Archives 1—10,000—8-10-76.

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(3) Initials of the Referencer

# TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

## GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| G.O. No. / B.P. No. | 3067 | Press. / Mis. |
| Dated | 2-10-1877 | 197 . |

*Not to be folded or roughly handled*

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

2nd October 187 No. 3,067.

Read the following papers :—

No. 34. Endorsement of the Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated 5th September 1877, No. 2,583.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th August 1877, No. 3,564.

From J. H. LATHAM, Esq., Chief Engineer and Manager to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Fort St. George, dated Kurnool, 18th March 1877, No. 29.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of G.O., No. 537, of 6th (ultimo), Revenue Department, on No. 431, of 28th ultimo, Public Works Department

In reference to the minute of the Board of Revenue, printed therewith, I suppose, to my letter to you, No. 101, of 6th October last, some explanation may prov ru

*The Board's Paragraph* 3.—The Board say if I objected to the Telugu notices issued by the Deputy Collector to the Tahsildars whic eemed to instruct them that applications for irrigation of dry crop were no longer to be ma either through canal officers or to Curnums. but only to Tahsildars, it would have saved time I I addressed the Collectors on the subject. &c. Now I had addressed Mr. Foster on this s ct. With his No. 116 of 30th September, he sent me a description of his English instruc is to the Deputy Collector; and this letter, so far as regards this subject, contained the sam structions afterwards forwarded in Telugu to the Tahsildars. I accordingly wrote to him ( 9) on the *2nd October* "You would seem to strict canal officers this year from supply- g water except on the *Tahsildar's** application them, &c.," for which I stated I saw no to Engineers to the effect that, so far as the applications, if tendered, as usual. Fearing inal had gone off to the Deputy Collector noying at an interview I had on the subject ledge himself to recognise any irrigation of f the Tahsildars, I started next day with s to the Deputy Collector who had just issued ediate official alterations in his instructions, went himself to Nundicotkur and Ramala- anal officers had no extraordinary difficulties either I nor the Deputy Collector visited on that not a single application had come in ots would not apply to canal officers as usual bourhood of channels, for want of subsidiary s from villagers in that taluq complaining of nt Mr. Foster a letter of Mr. Dumphy's of Taluq village officers were dissuading ryots Foster a copy of Mr. Dumphy's letter of the iling idea that water may be taken when and the usual ticket, and every where are taking ver the numerous cases of water having been elf come across several fields *already* supplied new water had been taken were the owners e people who had not affixed their names to ots were induced to sign, *after* being caught When it is remembered that the bankers are ors, it will be seen that nothing could in that This I sent to the Collector, No. 64, for his

* *Italics* in Originals.

reason ; and I enclosed a copy of my instructio canal officers were concerned, they would take r that this would be too late, for the Collector's before I received the copy on the 1st October, with Mr. Foster that he seemed unwilling dry crop except on the personal responsibilit Mr. Wilks to Ayalur, and there explained my vi the Telugu letters to Tahsildars. He made no having, I suppose, no authority to do so ; † but cota, and I to Koilkuntla, and in those taluqs th from this cause. But as to Sirwell Taluq, which the *25th October* (No. 59), I wrote to Mr. Foste from the ryots nor from the Tahsildars ; that the even when their crops were perishing, in the neig channels, I added that I had received three lett want of water. On the *7th November* (No. 63) I the 3rd, in which he reported that in Koilkuntla from applying. On the *9th November* I sent Mr 7th stating the difficulty he found from "the prev where wanted" and that "the ryots *will not* tak water ; and it depends on the Amins alone to disc taken without application. He adds : "I have m and neatly raked over ; and the only persons who and the bankers. If rain were to fall nearly all the application list" (which a certain number of irrigating) "would deny having taken water." poor daborers who live amongst the landed propri case be expected from the evidence of bankers.

† It is possible that the Deputy Collector received afte the Acting Collector. The latter in his letter to me of 5th O propose no change in his instructions about applications.

rards, on his way to Kurnool, further instructions from ber (No. 127) is not clear in his meaning, but seems to

"information and that he might take such ac
my No. 67 of 13*th November* I sent Mr. D
stating that Mr. Dumphy had been working
appeared, and he was told that he lived in an
without application. The Head Reddi, who
irrigation. In Dibaguntla, close by, of 250 a
Curnam's Register (Rule XII of the sanctio
more important than that of flooding dry cr
of the Company's shareholders who are mai

The challenge of the Board of Revenue
renders it necessary to continue. I will try
Mr. Dumphy's complaint that in Lingundinn
no care to record the irrigation.

In his No. 659 of 7th November Mr. Du
kunta, Sirwell Taluq, applied to the Depu
advised them to go to the Tahsildar. As not
application was forwarded by the Tahsildar
Foster, [illegible] sent a copy on the 21st N
the case [illegible] to take such steps as a
alleged [illegible] was not that the ryots
the Tahs[illegible] not attend to their appli

Mr. [illegible] informed me that Cur
[illegible] my general complaint.

Without any hope that a new era was drawi
of Govindapully, the village adjacent to Sirw
There Mr. Dumphy on the 8th and 9th foun
but irrigation going on without notice.
at all.

I backed this with my No. 79 of 29*th* that the Curnum of Yallur and his substitu
days Mr. Dumphy sent for him to meet hi
believes he is always absent. There were
n th is village.

On the 16th December, No. 86, I repor
Nandial, the seat of the Deputy Collector
thirty-eight field numbers of over 400 acres
For aught I know these letters are pige
no difference produced by any of them. Th
being wrong—of complaint being made. T
graph 1), that they are not responsible for t
graph 3). They do not (13th January) kn
This the Madras Government on the 6th I
make the officers of the Canal Company des

On the 29*th November* I met the Sirw
that he had just let all the irrigation "slide,
any; he had ordered that all ryots should t
to send his Revenue Inspectors round, and t
irrigated by pulling up the stubbles by the
shower in the north-east monsoon, he coul
which had received rain only. So much for

On the 29*th January*, sixteen days aft
Collectors should report what had taken pla
Collector in charge of all irrigation in the
then the means of checking the canal officers
return from any village in the taluqs unde
village, nor could be got even were he allow

It will be seen then that I objected to t
they came into existence, and fought their
were rooted up; and that the Collector has n
remonstrances and (the Board say) has soug
time, until they receive this letter through y
the failure of the Revenue Department in t
in all others to register punctually the use
doing their (the Revenue Officers') work of r
field irrigated (Rule II).



as will best secure the canal revenue." With
er Mr. Dumphy's No. 655 of 9th November
Kaminanipully, Sirwell Taluq, but no Curnam
r village. He found the ryots using the water
as present, knew nothing about the extent of
s being irrigated sixty only were recorded in the
vater rules). I remarked: "No work can well be
ow, but this should not be done at the expense
ing the means of effecting it."

de of course in ignorance of the remonstrances,
e brief. My No. 70 of 18*th November* enclosed
irwell Taluq, the Reddi and Curnam were taking

hy reported that the people of Mallappa Chinta-
Collector for water on the 1st November, who
resulted the ryots came to Mr. Dumphy. No
the canal officers. In this case I asked Mr.
mber, No. 72, to be so good as to inquire into
ost likely to prevent recurrence for that the
invited to apply to the Tahsildar nor that
ons, but the combination of the two events.

s were always present in villages, or in their
absence a quasi-Curnum to do his duties, and
that he should like any failure to be reported.
ut simply to give him a case, I sent him that
village itself, with my No. 73 of 21*st November*.
Curnum nor quasi-Curnum, and no information
was told the Curnum did not live in the village

*mber* enclosing a complaint of Mr. Dumphy's
absent on the 20th and 21st, on both which
scrutinise his irrigation accounts, and that he
ed to be 3,000 or 4,000 acres receiving water

Mr. Foster the case of Nunapully, adjacent to
Tahsildar. The Curnum had left unregistered
have been irrigated.

led. I received no answers. I have perceived
rd of Revenue, too, know nothing of anything
rove that there intentions are good (their para-
structions under which their officers act (para-
ow their instructions work, but will inquire.
ary think "quite sufficient." It is enough to
and in fact does do so.

Tahsildar at Mallimala. He said to the effect
He had no records and had not begun to make
water as they liked. He said he was just going
hey would easily find out what fields had been
s! He acknowledge that a had there been a
ot have distinguished irrigated crop from that
uring the fair collection of canal revenue.

the Board of Revenue had promised that the
I met Ramachendra Row, the Special Deputy
nool District, at Ayalur. He said he had not
urns for a single village. He had not a single
is charge. No such return existed in a single
week in which to obtain one.

rror of the Telugu notices from the first day
effects foot by foot all through till the stubbles
nformed me of his having acceded [illegible] of my
no further instructions from them. Up to this
the Board may barely decline responsibility for
n one taluq and to the extent of about two-thirds
de of canal water, or to aid the canal officers in
rding and filling in the revenue details of every



In reference to the principle that ryots should be forced to take water whether they like it or not it is always dangerous to subscribe principles. Certainly neither this nor its converse could be prudently subscribed.

I have never advocated more than that the ryots who actually receive benefit from the canal should be required to pay a fair and liberal amount for the benefit actually conferred. However, there was nothing about this intended in my paragraph 3 of my letter referred to. The way the Government might have utilized canal water actively, instead of passively, would have been by asking me to irrigate the unsown fields in selected villages, and then taking their chance of the ryots cultivating the land and growing crops in consequence.

In their paragraph 4 the Board say "It is unnecessary for the Board to enter upon the indefinite complaints against Revenue Officers now preferred by Mr. Latham" in my paragraph 7 I had no intention of making any complaint against individual Revenue Officers when I wrote my paragraph 7. Except the words in brackets, which express my own belief that 45·8 inches total depth of water on a rice field is sufficient, gradually supplied, to mature rice crop, the first part of that paragraph is the view officially expressed to me by a Revenue Officer in special charge of irrigation under the canal—a view with which I agree. The latter part expressing the term on which the ryots under Nundial and Kanalla tanks were offered to have their tanks filled with canal water where what I understood as given me by the Deputy Collector at an official interview, as they had, he said, been described by him to the Collector, in order to account for the ryots preferring to take direct irrigation from the canal rather than have their tank filled from the canal. The Collector himself afterwards informed me that should rain have fallen and partly filled the tanks before the crops in the tank ayacut had been completely matured by direct irrigation from the canal, he should *hope* to get the remission of the full Government rate, which would be then due in addition to the canal rate; but this the ryots could not have known when they commenced irrigation.

My interviews with the Deputy Collector and Tahsildar of Sirwell above referred to were in the presence of the Divisional Engineer but not those with the Acting Collector. I have no complaint to make against the Revenue Officers; on the contrary I owe them, on the part of the Company, thanks for their invariable courtesy. But I find that the Board of Revenue, to whom I suppose the Madras Government look to guarantee the observance by the Revenue Department of the sanctioned water rules*—rules intended and to secure Government the power of collecting [illegible] nable the Revenue Department both to issued instructions which (I have not a doubt unintentionally) resulted in an almost total disre- re the ryots the power of using the canal gard of the water rules by their subordinate officers and a defeat of both the objects aimed at the canal revenue—the Board of Revenue by Government. To me the official instructions I have seen (I enclose a translation of the cir- cular of the Sirwell Tahsildar to his village Curnums) seem only ambiguous and not to account for the impression so prevalent with ryots that Rule II requiring application was suspended, and with the Curnums that Rule XII requiring Curnums to register applications promptly, and Rule XVII requiring Curnums to inspect fortnightly the irrigation going on in their villages and to record its extent were both suspended.

* G.O., No. 830, of 3rd July 1874; No. 1,327, of 8th May 1875, &c.

It is desirable, if it be the fact, of which I have not the slightest doubt, that it should be known clearly that immediate measures are required different from any hitherto used in order to secure the fulfilment of the rules in ordinary years, and that otherwise in seasons of famine, when the observance of these rules, so as to facilitate and record the irrigation, rises to be a matter of State importance, they will, as in the season just past, entirely collapse.

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ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From the Office of the Tahsildar of Sirwell Taluq, to the Village authorities of the following villages under irrigation.

You are hereby instructed, in accordance with the Deputy Collector's order, No. 248, that—

You are to explain distinctly to all the ryots to cultivate all the dry lands in these villages by means of irrigation (canal) water and must make them cultivate accordingly. No separate written applications need be taken,† but it is sufficient to keep a register similar to the form herewith sent. As all the people are now suffering for want of food from failure of rains they must cultivate, and though the crops may fail yet there will result an abundant quantity of fodder for cattle. The Government have ordered that if the crops grow ripe and good by this water a rate of Rupees 2 per acre would be realised, and if the crops were to fail the water-rate would be remitted fully. The fact of remitting water-rate in case the crop fail should be clearly explained to the ryots. I will visit

† Literally you have no business with taking any separate applications.

every village regarding this cultivation, and you are to understand that any person neglects this matter will be severely punished.

| Taluq. | Village. | Names of Ryots. | No. of Acres. | Area. | Rate. | Crop. | Applicant's Signature. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |

Further, it is to be known that these rules will be applied only to the crops sown subsequent to this, and the rate for lands already cultivated will be realised according to former rules; and that the village officers are to see the state of the crops hereafter sown and report the same.

No. 181 W.

*Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.*

Submitted for the information of Government with reference to G.O., Revenue Department, No. 547, dated 6th February 1877, and G.O., Public Works Department, No. 431, dated 28th February 1877.

There is much in the letter of the Chief Engineer and Manager, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, which indicates the necessity for the issue of such orders in the Revenue Department as will ensure the speedy introduction of more efficient Revenue administration. The undersigned believes that the greatly needed reforms will not be secured until a Covenanted Revenue Officer of some standing is deputed to ascertain what measures are necessary to secure the punctual and correct ascertainment of the areas under irrigation in each village, and what improvement in or strengthening of the village machinery is required, and thereafter to superintend for a time the working of the arrangements which may be sanctioned.

Fort St. George,
10th April 1877.

(Signed) JOHN MULLINS, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 11th July 1877, No. 153 I, Public Works Department.

*Abstract.*—Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.—Passing orders on Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation regarding the delay in the settlement of sums due to the—for water supplied during the last irrigation season.

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The Chief Engineer and Manager of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company having addressed the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the subject of the difficulties experienced in ascertaining the extent of irrigation by means of the canal, and the delay in obtaining a settlement of the Company's demand for water supplied under existing arrangements, the latter was instructed to confer with the Board regarding the measures to be adopted for securing more efficient Revenue administration. The Board regret the delay which has occurred in submitting the results of the conference and which is due to the pressure of other work.

2. The complaints of the canal officers appear to be two-fold, namely, neglect on the part of the Curnums to record the irrigation owing to apathy and constant absence from their villages, and delay on the part of the superior Revenue Officers in scrutinizing the Company's claims and affording credit for the amount due, arising apparently from the incompleteness of the village and taluq accounts.

