M.R.O. 1—89,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.	3161	Press	~~Mis.~~
304-30 5 Dated	19-12-	19	1868

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
19th December 1868.

No. 304. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Public Works Department:—

Recording Endorsement of the Government of India, forwarding copies of papers relative to the new rules proposed by the Settlement Commissioner of the Punjab for the assessment of villages irrigated from canals. (Here enter 10th December 1868, No. 3,851.)

No. 305. ORDER THEREON, 19th December 1868, No. 3,161.

Irrigation, No. 10.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) F. BRANDT,
Under Secretary to Government.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Govt. Records Collection.

REVENUE.

To

Dated December, 1871.

Read

G. O., 19th December 1871, No. 2,191.

Public Works.

Rules for the assessment of villages irrigated from canals in Punjab.—Order in the Public Works Department forwarding copies of papers relating to this subject, together

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 3rd October 1863.

No. 36. Read the following Proceedings of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, (Irrigation,) dated Simla, 20th August 1868, No. 206 I:—

Copy of the following, with printed copies of the draft Bill and Note referred to, forwarded to the Government of Madras for information.

(By Order,)

(Signed) C. H. DICKENS, Colonel, R. A.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Secretaries to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and to the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces, dated 20th August 1868, Nos. 202/5 I.

1. I am directed to forward, for the consideration of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor, a draft Bill to regulate the construction and maintenance of Public Works of Irrigation, Navigation, and Drainage, prepared by Colonel Strachey, Inspector General of Irrigation Works, on which I am to request that the opinion of His Honor may be expressed at his earliest convenience.

2. The Note which accompanies the Bill, explains the circumstances under which it has been prepared, and shows that the draft is now put forward for criticism in the shape in which it has been finally revised by Colonel Strachey, and without having been considered in detail by the Government of India. The Governor General in Council considers that it will be better for him to defer any close examination of the Bill until the opinions of the local Governments interested in it have been received. Meanwhile, the draft is seen to make provision for many matters relative to which the Government of India has been recently addressed by one or other of the local Governments, and is understood to have been prepared by Colonel Strachey with special reference to the matters which experience has shown to require legislation.

3. Further, it is only necessary for me to add that His Excellency in Council will be glad if the Lieutenant-Governor takes what steps seem to him most suitable for causing the draft to be carefully considered by the Revenue and Canal Officers under his Government, whose opinions are best worth obtaining, and that their suggestions, with the final conclusions of His Honor, may be reported as early as possible to this department, so that the Bill may, if possible, be brought under the consideration of the Legislative Council in the course of the coming cold season.

4. His Excellency in Council would be glad if the proposed measure were considered also by any Native gentlemen or land-holders interested in the subject of irrigation, and it is left to the Lieutenant-Governor to consider what steps may best be taken with this end in view, whether by submitting the draft to a Committee containing one or more natives of the provinces under his Government, or otherwise.

Govt. of {1868} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

Dated October 3rd.

Read. *Encl.*

G. O., 3rd October 1868, No. 3,109.

OCTOBER.

Nos. 33-37

Public Works of Irrigation, Navigation, and Drainage.—Proceedings of the Government of India, forwarding copies of the draft Bill and Note, prepared by the Inspector General of Irrigation Works, to regulate the construction and maintenance of —, recorded.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 10th December 1868.

No. 227. Read the following Endorsement of the Government of India, Public Works Department, (Irrigation), dated Simla, 16th October 1868, No. 304 I.

Copy of the following papers forwarded to the Government of Madras, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information, with reference to Public Works Department, letter No. 206 I, dated 20th August 1868.

(By order.)

(Signed) J. W. ALEXANDER. C. E.,
Offg. Asstt. Secy., for Secy. to the Govt. of India.

From the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, dated 4th July 1868, No. 500.

No. 143, dated 14th March 1868, from the Secretary to Financial Commissioner.
No. 409, dated 25th July 1867, from the Settlement Commissioner, with Appendices 2 and 3.
From Secretary, Punjab Government, No. 366, dated 12th May 1868.

