106

M.R.O. 1—20,002—12-8-65.

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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue. DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 106.	Press
~~B.P. No.~~	~~Mis.~~
Dated 23 Jan.	~~196~~ 1874

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 23rd January 1874.

No. 201. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th January 1874, No. 31 :—

Read the following letter from R. K. PUCKLE, Esq., Collector of Tinnevelly, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Trichenguir, 30th December 1873, No. 742 :—

I HAVE now commenced the settlement of the Tenkarei Taluq, beginning with the villages under the Strivaiguntam Anicut. These, as the Board are aware, contain large tracts of salt marsh, blown sand, old tank-beds, and other descriptions of Government waste. The population is very scanty, and for many miles together the only cultivation to be seen is thorn jungle and palmyras. The land thus occupied is held at the nominal rates of 1 or 2 Annas an acre, and each ryot has a far larger extent of land in his putta than he can possibly bring under tillage with the aid of the anicut water; hence his first object now must be to endeavour to sell part of his holding, and it is vain to expect that the ryots who cannot cultivate what they have now got will be able to take up the waste lands, which are all ready for cultivation if people can be found to cultivate them.

2. As it happens, there are applications for these waste lands from other parts of the district. Men of some substance are willing to take allotments and to pay a small fee for the privilege, and, as I find, on arrival here, that the Engineer Officers have built an anicut and constructed channels, tanks, main sluices, and main delivery channels from the sluices, but have there stopped, and do not contemplate laying out the net-work of field channels and drainage channels and building the small sluices, regulating dams, and calingulahs, which must be constructed before the water can be delivered systematically to the fields, I think, if the Board will permit me to carry out the following proposed arrangement, that I can turn the present opportunity of making the settlement here to the very great advantage of both Government and the ryots. If some authority does not intervene, and if some relaxation of the existing durkhast rules is not permitted, the few and ignorant cultivators of a tract of country now being flooded by the anicut water will continue, as at present, perfectly passive, and will take no steps whatever to use water that is not actually brought to their fields. Conflicting interests, want of capital, extreme ignorance, and the apathy that may be expected from people who have hitherto made their living by tree-climbing and cutting firewood, and who are not quite prepared all at once to take up a new mode of livelihood, will occasion a real loss to the country and a great diminution of the receipts so confidently expected from this really magnificent work.

3. If the present chance, too, is lost I may not be able to visit this taluq again, and the one great opportunity that I now have of exercising the double authority of Collector and Settlement Officer for the benefit of the people here, and of making a settlement in every respect of a vast tract of country most peculiarly situated, will be gone and lost for ever. I have from the first taken a great interest in the success of this scheme. It was on my representation that it was revived from obscurity and eventually sanctioned by Government. I went over every village, every existing channel and tank, and almost every field with Lieutenant Shepherd when working up data for his estimate, and I repeated this

tour of inspection while the work was in course of progress. I am now here again to go over the ground a third time and once and for all to fix the assessment that each field will have to pay. The District Engineer and the officer in charge of the project will accompany me, and we shall be able to determine on the spot the course that every field channel should take and the exact site for every sluice. In this village alone I have already seen the necessity for what must cost several thousand Rupees, but where is the money to come from? The estimate does not provide for what it was always supposed would be done by the ryots themselves, and this supposition would be correct in almost any other part of the country, but here unfortunately it does not at all apply; and, if the Engineer and Collector conjointly do not now lay out these minor works and superintend their construction, I have no hesitation in saying that the Government will lose a lakh of Rupees in revenue and the people will lose the chance that they never will have again.

4. I propose, therefore, to raise a Fund for conducting the water to the fields by the sale of the right of occupancy of the salt marsh, abandoned tank-beds, and other such like waste in each village as I move slowly along through the country, and dividing such waste into convenient blocks of, say, one acre each, to put up the right of occupying the same on payment of the taram assessment to auction, after offering the villagers the prior choice, at a small upset price. In this village I have laid out in this manner 150 Acres, and there are many inquirers for these lands at 30 Rupees an acre.

5. I hope I have explained myself sufficiently clearly to show that I propose to invade no right, and to alienate no item of revenue, but merely to sell the right of occupying such lands as cannot be cultivated by the ryots of any particular village to strangers who are ready to cultivate, the money to be spent in every case in the village in which it is raised.