3. How far the inconveniences complained of are due to negligence on the part of village and taluq officers the Board are unable to say, but that inconvenience is felt is undoubted, and the Board fear that nothing short of the appointment of a special officer will suffice to put the affairs of the Company in their relations with the Madras Government on a right footing. Under ordinary circumstances, *i.e.*, if the canal were the property of Government, it would be maintained and worked by the ordinary engineering establishment of the district and the dues



would be collected by the ordinary Revenue establishment as is already done successfully in the Godavery and Kistna Districts, but the relationship between the Company and the Government is so peculiar that it has been found impossible to conduct their joint affairs without extra establishments. A Deputy Collector has been for some time engaged almost entirely on canal business, but matters are still unsettled. Curnums no doubt require to be instructed in and made to perform their duty but what is wanted is information as to the points wherein the present system fails, what the real difficulties are, and how they can best be remedied; to accomplish this successfully an officer of intelligence and standing is required.

4. The Board, therefore, support Colonel Mullins' proposal and recommend that an officer of Sub-Collector's standing be appointed as soon as one can be spared. He should have charge of the villages irrigated by the canal, so far as questions connected with irrigation therefrom are concerned, and conduct his duties under the orders of the Collectors of Cuddapah and Kurnool; he should supervise the working of the Curnums, investigate complaints and try cases connected with irrigation, encourage the ryots to avail themselves of the water stored for their use, and generally endeavour to ascertain what practical hindrances and difficulties exist, how they can best be removed, and in what respects the rules require amendment. He should also conduct the settlement which must be made half-yearly, instead of annually as hitherto, if the instructions contained in G.O., dated 3rd October 1876, No. 2,657, Department Public Works, regarding the adjustment of the Company's demands are to be complied with. He would probably be able to set things straight in a couple of years or so.

5. The Board also resolve to recommend that to remedy the inconvenience arising from the absence of Curnums from their villages Assistant Curnums should be appointed wherever the area irrigable from the canal is of sufficient extent to necessitate their constant attendance; the Board have not the requisite information to enable them to draw up a scheme and estimate the cost, but from a statement appended to a note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation embodied in G.O., dated 25th May 1875, No. 1,432, it appears that the total area now irrigable in both districts is 196,227 acres distributed over 223 villages, of which only 14,763 acres were actually irrigated according to the report for 1875-76 embodied in G.O., dated 16th November 1876, No. 3,070, Department Public Works. Without details for villages it is impossible to say where aid is now required or likely to be rendered necessary by future extension of cultivation. The Board think that the best plan will be to require each Curnum to nominate some one, a member of his family or relative if he pleases, to act for him in matters connected with the Company's business during his absence or employment on other duty; such substitute should be duly registered so that it may be known who is to perform the duties during the Curnum's absence, but should look to the Curnum for his remuneration, the latter being held responsible for any default on the part of the former and made to understand that he will be liable to fine or removal from office for any failure on the part of his substitute to perform his duties. As regards remuneration the Board think that the system of payment by a percentage on the gross demand for the village now in operation under Rule XXI preferable to the grant of fixed salaries because it gives the Curnums a direct interest in securing the best results, and a payment of one Anna in the Rupee or even less, as the area under irrigation increases, would probably afford ample remuneration for the Curnum and his substitute, who should be left to settle the division between themselves. From the Budget Estimate of canal receipts for 1877-78 (G.O., dated 29th June 1877, No. 118 I, Department Public Works), it appears that a percentage of one Anna in the Rupee would give about Rupees 7,800 as remuneration to Curnums. This extra charge should fall on the Company, but it is for Government to decide whether any portion of the salary of the special officer who may be employed should be debited to the canal.

6. As regards the measures of reform which are immediately necessary, the Collectors of Cuddapah and Kurnool will at once give effect to the modification of Rule II approved in Board's Proceedings dated 30th August 1876, No. 2,226, and they will lose no time in making such arrangements as will secure the registration

of applications for water during the absence of the Curnums. This may be done either by the appointment of Assistant Curnums wherever necessary on fixed salaries or by requiring the Curn[illegible] to nominate substitutes to act for them on their own responsibility, their emol[illegible]nts being increased by the grant of a higher percentage under Rule XXI. The [illegible]d prefer the latter plan, as already stated, but they have not sufficient informa[illegible] to enable them to judge which will be the more convenient arrangement and [illegible] will be the relative cost. The Collectors concerned will report on the subject without delay and furnish a statement showing the area at present irrigated [illegible] each village, the water rate realised, and the number of assistants required wit[illegible]e salaries proposed; it would also be well to show approximately the irrigable ar[illegible] as the possibility of future extensions which are likely to be stimulated by impro[illegible]d arrangements must be taken into account in estimating the assistance required. Pending final orders such temporary arrangements as will obviate any delay in registration must be made and their nature reported for the information of the Board.

7. As regards the delay in adusting the Company's demands the cause appears to be the want of sufficient information in the Collector's office to check the accounts rendered by the Company's Officers, but the Board are not aware what the particular difficulties are or wh[illegible] the delay should have been so protracted. G.O., 3rd October 1876, appears to have contemplated a regular Jammahbundy with a view to an accurate adjustment [illegible]f the demand half-yearly; the Board understood the order as requiring merely t[illegible] the amounts claimed in the monthly and half-yearly statements should be passed t[illegible] credit of the Company, after verification of the demand, subject to such adjus[illegible] as might be found to be necessary when the annual settlement was made. T[illegible]ms to be the course approved in a recent G.O., dated 5th July 1877, No. 133[illegible]d till a special officer is appointed the Board doubt whether a half yearly s[illegible]ent is feasible; the Collectors concerned will report how the matter can be e[illegible]ed. At present the Board are not in a position to exercise any supervision a[illegible]y receive no returns of cultivation under the canal separately, and they resolve to direct that in future a monthly cultivation and D. C. B. statement in the accompanying form be obtained from the taluqs and a copy forwarded to the Board before the end of the month following that to which the statement relates; the return should be procured from the commencement of the current fasli. The demand should be computed on the supposition that the whole area irrigated will pay the full charge prescribed by the rules, the columns for remissions and penalties being left blank till the completion of the Jammahbundy. By means of this statement the Company's demand up to any date can be arrived at approximately, and there should be no delay in passing to their credit such sums as are shown to be due, subject to adjustment on account of remissions, &c., subsequently.

(True Copies and Extract.)

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



FORM.

STATEMENT of Lands irrigated under the Madras Irrigation Company's Canal, and the Demand, Collection, and Balance on account thereof in the District of for the Month of Fasli 1287.

| Name of the Taluq. | Lands irrigated at Crop Rates. | | | | | | Lands irrigated at Monthly Rates. | | | | | | Water supplied to Govt. Tanks. | | Total demand of Columns 8, 14, and 17. | Amount of the instalments due up to the month out of the amount shown in Column 17. | Collections up to the month. | Balance up to the month, i.e., difference Columns 18 and 19. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area irrigated. | | Demand at the prescribed rates. | | Deduct Remissions up to the month. | Add Penalties, &c., up to the month. | Net demand up to the month. | Number of months for which the area has been irrigated up to the month | Area irrigated. | Demand up to the month. | Deduct Remissions up to the month. | Additions on account of Penalties, &c., up to the month. | Demand up to the month. | Cubic yards. | Demand. | | | |
| | In this month. | Up to this month. | In this month. | Up to this month. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |

NOTE.—This statement does not include the water supplied to Government tanks on the application of Government Officers in such cases the amount payable by Government to the Company is included with reference to the quantity of water received, and the Government receive their dues from the ryots.

TRANSFERRED to

5th September 1877.

No. 35. Proceedings
dat

ABSTRACT.—Commun
of the Madras Irrigation a

No. 36. ORDER

Irrigation, No.

adverted to in paragraph 4
would be effected, so far
relieved of all other duty.
2. The Collector of C
he considers necessary in th

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Public Works Department.

Exd. F. R. Bantelman.

*tober* 1877, *No.* 3,067.

83.

artment for the issue of orders.

J. MULLINS, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

overnment, Public Works Department,
1877, No. 291-I.

al Revenue and Administration Report
ny for 1876-77.

tober 1877, No. 3,067.

THE Board will be good enough to
ascertain from the Collector of Kurnool
whether, in his opinion, the object
ceedings, dated 4th August last, No. 3,554,
ject is concerned, A. Ramachendra Row was

uld also be similarly consulted as to what

Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

4th September 1877, No. 291 I.

Irrigation.

Read the following paper :—

No. 23. Endorsement of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Camp at Dhimbum, 7th August 1877, No. 129 I.

From J. H. LATHAM, Esq., Chief Engineer and Manager, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Ootacamund, 30th April 1877, No. 49.

IN further reference to your letter No. 13, dated Fort St. George, 24th March 1876, I have the honor to enclose* my Annual Revenue and Administration Report for 1876-77.

* By book-post.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE AND ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY FOR 1st APRIL 1877.

THE following tables give the financial history of the canal for 1876-77. The capital expenditure may be thus divided in round numbers :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Spent in constructing for purposes of irrigation only the canal now open... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,10,00,000 |
| Spent in making the said canal navigable ... ... ... | 40,00,000 |
| Spent in surveys of reservoirs and canals not yet under construction ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,00,000 |
| Total ... | 1,60,00,000 |

TABLE I.

*Capital Expenditure, 1876-77.*

| | Spent up to 31st March 1876 as per last Annual Report. | As corrected for 1875-76. | Spent from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877. | Repaid from other accounts, 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877. | Spent up to 31st March 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Capital ... ... ... | 96,30,335 11 8 | 95,90,375 11 6 | 4,66,557 0 0 | 21,509 0 1 | 99,69,423 11 7 |
| Loan ... ... ... | 54,74,158 2 0 | 54,74,158 2 0 | 4,68,787 5 5 | 720 10 0 | 59,42,224 13 5 |
| | 1,51,04,493 13 8 | 1,50,64,533 13 8 | 8,69,344 5 5 | 22,229 10 1 | 1,59,11,648 9 0 |

NOTE.—Home expenditure up to June 1875 was adjusted in the Indian books in September 1876.

## TABLE II.

*Maintenance and Repairs*, 1876-77.

| — | Spent up to 31st March 1876. | Spent from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877. | | | Repaid from other account 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877. | Spent up to 31st March 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Spent from 1st April to 31st December 1876. | Approximate expenditure from 1st January to 31st March 1877. | Total of 3 and 4. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. |
| General Management, Revenue .. | 1,73,155 9 0 | 35,457 1 1 | 12,532 14 8 | 47,989 15 9 | .. | 2,21,145 8 9 |
| Conservancy Establishment .. | 3,74,885 1 4 | 46,392 0 7 | 18,091 13 10 | 64,483 14 5 | .. | 4,39,368 15 9 |
| Maintenance and Repairs .. | 1,51,130 10 0 | 38,809 0 11 | 2,191 6 10 | 48,000 7 9 | 669 11 3 | 1,98,791 6 6 |
| Compensation and Remission .. .. | 28,491 1 3 | 2,190 4 4 | .. | 2,190 4 4 | .. | 30,681 5 7 |
| Total .. | 7,27,682 5 7 | 1,22,848 6 11 | 39,816 3 4 | 1,62,664 10 3 | 669 11 3 | 8,89,677 4 7 |

## TABLE III.

*Revenue (Receipts).*

| — | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1874-75. | 1875-76. | 1876-77. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. |
| Irrigation .. .. | 22,198 15 6 | 38,174 2 2 | 53,659 0 9 | 45,260 0 6 | 1,66,399 4 11 |
| Special water-rate .. | 10,365 9 6 | 10,281 3 11 | 8,839 7 5 | 4,125 8 9 | 4,508 2 10 |
| Proceeds of land .. .. | 1,001 14 5 | 1,593 10 11 | 1,766 9 10 | 1,373 10 8 | 1,275 9 1 |
| | 33,566 7 5 | 50,049 1 0 | 64,265 2 0 | 50,759 3 11 | 1,72,183 0 10 |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | | |
| Rent of fishing at sluices .. | .. | 39 0 0 | 144 2 0 | 230 0 0 | 196 12 0 |
| ,, in tank or canal .. | 62 0 0 | 88 10 0 | 144 2 0 | 164 2 4 | 173 6 0 |
| ,, of grazing .. .. | 495 8 8 | 428 12 0 | 613 15 3 | 585 4 0 | 167 9 0 |
| Sale of trees .. .. | 188 5 0 | 109 5 6 | 457 1 6 | 437 14 9 | 163 15 9 |
| Rent of land .. .. | .. | 180 9 0 | 462 4 6 | 280 14 10 | 121 7 7 |
| House-rent, &c. .. .. | 165 2 7 | 239 2 6 | 241 12 0 | 294 9 6 | 86 15 0 |
| | 911 0 3 | 1,084 14 0 | 2,063 5 3 | 1,992 13 5 | 850 1 4 |
| | 34,477 7 3 | 51,133 15 0 | 66,328 7 3 | 52,752 1 4 | 1,73,043 2 2 |

## TABLE IV.

*Balances on Capital Account.*

| — | 1st April 1876. | 31st March 1877. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | |
| Guaranteed Capital .. .. | 4,743 9 0 | 27,236 4 5 | Considerable repayments are due to loan from Revenue. |
| Loan .. .. .. .. | 72,558 2 7 | 1,793 12 7 | |
| Total .. | 77,301 11 7 | 29,030 1 0 | |



## TABLE V

*Water-rates.*

| Class. | Nature of Crop. | Per Acre irrigated. | | Crop. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Flow. | Lift. | |
| 1 | Sugar, betel, cocoanuts, plantains and saffron, various. | 12 | 8 | Crop reckoned as equal to two ordinary crops. |
| 1 | Rice field sown .. .. .. | 6 | 4 | Crop. |
| | Rice on bedded and bunded fields. | | | |
| | First year .. .. .. .. | 3 | 2 | Do. |
| | Second year .. .. .. | 4 | 2¾ | Do. |
| | Third year .. .. .. | 5 | 4¼ | Do. |
| | Subsequent years .. .. .. | 6 | 4 | Do. |
| 2 | Garden raggy, onions, chillies, sweetpotatoes, tobacco, maize, garden, korra, indigo, brinjals. | 4 | 2¾ | Do. |
| 3 | Cholum, field raggy, field korra, field tobacco, field chillies, cotton, gram, oil .. .. .. .. | 2 | ¾ | Do. |
| Series .. .. .. | For a series of crops .. .. | 6 | 4 | Up to end of year. |
| | For first-class crop, matured partly from canal and partly from other sources .. .. .. | 1½ | 1 | Month. |
| | For second-class crop, matured partly from canal and partly from other sources .. .. | 1 | ¾ | Do. |
| | For irrigation from canal after 1st January .. .. .. | 1 | ¾ | |
| Tank supply .. | For water supplied to store in a tank .. .. .. .. | 1 | .. | 1,440 cubic yards |
| Leakage .. | If conveyed to a crop the same rates as if supplied direct from canal. If not conveyed free .. | .. | .. | |
| Tank interfered with. | Crop on land cultivated under the tank supplied during any of the five years previous to opening the canal .. .. .. .. | Free .. | .. | |
| | Crop on other land in the tank ayacut. | The difference between the dry and wet assessment. | | Acre. |
| | Crop on land outside the ayacut. | Same rates as if supplied direct from the canal. | | Do. |

TABLE VI.