As requested in your letter No. 118 I, dated 26th June 1868, I have the honor to forward copy of the correspondence marginally noted, regarding the assessment of villages irrigated from canals.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor had intended deferring the submission of this matter until he should be in a position to forward the Settlement Reports of the Umritsur Division; but deeming the subject to be one of very great and special importance, he is glad to have this opportunity of submitting it at an earlier date. In the meantime, by the permission given to Mr. Prinsep to carry out his system, the Lieutenant-Governor has been in no way committed to an acceptance of the principle which it involves. It is explained to the Zemindars, and placed on record, that all hereafter taking water from the canal will have to pay, in addition to the water-rent charged by the Canal Department, the enhanced land revenue, assessed as payable on canal irrigation being supplied; but it will, of course, be quite open to Government at any time to surrender this latter demand, should it think fit.

3. Mr. Prinsep's letter of the 25th July 1867, with Appendices 2 and 3, will be found to contain the pith of the matter, and all that is necessary to a full comprehension of his proposals and the reasons for them. The Memorandum which forms Appendix No. I. is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, much too prolix and superfluous, but it is forwarded in manuscript in case a reference to it should be desired.

4. The sole point which constitutes the speciality of Mr. Prinsep's proposal is, that, if his view be accepted, the enhancement of land revenue on canal-irrigated land, resulting from increased productiveness caused by the canal, over and above what is represented by the water-rent, or *Abiana*, charged by the Canal Department, instead of being charged only on lands which are irrigated from canals at the time of settlement, will be added also year to year to the assessment of all lands that may hereafter receive water from the canal. And the reasons which he assigns are, that if this course be not adopted :—

I.—There will be a vast loss of revenue of the most legitimate character.

II.—A great inequality will arise from year to year between the assessment of lands newly irrigated, and those under irrigation at the time of settlement—leading necessarily to great heart-burnings and practical injustice.*

III.—No ready means will be available for at once affording relief in the event of water, from any cause, not being supplied to lands which received water at the time of settlement; or, at all events, there will not be any guarantee for such relief being immediately and necessarily afforded, as would be provided by the principle he advocates.

5. These arguments appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be so unanswerable, and the object aimed at so important, that he begs earnestly to commend them to the favorable consideration of Government; and he would add further that, at the present time, it seems on very many

* N. B.—The evils resulting from both the above causes will be enhanced in proportion as the period of settlement is extended.

accounts especially desirable to show fully the advantages resulting from canals. And accordingly he would strongly deprecate, in the interests of canals, the gratuitous surrender of any income fairly accruing from the water which they supply.

6. The arguments drawn by Mr. Prinsep, from the loss of revenue which has occurred on the Jumna Canal, are not, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, applicable, save to a very small extent to the present subject, as that loss has resulted mainly from damage done by over-irrigation. And accordingly the map, which forms Appendix No. 4 of his letter, showing what villages have been sold in whole, or in part, is not submitted. It contains, however, one village which has suffered from water being withheld; and accordingly the Note entered on it by him in relation to this village, is quoted in the margin, in illustration of the third of Mr. Prinsep's arguments, as given above.

"The case of Saeewall is deserving of separate mention. Here was a large village of 270 co-partners—Jumma 3,200. Watered lands were assessed to extent of 1,400 beegahs, and included in Jumma which was given out as final for 20 years. The canal exhausted itself, and was not sufficient to give water to more than 500 beegahs or so. Yet they remained taxed. The Deputy Commissioner heard nothing about this till impoverishment had well set in; at last the village was reduced to beggary and sold to Colonel Skinner for Rupees 1,000—only half the Jumma.

"Here is a picture of real misery, for which I suppose somebody must be held responsible."

From the Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, dated 14th March 1868, No. 143.

In continuation of No. 299, dated 14th June last, forwards, in original, a further communication, No. 409, dated 25th July 1867, from the Commissioner of Settlements, with enclosures, regarding the assessment of villages irrigated from canals.

2. Mr. Roberts recorded a Memorandum to the effect, that he saw no reason to alter the opinion first expressed, that the proper course is to assess all land which is irrigated by canals at time of settlement at irrigated rates, and, in his opinion, Canal irrigation will more rapidly extend under this system, than under that proposed by Mr. Prinsep.

3. Mr. Roberts at the same time remarked, that the Canal Department should look after its own interests; that, if the water rate is too low, as he thought it was, it should be raised.

