

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	859.	Press
<i>706-07</i>		~~Mis~~
Dated	31 st March	1869.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
31st March 1869.*

No. 706. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the
Public Works Department:—

Communicating, to the Officer concerned, Proceedings of the Board of Revenue relative to the
state of irrigation works in certain talooks of the Vizagapatam District. (Here enter 19th March 1869, No. 918.)

No. 707. ORDER THEREON, 31st March 1869, No. 859.

Irrigation, No. 16.

COMMUNICATED to the Revenue Board.

(True Extract)

(Signed) H. WELLESLEY,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with Proceedings Public Works Department, No. 918.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
19th March 1869.*

No. 560. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 15th February 1869, No. 938 :—

Read the following letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Camp Bobbili, 24th November 1868, No. 868.

1. I have the honour to forward a Statement and Report from the Principal Assistant Collector on the irrigation works of the two Government Talooks of the District within his charge, in reply to the Board's Proceedings, dated 18th November 1867, No. 7,514.

2. An account of these works will be found in the Board's Proceedings, dated 8th October 1866, No. 7,216, which should be considered in connection with the present Report. In the papers there reviewed, the then Collector of the District, Mr. Carmichael, recommended that the Ryotwary system should be abandoned, and the talooks sold to the highest bidders, apparently as the easiest means of absolving the Government from any further responsibility with regard to works represented to have fallen into such a neglected condition.

3. The Board did not concur in the proposed remedy; directed that greater efforts should be made to compel the ryots to carry out ordinary repairs, and at the same time did their best to obtain an enhanced grant, in order that the works might once for all be put in proper repair.

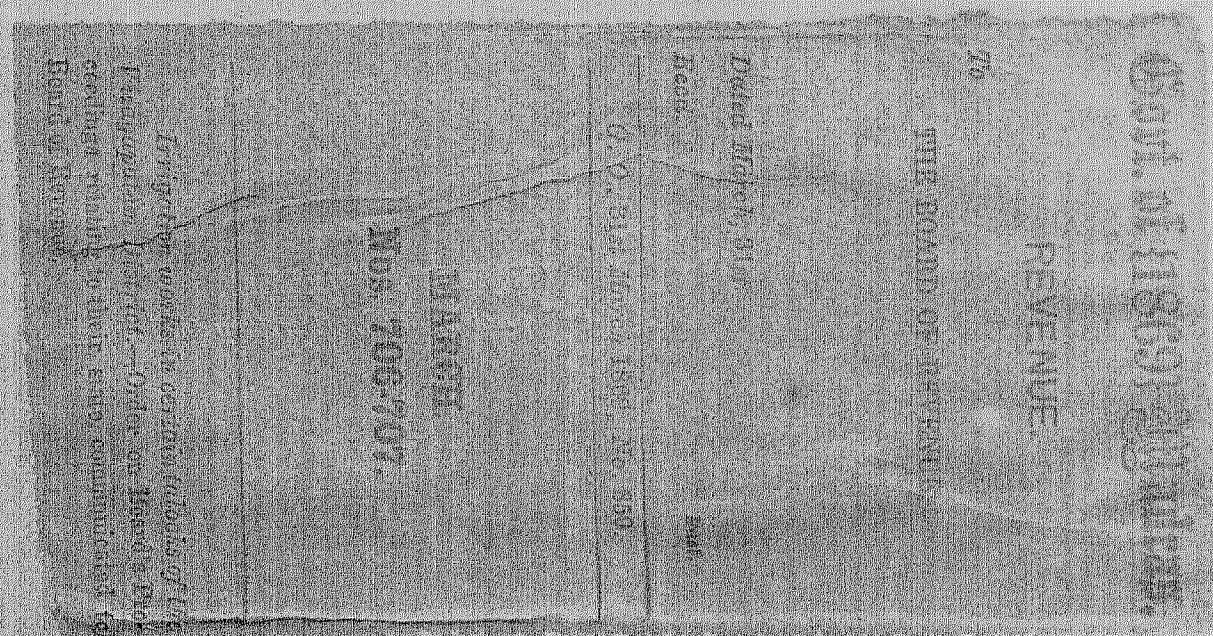
4. In consequence of these efforts, the considerable grant of Rupees 41,000 was allotted to these talooks for the year 1867-68, and the execution was transferred to the hands of the Revenue authorities. In a very short period, however, the work was re-transferred to the Department Public Works, and on the recommendation of the Superintending Engineer, Rupees 21,000 was transferred to other districts, which the Department were unable to spend efficiently. In fact, Rupees 13,342 only was spent, in place of the handsome grant obtained by the previous representations as to the necessity of thorough repair.

