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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dep. DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. <u>60</u>	Press
B.P. No.	Mis.

Dated Dec. 1. 1966 196 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 114. Read the following Proceedings of the Court of Wards, dated 9th December 1873, No. 2,510 :—

Read the following letter from H. W. BLISS, Esq., Acting Collector of Madura, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Court of Wards, dated Madura, 18th October 1873, No. 83 :—

With reference to Proceedings of the Court of Wards, dated 22nd September 1873, Miscellaneous No. 6,301, I have the honour to report that the Local Fund Board of the Madura Circle, in their Proceedings of the 2nd instant (copy enclosed), object to make any further payments on account of establishment than those now made by them, which they consider ample to provide proper supervision for all works with which they are concerned.

2. I am of the same opinion. The sum now annually paid for the Public Works Department supervision by the two Circles in this district is about four-fifths of the whole cost of the engineering establishment employed therein. It appears to me, therefore, that it is not fair to expect the Local Fund Board to make extra payments, the necessity for which, I trust, I may, without disrespect, observe, would not now have arisen, had the Government of the country in past years effectively recognized the responsibility which accrued to them as a Government of providing the Ramnad Zemindari with those means of internal communication which have been considerably developed in other more favoured localities, and which are an absolute necessity if the civilization of the country is to be increased.

3. I have before me a letter from Mr. Boyle, extracts from which I enclose. He has depicted the miserably neglected condition of the Ramnad Zemindari in language which is certainly forcible, but, I believe, not one whit more so than is justified by the facts. A more wretched country, both in its physical features and in the moral degradation of its inhabitants, I have never yet seen; and I cannot but concur with Mr. Boyle's conclusion that it is the duty of Government to make special provisions for the improvement of a province (as it may almost be called) which has long been neglected in a way that would never have been allowed had the fatal mistake of the Permanent Settlement never been committed and the State continued to own its soil.

4. I have further the honour to state that, even if the Local Fund Board were prepared to pay half the cost of the Supervisor and his establishment, whom it is proposed to place in charge of communications and irrigation works in Ramnad, the arrangement is not one which I could recommend in the interest of the minor Zemindar.

5. In the first place, I object, on principle, to plans under which a man has to serve two masters. Experience has often proved them not to be satisfactory, and there is no reason to suppose a different result in this special case; and, in the second, it is my belief, and I have little doubt that the Court of Wards will agree with me, that a Supervisor with a proper establishment will find ample employment in the supervision of irrigation works alone in Ramnad for many years to come.

6. The budget for the current fasli provides for an expenditure on agricultural repairs of 50,000 Rupees, and if any real impression is to be made on the

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
15th January 1874.*

existing chaos of decayed and crumbling banks and silted up channels before the termination of the young Zemindar's minority, at least so much must be spent annually for as long a period, say, eight or ten years, as we need now trouble to concern ourselves with. As the Board of Revenue have already aptly observed, "*bis dat qui cito dat* to a neglect-stricken country and impoverished tenantry," and, if it lay with me to make recommendations for the improvement of the Ramnad Zemindari in future years, I should propose, as I have done already, that much larger sums should be annually expended in the repair and improvement of revenue-yielding works. I imagine it will be found that labour can be obtained, scarce though it certainly is, sufficient for the expenditure in this way of about a lakh of rupees a-year; and this should, I think, be the standard aimed at.

7. Assuming, however, that Rupees 50,000 per annum is the utmost that can be spared for re-productive expenditure,

One Overseer on	Rs. 75	I have no doubt that the present agency,
Allowance	15	which is shown in the margin, is quite
Two Maistries on Rupees 20 each	40	inadequate to ensure that it is profit-
Allowance, at 5 Rupees each	10	ably laid out. The circumstances are
Two Lascars on ,, 6 each	12	altogether peculiar. Many works are
Total monthly	152	so injured and ruined by long neglect

that they have almost to be re-constructed; and I do not believe that an Overseer on Rupees 90 per mensem is competent to prepare the necessary estimates, or that the solitary Supervisor, who is now in charge of an area of 3,900 square miles, and an annual expenditure on roads of not much less than Rupees 80,000 or 90,000, can spare time to supply his unavoidable deficiency in professional knowledge.