From the Settlement Commissioner, to the Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, dated 25th July 1867, No. 409.

Subsequent to my letter No. 215, dated 20th April, to your address, I have been engaged in writing out rates for the canal water assessment. The whole of the statistics of area irrigated by Baree Doab Canal for each year, and up to date, the receipts obtained thereform by Canal Officers, the extent of land under different kinds of produce during one selected year, 1865, the gross returns of revenue deducible under a fair calculation for a moderate Government demand, and the elimination of reasonable acreage rate, over and above the unirrigated aspect, have one and all come under my closest enquiry in the two Districts of Goordaspoor and Umritsur.

2. I am in a position to call your attention to some important points connected with the discussion of that question, whether the North-Western Provinces system should be introduced in the Punjab as the method of assessment for canal-watered lands, or whether there are not still stronger arguments for the adoption of what may be termed the additional acreage system.

3. I find that instead of there being 1,500 villages to be subjected to *this assessment*, the total number that are registered in Canal Office Returns, as taking water, are only 819.*

* Goordaspoor 259
Umritsur 560
819

4. The areas watered in each year up to 1865 are here detailed:—

District.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Goordaspoor	9,662	16,024	22,864	32,670	25,082	22,964	33,098
Umritsur	15,856	29,252	55,618	64,682	75,486	73,634	1,20,619
Total...	25,518	45,276	78,462	97,352	1,00,568	96,598	1,53,717

I have confined my enquiry to the year 1865, as that was a well-watered year, and the produce papers had only been completed up to that year in the Canal offices.

5. In working out my produce rates first on the totals of each assessment circle, and then by a back process on each village within that circle, I find that the following standard Jummas are deduced as a fair water revenue rate, at 1-6 of gross produce, as the additional profits obtained by irrigation over and above unirrigated rates—

District.	Watered area of 1865.	Total cultivated area of some villages.	Per cent. of area irrigated on cultivated area.	Revenue rate Jumma deduced as standard.	Additional acreage rate deduced.
				Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Goordaspoor	33,098	1,00,314	33	32,976	1 0 0
Umritsur	1,20,619	3,11,483	39	96,171	0 12 8
Total...	1,53,717	4,11,797	37	1,29,149	0 13 9

6. The Pergunahwar details are given in Appendix No. 2. It will be seen, that on an area of 1½ lacs, the standard Jumma points to 1,30,000 as a fair additional Jumma for canal advantages, and this falls at a rate of Rupees one, in Goordaspoor, and Rupees 0-12-8 in Umritsur. Considering that the irrigation in Umritsur and Lahore has yet to be developed, I see no objection to raise the rate there too, to Rupees one an acre all round. This will give us Rupees 1,54,000 in Umritsur Division.

7 The Lahore papers have not yet been made out, but we are informed that there are some 40,000 acres irrigated there; and at the same rate of Rupees one all round, we may expect Rupees 40,000, or Rupees 1,94,000 altogether.

8. In actually assessing individual estates, I have no doubt but that the remaining Rupees 6,000 may be made good, and then this will rise to *two lacs* exactly.

9. I expect then to raise in this way a new income of some two lacs of Rupees for enhanced profits due to canal irrigation in three Districts:—Goordaspoor, Umritsur and Lahore.

10. Now, the question before Government is, whether we are to assess on the principle pursued in North Western Provinces, whereby we add this Jumma of two lacs to the Jumma already fixed and announced on the unirrigated aspect, and incorporate this as the entire Government demand for a period of twenty years; or whether it is not desirable, on every consideration to adopt the principle of a moderate acreage rate, fixed once for all for the term of settlement as regards each estate, and let this be applied not only to the 1,53,717 acres irrigated up to date, but also to the increasing area watered year by year, in order that many advantages not obtained by North Western Provinces may be secured by this principle of assessment.

11. My views have already been laid before you; since then, I have had further opportunities of discussing both systems with several Officers, with the Zemindars and experienced Revenue Officials, with Colonel Crofton, with many of the Canal Officers, and latterly with Colonel Dyas. I have thus elicited all the objections that can be urged against the acreage system. The further I have weighed the *pros* and *cons*, the more strengthened I am in the conclusion recorded in paragraphs 34, 35 and 36 of my previous Report.

