

(1) Number of pages _____

(2) Date of repair _____

(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	3311	Press.
B.P. No:		Mis.
Dated	27. 11. 1877	197

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Archives I—5,806—24-2-78.

124

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

27th November 1877, No. 3,311.

Read the following papers:—

No. 268. Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department, dated 29th October 1877, No. 442-I.

ABSTRACT.—Requesting the Revenue Department to appoint a covenanted Revenue Officer of some standing for the introduction of improved and complete arrangements in connection with the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Canal.

MEMORANDUM in connection with the Remarks of the Honorable W. HUDLESTON on the papers submitted for orders with Endorsement, No. 205-I, of the 2nd October 1877.

WERE the Company's Canal a Government work of irrigation, probably no additional village establishment whatever would be required to record the information on which the revenue demand would be based, or to examine from time to time the actual extent of irrigation.

In the case of the Company's canal, however, the circumstances are somewhat different, because the system on which the water-rates are charged and the times of settlement vary materially from the Government system, and entail more work, e.g., some crops pay a monthly water-rate;

the same crops pay a crop-rate at one time* and a monthly rate at another time,† and a half-yearly instead of an annual settlement has to be made.

* Before 31st December.
† After do.

The Company have real cause of complaint. Their officers have been doing the work of the Revenue Officers of the Government, which but for them would not have been done at all. It is, under existing arrangements, work which ought to be done and done most carefully by Government officers, because the arrangements under which the Company have no direct monetary dealings with the ryots were introduced to suit the views of Government, and the obligation to carry them out efficiently lies upon the Government.

I think that it is of very great importance that the arrangements under the Revenue Officers should be made very complete and efficient, and that it is very desirable to this end that a covenanted Revenue Officer of standing should, at whatever present inconvenience, be made available for putting matters on a proper footing promptly and completely. There is very little probability of a satisfactory settlement of the matter so long as the district Revenue officers, who have plenty of other work to attend to, are charged with this duty; something more than this too is necessary. The Special Revenue Officer should, I think, clearly understand what are the wishes of Government, that all the legitimate requirements of the Company, whether as regards their revenue or the protection of their property, are to be fully met, and that the requirements which ought not to be met should be shown to be incompatible with the fair claims of the ryots. A successful settlement of the matter should be understood to give the Revenue Officer a special claim to consideration in the future.

The Company no doubt have ulterior objects in view in bringing forward these difficulties persistently, and perhaps it may be much to their future interest that the causes of complaint should remain. They have been repeatedly stated, and there is no possibility of denying that there is foundation for them, and their long-continued existence may yet cost the State a large sum of money. The reports of the Chief Engineer and Manager are written primarily for the Directors of the Company, and for future use as may seem to be desirable; such passage as are useful for any purpose which has to be served are introduced into the Annual Reports of the Directors, and undoubtedly in the past skilful use has been made of anything which appeared to show that the want of financial success of the Company was due to no mismanagement on their part, but to a want of necessary assistance on the part of Government Officers in India. Lawless proceedings on the part of ryots in interfering with water-supply, whether in diverting water improperly or damaging channels or other works, should, it is thought, be promptly suppressed. It is true that such acts are often taken very little notice of when Government works of irrigation are concerned, but in the case of the Company they are of much greater significance and an important part of the duty of a Revenue Officer; in his magisterial capacity would be to enforce proper

discipline and regard for the rights of the Company, throughout the extent of country which the canal and its tributaries traverse.

9th October 1877.

(Signed) JOHN MULLINS, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Joint Secretary to Government.

No. 269. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 31st October 1877,
No. 4,882.

Read the following letter from R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Acting Collector of
Kurnool, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
dated Kurnool, 11th October 1877, No. 933.

HAVE the honor to submit the report called for in Board's Miscellaneous
Proceedings, dated 2nd instant, No. 13,627.

2. On the 25th of July Deputy Collector Ramachendra Row addressed me
by letter, No. 76, Enclosure A, accompanied by copies of correspondence which
had passed between Mr. Latham, Chief Engineer, Madras Irrigation and Canal
Company and himself in regard to canal affairs. The enclosures are marked B, C,
and D.

3. B is Mr. Latham's letter to the Deputy Collector, dated 17th July, and
in it, among other things, he requests him to "ensure the practical enforcement"
of the new Irrigation Rule 1 authorising Curnams to receive and immediately
record verbal applications from ryots for canal water.

4. In accordance with Mr. Latham's request Ramachendra Row issued his
circular Takeed Enclosure D, dated the 19th idem, to the five Tahsildars concerned
and sent a copy thereof to Mr. Latham with his letter, dated 24th idem, No. 75,
Enclosure C; and Mr. Latham considers that this speciously worded order has
completely defeated the object which he had in view, and has injuriously affected
the interests of the Company.

5. It is paragraph 4 of this circular Takeed wherein the Deputy Collector
proclaimed that "the system of issuing tickets is done away with," that he has
occasioned the present correspondence, Mr. Latham contending in paragraph 3 of
his letter to me, dated 28th idem, No. 53, Enclosure E, that it practically forbids
applications for water being made through canal officers; whereas the Deputy
Collector affirms in his letter to Mr. Latham, dated 3rd August, Enclosure G, that
his order had "reference solely to tickets that the Curnams were in the habit of
issuing on the receipt of written applications from the ryots, and not to the tickets
issued by the Company's Amins."

6. On the 28th July I received the Deputy Collector's letter, Enclosure A,
to which I replied by Enclosure J, dated the 30th idem. On the 1st August
Mr. Latham's letter, Enclosure E, objecting to the circular Takeed D, reached me,
and on the 3rd idem I addressed both officers by Enclosures H and I.

7. In H I pointed out to the Deputy Collector that if by proclaiming that
"the system of issuing tickets is done away with," he meant to forbid applications
for canal water being made through canal officers, his instructions were clearly
improper and opposed both to the old and the revised rules; and I desired him to
correct his circular and to "adopt immediate and complete steps to counteract the
evil effects which may arise from the promulgation of the order in question."

8. In accordance with the above instructions the Deputy Collector informed
me (vide Enclosures F and G) that he had cancelled the words "that the system
of issuing tickets is done away with," and that for reasons assigned Mr. Latham
was in error in supposing that the canal interests had suffered by the order in
question.

9. However this may be and whatever the Deputy Collector's motives and
intentions may have been in using the expression in his order to which exception
has been taken, there can be no doubt that by his omitting to mention in his

proclamation that the order referred exclusively to Curnams and not to canal
officers as since explained, he left it quite open to Tahsildars, canal officers, and
ryots to adopt Mr. Latham's construction of the clause.

10. I therefore pointed out to him, in paragraph 4 of my letter, Enclosure H,
that if they did so construe it, the effect of his order would be virtually to deprive
the ryots of many villages of all means of registering applications for canal water
at the proper time, as he was detaining crowds of canal village Curnams away from
their villages at his camp for an inordinate length of time on the pretext that he
required their attendance in such numbers to assist him in completing the canal
water settlement at the time when of all others their services were most urgently
needed at their villages for water registration purposes.

On this subject vide paragraphs 3 and 4 of his letter, dated 24th July, No. 75,
(c) where he reports that on his allowing some of the Curnams to return home
for a few days, they registered applications for canal water for 5,070 acres in five
days and had then to return to his camp.

11. Although at the time when the Deputy Collector issued his instructions
the orders of Government, dated 11th July, No. 153-I, permitting verbal applica-
tions had not reached him, Curnams had at Mr. Latham's request been permitted
as was the case last year to receive such
applications from ryots with a view to
facilitating the speedy registration and supply of water,—a course recommended
last year by the then Collector and by the Board of Revenue.

12. I regret to have to add that I am far from satisfied with the manner in
which Deputy Collector A. Ramachendra Row has discharged his revenue and
canal duties. The Revenue Collections in the Nandial and Sirwell Taluqs,
which are almost the best in the district, and which form his revenue charge, are far
below what they ought to be, after making every allowance for the prevailing
distress. I have had to bring the subject more than once prominently to his
notice, and as he is not distracted with famine duties, his neglect would appear
to be the more reprehensible. In my letter to him, dated 30th July, Enclosure J, I
indicated the chief cause of his having allowed canal matters to drift into such
confusion that to extricate himself he had detained the Curnams away from their
villages when their presence at home was most needed.

13. I entirely agree with the Board of Revenue in the opinion expressed in
paragraph 3 of their Proceedings, dated 4th August last, No. 3,654, that nothing
short of the appointment of a Special European officer of Sub-Collector's standing
will suffice to put the affairs of the Company in their relations with the Madras
Government on a right footing, and I think that the sooner the change can be
made the better.

SUBMITTED to Government with reference to G.O., dated 16th August 1877,
No. 2,510.

2. The Deputy Collector asserts that his circular, to which exception was
taken by Mr. Latham, was not intended to forbid application for water through the
canal officers, but it was certainly open to misconstruction.

3. Mr. Davidson is dissatisfied with the Deputy Collector's management, and
considers the appointment of a special officer of Sub-Collector's standing, as recom-
mended by the Board, absolutely necessary. This point was referred to him for
report in Board's Proceedings, Miscellaneous No. 14,294, communicating G.O.,
dated 2nd October 1877, No. 3,067, and the Board will await his further remarks and
the opinion of the Collector of Cuddapah before dealing with the question again.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Sub-Secretary.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 15th March 1877, No. 1,175.

Read the following papers:—

From J. H. LATHAM, Esq., Chief Engineer and Manager of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, to Lieutenant-Colonel J. MULLINS, R.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Kurnool, 10th February 1877, No. 18:—

I HAVE the honor to forward, per book post, Upper and Lower Division Reports together with my own for the month of January 1877.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

UPPER DIVISION.

Monthly Report for January 1877.

Water was slowly falling from the 1st of the month. In the river above the Soonkanna head sluices it was 4.7 on gauge and in canal 4.1. By the 18th it had fallen to 3.7 above and 3.5 below.

2. On this date (18th) at 11 a.m. a telegram was received from Major Hasted at Bezwar ordering water to be turned into the Toongabudra at once by damming up the canal water below the Kurnool town supply. All the twelve sluices of calingulah, No. 9, about a mile above Kurnool were opened by 2 p.m., and next day a dam was thrown across the canal, so that with the exception of water for the Municipality and for the few acres of irrigation under the canal between its head and Kurnool, the Toongabudra water is flowing into the Kistna.

3. That we have been able to take water for the eighteen days in January has been of great benefit to the ryots, to the Government, and to the Company. It is probable that by a second flooding in January perhaps 10,000 or 15,000 acres of cholam grain have been rendered safe, and perhaps from 5,000 to 10,000 more have been sown, which at the most will afford a considerable amount of fodder for cattle. On the other hand, if the water had not been stopped, the latter crops would have produced grain, and probably 15,000 acres more would have been sown.

4. Supplementary lists have been received from thirty-five villages, in which 4,000 acres are added to the dry crop irrigation in my taluqs; and it is estimated that not less than 6,000 acres will have to be added for the forty villages still being examined.

5. The irrigation in my division stands thus at present—

	Wet.	Dry.
	ACRES.	ACRES.
Total recorded up to end of December 1876	8,429.42	5,443.01
Additional irrigation recorded in January 1877	...	6,000.00
Reliable estimate of remaining unrecorded areas	...	6,000.00
Do. do. under tanks, second crop	1,200.00	300.00
Total in the Upper Division	9,629.42	35,743.01
Grand Total	45,372.43	

This does not include many acres of first-class crops sown late in spite of our warning that these must inevitably perish.

6. The water continued to run some days after it was shut off owing to the tanks, especially those between Puggudyal and Jupad; but by the end of the month it had decreased so considerably that little could be done with it. The gauge at Jupad just below these tanks was on the 5th February.

7. It is reasonable to expect that next season a very large increase in rice cultivation will take place, and I find on every side that this opinion prevails. It is the natural result of the famine; a very large quantity of grain will be stored away next season, and as an acre of rice is much more prolific than one of dry crop, every ryot will be desirous of making himself sure of a certain acreage. He will also sow rice earlier and put in dry crops, later where the land is commanded by our channels. He will be more inclined to take water for dry crops, and will leave them to wither when a flooding would save them. Thousands of acres of the dry crop might have been saved had the ryots had the courage to take water at the right time instead of listening to the Brahmin weather prophets, who completely deceived them.

8. Several new channels have been made, particularly to villages formerly averse to irrigation such as Cannala, Poosoolur, and Chapirevula in the Nundial Taluq. The ryots see the advantage of having channels to their fields really at once to supply water instead of waiting till they could be made by an overworked staff. They will insist on having rice cultivation, sufficient to ensure the village channels being ready in case of failure of rain, and this area will gradually increase where successful wet crops are raised.

In former years the villagers were more anxious to get me to build culverts and bridges over the village channels than to have new channels. This was changed; not a word about road crossings is heard, but frequent applications are made for channels for next year. Finally, and principally, the complete success of the dry crops sown with a judicious use of the water is the surest guarantee for the future extension of irrigation. The bigotted distrust of canal water applied to dry crops has thoroughly broken down.

9. From a late inspection I find that fields in fairly good soil carefully watered have produced very fine dry crop, the heads full, and the straw much beyond the average in quantity. In poorer soil the crops seem to be as usual; in red soil they are not so successful as in black. The Overseer reports that the white cholam sown in Prattacotta is magnificent. I have never seen finer fields of this dry crop than those of Banakeracheria and Vempenta. The ears were so full and the plants so thickly grown that they were touching one another. At Velapanoor many of the fields were being cut; they appeared quite up to the average in good years. In Nundial Taluq large areas of cholam were grown; these were mostly cut when I visited them; but the ryots say that they never had better crops. In a few cases where lately sown it is uncertain what will be the result. Failure is generally due to the extravagant use of the water or, in some cases, to the want of a second flooding; sometimes to an unfinished flooding owing to the constant interference of the ryots, and the making and removing of dams.

10. It cannot be too strongly impressed on those interested in the Company that great loss must continue so long as the present undecided state of the law with regard to trespass and waste of water exists. The most serious cases of interference occur at the time when the staff are so urgently required every hour of the day that it is injurious to the Company's interests to send them three times to the nearest Magistrate with the probability of losing a week's work.

I regret to say that the decision given by the Deputy Collector of Kurnool, in a case lately tried before him, has established the right of a ryot to take water to his field if he has made application as often and as much as he chooses, and to cut the bund of any channel in order to supply his field. He may therefore cut the canal bank if he does not think sufficient water is given him from the sluices. The doctrine that ryots may help themselves to water whenever they like is, I am sorry to say, being promulgated throughout my division, and it is owing to this that the ryots persist in making dams in spite of Overseers and bankers whom they often intimidate by threats of violence. When first the Government orders relative to the special terms on which ryots might take water for dry crops were issued, a mistake arose; it was supposed that the Company had nothing to do with the supply to dry crops, and this has caused the ryots to act as if they had been told to take water whenever they wanted it. This state of things is most disheartening to those who have the distribution of the water for the want of clear laws and regulations in the subject. We are checkmated on every side; it is no wonder the Overseers give up in despair when we are powerless to help them. If this famine directs attention to the state of the administration of affairs in the out-of-the-way taluqs of Kurnool, a most beneficial effect will follow both to the Government and to the people.

11. The relief-works on the channel from Pessaroy to Poolmaddy have been stopped, the expenditure having proved to be very great when compared with the work done. The new organization now being substituted it is hoped will stop the enormous and unprofitable expenditure of money which has been hitherto going on. When it appeared that one-third of the population of the district was paid for daily work, it became evident that a great many were being paid who had no right to receive Government for subsistence. It is matter of great satisfaction to see the energetic way in which the change is being made, and to think that reign of percolation and plunder is virtually at an end in spite of the tremendous opposition of the army of Colicars and their patrons, who have doubtless already made a good thing out of the famine.

12. The staff was paid from the 2nd to the 20th January 1877.

(Signed) C. H. WILKS,
Conservancy Engineer.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) C. DAWSON,
Chief Clerk.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.
LOWER DIVISION.

Report for the Month of January 1877.

The order issued by Government to divert all the water from the Canal to the Kistna was put in force on the 18th January, and from that date the water-supply to this division began to fail rapidly—so rapidly that on the 27th water ceased running through the irrigation sluices in the second range, and in the first range on 29th January 1877.