5. The transaction is fully gone into in Board's Proceedings, dated 7th December 1867, No. 7,920, and accounts for the figures in the Statement given in paragraph 5 of Mr. Hutchins' report not being correct as regards the allotment for each year, the real allotment for 1867-68 having been Rupees 41,000, while the expenditure was so greatly reduced below that sum.

6. With reference to the Board's instructions that the local Officers should adopt the partial remedy in their hands, by enforcing the ryots' customary labour, Mr. Hutchins' report shows that no undue leniency has been extended towards them. In fact, under the name of customary labour, the ryots have executed gratis a portion of the earthworks required for all repairs, and the practice has doubtless been beneficial, while it shows the docility of the people.

7. From the Statement now forwarded it appears that an allotment of Rupees 18,492 for one year will now place the existing works of irrigation in efficient repair, while a future annual allowance of Rupees 10,000 should then suffice.

8. Although this is not the place to enter into any argument, as to the relative advantages of the Ryotwar and Zemindar Settlement, I must state my total dissent to the views of Messrs. Carmichael and Boswell, that the introduction of the Zemin-



dary system is the proper remedy for our previous neglect of the Irrigation Works in the Government Talooks of this District.

9. The repair of the works in that case would be a happy accident, dependant on the personality of the Zemindar, and would be a most improbable contingency. It is true that in seasons when through failure of water there must be a failure of crops, there would be no remission; but I fail to see how the withdrawal of what has been called this "demoralizing" liberality, which to me seems simple justice, could result in the improvement of the works of irrigation, or do anything except cripple the resources of the ryots, and lower the condition of the agricultural classes.

10. In this Zemindary District, in some localities the Irrigation Works have been properly maintained, in others entirely neglected. In the current season, where there has been ample rain throughout the year, but a failure in the last month, the effects of such neglect are most marked. I have seen in the standing crops of one village withered in the ear, where the slightest attention to the sources of irrigation would have ensured the one additional flooding which would have changed wide-spread loss into universal plenty. Here the ryots will get no remission, if by any means they can be made to pay; but such payments will not restore the channels which through no fault of theirs have been neglected, and to which neglect their loss is due.

11. I consider that in a Zemindary District like this, Government in its own talooks should set the example, and that here even more than in ordinary Ryotwar Districts, it should practice what its officers are bound to preach. With our own works decayed, we cannot blame a Zemindar for neglect; but when our own house is put in order, we can exhort the great landlords of the district to be just to the people committed to their charge.

12. With regard to certain schemes for improvements and new works brought forward by Mr. Hutchins, the latter will be submitted for the consideration of the Superintending Engineer.

13. The correspondence about the Gubbada Anicut and Kondakirla Ava took place before my arrival in the district, and have only been brought to my notice in connection with Mr. Hutchins' present report. This I forward now, while the above subjects will receive my immediate attention, and be the subject of further report.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From the Acting Principal Assistant Collector, to the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated Waltair, 30th October 1868, No. 171.

1. With reference to the Board's Proceedings, No. 7,314, dated 18th November 1867, and your letter, No. 1,011, dated 9th December last, I have the honour to submit a report on the state of the irrigation works of my division.

2. The Board's Proceedings, No. 7,216, dated 8th October 1866, contain a full general account of the irrigation works of the division. The most prominent point in the correspondence embodied in these Proceedings is that the irrigation works are generally in a bad state of repair. The causes assigned by Mr. Boswell and accepted by Mr. Carmichael as accounting for this are, first, that the annual allotment for repairs was totally insufficient, and second, that the ryots cannot be got to do their proper amount of customary work. I am happy to be able to say that a great improvement in the latter respect has taken place since Mr. Boswell noted the difficulty.