*Showing the demand of the Canal Company on Government for water supplied 1876-77.*

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

| Crop. | Ramalkota Taluq. | | Nundikotkur Taluq. | | Sirwell Taluq. | | Koilkuntla Taluq. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Amount. | Acres. | Amount. | Acres. | Amount. | Acres. | Amount. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. |
| Dry, 31st December | 898·99 | 1,852 4 11 | 13,826·63 | 27,249 3 11 | 5,410·12 | 11,601 4 1 | 2,237·14 | 4,480 1 8 |
| „ 28th February | 562·95 | 1,301 7 11 | 9,075·12 | 19,056 0 4 | 3,512·96 | 19,364 10 5 | 3,113·93 | 6,368 0 3 |
| Total | 1,462·94 | 3,133 13 10 | 20,891·75 | 43,305 4 3 | 14,923·08 | 30,965 14 6 | 5,351·07 | 10,848 1 11 |
| Wet, 31st December | 347·59 | 4,495 0 6 | 4,127·71 | 18,493 14 10 | 2,252·39 | 9,610 6 8 | 411·34 | 1,923 9 3 |
| „ 28th February | 443·63 | 2,111 2 6 | 1,089·75 | 1,477 13 11 | 1,439·05 | 5,169 1 6 | 208·98 | 529 2 7 |
| Total | 1,391·12 | 6,606 3 0 | 5,217·46 | 21,971 12 9 | 3,741·44 | 14,779 8 1 | 650·32 | 2,452 11 10 |

| Crop. | Nundikotkur Taluq. | | Jammalmadgu Taluq. | | Cuddapah Taluq. | | Proddatoor Taluq. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Amount. | Acres. | Amount. | Acres. | Amount. | Acres. | Amount. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. |
| Dry, 31st December | 1,151·80 | 2,303 9 6 | 1,602·13 | 3,334 5 4 | 1,930·45 | 4,124 11 11 | 5,146·54 | 5,403 10 8 |
| „ 28th February | 886·97 | 773 14 9 | 800·32 | 799 6 7 | | | 1,121·74 | 2,362 9 10 |
| Total | 1,038·77 | 3,077 8 3 | 1,902·45 | 4,134 11 11 | | | 4,265·29 | 8,666 4 6 |
| Wet, 31st December | 319·35 | 738 13 10 | 2,172·89 | 10,409 6 7 | | | 3,237·33 | 13,679 12 3 |
| „ 28th February | 68·99 | 293 7 10 | 828·99 | 3,677 0 6 | | | 801·03 | 3,153 3 9 |
| Total | 288·34 | 932 7 8 | 3,001·88 | 14,086 1 1 | | | 4,032·41 | 16,833 0 1 |



*District Totals.*

| Crop. | Kurnool Total. | | Cuddapah Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Amount. | Acres. | Amount. |
| | | Rs. A. P. | | Rs. A. P. |
| Dry, 31st December ... | 32,663·42 | 67,240 12 5 | 5,897·47 | 12,041 9 6 |
| „ 28th February .. | 29,107·14 | 61,683 3 2 | 1,899·03 | 3,826 15 2 |
| Total ... | 61,770·56 | 1,28,923 15 7 | 7,796·50 | 15,868 8 8 |
| Wet, 31st December ... | 10,454·96 | 47,309 6 1 | 5,623·62 | 24,827 12 8 |
| „ 28th February .. | 3,395·40 | 17,984 5 10 | 1,709·01 | 4,083 12 1 |
| Total ... | 13,850·36 | 65,293 11 11 | 7,332·63 | 28,911 8 9 |

*Total demand under Canal.*

| Crop. | Acres. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. A. P. |
| Dry, 31st December ... ... ... | 38,560·89 | 79,282 5 11 |
| „ 28th February ... ... ... | 31,006·17 | 65,510 2 4 |
| Total ... | 69,567·06 | 1,44,792 8 3 |
| Wet, 31st December ... ... ... | 16,078·58 | 72,137 2 9 |
| „ 28th February ... ... ... | 5,104·41 | 22,068 1 11 |
| Total ... | 21,182·99 | 94,205 4 8 |
| Grand Total ... | 90,750·05 | 2,38,997 12 11 |

TABLE VII.

*Estimate* of Value of Food Produce grown under the Canal of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, the rates of which are obtained from the Kurnool District Gazette, dated 19th March 1877.*

| Taluq. | Rice. | | Raggy, Cohan. | | Cholum Maize. | | Fodder. | | Total Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | lbs. | Value at 15 lbs. a Rupee. | lbs. | Value at 15 lbs. a Rupee. | lbs. | Value at 18 lbs. a Rupee. | Biggoo. | Value at 1½ Rupees. | |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Ramalkota .. | 740,000 | 49,333 | 633,600 | 42,240 | 1,521,000 | 84,500 | 31,208 | 47,862 | 2,23,935 |
| Nundikotkur .. | 2,993,000 | 1,99,534 | 9,822,400 | 6,54,827 | 25,626,600 | 14,23,700 | 381,740 | 5,72,610 | 28,50,670 |
| Nandial .. | 2,498,000 | 1,66,533 | 3,936,000 | 2,62,400 | 21,144,600 | 11,74,700 | 294,688 | 4,41,882 | 20,45,516 |
| Sirwell .. | 2,005,941 | 1,33,729 | 3,804,500 | 2,53,633 | 19,086,099 | 10,60,339 | 274,874 | 4,12,311 | 18,60,012 |
| Koilkuntla .. | 448,645 | 29,909 | 264,250 | 17,617 | 10,528,860 | 5,84,937 | 123,910 | 1,85,866 | 8,18,328 |
| Proddatoor .. | 3,018,595 | 2,01,246 | 4,196,000 | 2,79,733 | 2,637,456 | 1,46,525 | 97,956 | 1,46,934 | 7,74,439 |
| Jammalmadgu .. | 125,280 | 8,352 | 101,937½ | 6,796 | 1,077,772 | 59,876 | 23,190 | 34,785 | 1,09,809 |
| Cuddapah .. | 3,672,211½ | 2,44,814 | 4,639,375 | 3,29,291 | 1,252,553 | 69,592 | 71,112 | 1,06,668 | 7,50,365 |
| Total .. | 15,501,772½ | 10,33,451 | 27,698,062½ | 18,46,537 | 82,875,047 | 46,04,189 | 1,299,278 | 19,48,917 | 94,33,074 |

* For full details of this estimate, see Divisional Reports for February 1877.

## TABLE VIII.

*Rainfall*, 1876-77.

| Month. | Scenkotta, mile 0. | Kurnool, mile 18. | Jupad, mile 62. | Velapanur, mile 87. | Jutur, mile 94. | Ayakur, mile 110. | Chintacoonta, mile 131. | Rajoly, mile 145. | Dhoor, mile 162. | Adinayapally, mile 184. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 1876 | .. | 0·97 | 0·10 | 0·65 | .. | 0·24 | .. | .. | 0·25 | .. |
| May " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·26 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| June " | 2·10 | 3·43 | 3·50 | 6·50 | 3·22 | 3·62 | 1·22 | 2·26 | 0·27 | 0·45 |
| July " | 2·00 | 1·80 | 2·00 | 0·70 | 0·40 | 2·34 | 0·55 | 0·40 | 0·41 | 0·53 |
| August " | 2·10 | 1·50 | 3·04 | 3·30 | 2·50 | 3·79 | 1·64 | 2·37 | 6·91 | 2·47 |
| September " | .. | 0·21 | 2·46 | 2·11 | 0·60 | 2·39 | .. | .. | 0·19 | .. |
| October " | .. | .. | 0·07 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| November " | .. | 0·48 | 0·11 | .. | .. | 0·20 | .. | 0·20 | 0·06 | 0·10 |
| December " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| January 1877 | .. | 0·08 | .. | .. | .. | 0·05 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| February " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| March " | 0·30 | 0·82 | 0·49 | 0·85 | 0·10 | 0·74 | 0·51 | 0·45 | 0·20 | 1·05 |
| Total | 6·50 | 9·29 | 11·77 | 14·11 | 6·82 | 15·75 | 3·92 | 12·32 | 8·39 | 4·60 |

2. The following table shows the amount of Clerks' work required in the preparation of the demands of the Company for earnings realized by the supply of canal water for cultivation. Each item consists of the field number, the area, crop and rate, and amount; and the whole with the necessary office copies would cover 2,086 pages of ruled foolscap, besides headings.

## TABLE IX.

*Showing the Number of Items in the "Demand Statements" or Bills of Earnings realized, submitted for* 31*st December* 1876 *and* 28*th February* 1877.

| Taluqs. | First Demand, 31st December 1876. | | Second Demand, 28th February 1877. | | Grand Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wet Crop. | Dry Crop. | Wet Crop. | Dry Crop. | | |
| | ITEMS. | ITEMS. | ITEMS. | ITEMS. | | |
| Ramalkota ... ... ... | 710 | 339 | 357 | 131 | 1,537 | Number of lines for *single* copy. |
| Nundikotkur ... ... | 2,799 | 3,197 | 840 | 2,738 | 9,574 | |
| Nandial ... ... ... | 2,197 | 2,942 | 1,078 | 1,107 | 7,324 | |
| Sirwell ... ... ... | 1,568 | 1,541 | 596 | 2,675 | 6,380 | |
| Koilkuntla ... ... ... | 333 | 726 | 111 | 755 | 1,925 | |
| Cuddapah ... ... ... | 2,049 | 600 | 1,021 | 159 | 3,829 | |
| Prodatoor ... ... ... | 2,305 | 747 | 731 | 597 | 4,380 | |
| Jammalmadgu ... ... | 85 | 291 | 30 | 115 | 521 | |
| Total ... | 12,046 | 10,383 | 4,764 | 8,277 | 35,470 | |

## TABLE X.

*Analysis of Crops irrigated*, 1876-77.

| Class. | Name of Crop. | Irrigated, 1876. | | | Irrigated, 1877. | | | Grand Total 1876-77. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kurnool District. | Cuddapah District. | Total. | Kurnool District. | Cuddapah District. | Total. | |
| First-class or Wet Crop. | Paddy .. .. .. | 7,332·33 | 2,974·11 | 10,306·44 | 1,480·90 | 428·80 | 1,909·70 | 12,216·14 |
| | Sugarcane .. .. | 20·61 | .. | 20·61 | 14·72 | .. | 14·72 | 35·33 |
| | Turmeric .. .. .. | 56·84 | 16·54 | 73·38 | 31·42 | 1·02 | 32·44 | 105·82 |
| | Trees .. .. .. | 42·19 | 2·98 | 45·17 | 28·71 | .. | 28·71 | 73·88 |
| | Betel leaf .. .. .. | 39·68 | 23·50 | 63·18 | 17·93 | .. | 17·93 | 81·11 |
| | Flowers .. .. .. | 10·67 | .. | 10·67 | 7·55 | .. | 7·55 | 18·22 |
| | Series .. .. .. | 3·46 | 125·76 | 129·22 | 3·04 | 4·25 | 7·29 | 136·51 |
| | Waste .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 34·61 | .. | 34·61 | 34·61 |
| | Totals .. | .. | .. | 10,648·67 | .. | .. | 2,052·35 | 12,701·02 |

NOTE.—This table includes unauthorized extensions of irrigation entered in first demand, which await settlement.



*Analysis of Crops irrigated*, 1876-77—(Continued).