2. In the two last ranges water to the height of about 3½ feet is still maintained and will, in all likelihood, last until the 20th February 1877; the saturated bed of the river Kondair, which constitutes the supply channel for these ranges, and the drainage from the Upper Division contributing a quantity of water which is sufficient for the irrigation just now under Audinannayapalli and Rajole anicuts.

3. I have taken the opportunity to examine superficially the floors and masonry of some of the locks, and everything seems sound and strong. I hope to find the other locks and masonry works in as satisfactory condition when I make a thorough scrutiny of each work on my way down the canal.

4. No rain has fallen at any of the stations this month. There was however a smart shower of rain from the south-west in some of the villages in the north of Sirwell Taluq on about the 10th January.

5. The irrigation which was so steadily and surely increasing was suddenly checked on the information that the water was stopped. Besides the usual second crops which, in the Lower Division almost equal the first, hundreds of acres of jonna, the staple crop of the country, and time-established seasons for the sowing of such crops has long since expired. All the uncultivated fields in villages which the ryots had left waste for want of funds, manure, energy, and perhaps on account of a surfeit of irrigation, were being eagerly bought up and cultivated by relations and others from those unfortunate villages not embraced by the canal. The crops which would have been sown had the water not been stopped I estimated at not less than 10,000 acres, while the young crops sown a month and less before the stopping of the water and requiring one or two more floodings I find from the Amin's returns to amount to Acres 5,400.

6. The benefit the water now diverted from the canal would have conferred even had it lasted no longer than the end of March would be far greater than can be realized. Several of the villages along the canal rely upon it for their drinking water, and when the closing time is announced usually get their wells and goontas filled. The Koondair and Pennair, which usually contribute drinking water for both cattle and men for many villages, must soon become perfectly dry, as for several months they have contained none but Toongabudra water. Unfortunately most of the wells have been disused and have been neglected, as canal water wherever procurable has been used in preference.

7. The rice crops were cut in the latter days of December, the middle of January, and a few acres in the end of January. The cases of failure and moderate crops are unusually few this season. The average yield per acre of paddy is two putties, which is above that of any preceding season. This putty is equal to 520 Cuddapah seers, and has been sold recently at Rs. 48. The straw is almost half as valuable as the grain. Next month I hope to give as accurately as possible the yield of grain under the canal this season.

8. No season has ever proved so satisfactorily and clearly the unfairness under the present arrangements of the Sub-soil Leakage Rule, Rule VI, Clause 11, in several villages. Acres of really splendid jonna, dholl, cotton, and other so-called dry crops have been reaped without the Overseers and Amins having had an opportunity of seeing how the water was obtained. The owners of the fields did not apply, and declare that their crops thrived on the sub-soil leakage water from the canal and the irrigation channels. They are as a rule situated amongst the crops that have been supplied on application, and most certainly received as much nourishment from the canal water as those that applied. When a mass of about 1,000 acres of jonna are supplied with water to save them from total failure, it might be expected that other fields near and amongst them, for which no application had been made, would profit by the water liberally and be at one time in quite as critical a condition as those for which application had been made, and it therefore may be assumed that they would have perished had the owners of the others not applied, and that applications were not made in the hope that the water-rate could be evaded by making no application, and trusting to the sub-soil leakage and percolation through the temporary bunds and channels of the applied fields, and, if necessary, causing these temporary bunds and channels to overflow by driving cattle across or placing dabs of mud on the channels and so causing the water to rise and overflow. It is this that is so frequently done and so unlikely in four cases out of six to be discovered. Throughout the season not a single case has been discovered and reported by the village officers, although they have been this season specially appointed to record the irrigation of all dry crops, and an irrigation rule specially instructs them to do so. The Over-

seers and Amins alone have reported the few cases of water-stealing that have been detected, but the great mass of this surreptitious irrigation is carried on openly during the absence of the Canal Officers whose movements are pretty well known. Should they be discovered 8 annas an acre will be imposed in addition to the usual rate, but if they be not discovered they pay nothing, and tell the Canal Officers who may inspect the fields after the water has been taken that their crops owe its condition to leakage. There is nothing to be feared from the Reddis and Curnams, as they have not been accustomed to inspecting fields; they think it quite unnecessary, and often refuse even to accompany the Amins when requested.

9. I will endeavour to submit a return of this doubtful irrigation next month, and shall try to get the help of the Curnams in preparing it. I think some charge should be made, as all the crops I have in view to record are not below those of the average of a good season, and quite equal to those that have been flooded openly this season. I should state that, while the majority of Curnams have flatly refused to assist the Canal Officers, or have generally neglected the irrigation work, some of them and a few Reddis have assisted the Amins as well as they could, and willingly accompanied them through the fields for the purpose of inspecting and measuring the fields. Although these Curnams have had almost nothing else to do, for in nearly every village all the cultivation is under the canal, I think they ought to receive the remuneration promised them in the rules, but which, except in the Cuddapah District, has never been paid.

10. Although fodder is now so plentiful in the villages under the canal, it is exceedingly difficult to obtain at times. I am compelled to visit villages, but am frequently refused a few mouthfuls of cholam straw for my cattle, and have often paid half the water-rate for one night's fodder for my animals.

11. In one village in which nearly 2,000 acres of full crops have been secured to the ryots by canal water, I have been refused supplies by the Reddy. In another village in which there are 1,000 acres of wet crop alone, the Reddy invariably refuses to give supplies. The same difficulty is experienced by my subordinates, no matter how hard they work for the ryots.

12. The Reddis of the villages quoted have been reported, but without effecting any change for the better it seems just the reverse.

13. Since the crops under the canal were cut, the prices of grain seem to have fallen slightly, but grain in large quantities is not procurable except, I believe, in the chief towns of districts. Notwithstanding the supposed scarcity of grain, I have not met in any of the villages a single case of distress except a few in which the sufferers were strangers, and an instance or two in which those truly dependent on the relief-work pay were unpaid for a few days, and therefore unable to get food.

14. There is a little sickness about. I believe cholera has entirely disappeared from the villages under the canal.

(Signed) J. O. DUNPHY,
Acting Conservancy Engineer.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) C. DAWSON,
Chief Clerk.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

LOWER DIVISION.

Season 1876-77.

Statement of Recorded Irrigation up to end of January 1877.

District.	Tank.	Wet or Garden Crop.	Dry Crop.	Total.	Estimated Irrigation yet to be added.	Remarks.
Kurnool	Sirwell	2,204-00	14,404-49	17,608-49	2,167-03	In this taluq one tank has been filled, irrigation under it not included.
	Koilkuntla	625-63	5,231-02	5,856-64	554-54	
Cuddapah	Sammalamadugu	267-94	1,542-49	1,810-45	40-00	In this taluq two tanks have been filled.
	Prodatur	4,460-24	3,713-96	8,174-20	600-00	In this taluq nine tanks have been filled.
	Cuddapah	3,526-00	2,139-00	5,665-00	800-00	
Grand Total ..		12,083-82	27,030-96	39,114-78	4,681-57	

YALLOO,
6th February 1877.

(Signed) J. O. DUNPHY,
Acting Conservancy Engineer.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

LOWER DIVISION.

Register of Rain-fall during the Month of January 1877.

Date.	Yalloor.	Chintacuntah.	Rajole.	Dhoor.	Adainapully.	Remarks.
1877.			Nil.			
January.	Rain-fall at Dhoor from 1st to 31st January.		...	1869. 175	1870. ...	1871. ...
				1872. ...	1873. Nil	1874. ...
				1875. ...	1876. ...	1877. ...

Dhoor,
1st February 1877.(Signed) J. O. DUNPHY,
Acting Conservancy Engineer.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.

Chief Engineer's Report to accompany the Divisional Reports for January 1877.

The accounts from the divisions indicate on the whole a very satisfactory season. It must first be kept in mind that the canal, its rates, its machinery, and its action as a famine-destroyer are experimental. Its results this season may, I think, be thus fairly summarized. As to its actual effect, it must be allowed that, except its average extent of wet and garden crop, or rather a little more than the average, the whole of the first crops irrigable from it were lost without any attempt being made by the ryots to use the water to save them. For the second crop Government most usefully guaranteed the use of the water free unless a successful crop were raised, and the result was that a quarter of the irrigable land was sown and crops reared. There is good reason to think that the most correct inference to be drawn from this is that a majority of the ryots really believed that dry crops could not be sown and matured under irrigation, such a thing never having been tried within their experience; but that a minority, while not restrained by such a belief, would not make up their minds to incur the liability to water-rate, small as it is, being only 2 Rupees. As regards first crop, this especially holds good; for there is always hope of rain, and we know that, when dry crops could be flooded for only 1 Rupee, the owners would let them perish as a rule, or almost perish, before they would use the canal water.

As to superintendence of irrigation, that on the part of Government is of chief importance, since the levying of the rate from the individual ryots usually and properly forms the basis of the rate payable by Government to the Company. It seems clear that the superintendence required by the rules passed by Government in their Order, No. 830, of 3rd July 1874, is in the first place necessary, and in the second place requires further provision of means to carry it out. The sub-division of fields is a matter on the existence and manner of which the Canal Officers have not the means of deciding and have no power of action, and sudden calls for water require the early presence of the Revenue official. The fortnightly inspection (Rule XVII) is necessary, for a shower of rain obliterates the traces of irrigation, and, unless the ryots expect a regular inspection at shorter intervals than can be made by a reasonable staff of Canal Officers, they will risk the small fine for irrigating without application, and run water on to their fields on the chance of escaping detection. Lastly, the Revenue official appointed to inspect fields and post the register of applications should be answerable for neglect, and this is out of the question if he can always excuse himself on the plea of his being engaged on other duties. It is therefore highly desirable that the Village Curnam should have under him a sort of permanent deputy whose sole business should be to attend to the canal irrigation. This would only require a small portion of his time, but he would always be present in case his time were required; he would be responsible if he neglected his work; and, if he were paid the whole or three-fourths of the remuneration assigned to the post of Curnam, he would be fairly remunerated (especially as he would look for promotion to the post of Curnam), and it would be to his interest to register all irrigation. Where, as often in the Cuddapah District, there are more than one Curnam to a village, one has been appointed by the Collector to take special charge of the irrigation the result has been satisfactory.

On the part of the canal more control over the irrigation seems necessary. Not only is water so wasted that in some villages half of it is lost, but ryots who have crops under the canal are not secure of getting water, since it may be cut off and diverted by villagers having land higher up the channel. When the water-supply begins to fail, matters get worse. Villagers near the source of supply will take the water for sowing fresh land, while crops lower down are left to perish for want of water. The difficulty of control is two-fold—(1) the law is very doubtful, and (2) the employees of the Company directly engaged in distribution are of a class whose evidence

will rarely bear a sharp cross-examination, so liable are they to make a lax or overdrawn answer and who are so far dependent on, or overawed by, influential villagers that they frequently avoid giving evidence against them. The remedy seems to be—(1) some bye-laws by which the permission to take water may be defined, such as a distinctive pole stuck into the branch channel at a fork or junction to indicate that that is open and the other closed, or *vice versa*, besides a form of written permission which may be given to such Curnams as show themselves fit to be trusted, permitting them to open certain channel and close others at stated times, the bye-law also protecting such marks, &c.; and (2) more English supervision of officers whose evidence will be sound, and whose presence will tend to support their subordinates against undue influence, who will avoid excessive and too rigorous control over the ryots, and by their frequent presence prevent wholesale desperate contentions for water. Such men would be trusted by the ryots, and their word, that the supply was short, would be believed, and their measures acquiesced in. It seems to me that such men should be covenanted and of the grade of Assistant Engineers and Probationary Assistant Engineers.

The actual irrigation has been 80,000 to 90,000 acres. The accounts or "Demand Statements" for 31st December last are as under:—

Crop.	KURNOOL DISTRICT.			CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.		
	Date of submission.	Acres.	Amount.	Date of submission.	Acres.	Amount.
Wet	1877. 20th January ..	10,454.96	RS. A. P. 47,309 5 1	1877. 8th February ..	5,622.62	24,827 12 8
Dry	11th do. ..	32,663.42	67,240 12 5	Do. ..	5,897.47	12,041 9 6
Total ..		43,118.38	1,14,550 2 6		11,521.09	36,869 6 2

making a total of 54,639.47 acres and Rupees 1,51,419-8-8. A considerable extent of cultivation was not measured up and returned in time for this demand, especially of dry crop in the Lower Division. It is proposed to submit the next demand up to the end of February. I was informed yesterday by the Acting Collector of Kurnool that he had put Rupees 70,000 at my disposal in his treasury, and this will suffice until the demand can be scrutinized.

The argument in favor of a fixed water-rate on all land irrigable from the canal has received considerable strength from the experience of the past year: (1), it is obvious that in ordinary years a complete system of channels has to be maintained at Imperial expense; (2), that even in famine years the ryots use them barely enough to feed their own neighbourhood, and do not care to use them in ordinary years at all until they are in danger of not otherwise having enough to eat; (3), that the profitableness of a free use of water for dry crops is felt to be established; (4), the ryots are themselves surprised that no fixed water-rate has been established—a measure which the most beneficent Government in past time had always adopted when they constructed irrigation works of any kind, and which is considered but reasonable and right; (5), that the ryots are quite willing to use water for their dry crops if there be no additional rate for doing so, but that, since there is always a hope, however small, that a shower may come and enable them to pull through without any payment, they cannot make up their minds to incur a certain payment for an uncertain good; (6), they hate the bother, and possibly vexatious little oppressions, of applying properly: very rarely apply for the full amount they want, if, indeed, they know what they will want, and then they become liable to extra rates.

The advantages of a fixed rate, e.g., 1 Rupee for dry land cultivated, whether irrigated or not, an addition of Rupees 3 for garden, and of Rupees 5 for wet crop, are that every channel is maintained and known to be enough for all, and that any man can get his land flooded by the banker any day he may choose without trouble or extortion. If the wet and garden crops were, under these circumstances, reduced to Rupees 2 and Rupees 4 additional, I believe the alteration would on the whole prove satisfactory to the country, and would pay 5 per cent. and expenses upon the £1,100,000 which the irrigation alone has cost.

With reference to my remark in December's report that the Toongabudra reservoirs and canals if made might have repaid their cost this year, I have asked the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for the reason of his doubt of such possibility. The cost of these is estimated at under five millions. Adding together the water drawn off from the Toongabudra by the Kurnool Canal and the water that ran to waste past Kurnool between 1st June and 31st December last, with an allowance for evaporation, we have in round numbers 10,000 million cubic yards of water drained into the Toongabudra.

I know of no part of the drainage basin from which there was water enough last year to drain with some local slight exceptions except the Western Ghats, of which about thirty miles border the Toonga Basin, thirty miles the Budra Basin, and which the Chardy Basin just touches, but

which no other tributary of the Toongabudra reaches. Hence I see no reason to fear that the Moddaba Tank on the Toonga would have filled to its full extent of 4,700 to 4,800 million cubic yards, enough for 700,000 acres of rice, one crop, or full 1,400,000 acres of dry crop. The Hoosoor Canal would easily irrigate 300,000 acres, the Toombaganur Canal 60,000, and the Kurnool Canal 300,000 for two crops of cholam; total 1,320,000 acres. With rice at its present price of Rupees 10 a bag of 164 lb. the grain alone would cost the Government £5 an acre at least to replace. Such is an outline of my argument, but it is possible that some additional facts are known to the Government.

There was no rain this month.

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

No. 114-W.

SUBMITTED to Government.

2. It appears to be desirable that the means of securing due control over the distribution of canal water and of preventing abuses and waste should be considered by the Revenue Officers and some practical measures brought forward for approval. It will be easier to check irregularities now than next year, while if every ryot be allowed to do as he pleases for a few years much of the value of the canal as a means of ensuring successful cultivation will be lost. It will irrigate a comparatively small area badly instead of a larger area well.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
16th February 1877.

(Signed) J. MULLINS, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

No. 445.

TRANSFERRED to the Revenue Department.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
22nd February 1877.

(Signed) J. MULLINS, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

REFERRED to the Board of Revenue for report.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
24th February 1877.

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

From J. H. LATHAM, Esq., Chief Engineer and Manager of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, to Lieut.-Colonel J. MULLINS, R.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Kurnool, 12th February 1877, No. 21.