Mr. Bliss laid it down as an invariable and stringent rule for Tahsildars that in all cases, no matter what the amount of repair, the ryots should be made to do their 25 to 30 or 40 Rupees worth of earthwork (according to their number and capability) without pay from the Department Public Works. This will teach the ryots what they certainly require to learn.

1866..... 1,397
1867..... 1,426

3. I give in the margin a statement of the value of the earthwork done by the ryots for 1866 and 1867. In Fussy 1276 copious

rains fell in this district, and no ryot took any trouble to irrigate his lands. This year, the scarcity of water is felt, and consequently ryots were required to do urgent repairs without reference to the amount of their customary labour.

4. In the Golgondah talook, I think it is desirable that an anicut should be constructed at Chennamachinta on the Tondavanadi. It would cost about say Rupees 20,000, and will irrigate eleven villages, a profit of say Rupees 3,000 may be expected.

5. As directed in paragraph 4 of the Board's Proceedings, a statement showing the area of the Ayacut and of the cultivation under each work for the last three years, and the amounts proposed to be expended on each work, is herewith sent. The amount spent on the works in each year was not quite sufficient; but in Fussy 1275 a sum of Rupees 5,643 only having been spent, it was inadequate, and consequently a remission of Rupees 44,488 had to be granted in that year for Survasiddhi and Golgondah talooks. If these works are put in thorough order, which is estimated

* Golgondah..... 55
Survasiddhi..... 3,237
15,285
18,492

to cost Rupees 18,492* as per accompanying statement, the future annual allowance may be fixed at Rupees 10,000; the works will be in good order, and a permanent security to the public revenue ensured.

6. The following Statement shows the amount proposed to be laid out, that sanctioned and expended in each year:—

Years.	REPAIRS.		
	Amount proposed to be expended.	Amount of allotment.	Amount expended.
1865-66	4,040	5,658	5,643
1866-67	5,555	6,200	6,068
1867-68	24,300	20,000	13,342

The figures entered in column 2 are put down with reference to the Statements sent from this Office, as per Standing Circular of the Board of Revenue, No. 23, dated 15th March 1864; but how the amount of the allotment in column 3 is greater than that proposed I cannot explain.

7. So far as I know the works on the Varahanadi river are in very fair order. The highest anicut of this river needs however more notice. It is the Gubbada anicut built in 1862-63 at a cost of Rupees 14,300. The estimate was that its construction would bring 4,027 Acres of land and yield an annual return of Rupees 11,000. The revenue derived in Fussy 1277 from this anicut is Rupees 2,900, and the land brought under the plough is 848 Acres. The Varahanadi here is a very insignificant hill-stream that does not discharge a very large volume of water even when in flood, and in a few days after cessation of rain in the hills it is almost dry. The consequence is that though the head sluices and channels are of very considerable capacity, the ryots have no confidence in the fulfilment of the supply anticipated. When the river is down, the volume of water is very probably quite sufficient for the irrigation of the 4,027 Acres of land it was originally estimated it would benefit; but in three or four days every channel is dry, and the crops are left to droop and very likely wither if the rains do not recommence almost immediately. The Officer in charge of the Golgondah Range forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, for

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approval, an estimate for completing the works on this (Gubbada) anicut so as to utilise the 14,300 Rupees that have been already spent, and this estimate will amount to about Rs. 35,000. Captain Ryves, however, unfortunately did not consider Mr. Laskey's scheme practicable except at a very heavy cost, and stated that he was by no means sanguine of its returning a fair interest on the outlay in any case. The matter then fell into abeyance for awhile until my predecessor, Mr. Bliss, raised the question again in his letter, No. 139, dated 10th September 1867, to the then Acting Superintending Engineer, copy of which was forwarded to your office with his letter, No. 125, dated 12th September 1867, from which you will see that Mr. Bliss cleared up all doubts as to its feasibility.