| Class. | Name of Crop. | Irrigated, 1876. | | | Irrigated, 1877. | | | Grand Total 1876-77. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kurnool District. | Cuddapah District. | Total. | Kurnool District. | Cuddapah District. | Total. | |
| Second class or Garden Crop. | Cholum .. .. .. | 35·43 | 2·32 | 37·75 | 557·98 | 1·50 | 559·48 | 597·23 |
| | Raggy .. .. .. | 634·63 | 1,222·73 | 1,857·36 | 572·25 | 942·73 | 514·98 | 2,372·34 |
| | Wheat .. .. .. | 10·41 | .. | 10·41 | 23·31 | .. | 23·31 | 33·72 |
| | Korra .. .. .. | 75·28 | 209·39 | 284·67 | 193·64 | 126·81 | 319·85 | 604·42 |
| | Bariga .. .. .. | 6·53 | 1·93 | 8·46 | 10·76 | 16·04 | 26·80 | 35·26 |
| | Areca .. .. .. | 1·70 | 4·22 | 5·92 | .. | 0·40 | 0·40 | 6·32 |
| | Anoomoloo .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·23 | .. | 0·23 | 0·23 |
| | Bengal gram .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 19·42 | .. | 19·42 | 19·42 |
| | Maize .. .. .. | 393·48 | .. | 393·48 | 417·84 | .. | 417·84 | 811·32 |
| | Sujja .. .. .. | .. | 21·61 | 21·61 | .. | 1·51 | 1·51 | 23·12 |
| | Vegetables .. .. | 133·64 | 15·77 | 149·41 | 136·25 | 15·71 | 151·96 | 301·37 |
| | Chillies .. .. .. | 1,171·50 | 58·68 | 1,230·18 | 434·71 | 17·07 | 451·78 | 1,681·96 |
| | Cummin seed .. .. | 1·20 | 20·56 | 21·76 | .. | 23·81 | 23·81 | 45·57 |
| | Coriander seed .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16·94 | 16·94 | 16·94 |
| | Tobacco .. .. .. | 79·53 | 1·72 | 81·25 | 43·74 | 1·01 | 44·75 | 126·00 |
| | Bhungy .. .. .. | 1·30 | .. | 1·30 | .. | .. | .. | 1·30 |
| | Flax .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 1·00 | .. | 1·00 | 1·00 |
| | Indigo .. .. .. | 405·75 | 915·39 | 1,321·14 | 356·94 | 108·02 | 464·96 | 1,786·10 |
| | Cotton .. .. .. | 2·45 | 6·41 | 8·86 | .. | .. | .. | 8·86 |
| | Oil .. .. .. | 0·25 | .. | 0·25 | .. | .. | .. | 0·25 |
| | Waste .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·84 | 3·89 | 4·33 | 4·33 |
| | Total .. | .. | .. | 5,433·81 | .. | .. | 3,043·65 | 8,477·16 |
| Third-class or Dry Crop. | Cholum .. .. .. | 21,315·01 | 4,869·36 | 26,684·37 | 20,228·16 | 997·44 | 21,225·60 | 47,910·47 |
| | Raggy .. .. .. | 85·60 | 14·64 | 100·24 | 124·97 | 44·49 | 169·46 | 273·40 |
| | Wheat .. .. .. | 23·76 | .. | 23·76 | 26·05 | .. | 26·05 | 49·81 |
| | Korra .. .. .. | 3,598·32 | 32·66 | 3,630·98 | 1,750·44 | 154·09 | 1,904·53 | 5,535·51 |
| | Bariga .. .. .. | 1,113·95 | 410·39 | 1,524·34 | 638·47 | 441·95 | 1,280·42 | 2,805·36 |
| | Areca .. .. .. | 1,798·59 | 58·07 | 1,856·66 | 711·14 | 125·88 | 840·02 | 2,696·68 |
| | Maize .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Sujja .. .. .. | 27·26 | .. | 27·26 | 0·17 | .. | 0·17 | 27·43 |
| | Green gram .. .. | 0·58 | 2·31 | 2·89 | .. | .. | .. | 2·89 |
| | Gram .. .. .. | 245·70 | 208·72 | 454·42 | 299·09 | 13·79 | 312·88 | 767·30 |
| | Bengal gram .. .. | 102·37 | .. | 102·37 | 884·63 | 5·40 | 890·03 | 992·40 |
| | Dholl .. .. .. | 4·16 | .. | 4·16 | 6·48 | .. | 6·48 | 10·64 |
| | Anoomoolco .. .. | 0·01 | .. | 0·01 | 48·36 | .. | 48·36 | 48·37 |
| | Minoomoolco (black gram) .. .. | 2·90 | .. | 2·90 | 7·71 | .. | 7·71 | 10·61 |
| | Yellow Gisy .. .. | 2·26 | .. | 2·26 | 7·19 | .. | 7·19 | 9·45 |
| | Chillies .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 18·89 | 4·00 | 22·89 | 22·89 |
| | Gingilly .. .. .. | 25·39 | .. | 25·39 | .. | .. | .. | 25·39 |
| | Mustard .. .. .. | 3·87 | .. | 3·87 | .. | .. | .. | 3·87 |
| | Menthy .. .. .. | 0·07 | .. | 0·07 | 4·45 | .. | 4·45 | 4·52 |
| | Coriander seed .. | .. | .. | .. | 6·22 | .. | 6·22 | 6·22 |
| | Linseed .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 41·58 | .. | 41·58 | 41·58 |
| | Vemmu .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 33·19 | .. | 33·19 | 33·19 |
| | Grass .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 4·58 | .. | 4·58 | 4·58 |
| | Tobacco .. .. .. | 20·58 | .. | 20·58 | 2·08 | .. | 2·08 | 22·66 |
| | Gogoo .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·50 | .. | 0·50 | 0·50 |
| | Cotton .. .. .. | 1,780·57 | 251·85 | 2,032·42 | 3,492·57 | 39·91 | 3,532·48 | 5,564·90 |
| | Koosoomoolco .. .. | 1·09 | .. | 1·09 | .. | .. | .. | 1·09 |
| | Oil .. .. .. | 118·51 | 17·02 | 135·53 | 59·18 | 18·83 | 78·01 | 213·54 |
| | Waste .. .. .. | 1,693·78 | 31·95 | 1,710·73 | 510·23 | 50·95 | 560·98 | 2,291·71 |
| | Total, Dry Acres .. | .. | .. | 33,371·09 | .. | .. | 31,005·77 | 29,376·86 |
| | Total, Garden " .. | .. | .. | 5,433·81 | .. | .. | 3,043·65 | 8,477·16 |
| | Total, Wet " .. | .. | .. | 10,648·67 | .. | .. | 2,052·95 | 12,701·62 |
| | Grand Total .. | .. | .. | 54,453·57 | .. | .. | 36,102·07 | 50,555·64 |

TABLE XI.

*Average Area irrigated in each Village.*

| Districts. | Number of Revenue Villages excluding Hamlets. | Total Area irrigated (Demand). | Average Acres irrigated in each Village. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kurnool ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 117 | 75,620·92 | 646·3 |
| Cuddapah ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 50 | 15,129·13 | 302·6 |
| Total and Average ... | 177 | 90,750·05 | 512·7 |

If the hamlets be also classed as villages, the average cultivation under the canal irrigation in each has been 407·9 in the season 1876-77.

3. Up to the 30th September 1876 the Secretary of State provided funds for the maintenance of the canal, an expense which the direct returns of collections of water-rate, &c., did not cover; but from the 1st October the canal has been put on its strict contract footing, by which the shareholders become responsible for maintaining the canal in good repair and good working condition. The cost of this in each half-year is now chargeable to current direct receipts, and to any sums payable by the Government of Madras for water supplied for irrigation, and to the reserve fund which may by mutual agreement have been set aside for the purpose from previous half-years.*

4. The revenue of the Company, except about £700, special and miscellaneous receipts, is derived from irrigation, for which the Government pay the Company the price to be paid by the cultivators to Government†. The rates paid by cultivators remain the same as given in last year's report. Briefly they may be described as being such that in ordinary years at ordinary prices they leave a liberal proportion of the *nett* profits to the ryot. It has been argued of any such voluntary rates that if the water-rate be large enough to ensure anything like an equable division of nett profits between the Canal Company and the cultivator, proportionate to the capital and labor spent by each, then in ordinary years the rate will prevent cultivation on such a scale as would decidedly lower prices and produce a brisk export of grain; and yet in extraordinary years of famine extraordinary profits are confined to ryots; for the canal rates then give the Company only a fair share of what would have been the profit in ordinary years. But this argument rests entirely on the question of facility of carriage to a market. Were that moderate, it need require no such excessive fall in local prices as is supposed in the argument, in order to establish in ordinary years a sufficient storage of grain for speculation, and sufficient export trade to other districts, to ensure an extensive irrigation. There are now neither good roads nor navigation to facilitate carriage in the country irrigable by the canal: and experience so far proves that without more facility of carriage than exists here, voluntary rates, fair as between the canal and the actual cultivator, are not fair as between the ryots possessing the advantage of irrigable land and the ryots of unirrigated land, who pay either the guaranteed interest or the original cost of these large works of irrigation, whereby they always assure and often save the crops of the former class.

5. The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Canal has been specially constituted on its peculiar footing with the object of leading to a solution of this problem—confessedly needing one. To show the progress made, it is necessary to notice the machinery for distribution of water and for collection of revenue. The broad principle of this is amply shown in the Order of the Madras Government, No. 830, of 3rd July 1874, which sanctions the rules for working the irrigation and collecting the rates, and No. 2,657, of 30th October 1876, which sanctions the method of demand and account for the realized revenue.

6. *Irrigation and Collection.*—During the season when the canal and channels have a full supply of water for irrigation, the revenue depends primarily on the ryots making application for water to the Revenue Officers, and on those who are taking water without, or in excess of, application. The Government have issued orders that applications made to the Village Curnum shall be recorded, if possible on the same day they are received, in a register open to the inspection of the Canal Officers,‡ and that the Curnum and Reddi of each village shall go along the irrigation channels and inspect the cultivation as often as necessary, and at least twice a month, and enter the extent in another register kept for the purpose with any necessary remarks regarding the use of water without previous application, damage to crops, &c., and shall

* Contract between the Secretary of State and Company, of 3rd June 1863, Clauses 21 to 23.

† Idem, Clause 13.

‡ Water Rules ordered, G.O., No. 830, of 3rd July 1874, Rules XII and XVI.



immediately report any damage to the Canal Officers.* At the close of the season the Curnum submits to the Tahsildar, not later than the 1st April, an account of all the applications, all irrigation, and all damage.†

7. To the Canal Officers, therefore, was left the duty of constantly assisting each Curnum in compiling these registers, copying them up to date, and sufficiently checking them to make sure of their accuracy. They must also be always ready to hasten to the spot and alleviate if possible any reported deficiency of supply or damage to crops. Their peculiar duty is to see that all ryots taking water, or desirous to take it, whether they know of their application or not, have a regular and sufficient supply; so that their crops receive no damage for want of water, nor from its excess.

8. After a year's trial of these rules the Madras Government became aware that the Curnums were not only dilatory in receiving and transmitting applications, but obstructive to an important extent; although the Deputy Collector of Cuddapah, in special charge of the canal irrigation had never observed, or, at least, had never brought to notice, a single case, Government ordered that henceforth no water should be taken by ryots without application to the Curnum sent on a regular form through the Canal Officers, whom Government authorized to supply canal water at once to applicants.‡ These written applications are evidence only of the fact of such application being made: the revenue details therein are all afterwards to be completed by the Curnum. Yet these suffice to secure the ryot from being charged at a higher rate than is entered in them, and the Company from loss if the ryot decline to irrigate after the channels have been made at his request to his fields.

9. If these arrangements of the Madras Government—so satisfactory on paper—could be carried into practice, the ryot would have ready and secure use of the water at a known price; the Company would obtain the full rate earned by the canal as is secured to them by their contract with the Secretary of State; and the Government would readily collect the water-rate by the same machinery, numerically strengthened, as collects land assessment, and would be repaid by the land assessment which they would realize from the irrigated land. This land assessment must amount this season to £10,000 (roughly), which, owing to the peculiar scarcity, could not have been realized except for the canal.

10. But the machinery by which the land assessment of the Presidency is collected is not one capable of carrying out a definite collection with the precision of an English Estate Agent. The staff engaged in collection is also that which administers the government of the country. On the one hand it consists of the men of highest talent and administrative skill in every hamlet, taluq, and district; but it is encumbered with the magisterial duties necessary to maintain order, and with the grand administrative duties of encouraging industry, facilitating traffic and trade, protecting the weak, and promoting every kind of improvement and practical and theoretical education. Such a staff cannot be tied down to a rigid and punctual attention to all the comparatively petty requirements of irrigation; the individuals composing it cannot, except to a limited extent, be made personally responsible for every neglect or postponement of the business laid upon them by the water rules, nor can the Revenue Board maintain a close scrutiny of the instructions and practice of the subordinates§ whom they reach only by help of translators through a long series of intermediate grades. Nor is it advisable, by giving the Village Officers a percentage on the water-rates, to create an attraction from their other duties; but it deserves consideration whether deputies (of some kind) may not be appointed to the village officials who might receive such a percentage, and who, having no other duties, might be held personally responsible for their punctual fulfilment of the water rules ordered by Government.

11. The lesson of experience hitherto, then, may be thus summarized. Up to 1874 it was thought that the ordinary Revenue staff might, without prejudice to their duties as collectors of the land assessment, keep a register also of ryots desiring to take canal water for irrigation of their land. This did not answer. Ryots who thought they were registered, were not: some villages "struck" against the fees required by the Curnum: few Curnums cared to discharge this extra duty; areas were erroneously entered by Curnums who could not measure, and so forth.‖ In 1874¶ the ryots were forbidden to accept water until they had made a written application to the Curnum, who was ordered to register such applications. This somewhat improved matters, yet it tended to bring the Canal Overseers into collision, or collusion, with Curnums, as they brought ryots to Curnums to demand registration which the Curnum postponed giving, or threatened ryots with the penalties of the rules if they did not get applications

* Water Rules ordered, G.O., No. 830, of 3rd July 1874, Rules XVII and XIII.

† Idem, Rule XVIII.

‡ G.O., No. 1,327, of 8th May 1875.

§ G.O., Revenue Department, No. 537, of 6th February 1877, Board of Revenue's memorandum, paragraph 3. The Board's description of its duties indicate that they end with its issue of instructions to Collectors, and are not properly resumed until a "complaint" of nonperformance returns to it through the same officer.

‖ See memorandum of Settling Officers embodied in the Government Order upon settlement for season 1872-73.

¶ G.O., No. 830, of 3rd July 1874.

written for them on the Curnum's terms. In 1875 applications direct to the Curnums were prohibited* and the Overseers were authorized to give tickets, and so became responsible to the Canal Engineers in case ryots found difficulty in getting them. A copy of the ticket was sent direct to the Curnum, who was to make the necessary measurements and registration, if possible at once, and in this the Canal Officers offered to assist, as each made the circuit of his villages. The famine showed that even this arrangement breaks down; and that the Curnums, instead of registering applicants on the day they get the ticket, and non-applicants at least once a fortnight, have habitually allowed irrigated crops to grow from July to November before recording them in the registers†, so that, this year, when they were overwhelmed with other business during the last three months of the year, the wet crops growing in July and August were found to be unregistered in January. Only one remedy has yet been proposed for this, but that seems to be one likely to give an innocent and effective result to this valuable series of experimental trials: that is—to allot to some Revenue Officer in every village the special duty of registering irrigation, including applications made to him verbally, as well as those in writing through the Overseer. He will be without the temptation, which the excuse of having other duties creates, to postpone his work until an improper inducement be offered him: his remuneration may depend on the extent of irrigation registered in his village, and incidentally he will acquire a practice in measuring land, and a thorough knowledge of his village, which will make him fit at a moment's notice to become an efficient Curnum; and his assistance and presence in a village will thus be an acquisition of value as a part of the Revenue staff.

12. *Famine.*—Up to the end of June there was no local sign of the severe drought which has since continued; but in July applications for water came in earlier and in larger quantity than usual. On the 19th of that month the Company made a request to the Collectors that they should instruct Curnums, so far as they could do so without interfering with other duties, to register any applications made to them directly by the ryots, without insisting upon those, applying only through the Canal Officers. These officers, having twenty villages a piece to look after, with the channels necessary to supply the field of every applicant therein, could not promptly meet an unusual demand for tickets and at the same time provide an unusual supply of channels and water. As July passed without rain sufficient for the usual sowings, the Company arranged for the maintenance of half the full discharge of the canal being maintained; and on the 16th August Engineers were cautioned to keep an excessive supply of water running down the branch channels, so that any sudden demand in any outlying village should be promptly met. Yet no extensive demand for water arose. The ryots, misled by the positive predictions of their weather prophets, and by the general impression that irrigation was a novelty unsuited to their land and crops, persisted in waiting for the October rains. On the 12th September the Company made an offer to the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah to irrigate *free* ten acres of Government land for dry crop in every village. On the 23rd September Government offered to pay the water-rate for dry crops for every ryot who should apply for canal water for dry crop, and to forego the collection of it from the ryot unless a fair crop were obtained. Meantime the chief Revenue Officers had been earnestly trying to induce ryots to sow, if only to provide labor for the starving laborers. Notwithstanding all this, the ryots refused to utilize canal water to any considerable extent until the October rains were despaired of; nor had the Revenue Officers applied to have a single Government tank filled. At that time some splendid dry crops were ripening, especially in Adjunaporam and Velapanoor, in the few cases for which early irrigation had been used; and from the middle of October a desperate struggle for water set in. The remaining supply in the Toombudra was used, or at least wasted, to the last drop; until, on the 18th January, the canal had to be closed above Kurnool in order to leave the water of the Toombudra available for irrigation in the delta of the Kistna.