6. This matter is of such great importance, and orders are so urgently needed, that I shall be obliged if the Board will favour me with their instructions at the earliest possible date.

SUBMITTED for the orders of Government.

2. The Strivaiguntam Anicut has brought water within the reach of enormous tracts of land which are either unoccupied or assessed at nominal rates. Before the water can be distributed, however, it is necessary that distribution works should be executed at considerable cost. These works form no part of the sanctioned anicut project, and the Engineers who have carried out that project have left them to be undertaken by the villagers.

3. Each of these villagers is said to have a far larger extent of land in his putta than he can possibly bring under tillage; it follows that they cannot themselves command labour or capital for cultivating the land now unoccupied, and that they will take little interest in completing the distribution works.

4. There is, however, a great demand for these waste lands, now that they have become irrigable, on the part of men from a distance who have the energy and means to cultivate the lands, and who are prepared to pay sums for the right of occupancy which will defray the cost of a complete net-work of distribution channels, etc.

5. As this demand exists, it can scarcely be doubted that if the ordinary durkhast rules remain in force the villagers will apply for, and obtain, waste which they do not want for agricultural purposes, in order that they may sell it to outsiders. The result will be that the waste will go to outsiders just as much as it would if the durkhast rules are suspended, while a profit arising entirely in consequence of the anicut works will be monopolized by men who have had nothing to do either with projecting the anicut or paying for it.

6. Under these circumstances, the Board are decidedly of opinion that the "very exceptional circumstances" exist which justify the sale of unoccupied waste subject to assessment instead of the grant of it under the durkhast rules, and, if Government approve, they are prepared to allow Mr. Puckle to do as he proposes, viz., "to sell the right of occupancy of the salt marsh, abandoned tank-beds, and other such like waste in each village," but only after the claims of the resident villagers have been duly considered. All the land which they are really prepared to cultivate must be given to them free of charge, the claims of the resident villagers being preferentially considered.

Standing Order, No. 150.

7. In order that this measure may be divested of any appearance of harshness it is necessary that the proceeds of the sales should be formed into Village Funds and spent on distribution works within the village where it is raised.

8. The Second Member, who is not altogether a party to these Proceedings, has recorded a separate Minute on the subject.

No. 202. ORDER THEREON, 23rd January 1874, No. 106.

Land Revenue, No. 6.

From Secretary of State, Revenue, No. 22, dated 23rd March 1861, in G. O., 30th April 1861, No. 971.

THE Government have carefully considered these papers. They are clearly of opinion that this is one of those exceptional cases mentioned in the despatch marginally noted, where the sale by auction, with reservation of the public assessment, of the waste lands of a village has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State; the third instance given by Sir Charles Wood being "where irrigation has been supplied to the lands of an uninhabited village or of a village in excess of the quantity required for the occupation of the resident ryots."

2. In this particular case, to secure the preferential rights of the villagers, and, at the same time, to provide and utilize a sufficient fund for carrying out what still remains to be done before the anicut-water can be applied to the land, viz., "the net work of field-channels and drainage channels and building the small sluices and the regulating dams and calingulahs," nothing more is required than that the Collector and District Engineer should estimate the amount necessary for the establishment of these minor works in each village, and that the former should then impose the same rateably over the village waste; after this, notification will be made that *durkhasts* will be received for the occupancy of the several blocks, subject to the payment of the rateable premium above mentioned, the

Paragraph 2, Collector's letter.

resident villagers being allowed the opportunity of taking all they want on these terms before applications from strangers are entertained. Finally, the execution of the works out of the proceeds of the foregoing premia will be left entirely in the hands of Mr. Puckle, of whose success in administering such matters the Government have received such numerous proofs.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

Tricheendur

Tinnevelly Collectors Circuit Cutcheri

30th December 1873.

No 742

From,

R. K. Puckle Esqre,

Collector

To,

J. Grose Esqre,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue

Madras

Sir

I have now commenced the Settlement of the Tenkarai taluq beginning with the villages [illegible] these as the Board are aware, contain large tracts of salt marsh, blown sand, old tank beds and other descriptions of Government waste. The population is very scanty and for many miles together the only cultivation to be seen is thorn jungle and palmyras. The land thus occupied is held at the nominal rates of one or two annas an acre, and each

Compare & Parallel

Rejected & Compliance Ltr. dated 16.2.74

Govt. of 1874 Madras

REVENUE.

