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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	3009	Press.
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated	28-9-1877	197 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

3009

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

28th September 1877, No. 3,009.

Read the following paper :—

No. 814. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 28th August 1877,
No. 4,011.

From R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to J. H. LATHAM, Esq.,
Chief Engineer and Manager, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, dated
Nandial, 18th July 1877, S. No. 5.

I WAS in hopes that I should have had the advantage of meeting you here to-day as I was very anxious to consult you on the various subjects among others mentioned in your letter to the Special Assistant Collector of yesterday's date, No. 49, and of which I have just received the copy which you kindly sent me.

2. After carefully considering the matter, I am of opinion that the suggestions which you have made are equitable, and are likely to prove advantageous to all parties concerned, and I therefore accord my sanction to your proposal in its entirety, subject to the confirmation of the Board of Revenue which need not be awaited.

3. I have further the honor to request that you will do me the kindness to place yourself in correspondence with the Special Deputy Collector with a view to immediate and complete effect being given to your proposal, for the sooner the tanks are filled the better.

4. In forwarding copy of this communication to the Special Deputy Collector, I shall request that officer to use every exertion to expedite matters.

5. I may mention that I have not been in Cumbum since March last, and that my sanction was unnecessary, as Mr. Knox is discharging my duties at head-quarters. I would further remind you that I believe I am right in stating that it was you who suggested to Mr. Wilks that for the reasons you gave in your letter, of which I received a copy, the ryots should not be allowed to obtain water until July, when the canal settlement would be finished, and the whole staff of the Company's officers would be available for distribution purposes.

6. Kindly have the gauges fixed or put on the main sluice of each tank, and let me know what extra precautions, if any, you would suggest being taken to prevent wastage of water, which I am credibly informed is often very great.

S. No. 7.

COPY forwarded to the Board of Revenue for sanction, with copy of Mr. Latham's letter No. 49.

NANDIAL,
18th July 1877.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From J. H. LATHAM, Esq., Chief Engineer and Manager, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, to C. J. KNOX, Esq., Special Assistant Collector, Kurnool, dated Ayalur, 17th July 1877, No. 49.

As an illustration of my letter, No. 47, of 3rd instant, I have the honor to report the sad failure of the present system of filling tanks for storage under clause (u) of Rule 27, due to the want of a fixed criterion for ensuring canal supply at the point at which the crops under each tank need it, without any circuitous and often dilatory formalities.

Yesterday, a deputation of ryots, owning land in Nandial hamlet, waited on me at the London Mission House. The Rev. R. D. Johnston, and Baska Row, Court Vakeel, both good interpreters, were present. These ryots reported that last month when the water first came down the canal they petitioned the Tahsildar to move the Deputy Collector (then on circuit on Canal Settlement) to request the Special Assistant Collector (in Kurnool) to obtain from the Collector (in

Cumbum) the order required by Rule 27, clause (9), to get the tank filled from the canal. Meantime the tank water failed more and more, and crops growing under the tank perished. Sixteen ryots present (see the following list) had all lost crop so as to be quite worthless and to need ploughing up and resowing. Several others had gardens of betel and of sugar, which had suffered severely, though not irretrievably, but those in the list were hopelessly destroyed by the 8th instant.

These men were none of them Villaparam men; having land under the highest level tank sluice. Hence we may presume that in this hamlet no seed had been sown, and time only, not seed nor water, had been lost; but in the cases where the crop has been lost, not only time but seed and also all the water necessary to bring the new crops on to the same stage as those destroyed has been lost, and that at a time when every 500 cubic yards of water means a life supported for a year.

This seems to me a convincing argument in favor of such a rule as I suggested, viz:—

- (1.) That the Company be authorized to keep every sluice in every tank under their canal running so long as they have a supply.
- (2.) That a gauge be fixed or cut on the main sluice of each tank, and the readings ascertained at which the villagers and officials know there is a one month's supply, two, three, and so on, months supply for all the ayacut under the tank.
- (3.) That the Company be allowed to store water as they like in the tank while there is no natural supply, each month's supply if used, to be paid for at the rate of a rupee a month, but no acre to pay more than a full water-rate.
- (4.) Supply maintained by the canal to be paid for at the same rate, and storage not to count so long as the canal is actively supplying the tank.
- (5.) If the rain fill a tank so as to run to waste over the culingulaha, then the Company lose the value of any water they had stored in the tank at the time the rain commenced.
- (6.) Daily records of the height of tank on the gauge and the then source (by rain or canal) of the supply running into the tank, if any, to be kept by the village authorities and the canal officers.
- (7.) For tank supply Inam-holders pay the full amount per acre to Government which Government pay to the Company.

All ayacut holders would gladly assent to this now they know the value of water and the loss due to a circuitous mode of application. These rules would prevent any of the bazaar gossip which now, of course, is current, that the delays are due to insufficiency of the presents offered by the ryots to officials. In equity the rules amount to this: that the Company charge Government only at the rate of Rupees 4 an acre instead of the ordinary rate of Rupees 6 for first-class crops and Rupees 8 instead of the double-crop rate of Rupees 12, in consideration of using the tank and field channels maintained by Government. In practice, the Government would always get the full total value of the irrigation their tanks supply from natural sources, instead of, as now, frequently having to remit the whole, and always a part, on account of failure of the natural supply.

List of some of the Crops lost under Nandial Tank before the 8th July 1877, owing to failure of Water:—

1. Bhatusubbaram	Paddy
2. Rasool Saib	Maize
3. Anasala Rannamah	Paddy
4. Chinna Rannamah	Do.
5. Sirvel Nagappa	Maize
6. Vuppara Venkatapathy	Brinjal garden
7. Chintala Naganah	Paddy
8. Singapuram Appaya	Maize
9. Mastan Saib	Do.
10. Gunappa Timmana	Do.
11. Chinna Narappa	Do.
12. Chinna Madalaty	Paddy
13. Katti Sanjeeva Kondada	Do.
14. Nandipally Poolanah	Do.
15. Chinna Otallapatty	Do.
16. Petty Kondanah	Maize,

(Signed) J. H. LATHAM,
Chief Engineer and Manager.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Collector.