13. It was at a crisis like this that the want of a special staff to watch irrigation on the part of Government became obvious. Called off to lay out and superintend relief works for thousands of starving men, and even there followed by gangs of police guarding scores of dacoits requiring long and tedious trial, the overburdened Revenue Officers could bestow little attention on irrigation. In the villages there was no one to register applications, nor to guide the ryots to mutual forbearance and successive irrigation. Ryots consequently in many villages, disbelieving the representation of the Tahsildars, about the irrigation being free, refused to apply for water until they were sure of getting it. In order to make sure, they would proceed in gangs of forty and under, sometimes armed with battle axes, to the nearest channel, and take the water regardless of the standing crops requiring water below. Even the Curnums of villages would head their men and conscientiously appropriate the whole supply of a channel, pointing out that the villages

* G.O., No. 1,327, of 8th May 1875.

† Compare G.O., No. 1,327, of 8th May 1876, paragraph 2 with Water Rule XII.

‡ See on paragraph 15. In my No. 66, of 13th November, I reported to the Collector of Kurnool that the Curnum of Cullur, the village in which the Collector of Kurnool resides, informed the Canal Amin that he was ordered not to attend to measuring but to Relief Works, and I added that in case no one was available for measuring on the part of Government, the Amin would do his best to make an accurate measurement. Of the irrigation in Cullur five-sixth was for wet and garden crops and only one-sixth for dry crop; and the former, with trifling exceptions, should have been registered in August.



which suffered thereby were small, and could claim no water till the larger village was supplied.* In too many cases the instructions sent round to the villagers by the Tahsildars gave the impression that the Canal Officers were to be entirely disregarded, and they were looked upon as having interests opposed to the ryots.† The result was a great waste of water.‡ In the Upper Division probably half was clumsily run into water courses and found its way to the river again, and everywhere fields belonging to the weaker or more peaceable ryots had the supply cut off before it had lasted long enough to give an efficient flooding. The Canal Officers were insufficient for perambulating all the villages to register this irregular irrigation, increasing at the rate of 25,000 or 30,000 acres a month within a scattered arable area of 1,000 square miles, and without the usual assistance of the Village Officers. Defied by the villagers and overwhelmed by their work which was often rendered futile by the diversion of the water, and unable to protect those who put confidence in them, they still, as a rule, worked hard and beneficially. Two of the best however—one in each division—one an old servant with above 200 Rupees savings held by the Company as security—broke down, one took to bang, and one to drink, and simply ceased to send in any returns or answer any letters, or even to account for money properly paid away for constructing channels.

14. Fortunately no rain fell in November, so that the existence of a crop is a proof of irrigation. In this case, therefore, the Company will incur no serious loss from undetected irrigation. This is a mere accident, however. The arrangements for paying the canal its earnings on the 31st December and on each subsequent month necessarily broke down, because they presumed that application would be made for irrigation, or at least that application beyond application would have been examined and recorded mutually by the officers of the Government and Company.§ The Company have made their demand for irrigation supplied; but the Revenue authorities were without any information to check it. Hence the money placed to the credit of the canal by Government rather represents funds considerately made over to the Company for the immediate working of the canal than the money earned by the supply of water:

15. Whether it be prudent to throw upon the highest Magistrates of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Service a nominal personal responsibility for the routine of collection is a question; but the futility of doing so is a serious matter for the Company and to the ryots. It is a repeated complaint (if I may use a term officially current) of Collectors when informed of neglect or mismanagement of their subordinates, that no report of it has been made to them by the proper officers, on whom they have to rely for enforcing the maintenance of this routine.‖ The Collector may be ignorant that any of his Curnums are neglecting the irrigation, and may appeal to the Company's Officers for information, when if he only had spare time to visit the Curnum of the village in which he lives, to whom he pays yearly water-rate, he would find that the rice and other irrigated crops had been sown, matured, and reaped without being registered by the Curnum as the rules require, and although the registration should have been completed long before the famine had required any relief works or caused any extraordinary irrigation.¶ Generally last season the Curnums were nearly universally neglecting their registration without any report or information to that effect having advanced a single step up the long line of Tahsildars, Deputy Collectors, Assistant Collectors, and Acting Collectors towards the Revenue Board. The Curnum of the village of Nundial, the largest on the canal between Kurnool and Cuddapah, and the seat of a Tahsildar and Deputy Collector, did not affect to register the rice cultivation going on in his village under the canal for several months after it commenced. His next neighbour of Nunipally had only what may be called a fictitious register of about a third

* The Curnum of Palamarri, Nundikottkur taluq, was fined Rupees 100 by the Collector of Kurnool—a man I believe justly considered to rank high for honesty and attention to his work. At the neighboring village of Tadipal the head villagers addressed to me the argument here given.

† Many cases are given in my letter to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 29, of 13th March 1877, as they were, at the time, reported to the Collector of Kurnool.

‡ My Circular, No. 27, of 21st October, to Engineers ordered an entire reorganization of the bankers, so that the utmost might be done to prevent the great waste which measurement showed to be about half. As to the legal means of preventing waste, A. Ramachendra Row, the Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, considers that "ryots allowing the canal water to be wasted are not punishable under any law. The bankers are responsible for any loss accuring therefrom." (His No. 184, of 21st December 1876, to Mr. Wilks). In case 21 of 1876 Gopala Krishnama Chetty, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, rules that a ryot entitled to be supplied with water was entitled to breach a channel without leave and take water, but would be punishable were it proved that he had allowed it to run to waste. It may be asked why the water is not measured out to applicants or to villages and the supply limited to some standard. One reason is well sketched by Mr. Wilks (his No. 314, of 23rd December 1876). "In a village like Canalla what can a solitary banker do to stop the waste? It is simply ridiculous to suppose that an illiterate laborer on Rupees 6 a month could prevent twenty or thirty landed ryots from running water off to vagoos (stream courses) over an area of some six or eight square miles. They would simply laugh at him." A demi-official from a higher authority could have made these "Deputy Collector and Magistrate's" pull together: (G.O., No. 1,759, of 15th July 1876. Mr. Gribble's letter, paragraph 2,) so as to ensure the guilty ryots, or at least other guilty ryots, being punished.

§ Water Rule XVI, &c.

‖ G.O., No. 1,327, of 8th May 1875. Mr. Horsley's letter, paragraph 3, is an instance. In a report like the present, a simple narrative, I am happy to think there is nothing which admits of being construed into a "complaint."

¶ The Engineer of the Upper Division reckoned that every piece of land that had ever been irrigated in previous years was irrigated this year before the rush for dry crop irrigation commenced.

of the dry crop irrigated in his village* and so on *ad inf.* It would be far better for the canal and the ryots to have a distinct set of village officers employed solely on registration of the irrigation, and placed for a few years under an Assistant Collector solely engaged in superintending them and in preventing violence and mischief. This would soon introduce so much order that the Chief Magistrate of the district could readily ascertain how irrigation was being conducted, and what improvements were necessary to ensure better working, instead of his being bewildered, and perhaps overwhelmed, amid a universal disorganization. It appeared that up the middle of January the regular official reports of the extent of irrigation going on under the canal, which were being innocently studied by the Revenue Board and their Chief Officers (and offered for study to Sir Richard Temple on his visit to Kurnool) showed, without any sign to call for mistrust, about a sixth only of the irrigation actually existing. Had this error been carried on into collection, the loss of revenue would have exceeded the proportion that prevailed under Xerxes and the Persian Satraps. Fortunately the utter failure of rain will prevent such a loss this year, and it only remains to prevent future recurrence of the risk.

16. *Accidents.*—On the 14th July the canal water, as it first flowed down the canal reached the lock at 119 miles 14 chains, and rose unexpectedly in the night till it ran over the gate which had been shut in preparation to test the bank. The bank then gave way, but was repaired sufficiently for water to pass by noon next day. The Company cannot afford lock-watchers. The lock-keepers, one to each lock, work hard near the lock all day, and sleep hard in the lock hut all night.

17. On the 22nd July the lock-keeper at 177 miles 33 chains loosed the handle of the filling sluice, while the stop was out of gear, and it knocked him into the lock entrance. This was a sad case and ended fatally.

18. *Demand.*—Ryots will in future have no doubt about the suitability of canal water for all kinds of sowing and all kinds of crop. A circular has been issued to villages to explain that a double crop can be secured by every ryot under the canal if he sow a crop of any class on the water's first arrival so as to reap it in the fine weather in November, and sow a dry crop immediately after it.

OOTACAMUND,
30th April 1877.

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

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SUBMITTED for the information of Government.

2. The Annual Revenue and Administration Report of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company for 1876-77 has been awaiting the receipt of the Form E, Revenue Statements from the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah, which will show the settled demand of revenue under the Company's Canal for the year, and are necessary to the completeness of the information to be included in the Administration Report of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department. The annual settlement this year has, however, been delayed much beyond the usual time, and Mr. Latham's report contains information and remarks which it appears advisable that the Revenue Department and Revenue Board should consider in providing for the improved administrative arrangements which it is proposed to introduce.

(Signed) JOHN MULLINS, Colonel, R.E.,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

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No. 24. ORDER THEREON, 4th September 1877, No. 291 I.

COMMUNICATED to the Revenue Department.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R.E.,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Irrigation Branch.

To the Revenue Department.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" " and Manager, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.

* My No. 86, of December, to Collector of Kurnool.

Exd. E. C. Shunker.
20 Spare Copies

No. 3,654.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 4th August 1877.

Read the following papers :—

From J. H. LATHAM, Esq., Chief Engineer and Manager, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Fort St. George, dated Kurnool, 13th March 1877, No. 29.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of G.O., No. 537, of 6th February (ultimo), Revenue Department, on No. 431, of 28th ultimo, Public Works Department.

In reference to the minute of the Board of Revenue, printed therewith, referring, I suppose, to my letter to you, No. 101, of 6th October last, some explanation may prove useful.

*The Board's Paragraph 3.*—The Board say that if I objected to the Telugu notices issued by the Deputy Collector to the Tahsildars, which seemed to instruct them that applications for irrigation of dry crop were no longer to be made either through canal officers or to Curnums, but only to Tahsildars, it would have saved time had I addressed the Collectors on the subject, &c. Now I had addressed Mr. Foster on this subject. With his No. 116, of 30th September, he sent me a description of his English instructions to the Deputy Collector; and this letter, so far as regards this subject, contained the same instructions afterwards forwarded in Telugu to the Tahsildars. I accordingly wrote to him (No. 49) on the 2*nd October* "You would seem to restrict canal officers this year from supplying water except on the *Tahsildar's** application to them, &c.," for which I stated I saw no reason; and I enclosed a copy of my instructions to Engineers to the effect that, so far as the canal officers were concerned, they would take any applications, if tendered, as usual. Fearing that this would be too late, for the Collector's original had gone off to the Deputy Collector before I received the copy on the 1st October, and fancying at an interview I had on the subject with Mr. Foster that he seemed unwilling to pledge himself to recognize any irrigation of dry crop except on the personal responsibility of the Tahsildars, I started next day with Mr. Wilks to Ayalur, and there explained my views to the Deputy Collector who had just issued the Telugu letters to Tahsildars. He made no immediate official alterations in his instructions, having, I suppose, no authority to do so; † but he went himself to Nundicotkur and Ramalacota, and I to Koilkuntla, and in those taluqs the canal officers had no extraordinary difficulties from this cause. But as to Sirwell Taluq, which neither I nor the Deputy Collector visited on the *25th October* (No. 59), I wrote to Mr. Foster that not a single application had come in from the ryots nor from the Tahsildars; that the ryots would not apply to canal officers as usual, even when their crops were perishing, in the neighborhood of channels, for want of subsidiary channels. I added that I had received three letters from villagers in that taluq complaining of want of water. On the *7th November* (No. 63) I sent Mr. Foster a letter of Mr. Dumphy's of the 3rd, in which he reported that in Koilkunta Taluq village officers were dissuading ryots from applying. On the *9th November* I sent Mr. Foster a copy of Mr. Dumphy's letter of the 7th stating the difficulty he found from "the prevailing idea that water may be taken when and where wanted" and that "the ryots *will not* take the usual ticket, and everywhere are taking water; and it depends on the Amins alone to discover the numerous cases of water having been taken without application. He adds "I have myself come across several fields *already* supplied and neatly raked over; and the only persons who knew water had been taken were the owners and the bankers. If rain were to fall nearly all the people who had not affixed their names to the application list" (which a certain number of ryots were induced to sign, *after* being caught irrigating) 'would deny having taken water." When it is remembered that the bankers are poor laborers who live amongst the landed proprietors it will be seen that nothing could in that case be expected from the evidence of bankers. This I sent to the Collector, No. 64, for his "information and that he might take such action as will best secure the canal revenue." With my No. 67 of 13*th November* I sent Mr. Foster Mr. Dumphy's No. 655 of 9th November stating that Mr. Dumphy had been working in Kaminanipully, Sirwell Taluq, but no Curnum appeared, and he was told that he lived in another village. He found the ryots using the water without application. The Head Reddi, who was present, knew nothing about the extent of irrigation. In Dibaguntla, close by, of 250 acres being irrigated sixty only were recorded in the Curnum's Register (Rule XII of the sanctioned water rules). I remarked "No work can well be more important than that of flooding dry crops now, but this should not be done at the expense of the Company's shareholders who are maintaining the means of effecting it."

The challenge of the Board of Revenue, made of course in ignorance of these remonstrances, renders it necessary to continue. I will try to be brief. My No. 70 of 18*th November* enclosed Mr. Dumphy's complaint that in Lingundinni, Sirwell Taluq, the Reddi and Curnum were taking no care to record the irrigation.

* Italics in original.

† It is possible that the Deputy Collector received afterwards, on his way to Kurnool, further instructions from the Acting Collector. The latter in his letter to me of 5th October (No. 127) is not clear in his meaning, but seems to propose no change in his instructions about applications.

[illegible] No. 650 of 7th November Mr. Dumphy reported that the people of Mallappa Chintakunta, Sirwell Taluq, applied to the Deputy Collector for water on the 1st November, who advised them to go to the Tahsildar. As nothing resulted the ryots came to Mr. Dumphy. No application was forwarded by the Tahsildar to the canal officers. In this case I asked Mr. Foster, to whom I sent a copy on the 21st November, No. 72, to be so good as to inquire into the case, and if true to take such steps as are most likely to prevent recurrence for that the alleged grievance was not that the ryots were invited to apply to the Tahsildar nor, that the Tahsildar would not attend to their applications, but the combination of the two events.

Mr. Foster had informed me* that Curnums were always present in villages, or in their absence a quasi-Curnum to do his duties, and that he should like any failure to be reported.

* In reply to my general complaint.

Without any hope that a new era was drawing, but simply to give him a case, I sent him that of Govindapilly, the village adjacent to Sirwell village itself, with my No. 73 of 21*st November*. There Mr. Dumphy on the 8th and 9th found no Curnum nor quasi-Curnum, and no information but irrigation going on without notice. He was told the Curnum did not live in the village at all.