8. KONDARIELLA AVA SCHEME.—When Mr. Boswell visited the lake in February 1866, he found a large extent of water of an average depth of four or five feet, and yet a large number of the villages below had lost the greater portion of their crops from want of the means of irrigation. He at once wrote to Mr. Laskey, and requested him to inspect the spot and take the levels, and propose some plan by which the water in the large lake might be made available to a greater extent than it is at present. The difficulty in dealing with the matter is that more than half the water-spread of the lake is annually cultivated by the ryots of the Proprietrix of Anakapilly. Their object, therefore, is to let off the water as quickly as possible. The dispute was settled by Mr. Fane, Collector, in 1860, by having a bench-mark and calingulah erected to regulate the height beyond which the water should not be allowed to rise. But Mr. Laskey informed him (Mr. Boswell) that he has reason to believe that the Proprietrix's ryots have surreptitiously lowered both the bench-mark and the calingulah two feet. (This dispute as to height of bench-mark has since been settled by myself in conjunction with Mr. Meppen, Agent to the Proprietrix, and the water level will be restored to its old height of six inches above the foundation of the bench-mark, the upper structure of which has long been removed or washed away.)

9. Mr. Laskey proposes to meet the above difficulty by raising a bund through the lake, to divide it into two portions, so that the water on the Proprietrix of Anakapilly's land may be let off by its own calingulah on the 15th December as agreed on, while the rest of the Ava water is retained for irrigation as long as it may be required. At present the surplus water is conducted by a channel to the Saradanadi (river) and so carried off to the sea. This channel and its branches require clearing out, and the tanks which these feed are also in need of repair. Mr. Laskey's design is to have in the bund separating the Government from the Proprietrix's portion of the Ava, a sluice of six vents, each one yard square with iron water-tight shutters to work in wooden slides. He proposes that this sluice should remain open until the water has attained the calingulah's height, when the shutters will be dropped and those of another sluice of the same number of vents built in line with the calingulah, and on the bench-mark level will be opened for the escape of all water above the level until the 15th December, when the water on the Proprietrix's portion of the Ava is to be drained off by means of a low level sluice with a single opening. Mr. Laskey also provides a low level sluice with openings $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ feet in the Government section to carry out water for irrigation, and he estimates further that two embankments will be required to protect the low lying lands in the north of the lake and to the east of the village, and also two calingulahs 30 yards wide, to carry off the surplus drainage falling into the Ava. The area of this lake is above five square miles. Mr. Laskey's estimate for the Kondakirla Ava scheme amounted to Rupees 26,000, but on finding that the whole spread of the Ava was opened to Government for improvement, the matter was again considered by Messrs. Bliss and Laskey, and the estimate reduced. Nothing has been heard on the subject of these two schemes of Mr. Laskey, which were presented as works promising to be remunerative, as well as tending to establish and increase our existing revenue.

10. KONDARAVOLE AVA.—The Kondaravole Ava is in the north-west of the Gulgondah talook. The amount of water at present stored in this natural reservoir is small. Mr. Laskey proposes, at a cost of about Rupees 10,000, to supply an anicut twenty yards in length, and raise by one yard the amount of water stored. He would also deepen and widen the supply channel and raise embankments on both sides to protect the low lands in the north of the Ava. This would secure the present revenue, and bring new land into cultivation on the east of the lake.

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11. KRISTNADEVIPETA ANICUT.—A late Supervisor, M. Rangaya Naidu, informed Mr. Boswell that he had a scheme for constructing an anicut in the Kristnadevipeta river which rises in the Gulgondah hills and falls into the sea at Pentacottah. I hear he took the levels and satisfied himself of the practicability of the scheme, but he left the district before he had time to submit it. I can only say that if there is, as he represented, a large amount of water running to waste in that direction, there is abundant waste land that might be benefited in the neighbourhood, and it would be very desirable to open up that wild part of the country. The river is rapid, and in the floods it is fifteen feet deep, and would give an ample supply of water for any work that might be constructed. I intend to visit this part of the country in the course of a few months, when I will personally ascertain whether the proposed scheme would be beneficial; and if found favorable, I will take measures to survey the area and prepare an estimate for its cost.