From R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to C. A. GAITON, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 26th July 1877, No. 682.

In continuation of foot-note S. No. 7 of the 18th instant, to my letter, dated the 18th idem, S. No. 5, to Mr. Latham, I have the honor to enclose the marginally Mr. Latham's letter, dated 3rd July 1877, noted further communication on the subject.

2. I trust the action which I have taken in this all-important matter of securing a supply of canal water during this very exceptional season may receive the Board's approval for the following reasons, viz:—

- (1.)—As far as can be judged from present appearances the prospects of a south-west monsoon are almost nil.
- (2.)—Action in the matter of filling the empty Government tanks* with canal water has been deferred till the latest safe date.
* Vide enclosed table.
- (3.)—By filling these tanks with canal water Government will secure the land assessment under them, which would otherwise be lost; a large supply of grain and fodder will be obtained by the ryots in the heart of the district, while at the same time agricultural employment will be provided for a considerable number of people.

3. Under these circumstances it seems only equitable that the full amount of water-rate which can be realized from the ryots, viz., Rupees 4 per acre,† should go to the Company as suggested by Mr. Latham, if they supply water for the whole season. If they do not, Mr. Latham's suggestion in that event seems equally equitable.

† Vide G. O., dated 25th March 1874, No. 384, communicated in Board's Proceedings, No. 2,479, dated 14th April 1874.

ENCLOSURE No. I.

From J. H. LATHAM, Esq., Chief Engineer and Manager, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, to C. J. KNOX, Esq., Special Assistant Collector of Kurnool, dated 3rd July 1877, No. 47.

In reference to our conversation yesterday, I will endeavor to sketch what I think would be an equitable arrangement for filling Governmental tanks. I think Nandial tank is as complicated as any, and it will be in my mind throughout these remarks.

Full water	90 feet (say) level with crest of escapes.
Tank	Gauge.
A North sluice	Irrigating 300 acres in a poor hamlet.
B South sluice	Irrigating 250 acres of chief village.
C Lowest sluice west side	Irrigating 400 acres of best land in village.

* The tank is fed by springs, which made the original stream (the bunding of which makes the tank) capable of irrigating at a liberal estimate 100 acres of the best land included in the 400 acres of best land of the richest ryots under Sluice C; Sluices A and B when in use may also irrigate parts of these 400 acres.

The Company are, I believe, desirous that Government should give some such order as the following, viz: (1.) Whenever water falls in the tank to four feet (or whatever height is the lowest convenient for the highest sluice A) the Company be authorized to maintain the level to not under four feet until, owing to rain, the tank be raised up to 4-5 feet. During that time the Company to receive Rupees 1 per month per acre irrigated under the tank (subject to the rules of remission holding under the tank), but not exceeding Rupees 4 per acre; 100 acres always excepted.

2. That the Collector be authorized in ample time before the liability of canal water to fail, say the 20th December, to order the tank to be filled from the canal. The height on the gauge, when the filling commences, will be registered by the Tahsildar and Overseer (or any superior

officer) jointly. The Company will then fill the tank and keep it full until requested by the Collector to desist, or until their water fail.

The payment in this case is a simple matter. Experience shows various heights on the gauge at which the tank holds enough water to irrigate the whole ayacut for one, two, three and four months. These points might easily be agreed upon and the intervals divided to any extent desired and with great accuracy. The tank would either be under canal supply at the time of the Collector's order to fill, in which case the canal would be paid Rupee 1 per mensem for all irrigation going on under the tank, excepting the 100 acres, and never exceeding Rupees 4 an acre; or else there would be a certain number of days' supply in the tank at the time of the Collector's order to fill, which days would be added to the date of commencing, and the result would be the date at which the Company would begin to receive the same rate as before. An exactly similar process would apply if, after the Collector's order to stop the canal supply, rain came on and raised the water of the tank while there were still a number of days' supply of the canal water in it. That number would be known from the gauge reading at the time the rain fell, and the rate (as before) would be paid the Company until that number of days should expire and no longer.

The above proposal is based on the following general axioms:—

(1). The canal pay Government one-third their canal water-rate in return for the use of the tank and its channels, and charge Government only the balance, viz., Rupees 4.

(2). The land irrigated is treated as used for wet crop and as requiring four months' irrigation. But care is taken that this approximation never leads to charging Government more than Rupees 4.

(3). Government charge for the land a rate between Rupees 1 and 2 for Puttah-holders and about one-fourth as much an acre from Inam-holders. For the water they charge also Rupees 4

an acre for Puttah-holders, and I suppose Rupee 1* for Inam-holders. The Puttah-holders are guaranteed water, i.e., if their crop perish for want of water. Government charge them neither for their land nor water: though I am informed that Government relinquished one-third of the water-rate (previously† Rupees 6 and over) in order to have the nominal right to refuse remissions. It is doubtful whether they possess even that.

* Full water-rate of 4 Rupees per acre is levied.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Acting Collector.

† Mr. Latham evidently refers to the state of things prior to the introduction of the new settlement rates.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Acting Collector.

(4). It is incomprehensible how a humane and equitable Government, having the canal at hand to supply water, can willingly refuse it to ryots, even though after the ryot's crop is consequently lost, the Government excuse him paying the 5 or 6 Rupees, which they perhaps have a nominal right to collect. Any legal difficulties, it is hoped, may be removable.

At present the Government refuse to allow their ryots under the tank the benefit of canal water unless these ryots pay them the 5 or 6 Rupees which the Government have practically forfeited, as well as two-thirds of the full charge for water due to the Company.

The system of measurement under Rule VI, Clause 9, has failed. Ryots will not assent to any vague charge. If a ryot wants water to his crop he is willing to take and pay for so much as he wants, and will not pledge himself to pay for he knows not what. The water when measured at the canal sluice is often liable to diversion between the sluice and tank, and is always (especially at Nandial) run off with cruel waste by the rich ryots having the lowest lands. Lastly, no Collector dare apply for a tank to be filled: for a year and half or two years after he (or his successor) may be overburdened with queries from the Revenue authorities, and told that there appears no good reason for having applied to the canal, and that the rate payable to the canal cannot be, in their view, fairly collected from the ryots, and that the Collector acting at the time the tank was filled must pay it himself.