12. I have arranged these arguments in *juxta position* in a supplementary Memorandum (Appendix No. 2), copy of which I enclose, with request that you will place it before His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, before whom I understand the reference is now under consideration.

13. I wish at the same time to call your earnest attention to the further arguments that are there submitted.

14. There are two points of view in which, to my mind, there can be no question as to which of the two plans it is better for the Government to accept, both in the interests of the people and of the State.

15. In paragraph 40 of former letter, I pointed out "that, by the system laid down by Supreme Government, future Canal revenue is being deliberately sacrificed for 20 years, and that, on a canal where everything has to be matured." I am now able to support this statement by a quotation of facts. I find that the loss to Government by not adopting the acreage rate, and taking moderate enhancement on every acre as it is watered from year to year, will amount, *within a period of* 20 *years, to the enormous sum of half a crore of revenue*, at the lowest computation. Appendix No. 3 will show in full detail how I have arrived at this conclusion, from the figures and facts that have come before me in my late enquiries. The synopsis explains how I have begun with present area, amounting to two lacs of acres rated at two lacs of Rupees enhanced revenue in 1865, at Rupee one an acre as additional rate, and allowing for a ratio of increase in area and receipts for series of four periods of 3, 4, and 5 years, into which I have divided the 20 years, we advance the additional revenue from two to three lacs after the third year, to four lacs after another four years, to six lacs after another five years, and then seven lacs during the last five years period of the whole term. This, when calculated, will bring in a return, I estimate, of 96 *lacs in the whole period.* Deducting at the rate of two lacs per annum, the continuous Jumna fixed at the outset, according to North-Western Provinces plan, will amount for the same 20 years only to 40 lacs. The difference of 56 lacs then, is the amount that Government will lose on the Baree Doab Canal alone.

16. If extensions of this canal to the lower rainless Districts of Montgomery and Mooltan, and Inundation Canals of those and other Districts are taken into account, to enable us to judge the full extent of this principle, there cannot be a doubt that the loss will even increase to 70 and 80 lacs in this Province alone, while if other canal systems are included, such as the Jumna and North Western Provinces Canals, it is no exaggeration to say that, at the lowest estimate, *the State will be deprived of more than a million of money.*

17. I have gone over the areas and calculations very cautiously. The areas for previous years are specified in the synopsis. I have shown the ratio of increase in past years, and on that analogy I have endeavoured to bring my ratio of increasing receipts to as *low* a figure as the circumstances and my knowledge of the country and capabilities of Baree Doab Canal will permit; even then, I learn that 56 lacs of revenue can be secured to Government by the simple system here advocated. I can hardly believe that, in these days of financial pressure, Government will assent to surrender this, when it is known how easily it can be obtained, and further when it has been shown that, according to my system, the very act of paying this new irrigation tax has the merit of *being purely voluntary.*

18. Though this is undoubtedly a large sum, yet it must be remarked, that the collection under such voluntary action must be easy. It is entirely dependent on two considerations: (1), that there will be water enough in the canal and its branches to irrigate 7 lacs of acres; and of this I have not a doubt, if certain measures for selling the water where it is really needed and to the best advantage, are carried out: (2), that the rates fixed by Canal Department hereafter, and now at this settlement, are so moderate as to leave ample margin for profits to the rate-payers, so that the operation of the ordinary law of demand and supply may have free scope, and be respected. I have not a doubt as to my own rate of Rupee one by this additional rate being fair. If Government should prefer a lighter rate, then 12 annas an acre as the average of all the Pergunnahs would be sufficient; if something between these two rates are taken as a constant rate, I am satisfied that it will be deemed moderate, and the measure I wish to inaugurate will work with the greatest ease, and with something like real equality on all concerned. The accompanying Memorandum will show how I prove this assertion to be entitled to acceptation.