12. Across the Saradanadi there is a work which demands attention. I allude to an anicut at Cassimcottah. Plans and estimates, I understand, are in preparation in the Department of Public Works. The present work is a loose stone dam subject to injury at even high flood, and thereby endangering the revenue. The nature of the present work is quite unsuited to the case of a stream coming down with great force. A more substantial work is recommended by the Range Officer. The Government will have to bear half the cost, and the Proprietrix of Cassimcottah meets the other half. She is quite willing to do so. I would consequently urge this matter for early attention.

13. In going along the Trunk Road from Cassimcottah to Yellamunchelli you will observe to the west a chain of hills almost parallel to the course of the road, and at a distance of from one to three miles. In this chain there are one or two passes, but, as far as I know, only one gorge of sufficient depth to carry off the drainage of the adjacent parts of the talooks of Veravilli and Gulgondah. This gorge is at the point where the road from Tallapallem to Narsipatam pierces the hills. There is a tradition in the neighbourhood of the construction of a great tank at this place by one of the old Rajahs, and of its bursting almost immediately after it was made. The construction of this old ruined tank is, I am informed, in contemplation in the Department of Public Works. The place in which this ruined tank is, belongs to His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram. To restore the tank to its proper state, a calingulah and sluices must be built. Mr. Laskey considers that the cost would be about 60,000 Rupees besides compensation for giving up the site.

14. The annexed table shows the new irrigation works and cost of the construction and repair in each year:—

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Statement showing the cost of the construction and the repair in each year of the following works.

Names of Works.	Amount.	Date of Government Order.	ESTIMATE				
			1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.
Palararti Anicut.	2,650	Government Order, No. 3,728, dated 17th October 1863.	.....	.....	476 0 0	5 0 0	402 11 3
Munipalem do.	unknown Do.	Government Order, No. 1,474, dated 6th August 1861.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goduri do.	14,300	Government Order, No. 1,474, dated 6th August 1861.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gubbada do.	3,018	Government Order, No. 1,474, dated 6th August 1861.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dimilly do.	.....	Government Order, No. 1,474, dated 6th August 1861.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kattinole do.	unknown Do.	Government Order, No. 1,474, dated 6th August 1861.					
Kannurapalli do.		Government Order, No. 1,474, dated 6th August 1861.					

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19th March 1869.

15. The records of my Office do not furnish information about the above works, but I obtained it from the Golgondah Range Office; but even there nothing can be traced of works executed prior to 1860.

16. The annexed Statement shows the revenue derived from the construction of the above works. The figures are entered for those years for which accounts are available. In this district the villages are frequently burnt down, and consequently the village accounts destroyed with them; so that for many years no accounts are forthcoming.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. I. MINCHIN,
Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

ABSTRACT.—Statement showing the collections from Fusly 1273 to 1277, on account of alicuts in Survasiddhi and Golgondah talooks of the Vizagapatam District.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

ABSTRACT.—Statement showing the area of the Ayacut and of the cultivation of each work for the last three years, and the amount proposed to be expended on them.

In replying to Board's Proceedings, dated 18th November 1867, No. 7,514, the Collector of Vizagapatam forwards a report by the Principal Assistant on the Irrigation works of the two Government Talooks of the District, and refers to the correspondence contained in Proceedings of Board, dated 8th October 1866, No. 7,216, relating to the very bad condition in which the minor works of irrigation in the District then were.

2. Mr. Hutchins now submits a detailed list of all tanks and river channels in the two talooks, with the registered Ayacut, Ryotwarry and Inam, under each; and he shows also the actual cultivation and collections under each for three years. In the following abstract Statement the facts so furnished are classified and analysed:—