By the method now proposed the tank becomes utilized from the time of opening the canal. The subsidiary supply of canal water is settled by a matter of fact involving no responsibility, and the storing of water is also so settled. In the first case the height is maintained at the lowest working point; in the last, the tank is filled at the latest safe moment, and maintained full as long as canal water holds out.

I hope you will, upon inquiry, come to the conclusion that the rule I propose would be satisfactory to all. Many details may be needed to explain fully how it would work under all the accidents of irrigation; but these will occur to any one acquainted with these tanks. And in my sketch some of my words may be capable of an unreasonable and inequitable as well as of a reasonable and equitable interpretation. It is the latter interpretation only, however, which conveys my real meaning. This I know you are able as well as willing to give it.

(True Copy)

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Acting Collector.

Exhibit No. 2.
List of Government Tanks capable of receiving the Irrigation Canal Water for 1877.

Number.	Name of Village.	Name of Tank.	Paddies.	TOTAL AYACUT.				UNDER CULTIVATION.				Remarks.
				Government.	Inam.	Extent in Acres.	Assessment.	Government.	Inam.	Extent in Acres.	Assessment.	
Eidwell Taluk.	1. Padia Chintaracounta.	Padman tank.	1240	19	28	19	28	19	28	19	28	
				123	8	123	8	123	8	123	8	
				8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	
				2,685	510	2,685	510	2,685	510	2,685	510	
				123	8	123	8	123	8	123	8	
				8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	
Fardul Taluk.	2. Nandial.	Chinnacharuvu (small tank).	1240	19	28	19	28	19	28	19	28	
				123	8	123	8	123	8	123	8	
				8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	
				2,685	510	2,685	510	2,685	510	2,685	510	
				123	8	123	8	123	8	123	8	
				8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	
Fardul Taluk.	3. Nandial.	Foddacharuvu (large tank).	1240	19	28	19	28	19	28	19	28	
				123	8	123	8	123	8	123	8	
				8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	
				2,685	510	2,685	510	2,685	510	2,685	510	
				123	8	123	8	123	8	123	8	
				8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	
Fardul Taluk.	4. Aiyavara Kotar.	Chinnacharuvu.	1240	19	28	19	28	19	28	19	28	
				123	8	123	8	123	8	123	8	
				8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	
				2,685	510	2,685	510	2,685	510	2,685	510	
				123	8	123	8	123	8	123	8	
				8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	
Fardul Taluk.	5. Kanala.	Nagannur tank.	1240	19	28	19	28	19	28	19	28	
				123	8	123	8	123	8	123	8	
				8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	
				2,685	510	2,685	510	2,685	510	2,685	510	
				123	8	123	8	123	8	123	8	
				8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	
Fardul Taluk.	6. Ballypura Kotar.	Vannuruvu.	1240	19	28	19	28	19	28	19	28	
				123	8	123	8	123	8	123	8	
				8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	
				2,685	510	2,685	510	2,685	510	2,685	510	
				123	8	123	8	123	8	123	8	
				8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	8,297	1,111	

R. DAVIDSON,
Acting Collector.

Kurnool,
27th July 1877.

With the foregoing letters the Collector of Kurnool submits certain proposals of the Chief Engineer and Manager of the Irrigation and Canal Company in regard to the arrangements to be made in future for filling Government tanks with canal water when the natural supply fails as in his opinion, existing rules are defective. Under the arrangements hitherto in force water is not run into the Government tanks except upon the requisition of the Collector, and as this causes delay Mr. Latham proposes that the Company be authorized once for all to maintain the supply in the Government tanks at a certain level, and at the latest safe date to fill them and keep them full as long as the canal water lasts or until the Company's officers are requested to desist. To prevent loss to Government he makes certain suggestions in regard to payment for the water supplied, which the Board gather to be as follows; but there is some obscurity on one or two points, for instance the meaning of the fourth proposal in Mr. Latham's first letter to the effect that "storage is not to count so long as the canal is actively supplying the tanks" is not understood.

2. I.—The charge for water to be regulated, not by the quantity supplied as at present, but by the acreage irrigated from the tank at Rupees 1 per acre per month, subject to the proviso that the charge shall not exceed Rupees 4 for a single crop and Rupees 8 for a double crop, and that the area capable of being irrigated by the natural source of supply, such as springs in the bed of the tank, even without the aid of canal water, be excluded from the computation.

II.—A gauge to be fixed on the main sluice of each tank, which will enable the villagers and canal officers to ascertain how many days' supply for the whole acent remains on any given date, and what supply has been derived from the canal and from natural sources during the season. In settling payment the Company to be paid for the water furnished from the date on which the natural supply would have been exhausted had it not been supplemented; and, similarly, in the event of rainfall rendering a further supply by artificial means unnecessary, credit to be given for the quantity stored with reference to the number of days for which the Company's water would have lasted. In the event of the tank being filled by rain so as to discharge over the calingulak, the Company to lose the value of any water they had stored in the tank at the time of the commencement of the rains.

3. Mr. Latham's proposals are plausible, but, in the first place, the Board observe that the question of charging by the acre has already been brought forward and negatived by Government in G.O., dated 13th September 1873, No. 984, in which it was decided that water should be paid for by the volume; and, in the second place, it involves the abandonment of the principle that tank supplies are only to be supplemented at the request of the body of the ryots and not otherwise, and the Board have already expressed themselves as decidedly opposed to any such innovation.