Upper Division Report for January 1877.

I HAVE the honor to annex a postscript of areas irrigated in the Upper Division; it is more in detail than that shown in the 5th paragraph of the report.

Postscript to Upper Division Report for January 1877.

	Wet.	Dry.
	ACRES.	ACRES.
Total recorded irrigation up to end of December 1876 ...	7,761-03	25,021-16
In January 1877 recorded ...	591-90	5,623-81
Estimate of remaining ...	...	5,000-00
Unrecorded under tanks... ..	1,200-00	300-00
Total ...	9,552-93	35,944-97
Grand Total ...	45,497-90	

(Signed) C. H. WILKS,
Conservancy Engineer.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) C. DAWSON,
Chief Clerk.

REFERRED to the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah for early and full report.
(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

A.

From A. RAMACHENDRA ROW, Deputy Collector, Nandial, to R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, dated Nandikotkur, 25th July 1877, No. 76.

I HAVE the honor to submit, herewith, copy of correspondence* between myself and the Chief Engineer, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, relative to the registry of applications for canal water and other arrangements specially required to supply canal water with promptitude to applicants during the second season of distress.

2. Should you approve of my suggestions, I solicit you will be pleased to obtain the sanction of Government by telegraph for the employment for one year of Assistant Curnams in the canal villages and also of three Special Irrigation Revenue Inspectors for each of the taluqs noted in the margin for facilitating the speedy registration of applications, supply of water to applicants, and for the various purposes detailed in paragraph 5 of my letter to the Chief Engineer.

3. Without the employment of the special village and taluq agency the irrigation requirements of the district at this crisis can never be met and the result will be disastrous.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

B.

From J. H. LATHAM, Esq., Chief Engineer and Manager, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, to A. RAMACHENDRA ROW, Deputy Collector of Kurnool, in Special Charge of Irrigation, dated Ayalur, 17th July 1877.

I HAVE the honor to say that you have possibly received some instructions regarding the Canal Rules proposed by me and discussed in G.O., Revenue No. 790, of 23rd February 1877. I am

informed by the Secretary of the Company that the Secretary of State has given those rules his approval and has written a despatch to that effect to the Madras Government urging that they be carried out. The most important rule is the modification of present Rule II allowing verbal applications of ryots to Curnams and of Rule XII ordering the immediate recording of such applications "if possible." I have already sent you copy of the Collector's letter stating that he has no objection to the Curnams thus taking applications. You will, therefore, I trust, see your way to at once issuing adequate instructions to ensure the practical enforcement of this rule and the immediate suspension of any Curnam who neglects it.

2. I have now water pouring down the canal enough to irrigate half acre per second and thus support one life at least for twelve months by every second of time. Hundreds of ryots are following the Canal Officers about saying they want water but having no one to whom to apply for it. Where a Curnam knows the fields of his village and their owners, and can sit down and register all applicants in a single morning, and this may go on in every village at once, an Amin is a personal stranger, liable to be misled by false information and obliged to go over the village fields carefully with his map in order to satisfy himself that his register of applications or tickets shall be trustworthy and that his reputation be not risked by inaccurate entries. To ascertain all applicants in a village takes him sometimes several days, and he has some twenty or thirty villages to go through in his circuit. The Executive Canal Officers can give little help, being so completely occupied in preparing successive ramifications of channels for successive distribution so as never to miss disposing of the full share of water allotted to each for distribution. If there be a check in distribution, even for a day, in any range of the canal, then the water that should have been distributed flows on, and, unless distributed by extraordinary exertion made in ranges below, will flow to waste in the Pennar and dry up there. Every Overseer wants to know exactly what water is required in each village, and, unless he knows that, cannot prevent waste excessive waste - of 25 or even 50 per cent. of water. The ryots are very slow to say when their fields are completely irrigated: they turn the water to waste and leave the Overseer to find out that this has been done.

3. I ask for no *Deus ex machina*, no new law suddenly upsetting established ones. I only ask you to secure the observance of the existing rules especially as modified by the consent of all the authorities concerned. Ryots are willing to pay double water rates; all they need is registration.

4. Every bungle, every complication, every laxity in enforcing strict discipline, which results in some of this stream of water slipping past our sluices uselessly and, after overcharging the canal below, flowing to waste in the sunny sands of the Pennar will fairly be called in rhetorical language "murderous mismanagement." I have, therefore, written directly to you in order that no moments each worth a human life may be lost, but that you may feel justified, as I know you are anxious to carry out efficient and strong measures at once in this emergency.

5. In this I and every British subject wish you heartily success. I am well aware that a departmental officer cannot carry out emergent measures, such as the present occasion cries for, without personal self-sacrifice and risk; but I am sure that every one who knows your repeated experience in connection with large works of irrigation, your long and intimate knowledge of every part of the canal, and of the character of the chief men in every village under it; every one who knows the confidence of Government in your industry and ability, shown by the high offices you have held, will feel that all you do heartily and fearlessly in such a crisis deserves the hearty and fearless support of all true men.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

C.

From A. RAMACHENDRA ROW, Deputy Collector, Nandial, to J. H. LATHAM, Esq.,
Chief Engineer and Manager, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, dated Pagadial,
24th July 1877, No. 75.

WITH reference to your letter, No. —, dated the 17th instant,* I have the honor to state that

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Ramalakota. | * Received 18th instant. |
| 2. Nandikotkur. | 4. Koilkuntla. |
| 3. Nandial. | 5. Sirwell. |

2. It will appear that all desirable arrangements for the speedy record of the applications, on the verbal representation of the ryots, even in villages where the temporary absence of the Curnams was unavoidable, owing to the progress of the water-rate settlement and the jamabundy, have been made. The Revenue Inspectors, without whose frequent supervision the Curnams' work would be sluggishly performed, have been strictly instructed to move quickly through the villages of their range, while the Curnams themselves have been warned that any neglect on their part in this

important duty at this critical period of the season would be visited with summary suspension from office. I am sending a copy of this correspondence to the Collector, who will doubtless give me his best support in carrying out, resolutely and promptly, these measures in the taluqs not included in my division.†

† Nandial and Sirwell.

3. To avoid the least delay in the registration of applications even in villages whose Curnams were on duty in my camp, I sent back such of them whose villages were within easy reach and allowed them to absent themselves for a day or two to enable them to record the applications and return to my camp with the result of their registrations, while others, whose villages are at some distance, were, and are being, sent back after the completion of the water-rate settlement and jamabundy work.

4. I am happy to say that the result of this temporary arrangement has been very satisfactory. During the three days that I was at Velpanoor after the receipt of your official under reply, 2,740.92 acres in thirteen villages of both the taluqs were recorded, and since

§ Nandial and Nandikotkur.

my arrival yesterday at this station a further area of 2,328.48 acres in seventeen villages of Nandikotkur was registered, making a total of 5,069.40 acres applied for within five days after the receipt of your letter. Had the jamabundy and the water-rate settlement work, the peculiar difficulties of which I have fully represented to the Collector and in person to yourself at Velpanoor, not stood in my way, I would have realized, at least to a partial extent, your expectations expressed in such flattering terms in your letter under reply; but, even under present difficulties, I am not without hopes of meeting the present crisis if the few following suggestions are carried out:—

(1.) I have in my orders to the Tahsildars recommended the registry of the applications in the villages where the Curnams are temporarily absent on duty by the Reddies themselves if they know to read and write, and by the "gair missal" Curnams (or shareholders of the Curnam Mirassi) under the superintendence of the Reddies, if the latter were illiterate. This I consider to be simply a palliative measure and will not answer throughout the season devoted for recording applications. I would, therefore, strongly recommend the nomination, at least this season, of a temporary establishment of Assistant or Deputy Curnams in the canal villages. The Assistants may be allowed a salary of Rupees 6 a month. I would propose that the Curnams be made responsible for the punctual discharge by their Assistants of the duties of registering applications and of conducting measurements at a later period of the season of areas supplied with canal water. To undertake this responsibility the Curnams would naturally wish to have their own relatives or friends as their deputies, and this indulgence may, I submit, be safely granted to them. They may be allowed to make their own selection, and, if this is conceded, the Revenue Officers would have a better hold on them. During the period this temporary agency is employed the Curnams need not draw their customary irrigation allowances. I would strongly urge that telegraphic instructions from Government may be solicited for sanctioning the immediate employment of this village agency.

(2.) As intimately connected with this subject I would further submit that a Special Revenue Inspector on Rupees 25 a month be temporarily employed solely for checking the measurements of areas supplied by canal water or those charged by the Company's Amins, in which latter case innumerable disputes during the water-rate settlement arise, and which alone, you are aware, have, to a great extent, prolonged our present settlement for days and weeks together. The Special Revenue Inspector may likewise be made to attend to all other duties in connection with irrigation specified in the rules. Unencumbered with the multifarious revenue duties and especially, at this season, with the more pressing famine relief-work, he will, without extraordinary exertion, be able to maintain a complete record of measurements and of disputed points, which would greatly facilitate the tedious and irksome work of the Settlement Officers. One Special Irrigation Revenue Inspector would suffice for each of the taluqs of Nandikotkur, Nandial, and Sirwell. The irrigation in Ramalakota and Koilkuntla is limited, and the ordinary staff would meet all the requirements.

(3.) Finally, I would solicit your investing the Curnams with authority to permit the ryots to take water the moment the applications are recorded in the B Form, Rule XIII, as even the delay in the transmission of the lists by the Curnams to the Overseer (as directed in my Taked to the Tahsildars) and the receipt of his sanction by the bankers employed in the distribution may be looked upon by the eager ryots as a hindrance and prove a check upon the spread of irrigation.

(4.) The waste of canal water by applicants has been the subject of frequent complaint during the progress of the water-rate settlement and from my own experience I can state that it is not without foundation in several instances. To put a stop to this wastage, the distribution of water to the villages may be regulated by allotting water on certain days of the week to particular villages and empowering the villagers below to divert the water immediately on the expiration of the prescribed term, and this is done punctually to the very hour in the Southern Districts by the villagers themselves in regard to Government channels without the intervention of authority. Until irrigation becomes more settled in this district, the aid of the bankers and Amins seems to

be necessary to impart the very first rudiments of the village water-distribution system to the canal villagers.

5. I request you will be pleased to forward to the Collector the measures above specified with your remarks on each of them, and the sooner the arrangements are made the better. The cultivation season is fast gliding away, and great would be the delay and consequent loss of revenue if any elaborate scheme of administrative reform is attempted to be carried into execution at the present season.

6. I cannot conclude this communication without expressing my many and sincere thanks for the manner in which you notice my humble efforts in the cause of irrigation.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

D.

TRANSLATION of a Circular Takeed issued by ARCOT RAMACHENDRA ROW, Deputy Collector, Kurnool, to the Tahsildars of Ramakota, Nandiakotkur, Nandial, Koilkuntla, and Sirwell Taluqs.

WITH reference to a letter from the Chief Engineer and Manager, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, dated 17th instant, the following instructions are issued.

2. As the Overseers and Amins are not acquainted with the names and numbers of the fields, it takes them ten, fifteen, and even twenty days to receive applications for canal water from the ryots of each village as they have to trace out each field by its number on the village map, and thus a great delay is caused.

3. This district has suffered from nearly a year by drought and scarcity, and fortunately there is a canal running through it carrying down a copious and plentiful supply. It is therefore highly expedient, before the cultivating season is much advanced, to adopt measures for the utilization of every drop of water for agricultural purposes and to place all facilities within the reach of the famine-stricken ryots of all classes, Puttadars and Inamdars, who are very eager to avail themselves of this bounty. The Company's officers are ready to supply the water soon after application, and, if the Overseers are informed at an early date of the areas to be irrigated in each village, it will be a great convenience to them and water would doubtless be supplied in due time.

4. Under Irrigation Rule II the ryots and Inamdars of each village are permitted to make their applications for water verbally before the Curnams, and the latter are bound to record immediately in Form B (Irrigation Rule XII) the name of the applicant, the number and extent of the field, &c., and obtain the signature or mark of the applicant in the last column. You should give instructions to the village officers and proclaim in the villages by beat of tom-tom daily for the space of one week that the system of issuing tickets is done away with and that water should not be used without previous application.

5. You should inform the Curnams that any neglect on their part in receiving applications will render them liable to immediate suspension from office.

6. As it is very necessary to keep the Company's Overseers informed of the extent, &c., their application register to the Overseer or to the Amin if the Overseer is not at hand. The Curnams should likewise note in their diaries the name of the Vettian or Taliary carrying the register and the hour of despatch. The Curnams should also be directed to examine the fields as often as possible in conformity with the rules.

7. You will obtain as usual the monthly accounts from the Curnams and submit them to this office at the end of each month.

8. You will send me a weekly report of applications made for the next two or three months, as it is essential that I should be kept informed of the progress made in that respect in each village at this special season.

9. The Revenue Inspectors will be directed to inspect the application registers and see that they are duly kept, and that no hindrance or difficulty is thrown in the way of applicants by the Curnams. They will also record any remarks they may think necessary and insert their signatures with the dates of their inspection. The Revenue Inspectors are likely to neglect this duty on the plea of famine relief work, as regards supervision of village conjee-houses. This excuse will by no means be admitted, as they could in passing and repassing through the villages on famine duty easily find out if every facility has been afforded to the ryots in the matter of registry of their applications by the Curnams. Furthermore, the villages commanded by the canal are situated close to the Revenue Inspectors' stations, and if they only made a march of five miles daily they will be able to inspect all the villages in their range once a week till the cultivation season is over. They should be strictly informed that severe steps will be taken in the event of any omission on their part in this respect.

10. I have personally explained the above to the Canal Village Curnams who are now in my camp for the settlement. I trust that you will while on circuit in the villages see that the above orders are duly carried out. The Curnams, who are here, will be ordered back to their villages as soon as the settlement is over. Arrangements in the meantime should be made to register the applications from the ryots by the Reddies if they are able to read and write, or by the "Gair Missal" Curnams under the supervision of the Reddies if the latter are illiterate.

11. Unless you personally interest yourself in this important duty and make frequent tours through the canal villages and report to me such of the Curnams and other officials who have neglected their duty in this respect, the benevolent intentions of the higher authorities in saving the people at a time when the distressed state of the country demands every aid will be frustrated. That you will resolutely carry out these orders is the firm and full belief of the undersigned.

VELFANUR,
19th July 1877.

(Signed) A. RAMACHENDRA ROW,
Deputy Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.

E.

From J. H. LATHAM, Esq., Chief Engineer and Manager of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, to R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, dated Dhoor, 28th July 1877, No. 53.

I HAVE the honor to ask the favor of your attention to the enclosed copy of a notice sent by the Deputy Collector of Kurnool (A. Ramachendra Row) to the Tahsildars of the taluqs in your district under the canal. The copy is made from one sent me with his letter, No. 75, of 24th instant. I also enclose copy of my letter of yesterday in reply to the same.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Ramakotah. | 4. Koilkuntla. |
| 2. Nandiakotkur. | 5. Sirwell. |
| 3. Nandial. | |

2. I am informed that similar notice to that herein ordered to be tom-tomed through the villages was tom-tomed last year. Yet if you turn to my correspondence with Mr. Foster early in October you will, I think, see that on my remonstrance he stated that villagers would still make application to canal officers if they wished. This is therefore the reason of the immense confusion which occurred last year, and explains why ryots would not apply for water but took it by force.

3. I beg to protest against this notice forbidding application through canal officers, and to say that the Company cannot be responsible for the result. I see no satisfactory way of withdrawing it except to tom-tom through the villages for seven other successive days a recantation approved by me without loss of time. Before this notice came out applications at the rate of 500 to 1,000 a-day were being made through canal officers, and I hope you will see good, in the interests of Government and of the ryots, to publish the most unqualified contradiction of this notice.

ENCLOSURE No. 6.

F.

From A. RAMACHENDRA ROW, Deputy-Collector, Nandial, to R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, dated Gudidamadugu, 6th August 1877, No. 81.

WITH reference to your letter, No. 74, dated the 3rd instant, I have the honor to submit herewith copy of my communication* to Mr. Latham, Chief Engineer, in reply to the objections taken by him to a portion of my circular takid† regarding applications to the Tahsildars of the canal taluqs. It will be seen that the apprehensions entertained as to results detrimental to the interests of the canal revenue are simply without foundation.