Tanks.		Total registered Ayacut.		Cultivation on average of three years last past.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
Under 10 Acres ...	18	885	4,652	990	4,687
20 and above 10 Acres ...	102	1,563	7,063	1,533	7,259
30 .. 20 ..	51	1,772	5,950	1,557	6,243
50 .. 30 ..	52	2,055	8,076	1,895	8,006
100 .. 50 ..	50	2,614	15,576	3,072	16,706
500 .. 100 ..	43	8,064	40,854	9,163	48,100
Above 500 ..	3	1,814	10,854	3,240	16,836
	469	18,267	93,625	21,665	1,08,425
<i>River and other Channels.</i>					
Under 10 Acres ...	5	926	4,888	1,035	4,928
20 and above 10 Acres ...	5	1,650	7,410	1,593	7,505
30 .. 20 ..	3	1,337	6,812	1,461	6,432
50 .. 30 ..	10	2,462	10,508	2,131	9,710
100 .. 50 ..	34	5,283	29,453	6,073	39,733
500 .. 100 ..	34	15,249	77,144	17,780	91,983
Above 500 ..	5	6,330	39,191	8,948	50,589
Total ..	99	33,287	1,71,936	38,966	2,00,740
Grand Total ..	568	51,554	2,68,531	60,631	3,09,165

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3. From this Statement it appears that there are 583 tanks and channels in the two talooks, of which 297 irrigate less than 21 Acres. The registered Ayacut under these tanks and channels is 51,504 Acres, bearing a revenue demand of Rupees 2,68,531. The actual cultivation during the last three years has on the average been Acres 60,831, yielding a revenue of Rupees 3,09,165. Thus the area brought under irrigation from these sources has increased 18.1 per cent., and the income derived 15.1 per cent., facts which show that eager advantage is taken

	RS.
* In Golgondah talook	3,207
In Sarvasiddhi do.	15,285

Total... 18,492

	Alloiment.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
1865-66	5,658	5,643
1866-67	6,200	6,068
1867-68 (a)	20,000	13,343

(a) N. B.—In this year 41,000 Rupees were allotted on the earnest representation of the Board of Revenue, but 21,000 were transferred to other districts under advice of the Local Engineer alone.

† *Kidde* Principal Assistant to Superintending Engineer, dated 14th May 1866, No. 82. Board's Proceedings, October 1866, No. 7,316.

view to irrigate 4,028 Acres of land in sixteen villages, the revenue from which was estimated at Rupees 10,142. The original design has not been fully carried out; still, up to 1275, Acres 797, assessed at Rupees 2,757, had been taken up.

	RS.
§ Collections in 1275	1,284
in 1276	2,517
in 1277	2,528

Differences of opinion as to the plans for the prosecution of this work have led to its completion being held in abeyance; but Mr. Hutchins states that he will give the matter his immediate attention and make a further report on this project; as also on the *Koudakula Ara* improvement project, noticed by Mr. Hutchins as No. 11. Mr. Hutchins alludes to this latter project as a work which promises "to be remunerative as well as tending to establish and increase our revenues;" but he fails to give the information necessary to form an opinion.

6. Mr. Hutchins further notices—

III. The *Komaraboli Ara*.

IV. The *Krishnamadampeta* anicut.

V. The *Chesneetah* anicut; and,

of these sources of irrigation, and that they are well worth keeping up and improving.

4. Mr. Hutchins has noted the works which are out of repair, and roughly estimates that Rupees 18,492* are required at once to place them in efficient repair; after which he considers that a future annual allowance of Rupees 10,000 should suffice to maintain them all in an efficient condition. The allotments† for minor irrigation works in these talooks for the last three years is shown marginally with the actual expenditure incurred.

5. Mr. Hutchins reports on the—

I. *Gubbada Anicut*.—It appears from the correspondence, that this work was constructed in 1862-63, at a cost of Rupees 17,630,‡ (up to May 1866), with a

A failure of rain necessitated considerable remissions in that year, but the collections§ have now risen to about Rupees 2,500 a year, or upwards of 14 per cent., on the public money invested.

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VI. The restoration of an anicut tank on the hills near the Tallapallen and Narsipatam road. In respect to all of these projects some steps seem already to have been taken by the Officers of the Department of Public Works. Mr. Hutchins also names—

VII. Anicut which he proposes should be constructed across the Tanda-vandi at Chemmeachinta, in Golgondah talook. He roughly estimates the original cost of this latter work at Rupees 20,000, whereby irrigation will be conveyed to eleven villages with an increase of revenue of Rupees 3,000 or 15 per cent. on the assumed cost.