It is this rule which justifies the imposition of an extra charge for the improved supply. It is true that Mr. Latham considers this exaction unworthy of a humane and equitable Government, and contends that the Government should be content with the dry assessment merely; but he forgets that, if there were no extra charge for the supplemental supply, the incentive to economy would be removed and the ryots would waste the water; further, landowners would derive the benefit of the improved irrigation without payment, as they could not be forced to pay unless their consent to the improvement had been obtained—note paragraph 3, Board's Proceedings, embodied in G.O., dated 13th September 1873, No. 984, and Proceedings, dated 13th December 1876, No. 3,161. Under the existing system the landowners are bound by the action of the whole body and no difficulty in realizing their share of the cost has been experienced. The levy of an extra charge seems fully warranted by the considerations adverted to in the Board's Proceedings of the 11th May 1875, No. 1,236.

G.O., dated 17th June 1875, No. 921.

4. In fact Government could only benefit by the ~~change~~ in very exceptional years when the land assessment might be saved by the aid of canal water, and the

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necessity for remissions obviated; on the other hand, in good seasons, they would lose the advantage of any saving in the demands on the tank supply which might result from the assistance of a full of rain in maturing the crop, and this appears to have been one of the principal considerations which lead to a decision in favor of payment by volume. In any case, however, the change could not be made without the sanction of the Board of Directors and Government, and full information regarding the amount of remissions granted in past years, the extent of the extra charge hitherto levied, the area occupied by landowners, and the water-rate paid by them to be foregone, &c., would be required before an opinion as to the financial effects of the measure could be formed. The ryots will, of course, be glad to have their tanks kept full when they have nothing more to pay for a certain than for a precarious supply, but the idea that the change will encourage economy appears delusive; and as to the supposition that the Revenue authorities are afraid to apply for canal water for fear of being held responsible years afterwards and charged with the cost, the fact that under the rules the requisition is only made on the application of the ryots themselves supplies the answer to the argument.

5. As the Collector has approved the arrangement and the urgency of the demand for water warranted a departure from ordinary rules, the Board think his action may be confirmed; but it must be distinctly understood that the arrangement is not to be regarded as permanent. The Board fully recognize the desirability of having the tank filled, whenever water is available, and if some arrangement to that end could be made it would be a great gain. The Collector is at liberty to bring the matter forward again with any proposals that the experience of this season may suggest. The main object of the present reference, however, appears to be to obviate the delay entailed by the course prescribed by present rules and this may be effected by the amendment of Clause 9, Rule VI, recommended in Board's Proceedings, dated 13th December 1876 (G.O., dated 23rd February 1877, No. 790). The Board solicit sanction to this alteration of the rules at once in anticipation of the consideration of the other proposals.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Acting Secretary.

No. 815. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th September 1877, No. 4,114.

Read Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, dated 22nd August 1877, No. 2,551.

ABSTRACT.—Desiring the Board of Revenue to call upon the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah to report upon the proposed change in the Irrigation Company's Tank Rules, and then submit the matter with their opinion. Requesting Chief Engineer for Irrigation to state his views upon the alteration suggested by Mr. Latham.

The Board have already expressed their views on Mr. Latham's proposals in Proceedings, dated 28th August 1877, No. 4,041. For the reasons assigned therein they do not think that the modifications suggested can be accepted in their entirety, but the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah will be requested to submit their opinion on the subject with the least possible delay, whereupon the Board will take the matter into consideration again.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Acting Secretary.

No. 818.

ORDER THEREON, 23rd September 1877, No. 3,009.

Irrigation No. 7.

HIS GRACE the Governor in Council
resolves to defer consideration of the
general question alluded to in the first
paper recorded above, pending the receipt of the reports called for in G.O., 22nd
August 1877, No. 2,551.

2. In the mean time, the Board will take steps to obtain the information referred in paragraph 4 of their Proceedings, dated 28th August last, No. 4,011, relative to the amount of remission granted in past years, extent of extra charge hitherto levied, &c., &c. It is noted from the statement accompanying Mr. Davidson's letter, dated 26th July last, that there are but six tanks in Kurnool capable of receiving canal water. It is further remarked that the extent cultivated each year,—Government and Inam,—is almost invariably greater than the ayaout.

3. The arrangements which the Collector has admitted will hold good for this season only, i.e., until the water is cut off at the end of the year. The trial will establish the practical advantages or disadvantages of the proposed change in system, and the results should be carefully noted and reported.

4. The alteration in Rule VI, Clause 9, referred to in paragraph 5 of the Board's Proceedings of 28th August last, was sanctioned in G.O., 30th idem, No. 2,613.

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

C. G. MASTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue,
the Public Works Department.

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24011.

Revenue Department

Proceeding of the Board of Revenue
Dated 28th August 1877.

Read letters from the Collector
of Kurnool dated 16th and 26th
July 1877 Nos. 7 and 602.

With the foregoing letters
the Collector of Kurnool submits
certain proposals of the Chief Engi-
neer and Managers of the Irriga-
tion and Canal Company in re-
gard to the arrangements to be
made in future for filling Govern-
ment tanks with Canal water
when the natural supply fails,
as in his opinion existing rules
are defective. Under the arrange-
ments to be made in force water
is not put into the Government
tanks



W. 224/80

G.O. No. 224/80

REVENUE

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tanks except upon the require-
ment of the Collector and as
this causes delay Mr. Latham
proposes that the Company be
authorized once for all to
maintain the supply in the
Government tanks at a certain
level and at the latest safe
date to fill them and keep
them full as long as the canal
water lasts or until the Com-
pany's officers are requested
to desist. To prevent loss
to Government he makes
certain suggestions as regard
to payment for the water
supplied, which the Board
feels to be as follows, but
there is some obscurity on one
or two points, for instance
the

the meaning of the word the
proposal in Mr. Latham's first
letter to the effect that "storage
is not to count so long as the
canal is actually supplying the
tanks" is not understood.

2. 7. - The charge for water
to be regulated, not by the
quantity supplied as at present,
but by the acreage irrigated from
the tanks at Rs. 1 per acre per
month subject to the proviso
that the charge shall not exceed
Rs. 4 for a single crop and Rs. 8
for a double crop and that
the area capable of being irri-
gated by the natural source
of supply, such as springs in the
bed of the tank, even without
the aid of Canal water be excluded
from the computation.

