rate, I must withdraw my Suggestion of fixing the Maximum rate of ½ Rupee. It is evidently a needless sacrifice, and I would suggest that you move to the Government a fair return, and request that it may be collected from the beginning.-

/True Extract/

F. Agnew

Agent.-

No 1758.

Note.

Col Randall submits a letter from Col Cotton respecting the ~~Farming~~ rate of Water cess temporarily fixed in P.D. 24 ult.o for Water supplied by the Irrigation Co. in Hirwool.

Col Cotton urges that 3 Rs is too small a charge and advocates 4 Rs - adding that he can easily collect this & even more.

The Agent Mr Ogilvie expects that 4 Rs be sanctioned - & if any departure is made from this rate, that the charge should be 5 or even 6 Rs - He adds

The whole question turns upon the value of the crop due to the application of water - I have in some notes upon Col Randall's letter commented on some of the statements made by the Executive himself and I am at a loss to know how to arrive at the most correct value of this water may be determined - in order to settle this point some approximation is necessary nothing but actual experiment will suffice and I think it would be advisable to direct the Collector to purchase while standing - the whole crop upon a few Each land planted & irrigated

that at the Bd of Rs as he pothers risk 4 Rs & he the rate but he desires time & communicate with them before final arrangement.

Col. Randall addresses to the rate formerly proposed by him viz Rs 4 for the first & Rs 2 for the second crop.

The rate fixed by pot. viz 3 Rs for each crop is only a temporary arrangement to meet the difficulty of water being supplied by the Co before the Committee "Remunerative" rate be determined upon & pot. can be fixed. As soon as the Committee ascertained and an accurate record made of the quantity quality - price &c which in the meantime would be desirable to compute a similar Experiment upon dry lands - and should any such wish it must done in every district with every crop. — This value proper preparation accompany a standing crop is mere nothing accompanied with a land duly experiments and of this experiments be repeated in various districts are invaluable record will be obtained & whilst reference can always be made. — As regards the charge to be made for the water I think that the planters present assent will be sufficient - a high rate per acre will result in the application of water only to the richest land - a low rate per acre would be unfair to the company & the Govt as the measurement of the water spread & the payment for by quantity would require a long series of experiments to determine the value, & = mine the value by machinery & distribution of funds to the Depts —

The actual difference between Col Randall & Burgess as it appears to me in the dishes I have set out is the 6 Rupees duration of the two crops between which I do not object to this plan of charging upon the 1st & 2 for the second & 1 year for fallow —

Lebut Cor
4 Rupees - for Wheat
2 Rupees for 2nd
3 Rupees for Gram

Will

I would not alter our

-tenement is imposed the difference between it and the assessment which would have been imposed on the land, if unirrigated will - after payment of expences of collection, form the profit of the Co. The fair rate demanded on the Dept will not be influenced by the rate of the Water-cess now temporarily proposed and there is not much room for apprehension therefore that if 3 Rs is proved too low a change. There will be difficulty in keeping more into the direct form of an enhanced Remunerative assessment.

If the 3 Rs is too low is however

a distinct question altogether.

Mr. Minchin in proposing 3 Rs says "there is nothing in the circumstances of this District that would warrant granting a private Co a higher rate than two pct. has fixed on water sup. -plied from its own works on the Godavery & Krishna Rivers." A water rate of Rs 5 per acre in addition & the land assessment would "he adds" be enormously heavy & could not be met where irrigation was general." Clearly therefore Mr Minchin considers the 3 pct. charge Rs 3 per acre "a moderate rate" so that the maximum leviable is between that & the "enormously heavy" charge of 5 Rs.

Col Rundall in his letter of the 18th of Novr 20 Feby 1862 adopts two modes of calculation. First he shows that at 3 Rs per acre will give 15 per cent on the outlays - of which 5 per cent would cover repairs & charges, leaving 10 per cent as interest ~~of the~~ exclusive of any accumulated interest & depreciation. Next, adopting Mr Bayley's calculations he states that the increased value given by water rates from

order - We have allowed the highest rate which we ourselves charge & do not see that the Ryots are to pay more for their water than other Ryots do because in that District Govt has allowed a Company to construct irrigation works in its stead - Already the Company of Madras is admitted fact & 3 Rupees is scarcely a sufficient water cess when the charge in the K. W. P is 1 Rupee under the great canals of the

6 & 7 Rs. for the
crops - and probably
therefore 4 Rs for the
first & 2 for the second
crop or a commuted
rate of 5 Rs for 2 crops.