* No. 80, dated 3rd instant.

† Dated 19th ultimo.

2. I solicit your attention to the form‡ alluded to in paragraph 12 of my letter, and to request should you agree with the views therein taken to communicate with Mr. Latham in regard to the use of the forms by the Curnams with such modifications as you may deem proper.

‡ Printed copy enclosed.

ENCLOSURE No. 7.

G.

From A. RAMACHENDRA ROW, Deputy Collector, Nandial, to J. H. LATHAM, Esq., Chief Engineer and Manager, of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, dated Kurnool, 3rd August 1877, No. 80.

With reference to your letter, No. B, dated 27th ultimo, just received, I have the honor to state that the system of tickets alluded to in the latter part of paragraph 4 of my circular had reference solely to tickets that the Curnams were in the habit of issuing on the receipt of written applications from the ryots and not to the tickets issued by the Company's Amins. That such was the intent of my order is evident from the subsequent paragraphs of my circular which all speak of the Curnams' duties and responsibilities in regard to applications.

2. It is nowhere stated in the circular or the covering letter that the Company's Amins and Overseers are prohibited from receiving applications.

3. So far as I have been able to ascertain, my circular has been correctly understood and I had an opportunity of reading it over when at Pagadial, did not seem to have entertained any doubt about my meaning.

4. Hundreds of applications have been recorded by the Company's Overseers and Amins even after the receipt of the order by the Tahsildar of Nandikotkur, who was with me, and Mr. Wilks during the water-rate settlement of his taluq.

5. I also learn that applications recorded by Amins and Overseers are as usual pouring into the Divisional Office of your department at Kurnool.

6. My circular is dated the 19th ultimo and your letter complaining of the consequences to have received the orders of the Tahsildar on my circular and taken any action thereon.

7. There is thus no ground for apprehending any sacrifice of canal revenue.

8. To prevent however the remotest chance of any misconception on the latter portion of paragraph 4 of my circular, I have issued orders cancelling the words "that the system of issuing tickets is done away with and" occurring in that paragraph.

9. It is very much to be regretted that a misconception should have been placed on an order which had been issued with the best intentions to promote the interests of the Company.

10. As regards paragraph 4 of your letter, I beg to state that I understand that the 5,069-40 acres appertain to verbal applications made to the Curnams inclusive of those made to the Amins up to the date of my letter.

11. I shall see that the additional precautions alluded to in paragraph 5 of your letter in regard to the Curnams' registers of applications are duly taken.

12. I had an opportunity of perusing the form alluded to by you. It is almost the same as the B Form under Rule XII.

13. The foot-note to your form requires the presence and attestation of the Amin to each application of the ryot. This I submit neutralizes the advantage of direct application to Curnams lately conceded by the Collector at your instance, as it is impossible for the Amin to be present in every village at the same time.

14. I shall duly communicate with the Collector in regard to the subject of remuneration to the village agency alluded to in paragraph 6 of your letter.

ENCLOSURE No. 8.

H.

From R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to A. RAMACHENDRA ROW, Deputy Collector of Nandial, dated 3rd August 1877, No. 74.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 25th ultimo, No. 76, giving cover to translation of the takeed which you have issued to the Tahsildars whose taluqs are traversed by the canal regarding the registration by Curnams of applications for canal water.

2. It appears from a letter, dated 28th ultimo, No. 53, which I have received from Mr. Latham, and of which I enclose a copy for your information, that he construes the latter part of paragraph 4 of your takeed taken in connection with paragraph 2 as forbidding applications through canal officers.

3. If such was your intention it was clearly improper and opposed to existing orders; neither was it in conformity with the new canal rules, referred to by Mr. Latham in his letter to you, dated 17th ultimo No. — vide G.O., dated 23rd February 1877, No. 790, already communicated to you.

4. Judging by paragraphs 3 and 4 of your letter to Mr. Latham, dated 24th ultimo, No. 75, you appear to have a vast number of canal Curnams away from their villages; if such is the case, and if the portion of your takeed to which Mr. Latham has taken exception was intended to preclude Canal Overseers from receiving water applications, you have practically deprived the ryots in those villages of all means of registration for the time being.

5. To remove all doubts on the subject I must ask you to adopt immediate and complete steps to counteract the evil effects which may arise from the promulgation of the order in question, viz., that portion of the takeed where you say that "the system of issuing tickets is done away with."

6. I request you will be good enough to inform me at an early date of the action you have taken in giving effect to these instructions.

ENCLOSURE No. 9.

I.

From R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to J. H. LATHAM, Esq., Chief Engineer and Manager, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, dated 3rd August 1877, No. 75.

With reference to your letter, dated 28th ultimo, No. 53, I have the honor to enclose copy of the instructions which I have issued to Deputy Collector Ramachendra Row on the subject-matter of your communications, and which, I trust, will meet the requirements of the case.

ENCLOSURE No. 10.

J.

From R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to A. RAMACHENDRA ROW, Special Deputy Collector, Nandial, dated 30th July 1877, No. 72.

I have the honor to inform you that as requested in your letter, dated the 25th instant, No. 76, I have applied to the Board of Revenue by wire for permission to employ a Special Revenue Inspector temporarily for each of the Nandikotkur, Nandial, and Sirwell taluqs, on Rs. 25 per mensem.

2. I gather from your correspondence that the chief difficulty you have had to contend with during the present water-rate settlement has been occasioned by your taking cognizance of the applications which were registered for irrigating portions of fields, whereas it is distinctly laid down in paragraph 3 of the Rules "that applications will be recorded for whole revenue fields or recorded sub-numbers of survey fields, however small they may be," that "sub-divisions of fields, when necessary, will be made by the Revenue authorities," and that "the charge will be on the recorded extent of the field."

3. Had you borne this important rule in mind, it seems likely that the numerous disputes which you mention as having occupied so much of your time, and which appear to have occasioned many Curnams being absent from their villages for an inordinate length of time, would have been avoided, neither would you have had to apply for the entertainment of assistant Curnams. I take this opportunity of inviting your attention to paragraph 5 of the instructions to Curnams published in the Supplement to this District Gazette, dated 4th August 1874; and I request that you will use every exertion to relieve Curnams from attendance at your camp longer than is absolutely necessary, and enable them to return to their villages where their services appear to be most urgently required for water registration among other important duties.

ENCLOSURE No. 11.

K.

From W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to A. RAMACHENDRA ROW, Deputy Collector, Nandial, dated 9th August 1876, No. 93.

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter* received by me from the Chief Engineer and Manager, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, in which he requests that the Curnams of the villages on the line of the canal may be directed to register any applications for

water made to them, and that this be done on a provisional register or on the Curnam's ordinary register (under Rule XII) at once. As I see no objection to this being done, I request you will instruct the Curnams of the villages concerned to comply with the Chief Engineer's request, as otherwise he fears the applicants will, in some cases, have to wait two months before they can get their applications registered.

ENCLOSURE No. 12.

L.

From J. H. LATHAM, Esq., Chief Engineer and Manager, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, to W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, dated Dhoor, 19th July 1877, No. 35.

Urgent demand for water.

Mr. WILKS informs me that there is a demand for water this year made nearly a month earlier, and of a more extensive character than usual. I find here that there is also an unusually early and urgent demand; many ryots have their seed-beds (watered by labor from wells) ready, and there has not been rain enough for planting out: in other cases, flooding is wanted for indigo. Beyond this, if rain still hold off, there will be an extensive demand for water for wet crop where dry crops have been sown before. I have the honor, in consideration of this, to ask the assistance of the Revenue Department in order to ensure the canal being made as useful as possible in case of an unprecedented demand exceeding former years in immediate urgency as well as in extent.

2. The step I suggest is that you instruct all the Curnams of villages under the canal so much as they can do without interfering with other duties, to register any applications made to them directly by the ryots. In the present state of the rules, it might be necessary that this be done on a provisional register,* in which case the Canal Amin would be bound (by my instructions) to issue applications to all ryots so registered, unless they had changed. The Amin would note on the ticket and application the date of commencement of irrigation as given him by the Curnam.

* I have no objection to registering on his ordinary register (Rule XII) at once. Their minds before the Amin visited the village. My Amins have, as near as may be estimated, as many villages each to look after as irrigate amongst them 1,000 acres. This gives him perhaps twenty villages, more or less, which he takes in circuit. In past years when irrigation commenced gradually, he made his circuit comparatively quickly; but even then, I believe sensible loss was occasioned. It seems the nature of a ryot to waver so long as the Amin is present, and he can apply; for it is astonishing how many would come long distances for applications to the Overseer or Engineer, shortly after an Amin's visit. However that may be, in the present year things will be far worse, for, if I may judge by my observations in Sirwell and Kolkuntla, and by the anxious assurances of the Tahsildar of Proddatur, the Amin may find a week's work in the very first village he visits, and perhaps be two months in getting through his circuit. "Now," said the Tahsildar this morning to me, "they all want the water now to-day, to-morrow."

I am instructing Mr. Wilks to raise the water higher than in previous years; and as the canal is very clear of silt, I expect this will suffice at once for trouble the usual irrigation at the fall of this season.

ENCLOSURE No. 13.

M.

From W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to J. H. LATHAM, Esq., Chief Engineer and Manager, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, dated 21st August 1876, No. 104.

With reference to your letter, No. 35, dated 19th July 1876, I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Deputy Collector, Nandial, and request you will be good enough to instruct the ryots who are registered in the provisional register opened with reference to paragraph 2 of your letter above quoted, as otherwise the advantage gained by the opening of this register will be nullified.

No. 415, dated 17th August 1876.

ENCLOSURE No. 14.

LIST OF ENCLOSURES.

1. Copy of letter, dated 25th July 1877, No. 76, from the Deputy Collector, to Acting Collector, marked (A).
2. Copy of letter, dated 17th July 1877, from Mr. Latham, to the Deputy Collector, marked (B).
3. Copy of letter, dated 24th July 1877, No. 75, from the Deputy Collector, to Mr. Latham marked (C).
4. Copy of takeed, 19th July 1877, from the Deputy Collector, to Tahsildars, marked (D).
5. Copy of letter, 28th July 1877, No. 53, from Mr. Latham, to the Acting Collector, marked (E).
6. Copy of letter, dated 6th August 1877, No. 81, from the Deputy Collector, to Acting Collector, marked (F).
7. Copy of letter, dated 3rd August 1877, No. 80, from the Deputy Collector, to Mr. Latham, marked (G).
8. Copy of letter, dated 3rd August 1877, No. 74, from the Acting Collector, to the Deputy Collector, marked (H).
9. Copy of letter, dated 3rd August 1877, No. 75, from the Acting Collector, to Mr. Latham, marked (I).
10. Copy of letter, dated 30th July 1877, No. 72, from the Acting Collector, to the Deputy Collector, marked (J).
11. Copy of letter, dated 9th August 1876, No. 93, from the Acting Collector, to Deputy Collector marked (K).
12. Copy of letter, dated 19th July 1876, No. 35, from Mr. Latham, to Acting Collector marked (L).
13. Copy of letter, dated 21st August 1876, No. 104, from Acting Collector, to Mr. Latham, marked (M).

KURNOOL,
11th October 1877.

(Signed) V. JAGANADA ROW,
Special Deputy Collector,
for Acting Collector.

No. 270-A. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 31st October 1877, No. 4,883.

Read the following letter from J. F. PRICE, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Jamal-madugu, 7th October 1877, Extra No. 2,271:—

I HAVE the honor to reply to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 1,175, dated 15th March last.

2. Upon calling upon the General Charge Deputy Collector, who has for a considerable time had experience of the working of the canal, that officer has replied pointing out that the Conservancy Engineer, Mr. Dimpsey, has cited no specific cases of wastage or other abuses of Canal Irrigation, and has forwarded the accompanying list of persons tried during the period intervening between the 20th January 1876 and the 24th January 1877 for offences connected with the canal.

3. I am unable to see how, unless the canal work is placed under some special officer who has nothing else to look after, anything more than is at present being done can be.

4. Disamot orders have been issued and definite rules laid down. The fault of the system is that there is no Government servant who can give his full time to seeing that these are carried out. The Cultivation Inspectors and Curnams have other duties which call them away, and in their absence I have no doubt that irregularities do occur. Even when the village officials are present they in some cases in all probability wink at, if they do not actually aid, the misappropriation and waste of water, but there is no establishment at our disposal to check this. As for the Deputy

Collector himself the duties which are involved in the Revenue and Magisterial charge of two taluqs are such that he cannot fairly be expected to do very much in actually superintending matters connected with the canal.

5. The officers of the Company might ensure more cordial co-operation from the Native subordinates of the Revenue Department if they were more considerate than, from what I have heard, I fear that they are in their manner of treating Natives. I have reason to believe that they have more than once behaved with scant courtesy towards officials of the higher ranks, and that the refusals or neglect on the part of village officers to provide supplies or give other aid than they are actually compelled to afford, and of which Mr. Dunphy complains, have been the result of rough language and threats. This is a matter in regard to which I spoke to Mr. Latham when he was at Cuddapah in August last.

6. Both the Deputy Collector and I are perfectly ready to aid the Canal officers in every way that we can. It is impossible however to do anything when they make general complaints and give no specific instances. Let them come forward with distinct complaints directed at particular persons or particular localities and these will be looked into, and if they are shown to be well founded the offending persons, as they now are, will be punished.

7. I am averse to adding to the rules; quite enough have already been promulgated to allow of the working of the canal being effectively carried out.

8. What, in my opinion, is requisite to render them effectual is a special officer to supervise, constantly watch matters, and promptly settle any disputes that may arise.

9. As the canal is not the property of Government but only of a guaranteed Company, the servants of which are the persons who complain that the rules are not carried out, I think that it should bear at least half the cost of any establishment entertained by Government for the purpose indicated.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Statement.

SUBMITTED to Government with reference to endorsement, dated 24th February 1877.

2. The remedy for the existing state of things appears to be the appointment of a special officer to supervise and of Assistant Curnams to register all irrigation, measures recommended in the Board's Proceedings, dated 4th August last. The Collector of Kurnool in his letter of the 11th October, No. 933, submitted with separate Proceedings, advocates the same course but the final settlement of the question must await the reports called for in G.O., dated 2nd October, No. 3,067.

3. As regards the levy of a fixed water-rate on all land irrigable from the canal, the Board observe that the question has been remitted for the consideration of the Director of Revenue Settlement with reference to G.O., dated 11th August last.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Sub-Secretary.

No. 271. [ORDER THEREON, 27th November 1877, No. 3,311.

Irrigation, No. 7.

* Recorded in G.O., 2nd October 1877, No. 3,067, Revenue Department.

THESE papers relate to matters connected with canal management in Kurnool and Cuddapah.

2. In their "Proceedings" of the 4th August 1877 the Board of Revenue reported, with reference to the repeated

complaints which had been made on the subject of the Revenue administration in

regard to the canal irrigation and the settlement for water supplied by the Company, 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," and they recommended that an officer of Sub-Collector's standing should be appointed to have charge of the villages irrigated by the canal under the orders of the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah through which districts the canal runs, expressing their belief that such an officer "would probably be able to set things straight in a couple of years or so."

3. The Government were desired, if possible, to avoid the considerable cost involved by the adoption of such a measure, and directed, in the first instance, that information should be obtained from the Collectors concerned whether a subordinate agency might not suffice.

4. No immediate reply to this particular inquiry has been received, but from the papers recorded above, bearing on the same subject, it is clear that no other arrangement will meet the difficulty.

5. It has been decided in the Public Works Department that the appointment of a Covenanted Officer of some standing should be recommended. It is pointed out in the memorandum from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, which accompanies this order, that the Company have real cause of complaint; that practically their officers have been doing work which should have fallen upon the Revenue establishments; and that Government are under an obligation to set matters on a proper footing without further delay. It is recognized that the ordinary district administration is not strong enough to devote sufficient time to this branch of their duties, and it is undoubtedly the case that the work involved by the formation of the canal is increasing in quantity and importance every season.