8. I would propose therefore, and I do so with the full conviction that nothing less will, in the end, be of any good, that the following establishment be placed at the Collector's disposal for the execution of agricultural repairs in the Zemindari of Ramnad:—

	Per Mensem.
	Rs.
1 Supervisor and his establishment	300
2 Overseers, at Rupees 60	120
Travelling allowance, at Rupees 30	60
4 Maistries, at Rupees 20	80
Travelling allowance, at Rupees 5	20
2 Overseers' Writers, at Rupees 12	24
2 Lascars, at Rupees 6	12
Total	616

Per Annum... 7,392

9. This would be 14.784 per cent. on the expenditure, and would not be too much to pay for effective superintendence, considering the immense area and inconvenient shape of the country over which works in progress would be scattered.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Extract from Proceedings of the Local Fund Boards.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
15th January 1874.*

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

EXTRACT from a Letter from J. A. BOYLE, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Collector, Ramnad, to H. W. BLISS, Esq., Acting Collector of Madura, dated Ramnad, 18th September 1873, No. 184.

3. * *. As I feel it is simply impossible to go on as we are now doing with the public works of this estate, I am, in duty bound, to lay the facts before the Court again, and to urge them as strongly as I can to apply for an efficient staff.

4. I told you in a recent letter that the engineering work of the estate (roads, tanks, and every sort of construction) is now supervised by half a Supervisor, one Overseer, and two Maistries. I have only to repeat these facts and to point out that a province of 2,300 square miles (Colonel Roberts understates it by 300 miles) in which everything has to be made anew, as if the Noachian deluge had only dried up yesterday; in which there is not a single mile of made-road over which a spring vehicle can drive at all, nor a common cart with safety; in which there is hardly a single tank of which the sluices will feed the fields, or the bunds keep water for the sluices; when all the chuttrums and public buildings require repair; such a district is a hopeless charge for the staff I have enumerated.

5. To give the practical results. I have been here about two months, and have not seen the Supervisor nor heard of him within the limits of the estate. The Overseer, a young and inexperienced but willing worker, has been engaged in two taluqs only out of eight; and I have now a large* tank, with a bund about six miles long, under repair near Ramnad, and not a soul to look after it since the work commenced.

6. I have nothing to say against the present Supervisor. I have never seen him, nor any results of his work to judge him by. He is, however, an old man, approaching the close of a long and active service, and possesses neither the physical power nor the professional motives to extra exertion. Besides, his charge, Shevagunah and Ramnad together, includes an area of 3,900 square miles, as much as the whole of the Tanjore District, and it would take the full energies of a young active Englishman to cover Ramnad alone.

7. I quite understand that it is difficult for people accustomed to well-conditioned districts to realize the condition of Ramnad. Until I came here I had seen nothing approaching to it in the remotest wilds of the Ceded Districts. Not only is the country in the condition in which men depict India fifty years ago in the utter absence of made-roads, but this want has been intensified tenfold by the utter neglect of all irrigation works, tanks, and channels, for years.

8. Men look back to the palmy days when the anicuts were built which have now crumbled to ruin; channels, many miles long, are breached and choked from end to end; and the work of restoration, which we have to undertake, amounts simply to re-construction of everything.

9. Nor is Government wholly guiltless in this matter, and that I consider the strongest point in my claim. For eight years have the State revenues received from Ramnad large contributions as road-cess amounting, during the six years (fasli 1276 to 1281) for which accounts are ready, to Rupees 1,57,705, and if I said that not a shilling had been spent of that amount within the country which contributed it, I should but little exaggerate the facts. However, I will admit that I have no means of knowing how much was spent or alleged to have been spent, and can only ask you to correct me from accounts in your Office. The fact remains that the Government took from the estate more than one and-a-half lakhs during six years on account of public works, and that the estate has not a public work of any sort to show for its money. It is needless for me to characterize such a transaction; but it is not unreasonable to ask that the *amende honourable* though tardy may be offered now. There was a time when Mr. Collector Blackburn taught these Ramnad people that Government took some care for their welfare by lining their avenues with trees; but if the trees have grown, the roads have vanished, and they cast their grateful shade over what was once a road, but has long ceased to deserve the name.

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10. The Local Fund Board has a more conscientious idea of its duty to give value for the money received from its contributories, and has already begun to spend a certain amount of money on our roads; so that we may positively expect within two years to be connected with Madura by a road over which it is not dangerous to travel. If my language seems exaggerated, let me inform you, Sir, that the Head Assistant Collector, who has been here for more than two years, tells me that he never made the journey of sixty miles to Madura without an accident to one of his vehicles, and that the ordinary travellers in carts take four days to do the distance, while the expenses of transport are doubled, because carts can only carry half their freight.