A

4. A gauge to be fixed
on the main sluice of each
tank, which will enable the
villagers and Canal officers
to ascertain how many days
supply for the whole aqant
remains on any given date,
and what supply has been
derived from the Canal and
from natural sources during
the season. In settling pay-
ment, the Company to be paid
for the water furnished from
the date on which the natural
supply would have been
exhausted, and it not been
supplemented and similarly
in the event of rainfall render-
ing a further supply by artifi-
cial means unnecessary.

Conjecture

6/8
credit to be given for the quantity
of stored water reference to the
number of days for which the
Company's water would have
lasted. In the event of the tanks
being filled by rain so as to
discharge over the calculated the
Company to lose the value of
any water they had stored in
the tank at the time of the com-
mencement of the rains.

3. Mr. Lathams proposals
are plausible, but in the first
place the Board observe that the
question of charging by the acre
has already been brought forward
and rejected by Government
in G. O. dated 13th September 1873
No 984 in which it was decided
that water should be paid for
by the volume, and in place

second

second place it involves the
abandonment of the principle
that bank supplies are only to
be supplemented at the request
of the body of the ryots and
not otherwise and the Board
have already expressed themselves
is decidedly opposed to any
such innovation. It is the
rule which justifies the imposi-
tion of an extra charge for the
improved supply. It is true
that Mr Latham considers
this action unworthy of a
humane and equitable Govern-
ment and contends that the
Government should be content
with the dry assessment neces-
sary, but he forgets that, if there
were no extra charge for the
supplemental supply of the rice field?

13th Dec 27
13th Dec 27
13th Dec 27

Might be
not attain
this?

to economy would be removed
and the ryots would waste the
water; further the ryots would
derive the benefit of the im-
proved irrigation without pay-
ment, as they could not be
forced to pay unless their con-
sent to the improvement had
been obtained. Vide para 9
Board's Res. embodied in G. O.
dated 13 September 1873. No 984
and Proceedings dated 18^{December} 1876
No 3161. Under the existing
system the Ryots are bound
by the action of the whole body
and no difficulty in realizing
their share of the cost has been
experienced. The levy of an
extra charge seems fully warant-
ed by the considerations ad-
vanced for in the Res. of the 11th May 75
No 3236.

G.O. 17 June
1875 No 921

4. In fact Government
could only benefit by the ^{change} ~~change~~
in very exceptional years when
the land assessment might
be saved by the aid of canal
water and the necessity for
remissions obviated; on the
other hand in good seasons
they would lose the advantage
of any saving in the demand
on the tank supply which
might result from the assis-
tance of a fall of rain in
maturing the crop, and then
appears for one year out
of the principal consideration
which led to a decision in
favor of payment by volume.
In any case, however, the change
costs

could not be made without
the sanction of the Board of
Directors and Government
and full information regard-
ing the amount of remis-
sions granted in past years
the extent of the extra charge
hitherto levied, the area
occupied by Zamindars and
the water rate paid by them
to be foregone ~~too~~ would be
required before an opinion
as to the financial effects
of the measure could be form-
ed. The ryots will of course
be glad to have their tanks kept
full when they have nothing
more to pay for a certain than
for a precarious supply but the
idea that the change will en-
courage economy appears
delusive

delusive and as to the supposition that the Revenue Authorities are afraid to apply for canal water for fear of being held responsible years afterwards and charged with the cost, the fact that under the rule the requisition is only made on the application of the ryots themselves supplies the answer to the argument.

5. As the Collector has approved the arrangement and the urgency of the demand for water warranted a departure from ordinary rules the Board think his action may be confirmed, but it must be distinctly understood that the arrangement is not to be regarded as permanent.

The

The Board fully recognizing the desirability of having the tanks filled, whenever water is available and if some arrangement to that end could be made it would be a great gain. The collector is at liberty to bring the matter forward again with any proposals that the experience of this season may suggest.

The main object of the present reference, however, appears to be to abridge the delay entailed by the course prescribed by present rules and this may be effected by the amendment ^{in the} ~~in the~~ ^{of} Clause 9 Rule VI recommended in Bd's Res. 713^d Decr 76 (G.O. 720^d Feb'y 77 No 770). The Board solicit sanction for the alteration of the rule at once in anticipation

it will establish in practice
advantages in the arrangements

See also
this the

Anticipation of the considera-
tion of the other proposals -
(Qual. Street)

W. C. C. C.
Agent Secretary

To the Secretary to Govt. A.D.
with copies of Callin's letters
and enclosures

Comp. B. C.
Capt. B. C.

12
3009

Proceedings of the
No. of Revenue

Oct-28. Creek 77
Nov-3. Repentance

8028-977) v. 30009.

Johnson & Co. New York

from the city of New York

to the same person.

the islands in the Gulf of Mexico.

W. L. L. L.
W. L. L. L.

No.

From

Dated

187

FOR ORDERS.

Confess that the King
does not grow more in-
telligible in my mind
and we must await
the replies & the reference
made in CB 22 Augt.

As I see Mr. Latham
proposes to take up the
management of our funds
keep them full and charge
as if the obligation was
carried on direct from the
Crown under the Rules
- not losing the guarantee
which the application of
the Budget secures for an
extra demand - at the
same time not being a
month for better than
any other to waste -
consequence of rain fall.
I conceive that we might

Revenue 1877 Report

No 3909

Proceedings of the

Board of Revenue

At 4th of September 1877

At 5th of September 1877

At 28-9-77 at 3009.

Regarding the collection

of Revenue & should be

to submit their opinion

on the various proposals

regarding the proposed

change in the navigation

company, bank rules,

and so forth. The Board

will take the matter into

their consideration.

No 15

C 2554/77
C 2554/77
C 2554/77

lower charge the ex-
cess under the circum-
stances reputation
and many have de-
clared to pay in
full.

yes.

I think that this
must be admitted
for this season as
the water is cut off
from the Canal -
the 8th Dec. 1867

13/9

FOR ORDERS.

I think we must have all the information of the canal for as well as the addl. for suggested. I am not aware that Col. Ruckles has reported on the subject.