Mr Merrill states
that he had no means
of going minutely
into calculations of
the value of water on
Kenwood but says his
opinion is 4 Rs for
a paddy crop with
half that sum for
a second crop.

It will be seen
from the above that
there are really no
reliable data on
which to estimate
the value of water
in Kenwood with
any pretension to
accuracy. It

may be inferred
from that Mr Mun-
-chin says that 4 Rs
could be paid at
all events until
irrigation becomes
general & and this
being the minimum
rate may be assumed
for the whole area
likely to be irri-
-ted this year. But
with so little in-
-formation before them
Govt could not guar-
-antee that rate
on the entire area
which may ulti-
-mately be irrigated
nor can the attention
that the Co's engi-
-neers must have
then Minors may
consider the "Market

Revenue Department

No. 1757-

Proceedings of the Madras Government under date the 18th August 1862

Read the following letter from the consulting Engineer for Irrigation and Canal Company.-

Submitting, with his remarks a letter from the Chief Engineer Irrigation and Canal Company requesting a reconsideration of the sum of Rs 3 fixed to be levied from the acre of land irrigated by the Company's Canal.-

Mem. dated 18th June 1862 No 25

1. The Consulting Engineer for the Irrigation and Canal Company has submitted letters from Col Cotton the Chief Engineer, and Mr Agnew the Agent, of the Company regarding the rate of Water cess, viz Rs 3 per acre for each crop, temporarily fixed in the Proceedings of Govt 21st May 1862 No 1150 for water supplied by the Company

in

Value of the Water be admitted without the certainty of endless disputes.

Orders requested

S. & S. 21/6

P.S.- Col Cotton will be seen again urges the importance of charging according to the Volume of Water supplied.

Chief Secretary - Mr Ward
Collector Mr Goodwin 2nd
Mr Cotton -
The Chief Engineer -
Accountant -
Collector of Salem -

Col 20th June Rd 25th R 24th July C 12th July R 12th

Ltr.

Mr. E. the Govt. address & his heirs

Mr Walter's minute is to be shown to Mr Morehead & if Mr Morehead adheres to his former opinion, orders are to be issued accordingly & a fresh letter sent to the Govt for retaining this charge & the Copy of the letter passed before ~~is sent for alteration~~ will do with an additional para or more.

S. & S.

H. Walter Esqr to the Government

in Kurnool

2. Col Cotton urges that 3 Rs is too small a charge, and advocates 4 Rs; adding that he can easily collect the latter rate and even more.

3. The Agent requests that 4 Rs may be sanctioned; and if any departure is made from this rate he suggests that the charge should be 5 or even 6 Rs. He also adds that the Board of Directors, as he gathers, wish 4 Rs to be the rate, but he desires time to communicate with them before final arrangements are concluded.

4. Col Rundall adheres to the rate formerly proposed by him, viz Rs 4 for the first and Rs 2 for the second crop; or Rs 5 for the two crops.

5. The question, it appears to the Govt, turns upon the value of the crop due to the application of the water. The Govt has given his consideration to the views of Colonels Rundall and Cotton, but he does not concur in the views expressed by those Officers as to the mode by which the value of the water should be determined. There seems no necessity however for entering into particulars at present as the actual difference in respect to the water rate between Col Rundall and the Govt, as far as apparent, is in the distribution of the 6 Rs between the two crops. The Govt has sanctioned Rs 3 for each crop; but Col Rundall, as already noticed, proposes to charge Rs 4 for the first and Rs 2 for the second; or Rs 5 for both. The Govt do not object to this latter plan, which they accordingly

Rate of Water Cess for water supplied by the Irrign Co.

accordingly sanctioned in supersession of that authorized in their Order of 24 May.-

Copy to the Consulting Engr
Dr. Inland Cor Dist 19.
4 — to the Agent for Dors
21 — Pub Works Depr
11 — Bd of Revs
1 — Collr of Ramnad
13 — Dr of Rev Settlt
10 — Supr of Rev Surveys

for circulation

8-12-080

Copy in a Letter to England
dd 10th September No. 88 of 62.

Revenue 1862 D[illegible]
Pro: of Govt. for August

No 1751.

Pro: of the Madras Govt.
Dd 18th August 1862.

Pro. of the Madras Govt in the
P.W. Dept dd 6 Dec 62 & No 3376
in Pro.

Pro of the Board of Rev: dd
21st March 63 & No 705

Passing orders on letter
from Consulting Engineer
I & L. Company submitting
Company's Chief Engineer's
letter requesting reconsider-
ation of the rate of water
cess to be levied.

No 227 & 228.