19. The next point bears on the people's interest. You will perceive in the Memorandum that I lay great stress on the absolute necessity of having a system of assessment that shall do away with all inequalities. and shall secure voluntary action on the part of Zemindars to take water or not as they please. My reason for this is, that Amee Chund, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who was lately employed in revision of Hissar Settlement, has brought to my notice the mischief

and ruin that took place in the estates watered by Northern Jumna Canal, under the North-Western Provinces system: out of 54 estates, 28, or more than half, suffered more or less from that system; four villages were sold outright; eight were so impoverished that shares of the estates were sold; six were ruined from over-assessment, were put up to auction, and not till large reductions of revenue had been effected. did the proprietors recover for several years after; while ten others were so heavily involved in debt that they nearly fell into the hands of strangers.

20. Full particulars are explained with the aid of a sketch map of the estates in Appendix 4, which has been made over to me by this Officer himself, from a work he published on Hissar District. This vernacular work was examined by the Commissioner of the Division, who had even a translation made of it; so that there is full authority for the facts I here relate.

21. I know it may be said in reply, that this misery may have been produced by land revenue being pitched altogether too high, on the old principle of Government demand at two-thirds of net assets; but that, under the lower proportion of half, such events may not have occurred. I have made enquiries on this point. Amee Chund assures me that, though this may have aggravated the evil, other causes were at work arising out of the system of amalgamating unirrigated and canal assessment, which undoubtedly brought ruin to many of the estates.

He cites two in particular:—

(1).—That the supply of water failed in some of the estates at the tail-end of, or more remote in situation from, the canal.

(2).—That in ill-peopled estates, whenever tenants were drawn away to fields on lower rents, the proprietors were still saddled with the high Jummas, payment of which was obligatory, whether lands were deserted, or hands to work them were not available.

It can easily be conceived that two such potent causes, in poor tracts like Hissar, Chooneean, and Montgomery Districts, would at once tend to disturbance of profits, and silent deterioration.

22. I say, then, with this picture of real misery before us which has happened, and the great financial loss that seems to impend, it is right that a question of such vast importance to the people, to the credit of Government in its administrative capacity, to the advantage of the State in a financial aspect, and to the cause of irrigation in general, should receive the most serious consideration before final orders are passed.

23. As I promised in a demi-official communication to the Secretary, to supply further facts and arguments, I request the favor of your placing these papers before His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor as soon as possible.

APPENDIX No. 2*.

Pergunahwar Abstract of area watered by Baree Doab Canal for seven years in Umritsur and Goordaspoor Districts.

Pergunnah.	Area watered, 1865.	Total of cultivated area of same villages.	Percentage of area irrigated on cultivated area.	Revenue rate Jumma deduced from produce for irrigated standard only.	Additional acreage rate, deduced.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Puthankote	9,800	30,224	[illegible]	8,454	0 13 9
Goordaspoor	23,298	70,090	33	24,524	1 0 9
Total...	33,098	1,00,314	33	32,978	1 0 0
Butala	32,195	82,965	39	35,666	1 1 4
Umritsur	34,541	83,537	41	24,459	0 10 6
Ajnala	31,129	69,853	45	19,375	0 9 7
Terun Tarun...	22,754	75,128	30	16,671	0 11 8
Total ..	1,20,619	3,11,483	39	96,171	0 12 8
Grand Total...	1,53,717	4,11,797	37	1,29,149	0 13 9

* Appendix I. not printed, *vide* paragraph 3 of Secretary's letter to Supreme Government.

that Mr. Prinsep's plan would only be applicable in cases in which a settlement was going on in Districts in which it was known that irrigation would be immediately introduced, and then only to lands charged with Government revenue. The special rate would be applicable to all cases, at all times, whether the land was free of revenue, or the revenue was permanently settled.

7. It would, of course, be necessary in charging a landlord water-rate, to restrict it to land not assessed fully as irrigated at time of settlement. The settlement of the irrigated land, would, in fact, give a commutation of this water-rate to the landlord for the whole term of settlement, and while this would be a convenience and advantage to him, it would be the same to the Government also. Such a special rate should not be reduced unless the water was absolutely taken away from the land classed as irrigated at settlement, and the ordinary fluctuations of supply should be held to be equivalent to fluctuations of season in the case of irrigated lands.