I will enquire the Kurnool Col. acting for this season only as Engineer. & take to report results.

Sd/-

The impression is that the report of the canal should be prepared before I can suggest any opinion on the matter. The Canal.

Respecting the alterations in the Madras Rules on changing Rule II.

Handwritten notes in the left margin, including "Kurnool Col. acting for this season only as Engineer" and "take to report results".

Handwritten note: "S. 3009."

Revenue Department
No. 3009.

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 28 Sept. 1877

Read the following
Proc. of the Board of Revenue

Subj. letter from Col. of Kurnool on the subject of certain proposals of the Chief Eng. & Manager Irrigation Canal Company in regard to arrangements to be made in future for filling host tanks with Canal water when the natural supply fails and soliciting sanction to the amendment of Clause 9 Rule VI recommended in H. E. 13 Dec. 1876.

(H. E. 28 August 1877 No. 4011)

Requesting the Col. of Kurnool and Cuddalore to submit their opinion on Mr. Latham's proposal regarding the proposed change in the Irrigation Company's Tank Rules &c.

(H. E. 4 Sept. 1877 No. 4111)

His Honor the Governor in Council resolves to defer consideration of the general question

attached

Handwritten signature or initials.

alluded to in the first paper
recorded above pending the
receipt of the reports called
for on G. O. 23? August 1877
N. 2561

2. In the interim time the
Board will take steps to
obtain the information referred
in paragraph 4 of their Res.
dated 28. August last N. 25011
relative to the amount of permission
granted in past years; extent
of extra charge bullheads levied
per acre. It is noted from the
Statement accompanying
Mr Davidson's letter dated 25?
July last that there are but
six hundred in Vermont capable
of receiving Canal water. It
is further remarked that
the extent cultivated each year
— from 1860 to 1870 — is almost
uniformly

invariably greater than the
opium

3. The arrangements which
the Collector has admitted will
hold good for this season only
i. e. until the water is cut
off at the end of the year.
The Board will establish the
practical advantages or dis-
advantages of the proposed
change in system, and the result
should be carefully noted and
reported.

4. The alteration in rule
VI Clause 9 referred to in
paragraph 5 of the Board's
Proceedings of 28. August
last was sanctioned on G. O.
30? idem N. 2613.

14. Feb. 27. Received (1877-78)
21. P. W. Dept. L.

Ed. L.

96
Respecting the
alteration in the later
date Rules in Chapter 9
Rule VI.

Despo
Sum
K. 1/2

S. No. 5

From

R. Davidson Esquire

Ap. Collector of Kurnool

To

J. W. Latham Esquire

Chief Engineer & Manager

Madras Irrigation and

Canal Company.

Dated Camp Kurnool 18th July 1877.

Sir

I was in hopes that I should
have had the advantage of meeting
you here today, as I was very anxious
to consult you on the various subjects
among others mentioned in your
letter to the Special Assistant
Collector of yesterday's date
No. 49, and of which I have
just

just received the copy which you kindly sent me.

2. After carefully considering the matter I am of opinion that the suggestions which you have made are equitable, and are likely to prove advantageous to all parties concerned, and I therefore accord my sanction to your proposal in its entirety subject to the confirmation of the Board of Revenue which need not be awaited.

3. I have further the honor to request that you will do me the kindness to place yourself in correspondence with the Special Deputy Collector with a view to immediate and complete effect being given to your proposal, for the sooner the tanks are filled

filled the better.

4. In forwarding copy of this communication to the Special Deputy Collector, I shall request that officer to use every exertion to expedite matters.

5. I may mention that I have not been in Cumnam since March last and that my sanction was unnecessary as Mr. Knox is discharging my duties at Head Quarters. I would further remind you that I believe I am right in stating that it was you who suggested to Mr. Wilks that for the reasons you gave in your letter, of which I received a copy, the ryots should not be allowed to obtain water until July when the canal settlement would be finished and the whole staff of the Company's officers

officers would be available for
distribution purposes.

6. Kindly have the gauges
fixed or cut on the main sluice
of cash tank, and let me know
what extra precautions if any
you would suggest being taken
to prevent wastage of water,
which I am credibly informed
is often very great.

I have &c

Signed R. Davidson

M. Collector.

Copy forwarded to the
Board of Revenue for sanction
with copy of Mr. Latham's letter
No. 149.

Camp Mandak

18th July 1877

Signed R. Davidson

M. Collector of

Kurnool

(True Copy)

W. C. S.
Ag. Secretary

N: 682.

From,

The Agt Collector, Revenue &
J.

The Secretary to the Board of Res.
Madras

Sir,

In continuation of foot note
3 No 7 of the 18th Instant to my letter
dated 18th. I send 3 No 5 to Mr. Latham;

^{x Mr. Latham} I have the honor to enclose the mar-
letter dated 3rd July 1877 finally noted further communication
No 47 on the subject.

2. I trust the action which
I have taken in this all-important
matter of securing a supply of canal
water during this very exceptional
season may receive the Board's ap-
proval for the following reasons.

Viz (1) As far as can be judged
from present appearances the pro-
spects of a South-West Monsoon

are

Enclosure to No 1

No: 925 A. Aug 1/77

of 94011 to the Secretary

to Govt. No 3

No 3
11/8/77

almost
are nil -

(2) Action in the matter of
filling the empty Government
banks with canal water has been
deferred till the late date. ^{the} vice en-
closed table

3. By filling these banks with
canal water Government
will secure the land adjacent
under them which would otherwise
be lost; a large supply of
grain and fodder will be
obtained by the Ryots in the
heart of the District while
at the same time agricul-
tural employment will be
provided for a con-
siderable number of people.

3. In all these cir-
cumstances it seems only
equitable that the full
amount of water should

H. King. B. 25.
March 1876 No.
384 Comd. in
13th: Prov. Mus.
No: 2479 dated
14th: April 1876.

which can be realized from
the Ryot viz. Rs 4 per acre
should go to the Camp as
suggested by Mr. Latham,
if they supply water for the
whole season. If they do
not Mr. Latham's sugges-
tion in that event seems
equally equitable.