7. The Collector has not noticed these works in detail; but he proposes to submit the schemes for improvements and new works for the consideration of the Superintending Engineer; and the Board express a hope that he will be able *very soon* to report, in communication with the Engineer, on the feasibility and probable value of each project.

Name of Anicut.	Cost of works up to date.	Average revenue collected under each work during five years last past.
	RS.	RS.
<i>Sarvasiddhi Talook</i>		
1. Dimili Anicut	3,504	4,859
2. <i>Kumarapully</i> Anicut	Unknown	2,470
3. Kalluboli Anicut.	do.	2,440
4. Pulaparti do....	2,050	8,560
5. Marripalem do....	Unknown.	2,886
6. Goduri do....	do.	11,447
<i>Golgondah Talook.</i>		
7. Gubbada	17,630	1,951
Total...	.....	34,625

8. Mr. Hutchins exhibits in paragraph 13 of his letter and Appendix, some information respecting the seven new anicuts of his division, under which it appears cultivation is carried on which yields Rupees 55,573 per annum. The Department of Public Works are unable to state what outlay of public money has taken place on several works, and Mr. Hutchins has not shown the average area of cultivation and the revenue under each, as compared with that of a series of years prior to the execution of each of these works. Endeavours should be made to supply both omissions.

9. The Collector reports with reference to the Board's instructions that the customary labour of the ryots is now enforced throughout the talooks, and that no "undue leniency is extended towards them." It appears from Mr. Hutchins's report that Mr. Bliss laid it down "as an invariable and stringent rule for Tahsildars, that in all cases, no matter what the amount of repair, the ryots "should be made to do their 25 to 30 or 40 Rupees worth of earthwork (according "to their number and capability) without pay from the Department of Public "Works. This will teach," he adds, "the ryots what they certainly require to learn."

10. In fact, under the name of customary labour, the ryots are refused payment for a certain portion of all works of repair executed by them on estimates passed in the Department of Public Works. The course adopted by Mr. Bliss is altogether opposed to the instructions of Government and the intention of the law. The labour that is "customary" in each locality must be carefully ascertained and enforced as the Law (Act I of 1858, Section 6) prescribes. Mr. Bliss was not justified in issuing such an order, and the Board are surprised that it escaped the notice of the Collector.

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11. The Board trust that the amounts referred to in paragraph 4 of these Proceedings as the estimated requirement for immediate expenditure and for maintenance will be duly provided.

12. The Board have, in their Proceedings, dated 8th September 1868, No. 6,369, set forth very fully their views on the relative merits of Zemindary and Ryotwarry Settlements. They do not deem it necessary to enter into a discussion here of the subject, as raised in paragraphs 8 to 11 of Mr. Minchin's letter, further than to state their concurrence in that gentleman's views, and to support his opinion that in Zemindary Districts it is more than ordinarily incumbent on Government to set an example in their own talooks of adequate irrigation expenditure.

No. 561.

ORDER THEREON, 19th March 1869, No. 918.

IRRIGATION, No. 28.

1. Communicated to the Superintending Engineer of the 1st Division.

2. Adverting to paragraph 4 of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, the Government observe that a sum of Rupees 20,000 has been allotted in the Budget for 1869-70 for repairs to minor irrigation works in the Vizagapatam District, and that there should therefore be no difficulty in placing in an efficient condition all the works of that district, no more than Rupees 10,000 being calculated by the Principal Assistant as sufficient for the purpose.

(True Extract.)

Wm. D. M.

Colonel, R. E.,

Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, 1st Division.
Revenue Department.
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

11-857
Comm. to the
Revenue Board.

Ed. S. T. Augustin.

31st March 69

Wm. D. M. Secretary to Government

Revenue Department

N^o 915

Govt. of (1869) Madras

PUBLIC WORKS:

To

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,

1st Division,

Secy. &c. &c.

Dated March, 1904.

Recd. 22nd

Encl.

G. O., 19th March 1899, No. 918.

MARCH

Nos. 560-561

Irrigation Works - Proceedings of the Board of Revenue relative to the state of irrigation works in certain taluqs of the Vizagapatam District, communicated to the Officer concerned with observations.

1899 31 March

With order

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