8. The only questions which can arise, as it seems to me, in relation to a water-rate on the landlord of irrigated land is, how it will affect the landlord's right to increase rent, and how it is to be distributed where there are sub-proprietors. If a special burden is put on the landlord, he must be able to pass it on to the sub-proprietors, and eventually to the cultivator. But, if this is done, then it will become matter of consideration how the cultivator's water-rate will affect the arrangement.

9. If the landlord's water-rate is to be in the place of the enhanced land revenue that might have been taken, then it may be reckoned at half the increased rent or value of the land to the landlord. This increased rent will, in general terms, bear the same proportion to the increased value of the produce as the old rent did to the old produce. But from the increased value of the produce, must be deducted the water-rate paid by the cultivator.

10. I would here notice, that the common argument against interfering with the land revenue, as fixed at the time of the settlement, would not apply in the case of land benefitted by irrigation works constructed at the cost of the Government. For all improvements made by the landlord at his own cost, he is fairly entitled to benefit for a term of years; but when the advantage is given entirely at the cost of the State, there seems no reason whatever to allow the landlord to benefit without contributing something for the advantage so given him.

11. Probably it may be well to expand the part of the Irrigation Bill which refers to these matters, and thus to settle them once for all.

12. I feel hardly able to suggest in a precise form the exact Clauses which should be added to the Bill to effect this, and I would propose that the Local Governments concerned should be requested to consider the subject and suggest the necessary Clauses.

13. The general scope of the Clauses would be something as follows:—

1st.—To provide that a rate might be charged on the proprietor of irrigated land, whether he paid revenue liable to revision, or permanently settled, or paid no revenue.

2nd.—To limit the proprietor's water-rate, so that it should not exceed one-half of the advantage given to him by the increased rental of the irrigated land.

3rd.—To distribute the rate fairly among all the proprietors and subordinate proprietors.

4th.—To declare that, in the case of land occupied on favorable terms, any enhancement of rent, consequent on increased value due to irrigation should be reckoned after deducting the water-rate charged to the cultivator from the increased value of the produce.

5th.—To allow the proprietor in such cases the option of charging the occupier double the rate paid by the proprietor, instead of an enhancement, or until an enhancement was made in the regular way.

6th.—In the case of tenants-at-will, holding at a rack-rent, no restrictions on account of the charge of water-rates to be put on the landlord in fixing the rent.

14. Under the arrangements now suggested, Section 45 D of the Draft Bill would be omitted.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 10th December 1868.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies, dated 16th October 1868, No. 300 I.

1. I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 500, dated 4th July 1868, (received on the 12th September,) forwarding correspondence regarding new rules proposed by the Settlement Commissioner for the assessment of villages irrigated from canals.

2. As the question discussed in these papers is intimately connected with the provisions contained in some of the clauses of the Draft Bill to regulate the construction and maintenance of Public Works of irrigation, navigation, and drainage recently prepared by the Inspector General of Irrigation Works, the Governor-General in Council considered it advisable to remit the matter to Colonel Strachey for opinion. That Officer has embodied his views in a Note, a copy of which accompanies, and I am to request that the suggestions contained in it may be considered and reported upon by the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with the Draft Bill referred to above.

3. I am to add, that the Governor-General in Council is not to be understood as adopting the opinions put forward by Colonel Strachey, the consideration of which will be deferred until the Government of India is put in possession of the views of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor.

4. I am to take this opportunity of expressing a hope that the views of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor on the Draft Bill prepared by Colonel Strachey will not be delayed beyond the date originally fixed, viz., the 15th November 1868.

No. 228. ORDER THEREON, 10th December 1868, No. 3,851.

IRRIGATION, No. 12.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, with copy of G. O., No. 3,100 of 1868.
" Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue.

Exd. G. A. Turton.

Revenue Dept.

No. 3869.

Govt. of {1868} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

THE CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION.

&c., &c., &c.

Dated December, 10th.

Recd. 12th *Encl.*

G. O., 10th December 1868, *No.* 3,851.

DECEMBER.

Nos. 227-228

Assessment of Villages irrigated from Canals.—Endorsement of the Government of India, forwarding copies of papers relative to the new rules proposed by the Settlement Commissioner of the Punjab for the assessment of Villages irrigated from Canals, and a note thereon by the Inspector General of Irrigation Works, recorded.

No. 3161.

RECORDED.

19th December 68