6. The Collector of Kurnool, who had been called upon for information on the alleged action of his Deputy (who, besides other duties, had the management of the settlement and accounts relating to irrigation under the canal,) in issuing orders practically preventing applications for water being made (as heretofore) by the ryots to the Irrigation Company Officers direct, reports that the Manager of the Company had certainly cause for complaint in consequence of the wording of the vernacular instructions issued by the Deputy Collector, and that generally he is not satisfied with the way in which that officer's duties have been performed.

7. The Governor in Council sees no reason to doubt the *bona fides* of the Deputy Collector, but the facts stated show that he cannot grapple with all the duties imposed upon him. He has done good service in Kurnool, but the time of his sanctioned employment on canal matters expired some time ago, and for many months past he has been retained in the district on account of the famine. As soon as the Collector can spare him he will have to take up his Tinnevely office, but the relinquishment of his services in Kurnool is a matter for decision by the Famine Department.

8. The Collector of Cuddapah is at one with the Collector of Kurnool on the necessity of a special officer being appointed to look after canal interests. In Cuddapah there has been no separate revenue agency employed at any time for irrigation duty. The work has fallen apparently on the General-charge Deputy Collector, who is otherwise sufficiently occupied. Complaints have not been so rife here, because the area irrigated by the canal is smaller than in Kurnool.

9. His Grace the Governor in Council resolves, therefore, to apply at once to the Government of India for sanction to employ a special officer with the emoluments of a Head Assistant Acting Sub-Collector for a period of two years in Kurnool and Cuddapah, and, in anticipation of sanction, to appoint an officer to the duty forthwith. It is observed that, notwithstanding its increased area and revenue, the staff of the Kurnool District has not been brought up to the standard sanctioned for corresponding districts where in the Presidency, but remains

without a Sub-Collector, the Collector and Head Assistant corresponding with the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the original smaller district formed out of the territories of the deposed Nawab of Kurnool.

10. The Board will furnish without delay the usual tabular statements for transmission to the Government of India showing the cost of the temporary office, including establishment, which should be on the scale assigned to a Sub-Collector.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
" the Public Works Department.
" the Revenue (Famine) Department.
" the Accountant-General.
" the Collector of Kurnool.
" the Collector of Cuddapah.

Ed. J. Wright, F. R. Bantleman, A. S.

Spare Copies.

J. Lewis, and T. D. Ryan.

Madras Irrigation & Canal Company.

Monthly Report
for
January 1877.

1. Water was slowly falling from the East of the month. In the river above the Sunkesala Head sluices it was 4.7, on Coimbatore and in Canal 4.1. By the 10th it had fallen to 3.7 above and 3.5 below.

2. On this date (10th) at 11 a.m. a telegram was received from Major Gatted at Begowara ordering water to be turned into the Tombudra at once by damming up the Canal water below the Kurnool Town supply. All the 12 sluices of Calingula K:9, about a mile above Kurnool, were opened by 2 p.m. and next day a dam was thrown across the Canal, so that, with the exception of water for the Municipality, and for the few acres of irrigation under the Canal between its head and Kurnool, the Tombudra water is flowing into the Krishna.

3. That we have been able to take water for the 10 days in January has been of great benefit to the ryots, to the Government and to the Company. It is probable that by a second flooding in January, perhaps some acres of Cholanam may have been

Col. of (1877) 3000115.

REVENUE.

To THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Ac.

Co.

Ac.

Dated November 27th.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 27th November 1877, No. 3311.

NOVEMBER.

No. 268-271.

Irrigation Company's Canal in Coimbatore and Kurnool. — Passing orders with reference to the arrangements of the — and sanctioning the appointment of a Special Officer to the duty pending the construction of the Government of India.

rendered safe, and perhaps from 5 to 10,000 more have been sown, which at the most will afford a considerable amount of fodder for cattle. On the other hand, if the water had not been stopped, the latter crops would have produced grain, and probably 15,000 acres more would have been sown.

4. Supplementary lists have been secured from 35 villages, in which 4000 acres are added to the dry crop irrigation in my taluks; and it is estimated that not less than 6000 acres will have to be added for the 40 villages still being examined.

5. The irrigation in my division stands thus at present. -

	Wet acres	Dry acres
Total recorded up to end of December 1876. —	8429.42	25443.01
Additional irrigation recorded in Jan'y 1877.		4000.00
Reliable estimate of remaining unrecorded areas —		6000.00
Ditto Ditto Ditto under Tanks Second crop	1200.00	300.00
Grand Total in the upper Div.	9629.42	35743.01
Grand Total.		45372.43

This does not include many
of fruit class crops sown late, in spite of

our warnings - there must inevitably perish.

6 The water continued to run some days after it was shut off, owing to the tanks; especially those between Punggadyal and Inpad; but by the end of the month it had decreased so considerably that little could be done with it. The Gauge at Inpad just below these tanks was on the 5th Feb.

7 It is reasonable to expect that next season a very large increase in rice cultivation will take place, and I find on every side that this opinion prevails. It is the natural result of the famine. A very large quantity of grain will be stored away next season, and as an acre of rice is much more prolific than one of dry crops, every ryot will be desirous of making himself sure of a certain acreage. He will also sow rice earlier and put in dry crops later, where the land is commanded by our channels. He will be more inclined to take water for dry crops and not leave them to wither when a flooding would save them. Thousands of acres of the first dry crop might have been saved had the ryots had the courage to take water at the right time, instead of listening to the Brahmin weather prophets who completely deceived them.

8. Several new channels have been made particularly to villages formerly (averse

averse to irrigation such as Canalla, Poooolur and Chapirwala in the Nundial Taluk. The ryots see the advantage of having channels to their fields, really at once to supply water instead of waiting till they could be made by an overworked staff. They will insist on having rice cultivation, sufficient to insure the village channels being ready in case of failure of rain, and this area will gradually increase, where successful wet crops are raised.

In former years the villagers were more anxious to get me to build culverts and bridges over the village channels, than to have new channels. This was changed; not a word about road crossings is heard, but frequent applications are made for channels for next year. Finally, and principally the complete success of the dry crops sown with a judicious use of the water is the surest guarantee for the future extension of irrigation. The bigoted distrust of Canal water applied to dry crops has thoroughly broken down.

9 From a late inspection, I find, that fields in fairly good soil carefully watered have produced very fine dry crops; the heads full and the straw much beyond the average in quantity. In poorer soil the crops seem to be as usual; in red soil they are not so successful.

17
successful as in black cotton. The owner reports that the white cholam sown in Prattacotta is magnificent. I have never seen finer fields of this dry crop than those of Banakercherla and Vempenta. The ears were so full and the plants so thickly grown that they were touching one another. At Velapamoon many of the fields were being cut, they appeared quite up to the average in good years. In Nundial Taluk large areas of cholam were grown; these were mostly cut when I visited them; but the ryots say they never had better crops. In a few cases where lately sown, it is uncertain what will be the result. Failure is generally due to an extravagant use of the water or in some cases to the want of a second flooding; sometimes to an unfinished flooding owing to the constant interference of the ryots and the making and removing of dams.

10. It cannot be too strongly impressed on those interested in the Company that great loss must continue so long as the present undecided state of the land with regard to trespass and waste of water exists. The most serious cases of interference occur at the time when the staff are so urgently required every hour of the day that it is injurious to the Company's interests to send them three times to the nearest magistrate with the probability of losing a week's work.

I regret to say that the decision given by the Deputy Collector of Rangoon in a case lately tried before him has established the right of a ryot to take water to his field, if he has made application, as often, and as much as he chooses; and to cut the bank of any channel in order to supply his field. He may therefore cut the canal bank if he does not think sufficient water is given him from the sluices. The doctrine, that ryots may help themselves to water whenever they like, is I am sorry to say being promulgated throughout my divisions, and it is owing to this that the ryots persist in making dams in spite of overseers and bankers whom they often intimidate by threats of violence. When first the Govt orders relative to the special terms on which ryots might take water for dry crops were issued, a mistake arose, it was supposed that the Company had nothing to do with the supply to dry crops, and this has caused the ryots to act, as if they had been told to take water whenever they wanted it. This state of things is most disheartening to those who have the distribution of the water, for the want of clear laws and regulations on the subject. We are checked on every side, it is no wonder the overseers give up in despair when we are powerless to help them. If this famine directs attention to the state of the administration of affairs in the out of the way taluques

It cannot a most beneficial effect will follow both to the Government and to the people.

11. The relief works on the channel from Pissaroy to Poolmuddy have been stopped, the expenditure having proved to be very great when compared with the work done. The new organization now being substituted it is hoped will stop the enormous and unprofitable expenditure of money which has been hitherto going on. When it appeared that $\frac{1}{5}$ of the population of the district was paid for daily work, it became evident, that a great many were being paid who had no right to come upon Government for subsistence. It is a matter of great satisfaction to see the energetic way in which the change is being made and to think that the reign of speculation and plunder is virtually at an end in spite of the tremendous opposition of the army of colons and their patrons, who have doubtless already made a good thing out of the famine.

12. The staff was paid from the 2nd to the 20th January 1877.

(Signed) C. L. Welles
Commodore Engineer

True copy.
C. Dawson.
Chief Clerk



M. J. V. C. Co. Lower Dy.
Conservancy Engineer's Office,
Camp Gallur 5th Feb 1877

Report for the month of January 1877

1 The order issued by Government to divert all the water from the Canal to the Krishna, was put in force on the 18th January and from that date, the water supply to this Division, began to fail rapidly, so rapidly that on the 27th water ceased running through the irrigation sluices in the 3rd Range and in the 1st Range on 29th January 1877.

2 In the two last Ranges water to the height of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet is still maintained and will in all likelihood last until the 20th February 1877; the saturated bed of the River Kondair, which constitutes the supply channel for these Ranges, and the drainage from the Upper Division contributing a quantity of water which is sufficient for the irrigation just now under Adinammayapalli and Rajoli Anicuts.

3 I have taken the opportunity to examine superficially the floors and masonry of some of the Locks and every thing seems sound and strong. I hope to find the other Locks and masonry works in as satisfactory condition when I make a thorough scrutiny of each work.

work on my way down the Canal: —

4. No rain has fallen at any of the Stations this month. There was however a smart shower of rain from the South west in some of the Villages in the North of Sirussell Saluk on about the 10th January. —

5. The Irrigation which was so steadily and surely increasing was suddenly checked on the information that the water was stopped; Besides the usual second Crops which in the Lower Division almost equal the first Crop of the Country, and Bariga a newly imported grain, were being sown, wherever water could be sent; although the time established seasons for the sowing of such crops has long since expired. — All the uncultivated fields in Villages which the Ryots had left waste for want of funds, manure energy, and perhaps on account of ~~is~~ surfeit of Irrigation, were being eagerly bought up and cultivated by relations and others from those unfortunate Villages not embraced by the Canal. The Crops which would have been sown had the water not been stopped. I estimated at not less than 10,000 acres, while the young crops sown a month and less before the stopping of the water and requiring one or two more floodings I find from the

the Amino returns to amount to acres 5,400. —

6. The benefit the water now diverted from the Canal, would have conferred even had it lasted no longer than the end of March would be far greater than can be realized. — Several of the Villages along the Canal rely upon it for their drinking water, and when the closing time is announced usually get their wells and Kuntas filled.

The Koonair and Pennair which usually contribute drinking water for the Cattle and men for many Villages must soon become perfectly dry, as for several months they have contained none but Sanga-budra water. Unfortunately most of the Wells have been disused and have been neglected, as Canal water wherever procurable, has been used in preference.

7. The Rice Crops were cut in the latter days of December, the middle of January, and ~~few~~ acres in the end of January. The cases of failure and moderate crops are unusually few this season. The average yield per acre of Paddy is 2 Puttees, which is above that of my preceding season. This Paddy is equal to 520 Buddapah Seers and has been sold recently at Rupees 48. — The straw is almost half as valuable as the grain. Next month I hope to give

as accurately as possible the Yield
of grain under the Canal this Season.

No season has ever proved so satis-
factorily and clearly the unfairness under
the present arrangements, of the subsoil Lea-
kage Rule, Rule II, Clause, (11) in several
Villages, acres of really splendid, Jonna,
Dholl, Cotton, and other so called dry
Crops have been reaped without the
Overseers and Amins having had
an opportunity of seeing how the water
was obtained. The owners of the fields
did not apply, and declare that their
crops thrived on the subsoil leakage,
the Canal and the Irriga-
tion Channels. They are as a rule
situated amongst the crops that have
been supplied on application, and most
certainly received as much nourishment
from the ^{canal} water as those that applied.
When a mass of about 1000 acres of Jonna
are supplied with water to save them
from total failure, it might be ex-
pected that other fields near and among
-get them for which no application had
been made would profit by the water
liberally and carelessly distributed among
themselves. The fields in question were
at one time in quite critical a condition
as those for which application had been
made and it therefore may be assumed
that they would have perished had the

owners of the others not applied, and, that
applications were not made in the hope
that the water rate could be evaded by
making no application, and trusting to the
subsoil leakage, and percolation through
the temporary bunds and Channels of the
applied fields, and if necessary causing
these temporary bunds, and channels to
overflow by driving cattle across, or
placing dabs of mud on the channels
and so causing the water to rise and over-
-flow. It is this that is so frequently
done and so unlikely in four cases out
of six to be discovered throughout the
Season not a single case has been dis-
covered and reported by the village
officers, although they have been
this season specially appointed to record
the irrigation of all Dry Crops, and
an Irrigation Rule specially instructs
them to do so. The Overseers and Amins
alone have reported the few cases of
water stealing that have been detected,
but the great mass of this surreptitious
irrigation, is carried on openly during
the absence of the Canal Officers whose
movements are pretty well known; should
they be discovered eight annas an acre
will be imposed in addition to the usual
rate; but if they be not discovered they pay
nothing, and tell the Canal Officers
who may inspect the fields after the
water has been taken, that their crops
Owner

comes its Condition to Leakage.

There is nothing to be feared from the Reddies and Kurnams, as they have not been accustomed to inspecting fields; they think it quite unnecessary, and often refuse even to accompany the Amins when requested.

I will endeavour to submit a return of this double feel irrigation next month and shall try to get the help of the Kurnams in preparing it, I think some charge should be made as all the crops, I have in view to record are not below those of the average of a good season, and quite equal to ~~this season~~ ^{this season} those that have been flooded openly. I should state that while the majority of Kurnams have flatly refused to assist the Canal officers or have generally neglected the irrigation works, some of them and a few Reddies have assisted the Amins as well as they could, and willingly accompanied them through the fields for the purpose of inspecting and measuring the fields. Although these Kurnams have had almost nothing else to do, for in nearly every Village all the Cultivation is under the Canal. I think they ought to receive the remuneration promised them in the rules but which except in the

Cuddapah

Cuddapah District has never been paid.

Although Fodder is now so plentiful in the Villages under the Canal it is exceedingly difficult to obtain at times, I am compelled to visit Villages but am frequently refused a few mouthful of Cholum straw for my cattle and have often paid half the water rate for one night's fodder for my animals.

In one Village in which nearly 2000 acres of full crops have been secured to the Ryots by Canal water, I have been refused supplies by the Reddy. In another Village in which there are 1000 Acres of Wet Crop alone, the Reddy invariably refuses to give supplies. The same difficulty is experienced by my Subordinates, no matter how hard they work for the Ryots. The Reddies of the Villages quoted have been reported but without effecting any change for the better it seems just the reverse.

Since the Crops under the Canal were cut, the prices of grains seem to have fallen slightly, but grains in large quantities is not procurable except in the Chief Towns of Districts. Notwithstanding the supposed scarcity of grain, I have not met in any of the Villages a single

Single

Single case of distress except a few on which the sufferers were strangers, and one instance or two in which those truly dependent on the Relief work pay were unpaid for a few days, and therefore unable to get food.

There is little sickness about, I believe Cholera has entirely disappeared from the Villages under the Canal. —

(Signed) J. A. Dunphy.

Ag. Comys. Engineer,
Lower Division

True Copy.