To

The BOARD OF REVENUE,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated January 23rd.

Read.

Encl.

G. O., 23rd January 1874, No. 106.

JANUARY.

Nos. 201-202.

Settlement of the Tenkarai Taluq, Tinnevelly District.—Passing orders on Board's Proceedings regarding the Collector's proposals connected with the—

Encld 16.2.74 Ack 25.2.74.

Encld ltr dt 10.4.74

7/11/28 II

29-1-95

each ryot has a far larger extent of land in his puttah than he can possi-
-bly bring under tillage with the aid of the anicut water, hence his first object now must be to endeavour to sell part of his holding and it is vain to expect that the ryots who cannot culti-
-vate what they have now got will be able to take up the waste lands which are all ready for cultivation if people can be found to cultivate them.

2. As it happens, there are appli-
-cations for these waste lands from other parts of the district. Men of some sub-
-stance are willing to take allotments and to pay a small fee for the privi-
-lege, and as I find on arrival here

here that the Engineer Officers have built an anicut and constructed chan-
-nels, tanks, main sluices and main delivery channels from the sluices, but have there stopped, and do not contem-
-plate laying out the net-work of field channels and drainage channels and building the small sluices, regulating dams and Calingulahs, which must be constructed before the water can be delivered systematically to the fields, I think if the Board will permit me to carry out the following proposed arrangement that I can turn the present opportunity of making the settlement here to the very

very great advantage of both Govern-
-ments and the ryots. If some autho-
-rity does not intervene and if some
relaxation of the existing Darcast rules
is not permitted, the few and ignorant
cultivators of a tract of country
now being flooded by the anicuts
water will continue as at present
perfectly passive, and will take no
steps whatever to use water that
is not actually brought to their fields.
Conflicting interests, want of capital,
extreme ignorance and the apathy
that may be expected from a
people who have hitherto made
their

Leb/6.

their living by tree climbing and
cutting firewood and who are
not quite prepared all at once to
take up a new mode of liveli-
-hood, will occasion a real
loss to the country, and a great
diminution of the receipts so con-
-fidently expected from this really
magnificent work.

3. If the present chance
too is lost, I may not be
able to visit this taluq again,
and the one great opportunity
that I now have of exercising
the double authority of Collector
and

and Settlement Officer for
the benefit of the people here,
and of making a Settlement
in every respect of a vast
tract of country most peculiarly
situated will be gone and lost
for ever. I have from the
first taken a great interest in
the success of this scheme. It
was on my representation that
it was revived from obscurity
and eventually sanctioned by
Government. I went over every
village, every existing channel and
tank, and almost every field,
with

with Lieut.t Shepherd when working
up data for his Estimate, and I re-
-peated this tour of inspection —
while the work was in course of
progress. I am now here again to
go over the ground a third time and
once and for all to fix the assessment re
that each field will have to pay.
The District Engineer and the Offic[illegible]
in charge of the project will accom-
-pany me, and we shall be able to
determine on the spot the course
that every field channel should
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sluice. In this village alone I have
already seen the necessity for what
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a fund for conducting the water to the fields by the sale of the right of occupancy of the salt marsh, aban-doned tank-beds and other such like waste in each village, as I move slowly along through the coun-try, and dividing such waste into convenient blocks of, —, say, one acre each, to put up the right of occupy-ing the same on payment of the taram assessment, to auction after offering the villagers the prior choice at a small upset price. In this village, I have laid out in this manner 150 acres, and there are many enquirers for these lands at 30 Rupees an acre.

I

5. I hope I have explained myself sufficiently clearly to show that I propose to invade no right and to alienate no item of revenue but merely to sell the right of occupying such lands as cannot be cultivated by the ryots of any particular village to strangers who are ready to cultivate – the money to be spent in every case in the village in which it is raised.

6. This matter is of such great importance and orders are so urgently needed that I shall be obliged if the Board will favour me with their instructions.

606/9

instructions at the earliest possi-
-ble date.

I have &c.

(Signed) R. K. Puckle
Collector

(True copy)

J. Grote
Secretary
Board of Revenue.

Dft & Transcribed
Pucl & Stadbrooke

Revenue Department

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
dated 10th January 1874, No 3

Read letter from the Collector
of Tinnevelly dated 30th December
1873 No 742 forwarding for the sanc-
-tion of the Board of Revenue cer-
-tain proposals to be carried
out in the Settlement of the Tau-
-karai Taluq.