I backed this with my No. 79 of 29*th November* enclosing a complaint of Mr. Dumphy's that the Curnum of Yallur and his substitute were absent on the 20th and 21st, on both which days Mr. Dumphy sent for him to meet him to scrutinize his irrigation accounts, and that he believes he is always absent. There were reported to be 3,000 or 4,000 acres receiving water in this village.

On the 16th December, No. 86, I reported to Mr. Foster the case of Nunapilly, adjacent to Nandial, the seat of the Deputy Collector and Tahsildar. The Curnum had left unregistered thirty-eight field numbers of over 400 acres which have been irrigated.

For aught I know these letters are pigeon-holed. I received no answers. I have perceived no difference produced by any of them. The Board of Revenue, too, know nothing of anything being wrong—of complaint being made. They prove that their intentions are good (their paragraph 1), that they are not responsible for the instructions under which their officers act (paragraph 3). They do not (13th January) know how their instructions work, but will inquire. This the Madras Government on the 6th February think "quite sufficient." It is enough to make the officers of the Canal Company despair, and in fact does do so.

On the 29*th November* I met the Sirwell Tahsildar at Mallimala. He said to the effect that he had just let all the irrigation "slide." He had no records and had not begun to make any; he had ordered that all ryots should take water as they liked. He said he was just going to send his Revenue Inspectors round, and that they would easily find out what fields had been irrigated by pulling up the stubbles by the roots! He acknowledged that had there been a shower in the north-east monsoon he could not have distinguished irrigated crop from that which had received rain only. So much for securing the fair collection of canal revenue.

On the 29*th January*, sixteen days after the Board of Revenue had promised that the Collectors should report what had taken place, I met Ramachendra Row, the Special Deputy Collector in charge of all irrigation in the Kurnool District, at Ayalur. He said he had not then the means of checking the canal officers' returns for a single village. He had not a single return from any village in the taluqs under his charge. No such return existed in a single village nor could be got even were he allowed a week in which to obtain one.

It will be seen then that I objected to the error of the Telugu notices from the first day they came into existence, and fought their evil effects foot by foot all through till the stubbles were rooted up; and that the Collector has not informed me of his having acceded to any of my remonstrances and (the Board say) has sought no further instructions from them. Up to this time, until they receive this letter through you, the Board may barely decline responsibility for the failure of the Revenue Department utterly in one taluq and to the extent of about two-thirds in all others to register punctually the use made of canal water, or to aid the canal officers in doing their (the Revenue Officers') work of recording and filling in the revenue details of every field irrigated (Rule II).

In reference to the principle that ryots should be forced to take water whether they like it or not it is always dangerous to subscribe principles. Certainly neither this nor its converse could be prudently subscribed.

I have never advocated more than that the ryots who actually receive benefit from the canal should be required to pay a fair and liberal amount for the benefit actually conferred. However, there was nothing about this intended in my paragraph 8 of my letter referred to. The way the Government might have utilized canal water actively instead of passively, would have been by asking me to irrigate the unsown fields in selected villages, and then taking their chance of the ryots cultivating the land and growing crops in consequence.

In their paragraph 4 the Board say "It is unnecessary for the Board to enter upon the indefinite complaints against Revenue Officers now preferred by Mr. Latham" in my paragraph 7.



had no intention of making any complaint against individual Revenue Officers when I wrote my paragraph 7. Except the words in brackets, which express my own belief that 4 to 5 inches total depth of water on a rice field is sufficient, gradually supplied, to mature rice crop, the first part of that paragraph is the view officially expressed to me by a Revenue Officer in special charge of irrigation under the canal—a view with which I agree. The latter part expressing the term on which the ryots under Nundial and Kanalla tanks were offered to have their tanks filled with canal water where what I understood as given me by the Deputy Collector at an official interview, as they had, he said, been described by him to the Collector in order to account for the ryots preferring to take direct irrigation from the canal rather than have their tanks filled from the canal. The Collector himself afterwards informed me that should rain have fallen and partly filled the tanks before the crops in the tank ayacut had been completely matured by direct irrigation from the canal, he should *hope* to get the remission of the full Government rate, which would be then due in addition to the canal rate; but this the ryots could not have known when they commenced irrigation.

My interviews with the Deputy Collector and Tahsildar of Sirwell above referred to were in the presence of the Divisional Engineer but not those with the Acting Collector. I have no complaint to make against the Revenue Officers; on the contrary I owe them, on the part of the Company, thanks for their invariable courtesy. But I find that the Board of Revenue, to whom I suppose the Madras Government look to guarantee the observance by the Revenue Department of the sanctioned water rules*—rules intended to enable the Revenue Department both to secure the ryots the power of using the canal and to secure Government the power of collecting the canal revenue—the Board of Revenue issued instructions which (I have not a doubt unintentionally) resulted in an almost total disregard of the water rules by their subordinate officers and a defeat of both the objects aimed at by Government. To me the official instructions I have seen (I enclose a translation of the circular of the Sirwell Tahsildar to his village Curnums) seem only ambiguous and not to account for the impression so prevalent with ryots that Rule II requiring application was suspended, and with the Curnums that Rule XII requiring Curnums to register applications promptly, and Rule XVII requiring Curnums to inspect fortnightly the irrigation going on in their villages and to record its extent were both suspended.

* G.O., No. 830, of 3rd July 1874; No. 1,327, of 8th May 1875, &c.

It is desirable, if it be the fact, of which I have not the slightest doubt, that it should be known clearly that immediate measures are required different from any hitherto used in order to secure the fulfilment of the rules in ordinary years, and that otherwise in seasons of famine, when the observance of these rules, so as to facilitate and record the irrigation, rises to be a matter of State importance, they will, as in the season just past, entirely collapse.

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ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From the Office of the Tahsildar of Sirwell Taluq, to the Village authorities of the following villages under irrigation.

You are hereby instructed, in accordance with the Deputy Collector's order, No. [illegible], that—

You are to explain distinctly to all the ryots to cultivate all the dry lands in these villages by means of irrigation (canal) water and must make them cultivate accordingly. No separate written applications need be taken,* but it is sufficient to keep a register similar to the form herewith sent. As all the people are now suffering for want of food from failure of rains they must cultivate, and though the crops may fail yet there will result an abundant quantity of fodder for cattle. The Government have ordered that if the crops grow ripe and good by this water a rate of Rupees 2 per acre would be realised, and if the crops were to fail the water-rate would be remitted fully. The fact of remitting water-rate in case the crop fail should be clearly explained to the ryots. I will visit every village regarding this cultivation, and you are to understand that any person neglects this matter will be severely punished.

* Literally you have no business with taking any separate applications.

| Taluq. | Village. | Names of Ryots. | No. of field. | Area. | Rate. | Crop. | Applicant's Signature. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |

Further, it is to be known that these rules will be applied only to the crops sown subsequent to this, and the rate for lands already cultivated will be realised according to former rules; and that the village officers are to see the state of the crops hereafter sown and report the same.

No. 181 W.

*Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.*

SUBMITTED for the information of Government with reference to G.O., Revenue Department, No. 537, dated 6th February 1877, and G.O., Public Works Department, No. 431, dated 28th February 1877.

There is much in the letter of the Chief Engineer and Manager of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, which indicates the necessity for the issue of such orders as will ensure the speedy introduction of more efficient Revenue administration. The undersigned believes that the greatly needed reforms will not be secured until a Covenanted Revenue Officer of some standing is deputed to ascertain what measures are necessary to secure the punctual and correct ascertainment of the areas under irrigation in each village, and what improvement in or strengthening of the village machinery is required, and thereafter to superintend for a time the working of the arrangements which may be sanctioned.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
19th April 1877.

(Signed) JOHN MULLINS, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 11th July 1877, No. 153 I, Public Works Department.

Abstract.—Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.—Passing orders on Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation regarding the delay in the settlement of sums due to the—for water supplied during the last irrigation season.

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THE Chief Engineer and Manager of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company having addressed the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the subject of the difficulties experienced in ascertaining the extent of irrigation by means of the canal, and the delay in obtaining a settlement of the Company's demand for water supplied under existing arrangements, the latter was instructed to confer with the Board regarding the measures to be adopted for securing more efficient Revenue administration. The Board regret the delay which has occurred in submitting the results of the conference and which is due to the pressure of other work.

2. The complaints of the canal officers appear to be two-fold, namely, neglect on the part of the Curnums to record the irrigation owing to apathy and constant absence from their villages, and delay on the part of the superior Revenue Officers in scrutinizing the Company's claims and affording credit for the amount due, arising apparently from the incompleteness of the village and taluq accounts.

3. How far the inconveniences complained of are due to negligence on the part of village and taluq officers the Board are unable to say, but that inconvenience is felt is undoubted, and the Board fear that nothing short of the appointment of a special officer will suffice to put the affairs of the Company in their relations with the Madras Government on a right footing. Under ordinary circumstances, *i.e.*, if the canal were the property of Government, it would be maintained and worked by the ordinary engineering establishment of the district and the dues would be collected by the ordinary Revenue establishment as is already done successfully in the Godavery and Kistna Districts, but the relationship between the Company and the Government is so peculiar that it has been found impossible to conduct their joint affairs without extra establishments. A Deputy Collector has been for some time engaged almost entirely on canal business, but matters are still unsettled. Curnums no doubt require to be instructed in and made to perform their duty but what is wanted is information as to the points wherein the present system fails, what the real difficulties are, and how they can best be remedied; to accomplish this successfully an officer of intelligence and standing is required.

4. The Board, therefore, support Colonel Mullins' proposal and recommend that an officer of Sub-Collector's standing be appointed as soon as one can be spared. He should have charge of the villages irrigated by the canal, so far as questions connected with irrigation therefrom are concerned, and conduct his duties under the orders of the Collectors of Cuddapah and Kurnool; he should supervise the working



of the Curnums, investigate complaints and try cases connected with irrigation, encourage the ryots to avail themselves of the water stored for their use, and generally endeavour to ascertain what practical hindrances and difficulties exist, how they can best be removed, and in what respects the rules require amendment. He should also conduct the settlement which must be made half-yearly, instead of annually as hitherto, if the instructions contained in G.O., dated 3rd October 1876, No. 2,657, Department Public Works, regarding the adjustment of the Company's demands are to be complied with. He would probably be able to set things straight in a couple of years or so.

5. The Board also resolve to recommend that to remedy the inconvenience arising from the absence of Curnums from their villages Assistant Curnums should be appointed wherever the area irrigable from the canal is of sufficient extent to necessitate their constant attendance; the Board have not the requisite information to enable them to draw up a scheme and estimate the cost, but from a statement appended to a note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation embodied in G.O., dated 25th May 1875, No. 1,432, it appears that the total area now irrigable from both districts is 196,227 acres distributed over 223 villages, of which only 14,763 acres were actually irrigated according to the report for 1875-76 embodied in G.O., dated 16th November 1876, No. 3,070, Department Public Works. Without detailed villages it is impossible to say where aid is now required or likely to be required necessary by future extension of cultivation. The Board think that the best plan will be to require each Curnum to nominate some one, a member of his family or relative if he pleases, to act for him in matters connected with the Company's business during his absence or employment on other duty; such substitute should be duly registered so that it may be known who is to perform the duties during the Curnum's absence, but should look to the Curnum for his remuneration, the latter being held responsible for any default on the part of the former and made to understand that he will be liable to fine or removal from office for any failure on the part of his substitute to perform his duties. As regards remuneration the Board think that the system of payment by a percentage on the gross demand for the village now in operation under Rule XXI is preferable to the grant of fixed salaries because it gives the Curnums a direct interest in securing the best results, and a payment of one Anna in the Rupee or even less, as the area under irrigation increases, would probably afford ample remuneration for the Curnum and his substitute, who should be left to settle the division between themselves. From the Budget Estimate of canal receipts for 1877-78 (G.O., dated 29th June 1877, No. 118 I, Department Public Works), it appears that a percentage of one Anna in the Rupee would give about Rupees 7,800 as remuneration to Curnums. This extra charge should fall on the Company, but it is for Government to decide whether any portion of the salary of the special officer who may be employed should be debited to the canal.

6. As regards the measures of reform which are immediately necessary, the Collectors of Cuddapah and Kurnool will at once give effect to the modification of Rule II approved in Board's Proceedings, dated 30th August 1876, No. 2,226, and they will lose no time in making such arrangements as will secure the registration of applications for water during the absence of the Curnums. This may be done either by the appointment of Assistant Curnums wherever necessary on fixed salaries or by requiring the Curnums to nominate substitutes to act for them on their own responsibility, their emoluments being increased by the grant of a higher percentage under Rule XXI. The Board prefer the latter plan, as already stated, but they have not sufficient information to enable them to judge which will be the more convenient arrangement and what will be the relative cost. The Collectors concerned will report on the subject without delay and furnish a statement showing the area at present irrigated in each village, the water rate realised, and the number of assistants required with the salaries proposed; it would also be well to show approximately the irrigable area, as the possibility of future extensions which are likely to be stimulated by improved arrangements must be taken into account in estimating the assistance required. Pending final orders such temporary arrangements as will obviate any delay in registration must be made and their nature reported for the information of the Board.

FORM.

Statement of Lands irrigated under the Madras Irrigation Company's Canal, and the Demand, Collection, and Balance on account thereof in the District of for the Month of Fasli 1287.

| Name of the Talúk. | Lands Irrigated at Chor Rates. | | | | | Lands Irrigated at Monthly Rates. | | | | Water Supplied to Govt. Tanks. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area Irrigated. | | Demand at the prescribed rates. | | Deduct Remissions up to the month. | Area Irrigated. | Demand up to the month. | Deduct Remissions up to the month if any. | Additions on account of Penalties, &c., up to the month. | Demand. | Cubic yards. |
| | In this month. | Up to this month. | In this month. | Up to this month. | | Number of months for which the area has been irrigated up to the month. | Area Irrigated. | | Net demand up to the month. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Nundial... | Acres 100 | Acres 200 | Rs. 600 | Rs. 1,200 | Rs. ... | 1 2 3 | Acres 200 300 400 | Rs. 200 300 400 | Rs. ... ... ... | Rs. ... ... ... | Rs. 200 300 400 | ... ... ... | Rs. ... ... ... | Rs. 2,100 | Rs. 1,050 | Rs. 800 | Rs. 250 |

Note.—This statement does not include the water supplied to Government tanks on the application of Government Officers. In such cases the amount payable by Government to the Company is included with reference to the quantity of water received, and the Government receive their dues from the ryots.