11. Nor is it only the decay of existing works and the neglect of roads that render the services of an active engineer absolutely essential to the welfare of this estate.

12. This remote corner of the country has never yet been reached by the wave of progress and improvement that has wholly altered the face of India within the last half century. Thus the neighbouring districts of Madura and Tinnevely have been opened up by roads, their rivers have been made a source of infinite wealth to the valleys which they irrigate; and the railway will soon bring their produce into every market of Southern India. They have been enabled to produce more than before, and to sell it all more profitably than before. The sea-port town of Tuticorin has been developed in the last few years from a group of hovels scattered along the banks of a salt swamp into a regular town with excellent roads and a busy trade that has swallowed up a crowd of petty trading villages that used to line this coast.

13. I need not point to wealthy Tanjore and busy Negapatam; the contrast is too glaring; but I may be content with saying that if the sand-hills and salt swamps of Tinnevely can be turned into centres of commerce, the same sites in Ramnad can be covered by similar erections. Money and industry are the only requisites; and I ask nothing more to-day than that the country's own money, its road-cess, shall be allowed to employ its own labour in developing its own resources.

14. While other districts have advanced to wealth, Ramnad has stagnated in poverty; and not a rupee might have been done in the past if the lakh and a half of rupees that the country paid as road-cess had been spent within its limits, instead of being swallowed up by wealthier and more favoured districts.

15. * *. Our rents are low, but the ryots have twice the cost of carriage to pay, and toil painfully to the distant mart of Tuticorin, or wait until sharp brokers come to offer them half the current rate for their produce.

16. So, too, the coast is barriered from the outer world by its deep sand dunes; the port of Kilakarai has lost a large portion of its trade, which has passed to its successful rival, Tuticorin; the fine houses and stores, which a former generation of merchants built, now stand empty and are crumbling into ruins; and all because the trade of the surrounding districts is positively driven away to distant markets with which roads communicate, and from which sand hills do not repel.

17. If the Paumben channel becomes a reality, the harbour of Paumben might become the busiest; for it would be the most convenient of all harbours in Southern India, and might attract the whole of the passenger and much of the goods traffic with Colombo and other ports. It is now practically inaccessible from the land-side, and Madura produce destined for Ceylon instead of coming sixty miles to Paumben goes 150 to Tuticorin. I need not multiply instances of the insulation of this forlorn country.

18. The crowds of pilgrims that flock to the holiest shrine of Dravida are probably sustained by their faith through all trials and perils of the way, but are they not entitled to the slight assistance from the public revenues that passable highways supply? A word about irrigation works, and I have done.

19. It is true that this is a barren and dry land where no water is, or rather only salt water. But that is an additional reason why we should use every effort to bring hither all the water that we can, and to secure all the water that we get.

20. The Gundar is a stream of considerable supply, and it would feed many tanks with the water that even now in these driest months I have seen running seawards. A channel of thirty

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miles length takes off from an anicut near Kanudi, and is designed to convey the river-water as far east as Ramnad; but this Raghunada Kaveri which shows on the map like a river is now only a broken ditch. The Vygai is only in exceptional years full enough to reach Ramnad, but every flood that does come down its full course should be secured for cultivation.

21. And let it not be said that this is all true, and will be proved true in time. Time will never enable us to perform impossibilities—to do all that has to be done without engineers. Time will never enable half a Supervisor to plan, execute, and superintend important works over 2,300 miles of country,—a district nearly equal to the whole of Chingleput. While two or three things are doing, others will be left undone, to the waste of money and loss of revenue.

22. If this estate is ever to raise its head above insolvency, that result can only be attained by a judicious expenditure on public works. Our management can hardly last more than ten years, and at the present rate of progress, with the present staff, or rather absence of a staff of engineering officers, we shall do next to nothing in that time. We are now only patching up old tank-bunds, because there is no body to inspect old marks and to design new ones.

23. I trust, in conclusion, that the Court of Wards, believing my description, every word of which is true, anxious to secure the improvement of this estate, to which I, too, am humbly trying to contribute, will pardon the freedom with which I have laid before them what appear to me to be the necessities of the case, and will urge upon Government the crying need in which Ramnad stands of an efficient staff of engineers.