Karnool } Shree D.
Collectors Office } of R. Davidson
26th: July 1877 } of collector.

True copy

W. L. W.
of Secretary

By
S. W. D. P. W.

No 47.

To The Spl Agent Collector
Kusmool
Secy

In reference to our
conversation yesterday
I will endeavor to show
that I think would be a
quite able arrangement
for filling of our
tanks. I think the
tanks is as complicated
as any one will be in
my mind throughout
these remarks.

Full water

90 feet (say) level with surface of

S. Park

- 8
- 7
- 6
- 5
- 4
- 3
- 2
- 1

Gage

A north sluice

Irrigating 300 acres in a pool

B. South sluice

Irrigating 350 acres of high hillage

C. lowest sluice
West side

do 400 acres of lowland in the

Enclosures in 1891

Pro: 2/20th Aug 1/77

also 4011 to the Secretary
to Govt. C. D.

Decr-9-77 W. D. 2009.

W. D. 2009

No 47.

To The Spl Asst Collector
Muzumbar
Secy.

In reference to our
conversation yesterday
I will endeavor to do the best
that I think would be a
suitable arrangement
for filling of our present
tanks. I think some of
them is so complicated
as any one will be in
my mind throughout
these remarks.

Full water

	9	0 feet (say) level with crest of dam
	8	
	7	
J. Park	6	Gauge
	5	
	4	
A. north sluice	3	Irrigating 500 acres in upper lands
	2	
B. south sluice	1	Irrigating 500 acres of ching village
C. lowest sluice West side		do 400 acres of lowland in the

Enclosed in 1882

Dec: 2/20th Aug: 1/77

also 4011 to the Secretary

to Govt. Secy.

Dec: 9-77 W. 3009.

No 47

The tank is fed by springs
which made the original
stream (the running of
which makes the tank)
capable of irrigating
at a liberal estimate 100
acres of the best land in-
cluded in the 400 acres of
best land of the richest ry.
also under sluice C. Sluice
A & B when in use may
also irrigate parts of
these 400 acres.

The Camp commr.
I believe, desires that
Govt. should give some
such order as the fol-
lowing viz: 1. Whenever water
falls into the tank to 4 feet
(or whatever height is the
lowest convenient for

the highest sluice A) they
be authorized to
to maintain the level to
not under 4 feet until
owing to rain the tank
be raised up to 4.5 ft. During
that time the Camp commr.
to receive 1 Rupee per month
per acre irrigated under
the tank (subject to the
rules of remission holding
under the tank) but
not exceeding Rs 4 per
acre, and as soon as
ways excepted.

2. That the collector be
authorized in any
time beyond the liability
of canal water to fail
say the 20%. Dea can be
to order the tanks to be filled
from

1
From the canal. The height
on the gauge when the filling
commences will be registered
by the Tapsildar and overseer
(or any superior officer) con-
-jointly. The company will
then fill the tank and keep
it full until requested by the
collector to desist, or until their
water fails.

The payment in this
case is a simple matter.
Experience shows a certain height
on the gauge at which the tank
holds enough water to irrigate
the whole rywaut for 1.2.3 & 4
months. These points might
easily be agreed upon and the
intervals divided to any extent
desired and with great accuracy.
The tank would either be under
canal supply at the time of
the collector's order to fill, in
which case the canal would
be paid Rs 1 per mensem for
all

all irrigation going ~~on~~ under
the tank excepting the 100 acres
and never exceeding Rs 4 an
acre; or else there would be
a certain number of days sup-
-ply in the tank at the time
of the collector's order to fill,
which days would be added
to the date of commencing,
filling and the result would
be the date at which the com-
-pany would begin to receive
the same rate as before. An
exactly similar process would
apply if after the collector's
order to stop the canal supply,
rain came on and raised the
water of the tank while there
were still a number of days
supply of the canal water
in it. That number would
be known from the gauge

reading

reading at the time the rain fell and the rate (as before) would be paid the company until that number of days should expire and no longer.

The above proposal is based on the following general axioms.

1. The Canal pays Government $\frac{1}{3}$ their Canal water rate in return for the use of the tank and its channels and charge Government only the balance viz Rs. 4.

2. The land irrigated is treated as used for wet crops and as requiring four months irrigation. But care is taken that this approximation never leads to charging Government more than Rs. 4.

3. Government charge for the land a Rati between Rs 1 & 2 for puttah holders and about $\frac{1}{4}$ as much an acre from Enam holders. For the water they charge also Rs. 4

an acre for puttah holders and suppose Rs 1 for Enam holders. The puttah holders are guaranteed water, i.e. if their crop perish for want of water Government must charge them neither for their land nor water. though I am informed that Government relinquished $\frac{1}{3}$ of the water-rate (previously Rs 6 and over) in order to have the nominal right to refuse remissions. It is doubtful whether they possess even that.

4. It is incomprehensible how a humane and equitable Government, having the canal at hand to supply water can willingly refuse it to ryots, even though after the ryots' crop is consequently lost, the Government excuse him paying the 5 or 6 rupees which they perhaps have a nominal right to collect. Any legal difficulties it is hoped, may be removable.

At present the Government

refuse to allow their ryots under the tank the benefit of canal water unless these ryots pay them the 5 or 6 rupees which the Government have practically forfeited, as well as $\frac{2}{3}$ of the full charge for water due to the company.

The system of measurement under Rule 6 clause 9 has failed. Ryots will not assent to any vague charge. If a ryot wants water to his crop he is willing to take and pay for so much as he wants, and will not pledge himself to pay for he knows not what. The water when measured at the canal sluice is often liable to diversion between the sluice and tank and is always (especially at Kaudial) run off with great waste by the rich ryots having the lower lands. Lastly no Collector dare apply

apply for a tank to be filled for a year and half or 2 years after he (or his successor) may be overburdened with queries from the Revenue authorities, and told that there appears no good reason for having applied to the canal, and that the rate payable to the canal cannot be in their view, fairly collected from the ryots, and that the collector acting at the time the tank was filled must pay it himself.