Submitted for the
orders of Government.

The Srivaiguntam Anicut
has brought water within the
reach of enormous tracts of land
which are either unoccupied
or assessed at nominal rates.

Before

interest in completing the dis-
-tribution works.

There is, however, a great
demand for these waste lands,
now that they have become irri-
-gable on the part of men from
a distance who have the energy
and means to cultivate the lands,
and who are prepared to pay
sums for the right of occupancy
which will defray the cost
of a complete net work of Dis-
-tribution channels &c.

As this demand exists it
can scarcely be doubted that
if the ordinary durkhast rules
remain in force the villagers
will apply for and obtain
waste which they do not want

for

Before the water can be distri-
-buted, however, it is necessary
that distribution works should
be executed at considerable
cost. These works form no part
of the sanctioned Anicut projet,
and the Engineers who have
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labour or capital for cultivating
the land now unoccupied, and
that they will take little
interest

for agricultural purposes in order that they may sell it to out-siders. The result will be that the waste will go to out-siders just as much as it would if the Dhurkhast Rules are suspended, whilst a profit arising entirely in consequence of the Ancient works will be monopolized by men who have had nothing to do either with projecting the Ancient or paying for it.

Under these circumstances the Board are decidedly of opinion that the "very exceptional circumstances" exist which justify the sale of unoccupied waste subject to assessment, instead of the grant of it under the Durkhast Rules

not a bit

Standing Order 7/50

Rules, and if Government approve they are prepared to allow Mr. Buckle to do as he proposes viz "to sell the right of occupancy of the salt marsh, abandoned tank beds and other such-like waste in each village" but only after the claims of the Resident Villagers have been duly considered. All the land which they are really prepared to cultivate must be given to them free of charge.

In order that this measure may be divested of any appearance of harshness it is necessary that the proceeds of the sales should be formed into village funds and spent on distribution

distribution work within the
village where it is raised.

The Second Member who
is not altogether a party to these
Proceedings has recorded a
a separate minute on the subject

/True Extract/

J Grote
Secretary

To,
The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
with Copy of Collector's letter

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 70

From Secy: Board of Revenue
Dated 10 January 1874.

FORORDERS.

Submitting Mr. Ward's report on the representation of the Inhabitants of Tindivanam against the levy of Tirvai Tax

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Dated 10th January 1874
Desp. 16 " "
Rec'd 12th " "

Ans

J.O. 106 - 23 Jany 74
Submitting for orders of Govt. proposals of Collector of Timevelly in regard to settlement of Tenkarai Taluq -

Request for orders
a very simple case.

Ans: 1874: Sept
No. 70
Reports to Govt
No 4 of 1874 Nim.

7-2-90
29-1-95

200-

Sent to H.S. the Govr 17th R 24-
C 12th Jany 1874 - R 17-

4

FOR ORDERS.

Proposals of Collector of Limerick in regard to settlement of Tenants' Tithes

70/74

Sent to H.S. the Govt 17th
C 12 Jany 1870

100/16 9/5/

I do for concur in the
Mr Vuckle & the Board
that I think the Pt may
very justly exempt the Ex-
penses of these subsidiary
channels by exacting
a certain payment for
the occupancy of the
waste - so far as it is villa
waste - which will now
have a real value - during

6

to the construction of the aq-
-ueduct - and giving the ten-
dent rights or interests
the preference due to strang-
according to custom - The
Collr & Engr will have no
difficulty in roughly deter-
-ining the amount required
in each village - and the
rateably distributed on the
villages must will form
the charge for the occasion

C 12 Jany/24 R 17.

1806/7

The Public declaration
the right already held here
and then they can till,
and their existing right
and will really keep
by the channels - which
cannot otherwise be con
structed - The Courts - finding
by law alone - would. I ac-
knowledge not hold the Public
asserted right to take the ma-

-occupied waste lots the
public could congress towards
Limiting water front the
sale of waste lots by auction
as an encroachment on
rights sanctioned by usage
& recognized by pub. It is
only, I think, in cases of
Riparian & the like, that pub
has permitted sale by auction.
The modification which I
submit recognizes the

preferential claims & rights of the upstairs - while it provides the capitalists funds - & the enabling City for their benefit - and involves no breach of the powers & rights of the State.