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

H. W. BLISS,
Acting Collector.

SUBMITTED to Government, with reference to G. O., dated 10th September 1873, No. 47.

2. The Local Board of the Madura Circle refuse to bear their share of the cost of the special establishment proposed to be entertained for the execution of works in the Ramnad estate, being of opinion that the charge for Public Works Department supervision is already sufficiently high.

3. The Court of Wards consider that their objection is well founded. There appears to them much force in the Collector's argument that the wretched condition of communications in the estate is due in no small degree to past neglect on the part of the authorities, and that, if the existing establishment maintained by Government is insufficient and unable to do justice to the outlay which the Local Fund Board is now ready to incur for the works, it is incumbent on the Government to increase it so as to make it efficient, without special charge on Local Funds.

4. The Court are fully alive to the necessity of considerable and prompt outlay from estate funds on irrigation works, but they do not wish that the establishment employed on the works should be in any way part of the Department Public Works, as such an arrangement would not only hamper them in the expenditure of funds, but might also render the estate liable to charges for supervision far in excess of what is necessary and of what would be actually incurred. They admit that the maramut establishment, which has been already sanctioned at a cost of Rupees 1,824 per annum, is insufficient; but they doubt whether, considering that the Special Assistant ought to be able to do a good deal in the way of supervision and direction of expenditure, so large an outlay for establish-

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ment as is proposed by Mr. Bliss, viz., Rupees 7,392 per annum, is necessary. He furnishes no particulars of the salaries of the Supervisor and his establishment, nor does he say whether the salaries proposed for the other servants are gross or net. The Supervisor and Overseers would probably have to be sought from the Government establishment, and it would be necessary to pay the contributions of these men for claim to pension.

5. The Court consider that Rupees 450 per mensem ought to suffice for establishment for irrigation works, most of which will be of a simple kind; and they will be prepared to sanction this sum. The Collector will consider and report what will be a suitable scale, and will state where the men are to be got from.

No. 115.

ORDER THEREON, 15th January 1874, No. 60.

Miscellaneous.

PARAGRAPHS 2 and 3 will be disposed
of in the Department Public Works.

2. The Governor in Council doubts whether the decision of the Court of Wards for the limited scale they have adopted for an establishment to repair the irrigation works of the Zemindari will not prove a source of regret—with reference to the ruined condition of these works, as described by the district officers, the vast extent of the estate (2,300 square miles) and other circumstances. His Excellency in Council would wish the Court to reconsider the matter.

3. The delay in the disposal of the Collector's letter is to be regretted.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Court of Wards.

„ the Public Works Department.

Exd. W. H. French.

No. 2,510.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF WARDS, dated 9th December 1873.

Read the following letter from H. W. BLISS, Esq., Acting Collector of Madura, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Court of Wards, dated Madura, 18th October 1873, No. 83:—

With reference to Proceedings of the Court of Wards, dated 22nd September 1873, Miscellaneous No. 6,301, I have the honour to report that the Local Fund Board of the Madura Circle, in their Proceedings of the 2nd instant (copy enclosed), object to make any further payments on account of establishment than those now made by them, which they consider ample to provide proper supervision for all works with which they are concerned.

2. I am of the same opinion. The sum now annually paid for the Public Works Department supervision by the two Circles in this district is about four-fifths of the whole cost of the engineering establishment employed therein. It appears to me, therefore, that it is not fair to expect the Local Fund Board to make extra payments, the necessity for which, I trust, I may, without disrespect, observe, would not now have arisen, had the Government of the country in past years effectively recognized the responsibility which accrued to them as a Government of providing the Ramnad Zemindari with those means of internal communication which have been considerably developed in other more favoured localities, and which are an absolute necessity if the civilization of the country is to be increased.

3. I have before me a letter from Mr. Boyle, extracts from which I enclose. He has depicted the miserably neglected condition of the Ramnad Zemindari in language which is certainly forcible, but, I believe, not one whit more so than is justified by the facts. A more wretched country, both in its physical features and in the moral degradation of its inhabitants, I have never yet seen; and I cannot but concur with Mr. Boyle's conclusion that it is the duty of Government to make special provisions for the improvement of a province (as it may almost be called) which has long been neglected in a way that would never have been allowed had the fatal mistake of the Permanent Settlement never been committed and the State continued to own its soil.