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7. As regards the delay in adjusting the Company's demands the cause appears to be the want of sufficient information in the Collector's office to check the accounts rendered by the Company's Officers, but the Board are not aware what the particular difficulties are or why the delay should have been so protracted. With a view to an accurate adjustment of the demand half-yearly; the Board understood the order as requiring merely that the amounts claimed in the monthly and half-yearly statements of the demand should be passed to the credit of the Company, after verification of the demand, subject to such adjustment as might be found to be necessary when the annual settlement was made. This seems to be the course approved in a recent G.O., dated 5th July 1877, No. 133 I, and till a special officer is appointed the Board doubt whether a half yearly settlement is feasible; the Collectors concerned will report how the matter can be expedited. At present the Board are not in a position to exercise any supervision as they receive no returns of cultivation under the canal separately, and they resolve to direct that in future a monthly cultivation and P. C. B. statement in the accompanying form be obtained from the taluqs and a copy forwarded to the Board before the end of the month following that to which the statement relates; the return should be procured from the commencement of the current fasli. The demand should be computed on the supposition that the whole area irrigated will pay the full charge prescribed by the rules, the columns for remissions and penalties being left blank till the completion of the Jammahbundy. By means of this statement the Company's demand up to any date can be arrived at approximately, and there should be no delay in passing to their credit such sums as are shown to be due, subject to adjustment on account of remissions, &c., subsequently.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Acting Secretary.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, with a form.
" the Collector of Cuddapah, with a form and copies of G.O., dated 11th July 1877, No. 153 I.
" the Collector of Kurnool with a form and copies of G.O., dated 11th July 1877, No. 153 I.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with a form.

Fwd. C. Howarth,

1877.

# Board of Revenue, MADRAS.

Proceedings, 4th August 1877, No. 3,654.

Dup 24/877

Encl.

Received

AUGUST.

No. 3,654.

*Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Canal.*—Submitting Board's views regarding measures necessary for ensuring the ascertainment of the areas irrigated under the — and of the revenue due for water used, and issuing instructions to Collectors of Cuddapah and Kurnool in connection therewith.

No. 3,654.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 4th August 1877.

Read the following papers :—

From J. H. LATHAM, Esq., Chief Engineer and Manager, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Fort St. George, dated Kurnool, 13th March 1877, No. 29.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of G.O., No. 537, of 6th February (ultimo), Revenue Department, on No. 431, of 28th ultimo, Public Works Department.

In reference to the minute of the Board of Revenue, printed therewith, referring, I suppose, to my letter to you, No. 101, of 6th October last, some explanation may prove useful.

*The Board's Paragraph 3.*—The Board say that if I objected to the Telugu notices issued by the Deputy Collector to the Tahsildars, which seemed to instruct them that applications for irrigation of dry crop were no longer to be made either through canal officers or to Curnums, but only to Tahsildars, it would have saved time had I addressed the Collectors on the subject, &c. Now I had addressed Mr. Foster on this subject. With his No. 116, of 30th September, he sent me a description of his English instructions to the Deputy Collector ; and this letter, so far as regards this subject, contained the same instructions afterwards forwarded in Telugu to the Tahsildars. I accordingly wrote to him (No. 49) on the 2*nd October* "You would seem to restrict canal officers this year from supplying water except on the *Tahsildar's** application to them, &c.," for which I stated I saw no reason ; and I enclosed a copy of my instructions to Engineers to the effect that, so far as the canal officers were concerned, they would take any applications, if tendered, as usual. Fearing that this would be too late, for the Collector's original had gone off to the Deputy Collector before I received the copy on the 1st October, and fancying at an interview I had on the subject with Mr. Foster that he seemed unwilling to pledge himself to recognize any irrigation of dry crop except on the personal responsibility of the Tahsildars, I started next day with Mr. Wilks to Ayalur, and there explained my views to the Deputy Collector who had just issued the Telugu letters to Tahsildars. He made no immediate official alterations in his instructions, having, I suppose, no authority to do so ; † but he went himself to Nundicotkur and Ramalacota, and I to Koilkuntla, and in those taluqs the canal officers had no ordinary difficulties from this cause. But as to Sirwell Taluq, which neither I nor the Deputy Collector visited, on the 25*th October* (No. 59), I wrote to Mr. Foster that not a single application had come in from the ryots nor from the Tahsildars ; that the ryots would not apply to canal officers as usual, even when their crops were perishing, in the neighborhood of channels, for want of subsidiary channels. I added that I had received three letters from villagers in that taluq complaining of want of water. On the 7*th November* (No. 63) I sent Mr. Foster a letter of Mr. Dumphy's of the 3rd, in which he reported that in Koilkunta Taluq village officers were dissuading ryots from applying. On the 9*th November* I sent Mr. Foster a copy of Mr. Dumphy's letter of the 7th stating the difficulty he found from "the prevailing idea that water may be taken when and where wanted" and that "the ryots *will not* take the usual ticket, and everywhere are taking water ; and it depends on the Amins alone to discover the numerous cases of water having been taken without application. He adds "I have myself come across several fields *already* supplied and neatly raked over; and the only persons who knew water had been taken were the owners and the bankers. If rain were to fall nearly all the people who had not affixed their names to the application list" (which a certain number of ryots were induced to sign, *after* being caught irrigating) "would deny having taken water." When it is remembered that the bankers are poor laborers who live amongst the landed proprietors it will be seen that nothing could in that case be expected from the evidence of bankers. This I sent to the Collector, No. 64, for his "information and that he might take such action as will best secure the canal revenue." With my No. 67 of 13*th November* I sent Mr. Foster Mr. Dumphy's No. 655 of 9th November stating that Mr. Dumphy had been working in Kaminanipully, Sirwell Taluq, but no Curnum appeared, and he was told that he lived in another village. He found the ryots using the water without application. The Head Reddi, who was present, knew nothing about the extent of irrigation. In Dibaguntla, close by, of 250 acres being irrigated sixty only were recorded in the Curnum's Register (Rule XII of the sanctioned water rules). I remarked "No work can well be more important than that of flooding dry crops now, but this should not be done at the expense of the Company's shareholders who are maintaining the means of effecting it."

The challenge of the Board of Revenue, made of course in ignorance of these remonstrances, renders it necessary to continue. I will try to be brief. My No. 70 of 18*th November* enclosed Mr. Dumphy's complaint that in Lingundinni, Sirwell Taluq, the Reddi and Curnum were taking no care to record the irrigation.

* Italics in original.

† It is possible that the Deputy Collector received afterwards, on his way to Kurnool, further instructions from the Acting Collector. The latter in his letter to me of 5th October (No. 127) is not clear in his meaning, but seems to propose no change in his instructions about applications.

In his No. 650 of 7th November Mr. Dumphy reported that the people of Mallappa Chintakunta, Sirwell Taluq, applied to the Deputy Collector for water on the 1st November, who advised them to go to the Tahsildar. As nothing resulted the ryots came to Mr. Dumphy. No application was forwarded by the Tahsildar to the canal officers. In this case I asked Mr. Foster, to whom I sent a copy on the 21st November, No. 72, to be so good as to inquire into the case, and if true to take such steps as are most likely to prevent recurrence for that the alleged grievance was not that the ryots were invited to apply to the Tahsildar nor that the Tahsildar would not attend to their applications, but the combination of the two events.

Mr. Foster had informed me* that Curnums were always present in villages, or in their absence a quasi-Curnum to do his duties, and that he should like any failure to be reported. Without any hope that a new era was drawing, but simply to give him a case, I sent him that of Govindapully, the village adjacent to Sirwell village itself, with my No. 73 of *21st November*. There Mr. Dumphy on the 8th and 9th found no Curnum nor quasi-Curnum, and no information but irrigation going on without notice. He was told the Curnum did not live in the village at all.

* In reply to my general complaint.

I backed this with my No. 79 of *29th November* enclosing a complaint of Mr. Dumphy's that the Curnum of Yallur and his substitute were absent on the 20th and 21st, on both which days Mr. Dumphy sent for him to meet him to scrutinize his irrigation accounts, and that he believes he is always absent. There were reported to be 3,000 or 4,000 acres receiving water in this village.

On the 16th December, No. 86, I reported to Mr. Foster the case of Nunapully, adjacent to Nandial, the seat of the Deputy Collector and Tahsildar. The Curnum had left unregistered thirty-eight field numbers of over 400 acres which have been irrigated.

For aught I know these letters are pigeon-holed. I received no answers. I have perceived no difference produced by any of them. The Board of Revenue, too, know nothing of anything being wrong—of complaint being made. They prove that their intentions are good (their paragraph 1), that they are not responsible for the instructions under which their officers act (paragraph 3). They do not (13th January) know how their instructions work, but will inquire. This the Madras Government on the 6th February think "quite sufficient." It is enough to make the officers of the Canal Company despair, and in fact does do so.

On the 29th *November* I met the Sirwell Tahsildar at Mallimala. He said to the effect that he had just let all the irrigation "slide." He had no records and had not begun to make any; he had ordered that all ryots should take water as they liked. He said he was just going to send his Revenue Inspectors round, and that they would easily find out what fields had been irrigated by pulling up the stubbles by the roots! He acknowledged that had there been a shower in the north-east monsoon he could not have distinguished irrigated crop from that which had received rain only. So much for securing the fair collection of canal revenue.

On the *29th January*, sixteen days after the Board of Revenue had promised that the Collectors should report what had taken place, I met Ramachendra Row, the Special Deputy Collector in charge of all irrigation in the Kurnool District, at Ayalur. He said he had not then the means of checking the canal officers' returns for a single village. He had not a single return from any village in the taluqs under his charge. No such return existed in a single village nor could be got even were he allowed a week in which to obtain one.

It will be seen then that I objected to the error of the Telugu notices from the first day they came into existence, and fought their evil effects foot by foot all through till the stubbles were rooted up; and that the Collector has not informed me of his having acceded to any of my remonstrances and (the Board say) has sought no further instructions from them. Up to this time, until they receive this letter through you, the Board may barely decline responsibility for the failure of the Revenue Department utterly in one taluq and to the extent of about two-thirds in all others to register punctually the use made of canal water, or to aid the canal officers in doing their (the Revenue Officers') work of recording and filling in the revenue details of every field irrigated (Rule II).

In reference to the principle that ryots should be forced to take water whether they like it or not it is always dangerous to subscribe principles. Certainly neither this nor its converse could be prudently subscribed.

I have never advocated more than that the ryots who actually receive benefit from the canal should be required to pay a fair and liberal amount for the benefit actually conferred. However, there was nothing about this intended in my paragraph 3 of my letter referred to. The way the Government might have utilized canal water actively, instead of passively, would have been by asking me to irrigate the unsown fields in selected villages, and then taking their chance of the ryots cultivating the land and growing crops in consequence.

In their paragraph 4 the Board say "It is unnecessary for the Board to enter upon the indefinite complaints against Revenue Officers now preferred by Mr. Latham" in my paragraph 7.



I had no intention of making any complaint against individual Revenue Officers when I wrote my paragraph 7. Except the words in brackets, which express my own belief that 45·8 inches total depth of water on a rice field is sufficient, gradually supplied, to mature rice crop, the first part of that paragraph is the view officially expressed to me by a Revenue Officer in special charge of irrigation under the canal—a view with which I agree. The attempt at expressing the term on which the ryots under Nundial and Kanalla tanks were offered to have their tanks filled with canal water where what I understood as given me by the Deputy Collector at an official interview, as they had, he said, been described by him to the Collector in order to account for the ryots preferring to take direct irrigation from the canal rather than have their tank filled from the canal. The Collector himself afterwards informed me that should rain have fallen and partly filled the tanks before the crops in the tank ayacut had been completely matured by direct irrigation from the canal, he should *hope* to get the remission of the full Government rate, which would be then due in addition to the canal rate; but this the ryots could not have known when they commenced irrigation.

My interviews with the Deputy Collector and Tahsildar of Sirwell above referred to were in the presence of the Divisional Engineer but not those with the Acting Collector. I have no complaint to make against the Revenue Officers; on the contrary I owe them, on the part of the Company, thanks for their invariable courtesy. But I find that the Board of Revenue, to whom I suppose the Madras Government look to guarantee the observance by the Revenue Department of the sanctioned water rules*—rules intended to enable the Revenue Department both to secure the ryots the power of using the canal and to secure Government the power of collecting the canal revenue—the Board of Revenue issued instructions which (I have not a doubt unintentionally) resulted in an almost total disregard of the water rules by their subordinate officers and a defeat of both the objects aimed at by Government. To me the official instructions I have seen (I enclose a translation of the circular of the Sirwell Tahsildar to his village Curnums) seem only ambiguous and not to account for the impression so prevalent with ryots that Rule II requiring application was suspended, and with the Curnums that Rule XII requiring Curnums to register applications promptly, and Rule XVII requiring Curnums to inspect fortnightly the irrigation going on in their villages and to record its extent were both suspended.

* G.O., No. 830, of 3rd July 1874; No. 1,327, of 8th May 1875, &c.

It is desirable, if it be the fact, of which I have not the slightest doubt, that it should be known clearly that immediate measures are required different from any hitherto used in order to secure the fulfilment of the rules in ordinary years, and that otherwise in seasons of famine, when the observance of these rules, so as to facilitate and record the irrigation, rises to be a matter of State importance, they will, as in the season just past, entirely collapse.

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ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From the Office of the Tahsildar of Sirwell Taluq, to the Village authorities of the following villages under irrigation.

You are hereby instructed, in accordance with the Deputy Collector's order, No. 248, that—

You are to explain distinctly to all the ryots to cultivate all the dry lands in these villages by means of irrigation (canal) water and must make them cultivate accordingly. No separate written applications need be taken,* but it is sufficient to keep a register similar to the form herewith sent. As all the people are now suffering for want of food from failure of rains they must cultivate, and though the crops may fail yet there will result an abundant quantity of fodder for cattle. The Government have ordered that if the crops grow ripe and good by this water a rate of Rupees 2 per acre would be realised, and if the crops were to fail the water-rate would be remitted fully. The fact of remitting water-rate in case the crop fail should be clearly explained to the ryots. I will visit every village regarding this cultivation, and you are to understand that any person neglects this matter will be severely punished.

* Literally you have no business with taking any separate applications.

| Taluq. | Village. | Names of Ryots. | No. of field. | Area. | Rate. | Crop. | Applicant's Signature. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Further, it is to be known that these rules will be applied only to the crops sown subsequent to this, and the rate for lands already cultivated will be realised according to former rules; and that the village officers are to see the state of the crops hereafter sown and report the same.

No. 181 W.

*Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.*

SUBMITTED for the information of Government with reference to G.O., Revenue Department, No. 537, dated 6th February 1877, and G.O., Public Works Department, No. 431, dated 28th February 1877.

There is much in the letter of the Chief Engineer and Manager, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, which indicates the necessity for the issue of such orders in the Revenue Department as will ensure the speedy introduction of more efficient Revenue administration. The undersigned believes that the greatly needed reforms will not be secured until a Covenanted Revenue Officer of some standing is deputed to ascertain what measures are necessary to secure the punctual and correct ascertainment of the areas under irrigation in each village, and what improvement in or strengthening of the village machinery is required, and thereafter to superintend for a time the working of the arrangements which may be sanctioned.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
10th April 1877.

(Signed) JOHN MULLINS, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 11th July 1877, No. 153 I, Public Works Department.