C. Dawson,

Chief Clerk

16-1-90 6162

— Lower Division —

— Statement of recorded irrigation up to end of January 1877 —

District	Taluk	Wet or Garden Crops	Dry Crops	Taluk	Estimated Irrigation yet to be added	Remarks
Mysore	Sirwell	3204.00	14404.49	17608.49	2187.03	In this Taluk 1. Sank has been fully irrigated under it not included
	Poilacontha	625.62	5231.02	5856.64	554.54	
Chitaldrug	Prachittion	4460.24	3713.96	8174.20	600.00	In this Taluk 2. Sank has been fully irrigated under it not included
	Buddhapad	3826.00	2139.00	5965.00	800.00	Ag. Do — 9. Sank has been fully irrigated under it not included
Grand Total		12083.82	27030.96	39116.78	4681.57	

— Bang. Yallur —
6th February 1877

(Signed) J. A. Dunphy.
Ag. Comys. Engineer

Chief Eng^r & Manager's Office

Kurnool 9 Feby 1877

Chief Engineer's Report to accompany the
Divisional reports for January, 1877

Lower Division
Comd Engineer Off.
Shovelb. Feb
1877

M. J. and S. Co.
Chief Engineer's Office
Kurnool 9 Febry 1877

Chief Engineer's Report to accompany the
Divisional reports for January 1877

The accounts from the Divisions indicate on the whole a very satisfactory season. It must first be kept in mind that the Canal, its rates, its machinery, & its action as a famine-destroyer, are experimental. Its results this season may, I think, be thus fairly summarized.

As to its actual effect it must be allowed that, except its average extent of wet & garden crop, or rather a little more than the average, the whole of the first crops irrigable from it were lost, without any attempt being made by the ryots to use the water to save them. For the second crop Government, most usefully, guaranteed the use of the water free unless a successful crop were raised; and the result was that a quarter of the irrigable land was sown, and crops reared. There is good reason to think that the more correct inference to be drawn from this is that a majority of the ryots really believed that dry crops could not be sown & matured under irrigation - such a thing never having been tried within their experience; but that a minority, while not restrained by such a belief, would not make up their minds to incur the liability to water-rate - small as it is, being only two rupees. As regards first crop this especially holds good; for there is always hope of rain; and we know that even dry crops could be flooded for only one rupee, the owners would let them perish, as a rule, or almost perish, before they would use the Canal water.

As to superintendence of the irrigation, that on the

RECEIVED
CHIEF ENGINEER
KURNOOL
FOR IRRIGATION
1877
NO. 1578

Recd. 14/7/77

the part of Government is of chief importance; since the levying of the rate from the individual ryots, usually & properly, forms the basis of the rate payable by Government to the Company. It seems clear that the superintendence required by the Rules, passed by Government in their order N^o 830 of 3 July 1874, is, in the first place, necessary and, in the second place, requires further provision of means to carry it out. The subdivision of fields is a matter on the existence & manner of which the Canal Officers have not the means of deciding, and have no power of action: and sudden calls for water require the early presence of the revenue official. The fortnightly inspection (Rule xviii) is necessary: for a shower of rain obliterates the traces of irrigation; and unless the ryots expect a regular inspection at shorter intervals than can be made by a reasonable staff of Canal Officers, they will risk the small fine for irrigating without application, & run water on to their fields on the chance of escaping detection. Lastly, the revenue official appointed to inspect fields & post the register of applications should be answerable for respect; and this is out of the question if he can always excuse himself on the plea of his being engaged on other duties. It is therefore highly desirable that the village Curmum should have under him a sort of permanent deputy, whose sole business should be to attend to the Canal irrigation. This would only require a small portion of his time; but he would always be present in case his time were required; he would be responsible if he neglected his work; and if he were paid the whole, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of the remuneration assigned to Curmums by Rule xxi, he would be fairly remunerated (especially as he would look for promotion to the post of Curmum), and it would

would be to his interest to register all irrigation. Where, as often in the Cuicatlan District, there are more than one ^{to a village} Curumun, one has been appointed by the Collector to take special charge of the irrigation, the result has been satisfactory.

On the part of the Canal, more control over the irrigation seems necessary. Not only is water so wasted that in some villages half of it is lost, but ryots who have crops under the Canal are not secure of getting water, since it may be cut off and diverted by villagers having land higher up the channel. When the water supply begins to fail, matters get worse. Villagers near the source of supply will take the water for sowing fresh land, while crops lower down are left to perish for want of water. The difficulty of control is two-fold (1) the law is very doubtful, & (2) the employees of the Company directly engaged in distribution are of a class whose evidence will rarely ~~have~~ ^{bear} a sharp cross-examination - so liable are they to make lax or over-drawn answers, and who are so far dependent on or over-awed by influential villagers that they frequently avoid giving evidence against them. The remedy seems to be (1) some bylaws by which the permission to take water may be defined - such as a distinctive pole stuck into the branch channel at a fork or junction, to indicate that that is open & the other closed, or vice versa - besides a form of written permission which may be given to such Curumuns as show themselves fit to be trusted, permitting them to open certain channels & close others at stated times - the bylaws also protecting such marks &c; & (2) more English supervision of officers whose evidence will

29

will be sound, & whose presence will tend to support their subordinates against undue influence; who will avoid excessive & too rigorous control over the ryots, & by their frequent presence prevent wholesale desperate contentions for water. Such men would be trusted by the ryots, & their word that the supply was short would be believed, & their measures acquiesced in. It seems to me that such men should be covenanted, & of the grade of Assistant Engineers & Probationary Assistant Engineers.

The actual irrigation has been 80,000 to 90,000 acres. The accounts or "Demand Statements" for 31st December last are as under

Crop	Kurnool District					Cuddalore District				
	Date of Submission	Acres	Amount			Date of Submission	Acres	Amount		
Wet Dry	1877 20 Jan	10,454.96	47,309	6	1	8 Febry	5,623.62	24,827	12	8
	11 Jan	32,663.42	67,240	12	5	8 Feb	5,877.47	12,041	9	6
Total		43,118.38	114,550	2	6		11,521.09	36,869	6	2

making a total of 54,639.47 acres and Rs 151,419-8-8. A considerable extent of cultivation was not measured up & returned in time for this demand, especially of dry crop in the Lower Division. It is proposed to submit the next Demand up to the end of February. I was informed yesterday by the Ag Collector of Kurnool that he had put Rs 70,000 at my disposal in his treasury; & this will suffice until the demand can be re-surveyed.

The argument in favour of a fixed water-rate

30

rate on all land irrigable from the Canal has received considerable strength from the experience of the past year. (1) It is obvious that in ordinary years a complete system of channels has to be maintained at imperial expense (2) that even in famine years the ryots use them barely enough to feed their own neighbourhood; & do not care to use them in ordinary years at all until they are in danger of not otherwise having enough to eat (3) that the profitability of a free use of water for dry crops is felt to be established (4) The ryots are themselves surprised that no fixed waterrate has been established — a measure which the most beneficent governments in past time had always adopted when they constructed irrigation works of any kind, & which is considered but reasonable & right. (5) That the ryots are quite willing to use water for their dry crops, if there be no additional rate for doing so: but that since there is always a hope, however small, that a shower may come & enable them to pull through without any payment, they cannot make up their minds to incur a certain payment for an uncertain good (6) They hate the bother, & possibly vexatious little applications, of applying properly, & very rarely apply for the full amount they want — if indeed they know what they will want; & then they become liable to extra rates.

The advantages of a fixed rate e.g. Rs 1 for dry land cultivated, whether irrigated or not, an addition of Rs 3 for garden & of Rs 5 for wet crops — are that every channel is maintained, & known to be enough for all; & that any man can get his

(Contd)

land flooded by the banker any day he may choose, without trouble or extortion. If the wet & garden crops were, under these circumstances, reduced to No 2 and No 4 additional, I believe the alteration would on the whole prove satisfactory to the country, & would pay 5% and expenses upon the £1,100,000 which the irrigation alone has cost.

With reference to any remark in Jan Decem report that the Doombudra reservoir & canals, if made, might have repaid their cost this year, I have asked the Chief Engineer for irrigation for the reason of his doubt of such possibility. The

Mapoon Tank	£ 70,000
Madaba "	785,000
Mapoon Canal	1,705,000
Doombudra C.	547,500
Kurnool Canal	1,409,000
Telegraph	90,000
	£ 4,606,500

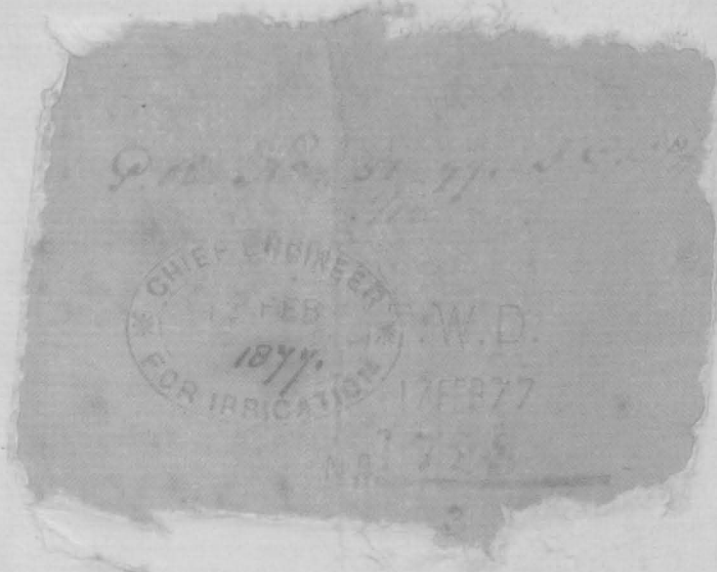
cost of these is estimated at 5 millions. Adding together the water drawn off from the Doombudra by the Kurnool Canal, & the water that ran to waste past Kurnool between 1st June & 31st Dec last, with an allowance for evaporation we have in round numbers 10,000 million

cube yards of water strained into the Doombudra. I know of no part of the drainage basin from which there was water enough last year to drain, with some local slight exceptions, except the Western Ghats, of which about 20 miles border the Doomba basin, 30 miles the Budra basin, which the Choard basin just touches, but which is other tributary of the Doombudra reaches. Hence I see no reason to fear that the Moodabad Tank, on the Doonga would have filled to its full extent of 4,700 to 4,800 million cube yards, enough for 700,000 acres of rice per crop, or for full 14,00,000 (acres

32
acres of dry crop. The Hoosoon Canal would easily
irrigate 300,000 acres, the Toombaganua Canal
60,000, & the Kurnool Canal 300,000 for two crops
of chikuma: - Total 1,320,000 acres. With rice at
its present price of Rs 10 a bag of 164 lbs, the
grain alone would cost the Government
Rs 10 a bag, at least to replace. Such is an outline
of my argument: but it is possible that some
additional facts are known to the Government.
There was no rain this month

John H. Latham

Chief Eng^r & Manager



Recd 2/14/77

No 10

Madras Irrigation & Canal Co
Chief Engineer & Manager's office
Munrool 10th February 1877

To

The Chief Engineer for Irrigation
Fort St George
Madras

Sir,

I have the honour to forward per book post Upper and Lower Division Reports together with my own for the month of January 1877.

I have the honour to be
Sir,

Yours most obedt. servant
Jm W. Latham
Chief Engineer & Manager



1723

Dec. 3/14/77

No 21.

34
Madras Irrigation & Canal Company
Chief Engineer & Manager's Office
Dunnool 12th February 1877.

To

The Chief Engineer for Irrigation
Fort St George
Madras

Sir,

Upper Division Report
for January 1877.

I have the honour to annex
a postscript of areas irrigated in the
Upper Division, ^{it is more in detail than} ~~and will thank you~~
~~that~~ ~~to substitute it instead of the areas~~
shown in the 5th para of the Report.

I have the honour to be
Sir,

Your most obedient servant

W. H. Latham
Chief Engineer & Manager

No. 114-W.

Sp. attached to Government.

Postscript to Upper Division Report for January 1877

	Wet	Dry.
	acres	acres.
Total recorded Irrigation up to end of December 1976 -	7,761.03	25,021.16
In January 1977 recorded -	591.90	5,623.81
Estimate of remaining		5000.00
Unrecorded under Tanks -	1,200.00	300.00
	9,552.93	35,944.97
Grand Total		45,497.90

True copy
C. Davidson
Clerk of Court.

(Signed) C. G. Wilkes.
Conservancy Engineer

Ensuring successful cultivation will
be lost. It will irrigate a com-
paratively small area badly
instead of a larger area well.

George
May 1877

Stenobothrus

Leitch Col. R. E.

Chief Engineer for Irrigation

To The Secretary of Government
P. M. B.



Recd No 5
1417

7

No 114-W

26

Encls b

Submitted to Government.

It appears to be desirable that the means of securing due control over the distribution of Canal water and of preventing abuses and waste should be considered by the Revenue Officers and some practical measures brought forward for approval. It will be easier to check irregularities now than next year, while if every ryot be allowed to do as he pleases for a few years much of the value of the Canal as a means of ensuring successful cultivation will be lost. It will irrigate a comparatively small area badly instead of a larger area well.

Fort St George
16th February 1877

Wm. Miller

Lieut. Col. R.E.

Chief Engineer for Irrigation

To the Secretary to Government
P. W. D.

1877.

P.W.D.

175377

1728

From

the Chief Eng^r for Engrs.

Recd. 6/14/77

Dated 16 }
Decr. 17 } 1877.

Encls 6

No 114-W.

In. I + CC's Monthly Report

— Submits — for January

1877

Ar 19. 2. 77

P. W. Dept.

From the Chief Engineer for
Irrigation S. 114 W. 16 Feb^y 1877

For orders

1877 John. Mullins. Lieut. Col.

Secretary to Govt.
P. W. D.

N^o 445

Transferred to the
Revenue Department:

15th John Mullins: Lieut. R. E.
Sec. to Genl. P. D.

Genl. P. D. }
22 Feb^r/77 }

Vide C. No 46127

Revenue 1877 Septth

No 141

From

The Secy to Govt
Public Works Deptth

Referred to the
Board of Revenue
for report

En: 6

Subd^g for
24 Feb^{ry} } P. H. Jamnani
} Secy to Govt

Dated 22 } Feb^{ry}
Recd 23 }

No 445

Jo 27-11-77 No 3011

Transferring Madras
Irrigation & Canal Company
Report for Jan^{ry}, with
endorsement thereon by
Chief Engineer for Irriga-
tion.

Received 26 Feb^{ry}
Endorsed & Returned 3 March 1877

W. S. S. S.

Secretary

Referred

M. Dept

39

From the Chief Engineer for
Irrigation No 114 Bd 16th Feb^{ry} 1877

For Orders.

Under Secretary

Secretary to Government
P. W. D.

No 1445
Transferred to the
Revenue Department
Lieutenant W. H. A.
Secy: to Govt.
P. H. D.
Capt. L. H. George
22nd Feb 1773

No 1417.

Revenue 1877. Depts

From

The Secretary
to Govt.

Pub. Works Depts

Incl. b.

Dated 22 Feb. 1877
Recd 23 do }
No 448.

Transferring Madras
Irrigation and Canal
Company's Report
for January 1877
with endorsement thereon
by Chief Engineer for Irriga-
tion

Memorandum in connection with the
remarks of the Honorable W. Huddleston
on the papers submitted for orders
with endorsement No. 205-I- of the
2^d October 1877.

Were the Company's Canal a
Government work of irrigation pro-
-bably no additional village ex-
-tablis hment whatever would be
required to record the information
on which the revenue demand
would be based, or to examine from
time to time the actual extent of
irrigation.

In the case of the Company's Canal
however the circumstances are some-
-what different, because the system
by which the water rates are charged
and the times of settlement vary
materially from the Government
system and entail more work e.g.

some crops pay a monthly water-
rate; the same crops pay a crop-
rate at one time* and a monthly
rate at another time^{xx}; and a half
yearly instead of an annual settle-
ment has to be made.

The Company have real cause
of complaint. Their officers have
been doing the work of the Revenue
Officers of ^{the} Government which but for
them would not have been done
at all. It is under existing arrange-
ments work which ought to be done
and done most carefully by Govern-
ment officers, because the arrange-
ments under which the Company
have no direct monetary dealings
with the ryots were introduced to
suit the views of Government, and
the obligation to carry them out
efficiently lies upon the Government.
I think that it is of very great
importance

importance that the arrangements
under the Revenue Officers should
be made very complete and effi-
cient, and that it is very desirable
to this end that a Covenanted Revenue
Officer of standing should, at what-
ever present inconvenience, be
made available for putting matters
on a proper footing promptly and
completely. There is very little
probability of a satisfactory settle-
ment of the matter so long as the
District Revenue Officers, who have
plenty of other work to attend to,
are charged with this duty. Something
more than this too is necessary. The
Special Revenue Officer should, I
think, clearly understand what are
the wishes of Government, that all
the legitimate requirements of the
Company whether as regards their
revenue or the protection of their
property are to be fully met, and

that the requirements which ought not to be met should be shown to be incompatible with the fair claims of the ryots. A successful settlement of the matter should be understood to give the Revenue officer a special claim to consideration in the future.