4. I have further the honour to state that, even if the Local Fund Board were prepared to pay half the cost of the Supervisor and his establishment, whom it is proposed to place in charge of communications and irrigation works in Ramnad, the arrangement is not one which I could recommend in the interest of the minor Zemindar.

5. In the first place, I object, on principle, to plans under which a man has to serve two masters. Experience has often proved them not to be satisfactory, and there is no reason to suppose a different result in this special case; and, in the second, it is my belief, and I have little doubt that the Court of Wards will agree with me, that a Supervisor with a proper establishment will find ample employment in the supervision of irrigation works alone in Ramnad for many years to come.

6. The budget for the current fasli provides for an expenditure on agricultural repairs of 50,000 Rupees, and if any real impression is to be made on the

Obdt. of 1874. *Madras.*

REVENUE.

THE COURT OF WARDS,

Secy., Secy., Secy.,

Dated January 1874.

Recd.

Recd.

G. O., 15th January 1874, No. 60.

JANUARY.
No. 114-115.

Special establishment proposed to be entertained for execution of works in Ramnad Estate.—Referring, for disposal in the Public Works Department, objection of Local Fund Board of Madura Circle to bear their share of cost of—and requesting Court of Wards to reconsider the limit, in scale they have adopted for an establishment in irrigation works.

1873 40/74

Handwritten note: Ramnad. Is signal letter.

existing chaos of decayed and crumbling banks and silted up channels before the termination of the young Zemindar's minority, at least so much must be spent annually for as long a period, say, eight or ten years, as we need now trouble to concern ourselves with. As the Board of Revenue have already aptly observed, "*bis dat qui cito dat* to a neglect-stricken country and impoverished tenantry," and, if it lay with me to make recommendations for the improvement of the Ramnad Zemindari in future years, I should propose, as I have done already, that much larger sums should be annually expended in the repair and improvement of revenue-yielding works. I imagine it will be found that labour can be obtained, scarce though it certainly is, sufficient for the expenditure in this way of about a lakh of rupees a-year; and this should, I think, be the standard aimed at.

7. Assuming, however, that Rupees 50,000 per annum is the utmost that can

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be spared for re-productive expenditure, I have no doubt that the present agency, which is shown in the margin, is quite inadequate to ensure that it is profitably laid out. The circumstances are altogether peculiar. Many works are so injured and ruined by long neglect

that they have almost to be re-constructed; and I do not believe that an Overseer on Rupees 90 per mensem is competent to prepare the necessary estimates, or that the solitary Supervisor, who is now in charge of an area of 3,900 square miles, and an annual expenditure on roads of not much less than Rupees 80,000 or 90,000, can spare time to supply his unavoidable deficiency in professional knowledge.

8. I would propose therefore, and I do so with the full conviction that nothing less will, in the end, be of any good, that the following establishment be placed at the Collector's disposal for the execution of agricultural repairs in the Zemindari of Ramnad:—

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Total...	616
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9. This would be 14.784 per cent. on the expenditure, and would not be too much to pay for effective superintendence, considering the immense area and inconvenient shape of the country over which works in progress would be scattered.

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13. I need not point to wealthy Tanjore and busy Negapatam; the contrast is too glaring; but I may be content with saying that if the sand-hills and salt swamps of Tinnevely can be turned into centres of commerce, the same sites in Ramnad can be covered by similar erections. Money and industry are the only requisites; and I ask nothing more to-day than that the country's own money, its road-cess, shall be allowed to employ its own labour in developing its own resources.

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16. So, too, the coast is barred from the outer world by its deep sand dunes; the port of Kilakarai has lost a large portion of its trade, which has passed to its successful rival, Tuticorin; the fine houses and stores, which a former generation of merchants built, now stand empty and are crumbling into ruins; and all because the trade of the surrounding districts is positively driven away to distant markets with which roads communicate, and from which sand hills do not repel.

17. If the Paumben channel becomes a reality, the harbour of Paumben might become the busiest; for it would be the most convenient of all harbours in Southern India, and might attract the whole of the passenger and much of the goods traffic with Colombo and other ports. It is now practically inaccessible from the land-side, and Madura produce destined for Ceylon instead of coming sixty miles to Paumben goes 150 to Tuticorin. I need not multiply instances of the insulation of this forlorn country.

18. The crowds of pilgrims that flock to the holiest shrine of Dravida are probably sustained by their faith through all trials and perils of the way, but are they not entitled to the slight assistance from the public revenues that passable highways supply? A word about irrigation works, and I have done.