*Abstract.*—Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.—Passing orders on Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation regarding the delay in the settlement of sums due to the—for water supplied during the last irrigation season.

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THE Chief Engineer and Manager of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company having addressed the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the subject of the difficulties experienced in ascertaining the extent of irrigation by means of the canal, and the delay in obtaining a settlement of the Company's demand for water supplied under existing arrangements, the latter was instructed to confer with the Board regarding the measures to be adopted for securing more efficient Revenue administration. The Board regret the delay which has occurred in submitting the results of the conference and which is due to the pressure of other work.

2. The complaints of the canal officers appear to be two-fold, namely, neglect on the part of the Curnums to record the irrigation owing to apathy and constant absence from their villages, and delay on the part of the superior Revenue Officers in scrutinizing the Company's claims and affording credit for the amount due, arising apparently from the incompleteness of the village and taluq accounts.

3. How far the inconveniences complained of are due to negligence on the part of village and taluq officers the Board are unable to say, but that inconvenience is felt is undoubted, and the Board fear that nothing short of the appointment of a special officer will suffice to put the affairs of the Company in their relations with the Madras Government on a right footing. Under ordinary circumstances, *i.e.*, if the canal were the property of Government, it would be maintained and worked by the ordinary engineering establishment of the district and the dues would be collected by the ordinary Revenue establishment as is already done successfully in the Godavery and Kistna Districts, but the relationship between the Company and the Government is so peculiar that it has been found impossible to conduct their joint affairs without extra establishments. A Deputy Collector has been for some time engaged almost entirely on canal business, but matters are still unsettled. Curnums no doubt require to be instructed in and made to perform their duty but what is wanted is information as to the points wherein the present system fails, what the real difficulties are, and how they can best be remedied; to accomplish this successfully an officer of intelligence and standing is required.

4. The Board, therefore, support Colonel Mullins' proposal and recommend that an officer of Sub-Collector's standing be appointed as soon as one can be spared. He should have charge of the villages irrigated by the canal, so far as questions connected with irrigation therefrom are concerned, and conduct his duties under the orders of the Collectors of Cuddapah and Kurnool; he should supervise the working



of the Curnums, investigate complaints and try cases connected with irrigation, encourage the ryots to avail themselves of the water stored for their use, and generally endeavour to ascertain what practical hindrances and difficulties exist, how they can best be removed, and in what respects the rules require amendment. He should also conduct the settlement which must be made half-yearly, instead of annually as hitherto, if the instructions contained in G.O., dated 3rd October 1872, No. 2,657, Department Public Works, regarding the adjustment of the Company's demands are to be complied with. He would probably be able to set things straight in a couple of years or so.

5. The Board also resolve to recommend that to remedy the inconvenience arising from the absence of Curnums from their villages Assistant Curnums should be appointed wherever the area irrigable from the canal is of sufficient extent to necessitate their constant attendance; the Board have not the requisite information to enable them to draw up a scheme and estimate the cost, but from a statement appended to a note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation embodied in G.O., dated 25th May 1875, No. 1,432, it appears that the total area now irrigable in both districts is 196,227 acres distributed over 223 villages, of which only 14,763 acres were actually irrigated according to the report for 1875-76 embodied in G.O., dated 16th November 1876, No. 3,070, Department Public Works. Without details for villages it is impossible to say where aid is now required or likely to be required necessary by future extension of cultivation. The Board think that the best plan will be to require each Curnum to nominate some one, a member of his family or relative if he pleases, to act for him in matters connected with the Company's business during his absence or employment on other duty; such substitute should be duly registered so that it may be known who is to perform the duties during the Curnum's absence, but should look to the Curnum for his remuneration, the latter being held responsible for any default on the part of the former and made to understand that he will be liable to fine or removal from office for any failure on the part of his substitute to perform his duties. As regards remuneration the Board think that the system of payment by a percentage on the gross demand for the village now in operation under Rule XXI is preferable to the grant of fixed salaries because it gives the Curnums a direct interest in securing the best results, and a payment of one Anna in the Rupee or even less, as the area under irrigation increases, would probably afford ample remuneration for the Curnum and his substitute, who should be left to settle the division between themselves. From the Budget Estimate of canal receipts for 1877-78 (G.O., dated 29th June 1877, No. 118 I, Department Public Works), it appears that a percentage of one Anna in the Rupee would give about Rupees 7,800 as remuneration to Curnums. This extra charge should fall on the Company, but it is for Government to decide whether any portion of the salary of the special officer who may be employed should be debited to the canal.

6. As regards the measures of reform which are immediately necessary, the Collectors of Cuddapah and Kurnool will at once give effect to the modification of Rule II approved in Board's Proceedings, dated 30th August 1876, No. 2,226, and they will lose no time in making such arrangements as will secure the registration of applications for water during the absence of the Curnums. This may be done either by the appointment of Assistant Curnums wherever necessary on fixed salaries or by requiring the Curnums to nominate substitutes to act for them on their own responsibility, their emoluments being increased by the grant of a higher percentage under Rule XXI. The Board prefer the latter plan, as already stated, but they have not sufficient information to enable them to judge which will be the more convenient arrangement and what will be the relative cost. The Collectors concerned will report on the subject without delay and furnish a statement showing the area at present irrigated in each village, the water rate realised, and the number of assistants required with the salaries proposed; it would also be well to show approximately the irrigable area, as the possibility of future extensions which are likely to be stimulated by improved arrangements must be taken into account in estimating the assistance required. Pending final orders such temporary arrangements as will obviate any delay in registration must be made and their nature reported for the information of the Board.

7. As regards the delay in adjusting the Company's demands the cause appears to be the want of sufficient information in the Collector's office to check the accounts rendered by the Company's Officers. The Board are not aware what the particular difficulties are or why the delay should have been so protracted. G.O., 3rd October 1876, appears to have contemplated a regular Jammahbundy with a view to an accurate adjustment of the demand half-yearly; the Board understood the order as requiring merely that the amounts claimed in the monthly and half-yearly statements should be passed to the credit of the Company, after verification of the demand, subject to such adjustment as might be found to be necessary when the annual settlement was made. This seems to be the course approved in a recent G.O., dated 5th July 1877, No. 133 I, and till a special officer is appointed the Board doubt whether a half yearly settlement is feasible; the Collectors concerned will report how the matter can be expedited. At present the Board are not in a position to exercise any supervision as they receive no returns of cultivation under the canal separately, and they resolve to direct that in future a monthly cultivation and D. C. B. statement in the accompanying form be obtained from the taluqs and a copy forwarded to the Board before the end of the month following that to which the statement relates; the return should be procured from the commencement of the current fasli. The demand should be computed on the supposition that the whole area irrigated will pay the full charge prescribed by the rules, the columns for remissions and penalties being left blank till the completion of the Jammahbundy. By means of this statement the Company's demand up to any date can be arrived at approximately, and there should be no delay in passing to their credit such sums as are shown to be due, subject to adjustment on account of remissions, &c., subsequently.

(True Copies and Extract.)

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

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, with a form.
" the Collector of Cuddapah, with a form and copies of G.O., dated 11th July 1877, No. 153 I.
" the Collector of Kurnool with a form and copies of G.O., dated 11th July 1877, No. 153 I.
Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with a form.

Exd. C. Howarth.

1877.
Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 4TH AUGUST 1877, No. 3,654.

*Received*

*Encl.*

AUGUST.
No. 3,654.

*Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Canal.*—Submitting, Board's views regarding measures necessary for ensuring the ascertainment of the revenue due for water used, and issuing instructions to Collectors of Cuddapah and Kurnool in connection therewith.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
No. 3654 dated 4th August 1877.

FOR ORDERS.

Lt. Col. R. S. Cumberlege

Joint Secretary to Govt.
Irrign. Branch P.W.D.

Fort St. George
30th August 1877

Recommend suitable Candidate
& appt. as Assist. Officer
(on Rs. ) for 3 yrs. Standing
& employ the Working
Establishment on the
P.W.D. (M. & C.) in the
Training contemplated
by the Resolution of Govt.
for Assistants
& Subordinates
& Col. Smith -
Not approved to Assist:
Secretary's Engineer
J.A.
3.4.77.

Sam not desirous to
see this arrangement made
in order to improve management
& remove a great grievance in
the Dept of the Comptr
— & this Page can
hardly meet the claims



3067

Job to be done in the Revr:
Dept. - If an Executive
Officer is recommended
available an additional
Dept Asst. of Standing 2
FOR ORDERS.
Experience 3rd at once
to be appointed - these
men do this work better
than famine work
4/9 [illegible]

FOR ORDERS.

No. 2583

Transmitted to the Rivers
Department for the
Usual orders

Lt Colonel Elmsley
Joint Secretary to C

49

5th Septr 1877

619

Rev: 18[illegible]: Dept.

No: 3928

Pro: P. W. D.

Ex: I

Dated 5-
Rec'd 6 } Sept.

No: 2583.

Ex: Y

80 2-10-[illegible]) No. 306).

Transferring Board Proceedings submitting views regarding measures necessary for ensuring the ascertain: ment of the areas irrigated under the Madras Irrigation & Canal Company's Canal & of the revenue due for water used &.

No: 46

C. 22. S. 4 to Reports

P.D.

Memo for Orders

Pro: P. W. D.

Transferring Board's Proceedings submitting views regarding measures necessary for ensuring the ascertainment of the areas irrigated under the Madras Irrigation & Canal Company's Canal & of the revenue due for water used &.

} Ex. E. 5 Sept: 87) No. 2583.

1. The position appears to be this.

2. For a long time there was but one General duty Deputy Collector permanently attached to Kurnool as well as a Special Deputy who was employed (Since 1860) on duty in Connection with the Irrigation

Irrigation Company chiefly
for making over land.
[A Ramachendra Rau
has held this post since
1869. This permanent ap:
pointment is General Dep.
in Tinnevelly.]

3. In December
1874 the Govt. declared that
"the additional work entailed
"by the operations of the Irrigation
"& Canal Company in Kurnool
"which was not foreseen when
"the original allotment was
"decided upon, render two
"Officers necessary in that
"District" i.e. permanently

4. In asking for a
permanent addition to the
staff

Govt. 16 Dec. 1874 No. 1572.

staff of Deputy Collectors
to meet this court the Govt.
told the Govt. of India that
the duty of superintending
the introduction of irrigation
in Lands under the sanction
of the Irrigation & Canal
Company's Land could not be
undertaken by the permanent
officers of the District without
considerable detriment to their
own work. In their reply
sanctioning the continued
employment of a special
Deputy during 1875 the
Govt. of India observed
that sufficient ground
had not been given for
the permanent retention of
tha

× 16 Dec. 1874 No. 1573.

× recorded in Govt. 20 May 1875
No. 842.

the Deputy Collector employed on irrigation duties in Thurnool & suggested the employment of a young Covenanted Officer - They were under the impression that Mr Pelly's scheme provided for Thurnool two Deputy Collectors for General duty & hence saw no necessity for the addition but the Govt. having pointed out that "though in appointing a second Deputy Collector for Thurnool the sanctioned number of deputies was not exceeded this was only effected by removing one of those allotted to Malabar" (Gen. and Letter dated 13 November 1875 No. 1639 and 1640) the Government of India* sanctioned not only the permanent Deputy Collector asked for but the retention of the Special Deputy employed on Irrigation work in Thurnool up to 31 December 1876.

5. Hence it has come to pass that since January 1876 there have

* Letter recorded in Gen. 15 March 76 No. 64.

have been two permanent

General Duty Deputy

Collectors and a special

Deputy Collector in

Tinnevelly, for though

the sanction for the

3rd man expired

on 31 December 1876

he was reappointed

as a Famine Relief

Officer early this

year that work

however being performed

by the second Asst. Dr. Coll.

while Ramachendra Row has

remained in charge of the Canal

Irrigation Department with

Revenue and Magisterial

jurisdiction over Nandial

and Sirwell Talugs - (vide

page 7 of "List of District

Officers" just published in

Famine Department).

6 The proposal to

be made to the Government

of India is virtually for the

continuance of a Special

Deputy Collector with

a suitable Establishment

to be employed ~~and~~ solely

on irrigation matters in

Kurnool and Cuddapah

Districts.

1. The establishment usually attached to a General Deputy is that given in the margin. I presume this should be applied for. The extra hands hitherto allowed to Ramachendra Row for irrigation purposes in addition to the ordinary staff were 2 Clerks on Rs. 50 in all (vide Board's Proceedings recorded in G. O. 23rd March 1877 No. 1204) but the ordinary staff alone will now be sufficient if he has no other general work

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| × | 1 Head Clerk | 45 |
| | 1 Clerk | 20 |
| | 2 Clerks at Rs. 15 each | 30 |
| | 1 Attender | 8 |
| | 3 Dolayets at Rs. 7 each | 21 |
| | 1 Peon | 6 |
| | | 130 |

work to do.

8. It seems just doubtful however whether what is practically a continuance of existing arrangements will meet the expectations of Mr. Latham. The gist of his complaint is that the present system is insufficient for the requirements of the case. It is to be observed that during the greater part of 1876 the Special Deputy could have little to do but irrigation work

and when the famine pres-
sure is over the arrangements
will (if Ramachendra Row
or some other officer is
permanently employed) be
much the same as they
were in 1876.

9 It may be worth
while reconsidering the pos-
sibility of employing a
Covenanted officer as
contemplated by the Board
in this paper. Several
men are on their way
out and the Chief Secre-
tary thinks it possible

that one of them might
be spared for this duty.
Mr. Arundel would do
capitally. Mr. Mac Cartie
now on sick leave would
also suit and there are
others well qualified.

10 But if a Deputy
Collector other than Ramachendra
Row is posted for the duty
it would be desirable, in
order to pick a good man,
that the pay of a second Class
Deputy viz Rs. 500 should be
asked for.

Ext 8

392 Memo for Orders

Regarding measures necessary for ascertainment of the Areas irrigated under the Madras Irrigation & Canal Company's Canal & of the Revenue due for Water used &c

C 28 Sept 77 R & Pto Pp

Irrigation

No. 3067.

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 2d October 1877

Pros: P.W. Deptt

Transferring Board's Pros: submitting views regarding measures necessary for ensuring the ascertainment of the areas irrigated under the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Canal and of the revenue due for water used &c. (M.E. 5th September 1877 No 2583)

Pros: P.W. Deptt

Communicating the annual Revenue and Administration Report of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company for 1876-77. (M.E. 4th September 1877 No 2941)

1. The Board will be good enough to ascertain from the Collector of Kurnool whether in his opinion the object adverted to in paragraph 4 of the Proceedings dated 4th August 1877 would

would be effected if, so far as his District is concerned, A Ramachendra Row was relieved of all other duty.

2. The Collector of Cuddapah should also be similarly consulted as to what he considers necessary in that District

CJM

Ordered in Council
2/10/77

M. d. 14 to Bd of Revenue 2-10-77
2nd C. W. Dept 2-13-10-77