By the method now proposed the tank becomes utilized from the time of opening the Canal. The subsidiary supply of Canal water is settled by a matter of fact, involving no responsibility, and the storing of water is also

so settled. In the first case
the height is maintained at the
lowest working point; in the 2nd
the tank is filled at the latest safe
moment, and maintained full as
long as canal water holds out.

I hope you will upon
inquiry come to the conclusion that
the rule I propose would be sa-
tisfactory to all. Many details may
be needed to explain fully how
it would work under all the
accidents of irrigation: but these
will occur to any one acquainted
with these tanks: and in my sketch
some of my words may be

Capable

Capable of unreasonable and in-
equitable as well as of a reasonable
and equitable interpretation. It is the
latter interpretation only, however,
which conveys my real meaning.
This I know you are able as well
as willing to give it.

Madras Irrigation Canal Co. I have & Co.
Company
Chief Engineer & Managers office
Hornwood 3rd July 1877. Chief Engineer & Manager
/True Copy/

/Sd/ A Davidson
Collector

/True Copy/

By Secretary

W.H.

30/8/89
Madras Irr. & C. Co.
Chief Engineer & Manager's Office
Ayalar, Kurnool 17 July 1889

No. 49.

To
The Special Assistant Collector
Kurnool.

Sir,

As an illustration of my
letter No. 47 of 3rd instant I have the
honor to report the sad failure of
the present system of filling tanks
for storage under clause (9) of Rule
27 due to the want of a fixed criterion
for ensuring canal supply at the point
at which the crops under each tank
need it, without any circuitous and
often dilatory formalities.

Yesterday a deputation of
ryots owning land in Nandial hamlet
waited on me at the London Mission
House. The Revd. R. D. Johnston
and Basika Row Court Vakil both
good

Enclosure in 1889
No. 87 28th Aug 1889
No. 4011 to the Secretary
to Govt. G. O.
8-20-9-7) W. J. 3009

W. J. 3009

good interpreters, were present. These
ryots reported that last month when
the water first came down the
canal they petitioned the Tahsil-
dar to move the Deputy Collector
(then on circuit on Canal settlement)
to request the Special Assistant
Collector (in Kurnool) to obtain
from the Collector (in Cumbum)
the order required by Rule 27
clause (9) to get the tank filled
from the canal. Meantime the
tank water failed more and more,
and crops growing under the tank
perished. Sixteen ryots present
(see the following list) had
all lost crop some to be quite
worthless and to need ploughing
up, and resowing several others
had gardens of betel and of
sugar, which had suffered severely.

though not irretrievably but those
in the list were hopelessly destroyed
by the 8th instant.

These men were none of
them Billapuram men having land
under the highest level tank-
sluice. Hence we may presume
that in this hamlet no seed had
been sown, and time only, not seed
nor water had been lost, but in
the cases where the crop has been
lost not only time but seed, and
also all the water necessary to bring
the new crops on to the same stage
as those destroyed, has been lost,
and that at a time when every
500 cubic yards of water means
a life supported for a year.

This seems to me a convinc-
ing argument in favour of such
a rule as I suggested viz.

(1) That

(1) That the Company be authorized to keep every sluice in every tank under their canal running, so long as they have a supply.

(2) That a gauge be fixed, or cut, on the main sluice of each tank, and the readings ascertained at which the villagers and officials know there is a one month's supply two three and so on months supply for all the ayacut under the tank.

(3) That the company be allowed to store water as they like in the tank while there is no natural supply each month's supply if used, to be paid for at the rate of a rupee a month but no acre to pay more than a full water rate.

(4) Supply maintained by the Canal to be paid for at the same rate, and storage not to count so long as the Canal is actively supplying the

the tank.

(5) If the rain fill a tank so as to run to waste over the calingulas, then the company lose the value of any water they had stored in the tank at the time the rain commenced.

(6) Daily records of the height of tank on the gauge and the then source (by rain or canal) of the supply running into the tank if any to be kept by the village authorities and the canal officers.

(7) For tank supply Inam holders pay the full amount per acre to Government which Government pay to the company.

All ayacut holders would gladly assent to this now they know the value of water and the loss due to

to a circuitous mode of application.
These rules would prevent any of the
bazaar gossip which now, of course,
is current that the delays are due
to insufficiency of the present
offered by the ryots to officials...
In equity the rules amount to this,
that the Company charge Govern-
ment only at the rate of Rs. 4
an acre, instead of the ordinary
rate of Rs. 6 for 1. class crops and
Rs. 8 instead of the double crop
rate of Rs. 12, in consideration
of using the tank and field
channels maintained by Govern-
ment. In practice the Govern-
ment would always get the full
total value of the irrigation
their tanks supply from natural
sources.

37/8
Sources, instead of, as now frequently
having to permit the whole, and always
a part, on account of failure of
the natural supply.

I have &c.
[Sig.] John H. Latham
Chief Engineer & Manager.

List of some of the crops lost
under Naudial Tank before the
8th July 1877 owing to failure of
water.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Bhattu Subbarazu | Paddy |
| 2. Rasool Saib | Maize |
| 3. Anakala Rannannah | Paddy |
| 4. Chinna Rannannah | Paddy |
| 5. Sirwel Nagappa | Maize |
| 6. Vuppara Venkataraty | Brinjals, &c. |
| 7. Chintala Nagannah | Paddy |
| 8. Singapatnam Appaya | Maize |

9. Maetan Saib Maize
10. Gurusu Timmana Maize
11. Chinna Narappa Do.
12. Chinna Madalefy Paddy
13. Katti Sanjcevu Kondadu Paddy
14. Kandi pally Pollanah Do.
15. Chinna Challa patty Do.
16. Patty Kondamiah Maize

Signed, John Latham.

(True copy)

Signed, R. Davidson

Ag. Collector

/ True Copy /

Signed
Ag. Secretary

CLP

34
3009

Enclosure in Mr's No:

128th Sept 1774/1775

to the Secretary to Govt

Mr. B

80-28-9-7) 1775

Mr. 2
38/28