The Company no doubt have ulterior objects in view in bringing forward these difficulties persistently and perhaps it may be much to their future interest that the causes of complaint should remain. They have been repeatedly stated and there is no possibility of denying that there is foundation for them, and their long continued existence may yet cost the State a large sum of money. The reports of the Chief Engineer and Manager are written primarily for the Directors of the Company.

Company and for future use as seem to be desirable; such papers as are useful for any purpose which has to be served are introduced into the Annual Reports of the Directors, and undoubtedly in the past skilful use has been made of any thing which appeared to show that the want of financial success of the Company was due to no mismanagement on their part, but to a want of necessary assistance on the part of Government Officers in India. Lawless proceedings on the part of ryots in interfering with water supply, whether in diverting water improperly or damaging channels or other works, should, it is thought, be promptly suppressed. It is true that such acts are often taken very little notice of when Government works of irrigation are concerned.

concerned, but in the case of the
Company they are of much greater
significance and an important
part of the duty of a Revenue Officer
in his magisterial capacity would
be to enforce proper discipline and
regard for the rights of the Com-
pany, throughout the extent of
country which the Canal and its
tributaries traverse.

9 October 1777

John Bullies Esq.
Treasurer of the Co.

I entirely concur in the
 expediency of appointing
 an efficient & experienced
 (Crown) Officer in Charge of
 these works - for a while
 and to make Suddar
 - Laupent -

26/10 MM

Recd 22.10 Act 23-10-
 Act 11-10 Act 15-10

Recd 4/6/77

to Mr. W. Hindlestone
 (3) Sir W. Robinson
 Mr. H. the Governor
 with this office

I concur generally
 with Mr. Hindlestone & think
 it very desirable that a
 (Crown) Officer of standing should
 be nominated to the duty
 of superintending the works
 arising from the (Crown) Canal
 on behalf of the Government
 and to get the sanction of
 approved. Let the
 I would place the

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
 PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

29th October 1877, No. 442 I.

Irrigation.

Read the following paper:—

No. 88. Endorsement of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Fort St. George,
 2nd October 1877, No. 205 I.
 From J. H. LATHAM, Esq., Chief Engineer and Manager of the Madras Irrigation
 and Canal Company, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Kurnool,
 17th September 1877, No. 112.

Monthly Reports.

I HAVE the honor to forward per book post Upper and Lower Division Reports
 together with my own for the month of August 1877.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.
 Chief Engineer's Report for August 1877.

The breach at Terrigopully and the three internal slips caused near it by the sudden flow-
 ing out of the water were so far completed by the end of the month that all the sluice-keepers
 have been ordered to keep the water up to the level corresponding at their sluices with 6-3 feet
 at Soonkesala, i. e., a foot higher than last year. In each case a trench was cut 4 feet broad
 and of the full length of the damage and con-
 tinued into the solid bank at each end. This
 trench was carried down to impervious ground,
 one to two yards depth, and then filled with
 puddle. The puddle was then carried up with
 the bank. The cost of the whole repairs will
 be 500 guineas. The loss of sown and standing crop owing to the breach has been carefully
 investigated, and 100 acres have been found to have been lost in the Lower Division. No loss
 was found in the Upper Division. This is probably the extreme; since I sent a circular on
 the 1st August to all Tahsildars asking them to give me early notice of any loss, and no such
 notice has been received yet.

	FEET.
Breach	80
1st Slip	594
2nd "	100
3rd "	53
Total	827

be 500 guineas. The loss of sown and standing crop owing to the breach has been carefully
 investigated, and 100 acres have been found to have been lost in the Lower Division. No loss
 was found in the Upper Division. This is probably the extreme; since I sent a circular on
 the 1st August to all Tahsildars asking them to give me early notice of any loss, and no such
 notice has been received yet.

2. During the last fortnight cloudy weather with showers has prevailed, with one night of
 general rain. Enough has fallen to overfill the canal, and, what is more important, to saturate
 the fields sufficiently to ensure a crop of grain.

3. Since leaving Kurnool on the 7th, I have seen scarcely a field of unsown land. What
 is sown near the canal and on the higher land is generally reserved for white cholam, the
 crop for sowing which does not arrive for ten days yet, according to the villagers' customs. A
 large and sudden call upon the canal may be expected for dry crops even if only a fortnight's
 cessation of showers occur; for ryots will not wait, as in former years, and see their crops suffer
 from want of water. The first crop of wet crop this year is estimated equal to both crops last
 year. The enclosed monthly abstract should be more accurate than the first one made last
 month.

	ACRES.
It shows a recorded irrigation of	7,196
1st Class wet crop	2,708
2nd do. or garden crop	14,317
3rd do. or dry crop	
Total	25,011

5. The Board will be glad to learn that the Kurnool and Cuddapah road is being made into a
 thorough good road in the Kurnool District. There remains the 30 miles in the Cuddapah District;

the most important as connecting the whole with the railway. This portion begun in 1856 is in a most neglected and abominable state, and it now deserves to be thoroughly taken in hand and completed. It is the one connection of the canal with the Madras market through the local commercial centre of Cuddapah.

The annual spirited effort of the local Revenue authorities to encourage and register applications for canal water made by the ryots, is described in a letter of the Deputy Collector of Nundial to the Acting Collector of Kurnool (No. 64 of 14th July 1877). I am informed that three Special Revenue Inspectors are appointed solely to look after the Curnams, and the accuracy of their registers, and dispirited cases of crops. This seems premature until the curnams duties allow them to be at their villages, or to place deputies there to register irrigation; till then the Inspectors are officers without soldiers. Thus at Allur, the first village I encamped at after leaving Kurnool, the ex-curnam and head reddy tell me (yesterday) that the curnam has been for two months at the Deputy Collector's Cutcherry at Yelagode (the opposite end of the taluq) and elsewhere, and only came once to his village for a few days to write up his register; that no Revenue Inspector had visited village at all; and that the Canal Amin made all measurements. Villagers on the road this morning as I came down the canal all had one answer to the question—where is your curnam? viz., "Yelagva," and the reddy and ryots tell me here exactly what was told me at Allur. Yet the local instructions of the Revenue officers in special charge of the irrigation at this end of their sphere of operations, and, I suppose, their reports to the Revenue Board at the other end, give the impression that all the details of irrigation—the immediate attention to applications, survey of fields damaged from any cause, and periodical circuits to detect and report attempts to evade payment of revenue—are being carried out in an intelligent and thorough manner, fully worthy of the canal and of its immense national importance.

The absence of a good fresh in the Toombudra is a source of anxiety. That river rose to 14 feet for a few hours last week; but it is down on the 8th to 6.2 feet again, indicating local causes unless we have some rain on the Western Ghats, irrigation will be crippled even before the year is out, and will fail in January.

NAGATUR,
10th September 1877.

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

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

UPPER DIVISION.

Monthly Report for August 1877.

WATER was lowered during the month both at Soonkesala and by means of the scouring sluices above Terrigopully breach.

It was raised again in the middle of the month to 5.5 and reached the end of the canal by the end of the month.

2. *Rain.*—The register shows slight rain occasionally during the month, but many very fine slight showers fell, which were scarcely perceptible on the gauge, though of some use in producing grass.

3. *The Breach.*—As this was a serious accident it is well to give some details as far as they are known.

In my last report I stated that it occurred on the 1st August.

On the 4th I camped at the spot having brought a batch of coolies from Kurnool and collected materials for huts, &c. The dam at Jupad was finished that day, and on the 6th I began to work, but it was two days before water ceased to flow out of the gap. On the 6th I began to work, but unfortunately the Terrigopully dam breached on the 7th and let water out again. This was promptly attended to, but it was not until the 8th that I could get fairly to work with 820 coolies.

The coolies were partly employed on the breach and partly on the slips, three in number. I increased the gangs from this date up to the 17th, when we set for six road relief gangs, and our muster numbered altogether 1,750 at work.

The six gangs were sent back that evening, and we kept about 1,400 daily at work until the 25th evening, at which time the banks were safe for 6 feet of water, the finishing of the breach was let to a contractor, and will be made up in a month.

On the 21st the dam was removed at Jupad and water ran on again. At midnight it reached the breach. There is now 5.3 on the aqueduct gauge near the spot.

4. *Strict inquiry* was made of the bankers, two of whom saw the leak before the whole gave way. They describe the hole outside as being near the bottom of the bank, in a spot not visible, but a whirlpool some ten yards from the edge of the water. One man tried to find

the leak, but it was beyond his reach. The hole increased rapidly, and after an hour the upper part fell in with a crash. This proves that the leak must have occurred at a considerable distance below the water-line.

The first thing which struck me on visiting the place was a huge stump of a tamarind laid bare; it had protected one side of the breach, and caused the water to cut away on the other or south side. This stump 5 feet in diameter was about level with the old ground surface; the roots spread out in all directions. It was just far enough in the inside slope of the bank to be covered when the bank was in place. It was not without great difficulty that we could move this old trunk away, by cutting bit by bit from the soaked wood.

The lowest point on the breach was the rock in the centre 29 feet below the proper top of bank; at the sides it was less. The average length was 75 feet; from slope 2 to 1 and rear slope 1½ to 1; the top breadth 8 feet.

5. *Slips.*—The most important of this was on the upper bank from 65 miles 17 chains to 24 chains or a length 462 feet; it consisted of a series of old slips which has given again owing to the sudden lowering of the water in canal.

This work was the most difficult to complete on account of the great distance (10 to 12 miles) of the only earth we could use for the repairs and of the height of bank to be surmounted, 30 feet at least.

The next slip on the upper bank was south or below the breach. It was only about 80 feet long, but was deeper than the others and much wider, so that a large quantity of earth had to be thrown into it from outside, while much that was in the bank was removed as dangerous.

One smaller slip occurred on the lower bank of a similar nature which added to our work by the necessity of the separate supervision.

6. On former occasions we have employed buffaloes and contractors to do certain parts of the work with great advantage, but this was utterly out of the question here. No man could be depended on. The work has been entirely done by daily labor, and, with the exception of two nights, the whole of the coolies were paid before they left the place at night. For three nights work was carried on by torch light under the personal supervision of the Chief Engineer.

7. Although much was done to secure only men who could work, there were most of them underfed when taken on, and it was most difficult to get them to stir beyond a snail's pace. It was only by the strictest and most summary measures that they were made to understand that the work must be done. At first men were paid 3 Annas and women 2½ Annas, but after the arrival of the Chief Engineer the rate was raised to 4 Annas for picked men and 3 Annas for the rest. They were paid mostly in coin, but latterly as we had grain they were glad to take it, and about Rupees 800 was disposed of in that way. It was gratifying to see that there was a very marked improvement in most of the gangs towards the end, and but for the stoppage of the work they would have looked quite cheerful.

8. *Irrigation.*—As far as Jupad in the 62nd mile no hindrance to the supply occurred. Below this I have not yet heard of any serious losses. For many days there were showers every evening, and one or two heavy ones which must have been of immense benefit to crops which had fairly sprung up before the water failed.

From the breach to Jutoor no reports of loss have reached me; it is probable that paddy fields may have suffered in a few places.

From Jutoor downwards Mr. A. L. Dunphy reports that, owing to a fresh in the Caulee on the 14th and the local showers, he believes no loss has occurred, as no complaints were made to him by ryots of crops spoiled from want of water.

9. Prospects of irrigation seem fair enough, the stoppage of the water owing to the breach will have little or no effect on the total returns eventually.

There is no doubt that there will be a very large area of dry crops sown in September and October with the purpose of taking our water, unless the late rains are very heavy. The crop which will be most extensively sown is white jonna, as the grain is the favorite food of the district and produces plenty of straw for the cattle.

10. For those who have to travel, times are very hard, and, if it were not for the grass, I doubt if any one could move about, unless coolies are employed to drag about the camp furniture, &c.

11. A few cases of fever occurred during the month, but fortunately the work at the breach was accomplished almost without a single case of sickness.

12. The staff were paid from 3rd to 13th August 1877. The abstract of irrigation, Form No. 9, will follow as soon as I receive the return from the Overseers. It has been delayed by the breach work.

(Signed) C. H. WILKS,
Conservancy Engineer.

Rain Register for August 1877 registered at 6 a.m. daily.

Month and Date.	STATIONS.					
	Soonkesala.	Kurnool.	Jupad.	Velapanur.	Jootoor.	Ayaloor.
1st August 1877	...	...	0.50	0.75	...	...
2nd "	...	...	...	...	0.60	...
4th "	0.20	0.05	...	...	...	0.20
6th "	...	0.05	...	...	...	...
7th "	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.05
8th "	...	...	0.30	...	...	...
9th "	...	...	0.30	...	...	...
10th "	0.10	0.40	0.10	...	...	...
11th "	...	0.45	...	0.20	0.20	...
12th "	...	...	...	...	0.05	...
13th "	0.15	0.35	...	...	0.04	...
14th "	...	...	0.70	...	...	...
15th "	0.20	0.57	...	1.20	...	...
16th "	...	...	0.25	...	...	...
17th "	0.10	0.16	...	...	...	...
22nd "	0.15	0.08	...	...	...	0.05
23rd "	...	...	...	...	...	0.05
25th "	...	...	...	...	...	...
28th "	...	0.20	...	...	...	...
29th "	...	...	...	...	...	0.12
30th "	0.10	0.04	...	0.10	0.60	0.25
31st "	0.15	...	0.40	0.50	...	0.77
	0.60	0.56	...	0.10	...	...
Total	1.75	2.91	2.55	3.05	4.09	2.88

KURNOOL,
6th September 1877.

(Signed)

C. H. WILKS,
Conservancy Engineer.

LOWER DIVISION.

Report for the month of August 1877.

AVERAGE progress has been made in the season's repairs, amongst those of importance being the completion of the raising and widening the left bank between mile 178.5 and 180.16, and the shingling to the inner slope, the strengthening the Dooganapully banks between miles 186.46 and 186.66, and fair progress towards the completion of the fore-dike to the Adimayapully anicut. At the same time a great deal has been done to the channels, which now require almost as much expenditure upon them as the canal itself.

2. Owing to the extreme dryness of the weather the banks have become dangerously unsafe, cracks and holes are filled in and stopped, but others constantly appear. I have given orders for the water in the 9th section to be kept at 4 feet; it was kept at this height for a few days, when on the 4th August a breach occurred at mile 151 chains 59 in a 23 feet (right) bank.

This accident arose from the water running through a crack or hole which had escaped the Overseer's and Banker's notice. The main cause, however, was the disobedience of the order to keep 4 feet water in the canal, as on the day in question the gauge at Deor station read 4.0. If the water be raised gradually, I think there is no danger; the small holes and cracks which may not be detected by the bankers will close of their own accord if the water be raised carefully.

This breach has cost Rupees 120 to close, water was allowed to pass on the 11th August, but a breach which occurred in the Upper Division on the 1st idem stopped the supply of water entirely, as no water was coming down either the Koondair or Mennair.

3. I enclose the table of rainfall. The fall at Jootoor compared with previous years is small and little more than last year's fall. Although the rain that has fallen

excess of last years, it should be remembered that this year's showers have been very untimely. Instead of several days' continual rain the showers have generally fallen when least needed and when the crops were virtually lost. The crops under the south-west monsoon may most certainly be considered as failures; it remains to be seen what the north-east monsoon will bring. The rains should, I think, be unusually heavy and continual as last years, and this year's south-west rains have barely penetrated a foot into the earth.

4. The breach at Terrigopully in the Upper Division on about the 1st idem caused a total failure of the water-supply in the Lower Division, except at the Adimayapully anicut, where the drains from the conjunction of the river maintained a small supply.