L. D. L.

606/19 11/

12/

From

Hon. Sec. D.

70/74

100/20

The proposal
is ultra vires, that is to say
Nothing cannot be done
without the orders of
of the Government of
India. This right
of occupancy is a mere
specific way of describing
a sale - for in fact
the object of the sale
- whatever we may
term it - is all the
Government has to
sell or devise under
any circumstances.
The proposal simply
amounts to the American
plan of constructing
works

Vdc/21

villagers' and no one can be intruded so long as they are willing to cultivate or arrange for the assessment or State right. To let this Village-right aside in the summary way proposed by the Board and Mr Puckle is to break faith with all Miriassi rights & usage throughout the Country. The right has become valuable & must be respected - the more so when the temptation is of the kind, which is arising in Limsweth. The proceeds beyond the assessment belong to the people not the State.

The

Sanct. H.S. Dept. 17th Dec 1845.
C 12th Jany 1846. R 23rd

work by the Sale of
the uncultivated land
there to which they
or which would be
benefitted thereby.
This may be judicious
but it is a new policy
and must be submitted
for the Sanction of
the Government of India
both as respects the
Sale of State interests
in the land and the
application of the
proceeds, which
cannot be applied
as proposed without
the Sanction of the
Government of India
But there the Land
is not free waste.
The Village land is the

The Works required
to convey the water
should be estimated
for & constructed in
the usual way and
water-rate charged
on money borrowed
under the Agricultural
Improvements Act by
the Villagers and those
interested.

I can conceive no more
embarrassing precedent
than that sought to be intro-
duced in this Side-window
no more dangerous power
in hands of an earnest un-
principled improvement Collector
1871

From

Horace W. Robinson
C.S.A.

21

70/74

Loc/213 ✱ 19

Board of Rd. of Revenue

10 Jan/74

I understand the state of the case thus

follows. Formerly certain waste lands were cultivated at a nominal rent, which after the completion of the distribution works were completed, ought to be enhanced, and would then be expected at the ordinary rate for wet cultivated lands. In other parts after completion the occupiers of such lands would, under these circumstances, execute the distribution works themselves

and proceed to cultivate the land,
and to pay the wet-cultivation rate
accordingly. In the present case
it is said that the owners can
be expected neither to cultivate the
waste land, nor to cultivate the land
having already on them lands
more land than they can cultivate.

If this were really the case, it
would surely be perfectly proper
an exception to the general rule, and
compel the owners in respect of dell

106/
244 x 24

these lands of the State, attached to them they are now worth to them,
& what the State, citizens & posterity of
the lands, should make them over to
persons who will cultivate the lands,
& pay the most cultivation rate of
assessment, - a land stall
secure the unity, and charge to
the new occupier a perpetual &
higher rate of assessment. It can-
never have been intended that
land should be given by the State
to persons who cannot & will not
cultivate it, when there are others

willing to do so.

But it would appear that the Statement that the Ryots will not cultivate the waste & at least the statement that they will not cultivate the land when irrigated, rests on mere conjecture: and [illegible] such or other act, or mere conjecture, to depart from the ordinary course of action prescribed in such cases, and which is based on a scrupulous, and I have no doubt-pointed, regard for the rights and interests of the people

June 16/74

181

27/ From

H. E. the President.

70/24

Proc 3rd Rec - 10/1-74

96/27

Memo for H.E. the Governor.

His Lordship has somewhat misunderstood the matter: the following explanation may perhaps induce H.E. to subscribe to Mr Lewis's proposal -

2. The land about wh Mr Ruckle writes her proposal is not occupied - it is Government waste - see paras 1 & 6 of his letter - consisting of salt marsh, sandhills, beds of ruined tanks & so forth.

3. The people of the villages, through wh his new water supply can be made to flow, have of course lands in their occupation - but they are so poverty stricken that before a man occupying ten acres can bring two acres under 'wet' tillage, he will have to sell, say, the remaining eight - à fortiori, says Mr Ruckle, they won't be able to take up any of his Govt waste, which I propose now to apply for the first time - & to bring water to.

4. Meanwhile, the Standing Rule is that the tenancy of waste lands shall

Certainly, I presume so. [illegible]

~~Expenses~~

There are here 2 questions to be answered, viz

1. What would be done in ordinary cases, under similar circumstances? I suppose the answer is that the Hydraulic works, as a matter of course, would be laid and under the Distribution charge.