19. It is true that this is a barren and dry land where no water is, or rather only salt water. But that is an additional reason why we should use every effort to bring hither all the water that we can, and to secure all the water that we get.

20. The Gundar is a stream of considerable supply, and it would feed many tanks with the water that even now in these driest months I have seen running seawards. A channel of thirty miles length takes off from an anicut near Kanudi, and is designed to convey the river-water as far east as Ramnad; but this Raghunada Kaveri which shows on the map like a river is now only a broken ditch. The Vygai is only in exceptional years full enough to reach Ramnad, but every flood that does come down its full course should be secured for cultivation.

21. And let it not be said that this is all true, and will be proved true in time. Time will never enable us to perform impossibilities—to do all that has to be done without engineers. Time will never enable half a Supervisor to plan, execute, and superintend important works over 2,300 miles of country,—a district nearly equal to the whole of Chingleput. While two or three things are doing, others will be left undone, to the waste of money and loss of revenue.

22. If this estate is ever to raise its head above insolvency, that result can only be attained by a judicious expenditure on public works. Our management can hardly last more than ten years, and at the present rate of progress, with the present staff, or rather absence of a staff of engineering officers, we shall do next to nothing in that time. We are now only patching up old tank-bunds, because there is no body to inspect old marks and to design new ones.

23. I trust, in conclusion, that the Court of Wards, believing my description, every word of which is true, anxious to secure the improvement of this estate, to which I, too, am humbly trying to contribute, will pardon the freedom with which I have laid before them what appear to me to be the necessities of the case, and will urge upon Government the crying need in which Ramnad stands of an efficient staff of engineers.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. W. BLISS,
Acting Collector.

Submitted to Government with reference to G. O. dated 10th September

The Local Board of Ramnad Circle refuse to bear their share of the cost of the special establishment proposed to be entertained for the execution of works in the Ramnad estate, being of opinion that the charge for Public Works Department supervision is already sufficiently high.

3. The Court of Wards consider that their objection is well founded. There appears to them much force in the Collector's argument that the wretched condition of communications in the estate is due in no small degree to past neglect on the part of the authorities, and that, if the existing establishment maintained by Government is insufficient and unable to do justice to the outlay which the Local Fund Board is now ready to incur for the works, it is incumbent on the Government to increase it so as to make it efficient, without special charge on Local Funds.

4. The Court are fully alive to the necessity of considerable and prompt outlay from estate funds on irrigation works, but they do not wish that the establishment employed on the works should be in any way part of the Department, Public Works, as such an arrangement would not only hamper them in the expenditure of funds, but might also render the estate liable to charges for supervision far in excess of what is necessary and of what would be actually incurred. They admit that the maramut establishment, which has been already sanctioned at a cost of Rupees 1,824 per annum, is insufficient; but they doubt whether,

considering that the Special Assistant ought to be able to do a good deal in the way of supervision and direction of expenditure, so large an outlay for establishment as is proposed by Mr. Bliss, viz., Rupees 7,392 per annum, is necessary. He furnishes no particulars of the salaries of the Supervisor and his establishment, nor does he say whether the salaries proposed for the other servants are gross or net. The Supervisor and Overseers would probably have to be sought from the Government establishment, and it would be necessary to pay the contributions of these men for claim to pension.

5. The Court consider that Rupees 450 per mensem ought to suffice for establishment for irrigation works, most of which will be of a simple kind; and they will be prepared to sanction this sum. The Collector will consider and report what will be a suitable scale, and will state where the men are to be got from.

(True Copies and Extract.)

H. E. Cohen

Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with one original Enclosure, to be returned.
,, the Acting Collector of Madura.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Handwritten notes:
The Court have decided in favour of the Collector's proposal for the establishment of a Special Assistant to the Collector of Madura. The Court have also decided that the Collector should be empowered to sanction the establishment of a Special Assistant to the Collector of Madura. The Court have also decided that the Collector should be empowered to sanction the establishment of a Special Assistant to the Collector of Madura. The Court have also decided that the Collector should be empowered to sanction the establishment of a Special Assistant to the Collector of Madura.

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Court of Madras,
MADRAS.

1873.

No. 4096

PROCEEDINGS, 9TH DECEMBER 1873, No. 2,510.

Dec 20 Dec 1873

Received 20 Dec 1873

DECEMBER.

No. 2,510.

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Handwritten notes:
No. 4096-15/11/74