2. Why should any exception be made in this case? I suppose the answer is, that these

Haycastle Lay "all of it" forms-
ation Limits &c. There are two sorts of
Bog waste - viz, as it is or is not
included within the boundaries of
a village -
As to the latter, here it no question we
may dispose of them as we please -
As to the former, the question is
what is historically recognised by us,
the resident Lords to have a preferential
claim.
Therefore, in regard to this last mentioned
kind of Bog waste - let the Engineer
say what money will be required to bring
water to it - a separate calculation
being made for each village - then
decide by them over the number of
Bog waste acres which will benefit by
the water in the village - ~~reserving~~
offer the lands to the Resident Lords
for cultivation on payment of a fine
equal to the estimated outlay per acre -
then, if they refuse, give it to outsiders
& appurtenants on same terms -

DG 2-17-1-74

first be offered to the
ryots of the village in wh
they lie - If this rule is followed
here - here poverty stricken people
will say "oh yes, we will take land"
and taking them will immediately
sell them - for cultivate them
themselves they cannot - to rich
outsiders -

The argument of the Board is "If they
"& cultivate the lands, themselves,
"well & good - but as to what is only
"the question, why keep up the Standing
"Rule, merely with a view of putting
"money into their pocket".

Mr. Fuchsle says "don't offer the
"lands to them gratis - offer them at
"an upset price - they will then refuse,
"& I shall then give them to outsiders -
"thus the aggregate of the upset prices,
"in opening out channels - from which I
can't get Money or Service -
The Board say - Let the cultivator Pay the
Land what they are really prepared to
cultivate, gratis, & that be rent -
The objection to this is - who is to decide
how much they are prepared to cultivate -

wants any enhancement
that an auction may bring

C. 5 & 5. Rotten D. Proof

are to pow that they

Ryots cannot be expected to
cultivate the lands, & make
the channels. But if they
is the answer, it does not
seem to settle the question
in favor of Mr. Ellis's proposal.
For, in the first place, is it
certain that these villagers
will not be cultivate the
land &c? And in the
next:- if it is certain, -
does not our Code require +
that they shall have the option
of selling the lands? And
is it desirable to set aside
this Code - which (whether
right or wrong) confers a most
valuable & prescriptive privilege
in the cultivation of the Ryotwar
whether they be poor or rich?

Jan 15/74

+ I think not - only they have the right of bonâ fide pre-occupancy. Besides, if they sell, the purchasers can't afford to pay money over again for the channels. H.

Land Revenue

No 106 Rev. Dept

Read Progs. Bd Rev
d/ 10th Jan 74

14 Nov/73 Revenue
21 P.W. dept } d. 25/Jan/74

The Govt have carefully considered these papers. They entirely agree in opinion that this is one of those exceptional cases mentioned in the despatch marginally noted, where the sale by auction, with reservation of the public assessment, of the waste lands of a village, has been sanctioned by the Secy of State - the third instance given by Sir Charles Wood being "where "irrigation has been superadded to the "lands of an uninhabited village or "of a village in excess of the quantity re-"-quired for the occupation of the "resident Ryots".

From Secy of State
Rev. No 22
d/ 23-3-61
in
G.O. 30-4-61
No 971

2. In this particular case, to secure the prescriptive rights of the villagers, and at the same time to provide and utilise a sufficient fund for carrying out what still remains to be done before the Amiens water can be applied to the land - viz, "the network of field channels and "drainage channels, & building the small "sluices & regulating dams & calingulahs"

Para 2. Collis's letter

30

nothing more is required than
that the Colr & Dist.-Engr should
estimate the amount necessary for
the establishmt of these minor
works in each village; and that the
former shd then impose the same
rateably over the village waste; after
this, notification will be made
that <u>darkhāsts</u> will be received for
the occupancy of the several blocks,
subject to the payment of the rateable
premium above mentioned; the
resident villagers being allowed the
opportunity of taking up their waste
on these terms before applications from
Strangers are entertained. Finally,
the execution of the works out of the
proceeds of the foregoing premia
will be left entirely in the hands of
Mr Puckle, of whose success in
administering such matters the Govt
have received such numerous
proofs—

D.F.M. 23/1-74.

Despd in Rev. & Ag. Dept. 23.1.74.

207-202.