It totally failed in the 8th section on the 8th August. Fortunately some local showers brought some freshes down the Canlee and Koondair, and on the 14th August and until the 19th idem nearly all of the crops in this section received copious floodings which they stood greatly in need of. The water reached Rajoly (9th section) on 14th idem, and was utilized to the greatest extent for the standing crops, very few remaining unsupplied by the 21st idem, when this supply failed. The daily diminishing water at Adimayapully anicut (10th section) was augmented by this fresh, and so a total failure at these head works has been averted. The Toongabudra was again passed down the canal and reached Jootoor head works on 27th, Rajoly on 28th, and Adimayapully on 29th idem and before the 3rd of next month I expect the supply will exceed the demand.

5. I am in a position to state that the temporary stoppage of the (Toongabudra) water has not injuriously affected the standing crops; altogether barely 100 acres in the Lower Division have suffered, the greater part of which consisted of recently sown seeds. The freshes admitted in the canal and the recent rains have kept the crops in flourishing condition, except the paddy sown in the Sirwell and Koilkootla taluqs, which began to show symptoms of withering; the paddy sown in these taluqs does not require water for the first month, so little injury was inflicted.

In the Cuddapah District the wet crops were about to be sown after the 7th, the usual sowing time; so fortunately the water failed before the crops were sown.

Under the Adimayapully anicut the supply, as I have already shown, did not fail. Since the Toongabudra has gone down the canal again, ploughing and sowing have commenced vigorously; the sowing time has been delayed about eighteen days, and with six months' crops this will necessitate the assurance of a supply until the end of January.

The crops under four tanks in the Cuddapah taluq are being supplied by the canal. During the month the corra and arika crops were being cut; these crops were sown extensively this season as being only 70 days' crops, a supply of grain was obtained at an early date. In a cotton or paddy is usually sown after the corra is cut.

The unirrigated crops in every village I have been through are so injured by the drought as to be worthless and irrecoverable, even though copious rain falls. Any local rain return will show that this must be so.

6. I enclose an abstract of this season's irrigation for the Lower Division. This does not contrast very favorably with last month's returns, but the paddy crops in the Cuddapah District which are only just being sown will next month show a very marked increase.

The curmans do not seem to be working with any increased vigor or energy this season, nor do I find the inefficient curmans replaced, surreptitious irrigation has by no means decreased. In one village Kottapad (Sirwell taluq) a Revenue Inspector's field was found irrigated by the amin; no application was made either to the amin or curman, and had the amin delayed his application a few days later, when the rain fell, it is not unlikely that the field would have been charged in the accounts. I endeavored to see the Yalloor curman's application sent on the 24th idem, but he asked to be excused as he had not made them up. The amin had not been able to see them. I asked the curman to inform me, as nearly as possible, what was recorded application amounted to, he said "about 1,000 acres." The amin said "there were 1,700 acres irrigated in the village." In the Cuddapah and Proddatur taluqs many of the curmans were absent at the Cutcheries, just at the time the ryots required water.

The wealthy ryots of the Cuddapah taluq seem determined to cause the canal officers much trouble and the ryots of the Jupad and Nazirbakpully (Cuddapah taluq) as much inconvenience as possible by their interfering with the water-supply arrangements, and stopping the irrigation in the two previously named villages; there can be no excuse for the waste of water they are constantly causing. To the Chennoor (Cuddapah taluq) channel there are three vents to the sluice discharging during the height of the season nearly 6,480 yards of water, or enough water for 3,000 acres of wet crops; at no time have there been more than 640 acres irrigated at once with this water, yet the Chennoor ryots always express dissatisfaction.

tion if the supply is reduced, and show it by stopping the supply to the villages lower down the channel. The sluices have to be constantly watched, as some of the ryots have had a key made with which they used to open them.

It was such men as these about whom I made the remarks in one of my reports regarding the ill-effects of the punishments inflicted in cases of mischief to, and interference with the works. The cases I selected and sent up to the Special Magistrate of Cuddapah and alluded to in the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 3,136 of 5th July 1877, were not trifling, unless the partial demolition of a masonry weir and the stopping of the regulated supply to other fields and villages be considered trifling; neither were the men sent up for trial, men likely to suffer materially from the punishment the Magistrate was likely to inflict; the Near cultivandlu (water regulators) or the men appointed by the ryots themselves to regulate the water, were caught several times interfering with the channels, but these men were not sent up for punishment, the culprits I selected were well to do, one man being a nephew, or near relation, of the reddy of Chennoor (Cuddapah taluq). One of these cases I detected myself, but I thought it was quite sufficient to leave the case to the Overseer and a Lascar who were with me.

8. Since the 28th idem the weather looks threatening, showers have fallen, and there seems every prospect of a considerable and continuous rainfall. Preparations are being made to sow a very large extent with cotton.

9. I noticed that the road between Cuddapah and Kurnool is approaching completion. It cannot be finished before the September and October rains set in, and how the bandies can move over the wretched apology for a road—at the side of the one on construction in the event of ordinary rain falling—I cannot conceive. The metalling already spread measures 6 inches deep in the middle and 3 inches at the sides, probably this was considered too little, as near Chintacoonta (Sirwell taluq) I observed gangs of coolies for nearly two miles engaged in taking the recently laid metal off the road and staking it in heaps in the fields alongside.

10. Health has been good. Mr. Henry Edward Maltby was prostrated by an attack of dysentery but a short time and did not entirely give up his duties.

11. The staff was paid from 7th to 15th idem.

6th September 1877.

(Signed) J. O. DUNPHY,
Ag. Conservancy Engineer.

LOWER DIVISION.

Abstract of Irrigation recorded up to the end of August 1877, season 1877-78.

District.	Taluq.	CLASS OF IRRIGATION.					Tanks supplied.	Estimated unrecorded irrigation for September only.	Remarks.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kurnool	Sirwell ..	1,056 94	304 20	2,788 56	2 71	102 41	..	4,936	
	Kollkoontla	166 76	166 42	1,896 42	..	2,229 52	..	2,426	
	Jammimalugu	11 83	9 57	100 43	..	322 13	..	312	
	Proddatur	632 20	666 00	969 17	27 10	2,294 47	..	1,826	
	Cuddapah	510 12	64 53	848 07	464 52	1,877 24	..	2,230	
Total ..		2,377 87	1,211 02	6,552 55	494 33	10,625 87	..	14,767	

To accompany my report for August 1877.

(Signed) J. O. DUNPHY,
Ag. Conservancy Engineer.

LOWER DIVISION.

Register of Rainfall for the Month of August 1877.

Month and Date.	Yalloor.	Chinta-coonta.	Rajoli.	Dhoor.	Adimayapully.	Beempand.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
1st August ..	0-04	0-05	0-60	1-23	..	0-75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd do. ..	..	..	0-25	..	0-35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3rd do. ..	..	..	..	..	0-05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5th do. ..	..	..	..	..	0-03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12th do. ..	0-44	..	0-05	0-08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13th do. ..	1-00	0-03	0-19	0-23	0-05	0-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14th do. ..	..	0-45	..	..	0-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21st do. ..	1-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22nd do. ..	..	..	..	0-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24th do. ..	..	..	..	0-19	..	0-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28th do. ..	..	..	0-14	0-50	0-50	0-98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29th do. ..	0-22	1-66	0-17	0-22	..	1-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30th do. ..	..	0-13	0-13	0-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31st do. ..	..	..	0-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2-80	2-32	1-62	2-77	1-05	4-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DHOOR,
1st September 1877.

(Signed) J. O. DUNPHY,
Ag. Conservancy Engineer.

SUBMITTED for the information of Government.

2. In G.O. No. 153 I of the 11th July 1877, the revised rule for facilitating the registration of applications for water was ordered to be at once introduced and acted upon, and the Board of Revenue were requested to arrange for an authorized person being always present in each village to register applications.

2. In paragraph 6 of their Proceedings of the 4th August, No. 3,654, the Board of Revenue instructed the Collectors of Cuddapah and Kurnool to give effect at once to the modification of Rule II and to lose no time in making such arrangements as will secure the registration of applications for water during the absence of the curnams. The Board's Proceedings are with the Revenue Department for the issue of orders.

(Signed) P. MONTGOMERIE, Major, R.E.,
Actg. Depy. Chief Engineer for Irrigation,
for Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

To the Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

No. 89. ORDER THEREON, 29th October 1877, No. 442 I.

HIS GRACE the Governor in Council is of opinion that the appointment of a Covenanted Revenue Officer of some standing for the introduction of improved and complete arrangements in connection with the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's

canal, and for controlling and enforcing them when introduced is necessary, and these Proceedings will be communicated to the Revenue Department for arrangements to be made accordingly.

(True Extract.)

W. S. S. S.

Joint
Acting Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Irrigation Branch.

Colt

Major, R.E.,

Irrigation Branch.

To the Revenue Department (with Memorandum by
Joint Secretary, Irrigation Branch, of 9th October
and remarks of Members of Government thereon).

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation,
and Manager, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.
" Examiner of Railway and Irrigation Accounts.

Exd. E. C. Shunker.

20 Spare Copies

Revenue Dep^y
No 4665
IRRIGATION.

Govt. of 1877
PUBLIC WORKS.

2
Chief Engineers of the Company, which
would also give an idea as to my
unusual labors both in the general
& Irrigation Departments, during
the past (8) years of my service in
this District.

It appears from the letter
(HPL) to me that he has taken
objection to a portion of my Circular
issued in July last, to the
Subsidiaries of the Canal Taluk, re-
-ding the Registration of applications
by Kurnams, - an objection at
once so serious that he states that
he feels it his duty to call the
attention of the Revenue Secy to the
objection.

The objection was, I respectfully
submitted, master's office, to a new
-construction placed on a portion
of my order, which had it not
been referred to me by Mr Latham,
before appealing to higher authority,
I had have explained to his satisfaction.

3
The order was intended
solely for the Kurnams & the Revenue
offls. generally & had no reference
whatever to Canal Subordinates.

The Extracts I have now
submitted for your perusal, will
show that my line of procedure
has always been to promote the
cause of Irrigation & that such
was the light in which it had
been viewed by the several Revenue
& Irrigation officers of the District
& of Govt, and that my simple
act was object to was the
effect of my ardent desire to
carry out, with promptitude, the

No - Extract from a letter dated Agaloor
17 July 1877 from J. H. Latham Esq. Chief
Engineer, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company
to A. Ramachandrarao Deputy Collector of
the District of Irrigation.

I have the honor to be
Your most obedt Servant
J. H. Latham
Chief Engineer and Manager

Forister. The 11

No 268

Received R 22/11/77

Phanachandra Rao

No. - Extract from a letter dated Ryatoot
17 July 1877 from J. A. Latham Esq. Chief
Engineer, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company
to A. B. S. Esq. Deputy Collector of
the District of Irrigation.

52

are written -
moments each
lost but that
know you are
and strong measures

British subject

we well aware that

not carry out lines

and occasional crises

Frederick B. Risk:

who knows your

and intimate

with fearlessly in

For winter. The w.

Revenue Dep^{to}
No 4665
IRRIGATION.

Govt. of 1877
PUBLIC WORKS

Revenue 1877 Dep^{to}

From
A. Ramachandran Rao
Deputy Col^l of
Kurnool in special
charge of Engrs

Dated 4: } November 1877
Recd 9: }

Enl. 27-11-77 W. 2211.

Brings to notice the
favorable testimony borne
of him by several Officers &
by Govt and states that the
objection taken by Mr. Latham
to the Circular Letter issued
by him to Commis & Revenue
Officials was through a mis-
conception of a portion of
his order.

Lodged
Jm

No - Extract from a letter dated 17 July 1877 from J. A. Latham Esq. Chief
Engineer, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company
to A. Ramachandran Rao Deputy Col^l of
Kurnool in special charge of Irrigation.

Kurnool Dist

Municipal S^r

Camp Alamoor

25 October 1877

Dear Sir,

I respectfully beg to state
that I had the honor of paying
my respects to you during the
Christmas Vacation of 1874, with
letters from Mr. Knight J. & Sir
Col. Silver & other gentlemen,
when you were in charge of the
Revenue Dept of the District.
Since then, I have been in the
District as Spl. D^s Collector,
my permanent post being
Kurnool D^s Col^l of Revenue,
to which you had been pleased
to appoint me in the early part of 1874.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. Latham
Chief Engineer and Manager

N 258

Encl. L R 27/11/77

Revenue Dep^y to
No. 4665
IRRIGATION.

Govt. of (1877)
PUBLIC WORKS

1875-

In Dec. last, viz. term of
SPL Irrigation work being about
to close, I solicited the Hon^{ble}
D. F. Carmichael to give effect
to my transfer; and he was pleased
before starting for the Imperial App^{nt}
ship at Delhi, to grant me
permission accordingly.

Not long afterwards
in the same month, in consequence
of the outbreak of Famine, I was
directed by telegram from Gov^t
to remain in the Dist. until further
orders, and in Feb^y last, after
the return of the Hon^{ble} D. F. Carmichael
from Delhi, I was re-appointed
"as SPL D^y Col^l & Insp^t of the Dist.
"in connection with Famine Relief
"with retrospective effect from 1st Jan^y
"1877 & without prejudice to my permanent

standing for the introduction
of and complete arrangements
with the

No. 268

by R. 12/11/77

3

Appointment of General Duties
in "Timerville" (74th St
page 119) dated 20th Feb^y/77
Tuesday Page 119)

Since then, I have been
discharging, in addition to my
General Duties of the Municipal D^y,
the Irrigation work, which during
the last year, has, in consequence
of the distressed state of the season,
greatly increased - the area im-
pacted being ten times the
usual extent.

The water rate settlement
of all the (3) Taluqs in this Dist.
has now been completed, - four
by myself. I had, like wise, to
do the forwarding of Mundi-
Kuthur Taluq besides that of
Mundakul & Tinnel in my division.

No. - Extract from a letter dated 17th July 1877 from J. H. Latham Esq. Chief
Engineer, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company
to A. R. S. Chandra Rao Deputy Director of
Irrigation.

therefore written
at one moment, each
in his own hand, but that
I know you are
out and strong measures

British subject,
I am well aware that
cannot carry out some
present occasions you
sacrifice an English
one who knows your
inclination with a long
long and intimate
of the District and
in every village
to give the confidence
industry and ability
as you have held, with
ardor and fearlessly in
the hearty and fearless

support of all
I have the honor to be
Yours most truly
J. H. Latham
Chief Engineer and Manager

Revenue Dep^{to}

N^o 4665
IRRIGATION.

Govt. of 1877.

PUBLIC WORKS

There is now fortunately a favorable change in the season and the famine with which I have no immediate connection since Feb^y last is about to be brought to a close.

I earnestly solicit you will be pleased to give effect to my transfer to Simmerly. It is now full (8) years since I have been in this Dist in general and during which period I had the good fortune of my labors being generally noticed & so on several occasions.

Very truly
Your most obed^t &
devoted servant
A. Ramachandra Rao

No. - Extract from a letter dated August 17 July 1877 from J. A. Latham Esq. Chief Engineer, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company to A. Ramachandra Rao Deputy Collector of the District of Irrigation.

... therefore written that are moments each may be lost but that I know you are a man of great and strong measures... British subject... I am well aware that I cannot carry out some of the present proposals... one who knows your connection with larger long and intimate... of the District and... village... the confidence... industry and ability you have held with... and fearlessly in... hearty and fearless

I have the honor to be your most obed^t servant
J. A. Latham
Chief Engineer and Manager

N^o 268

received by R²²/11/77

Revenue Dep^{to}

N^o 4665

IRRIGATION.

Govt. of 1877

Revenue 1877 Dep^{to}

From
A. Ramachandra Rao
Deputy Col^l of Revenue
in Special Charge
of Irrigation.

Dated 25. Oct.
Rec^d 6. Nov. } 1877.

86 27-11-77 N^o 3311.
Requesting for
reasons stated to be
transferred to Immunity
Sh.

Lodged.
C. M.

N^o 268

C. M. No. 6 R 27/11/77

No. — Extract from a letter dated 17 July 1877 from J. A. Latham Esq. Chief Engineer, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company to A. Ramachandra Rao Deputy Collector of Revenue in Special Charge of Irrigation.

No I

Mr Latham.

1877.

Para 4. — I have therefore written directly to you in order that no momentary loss of a human life may be lost, but that you may feel justified in knowing you are anxious to carry out efficient and strong measures at once in this emergency.

5 — In this I, and every British subject, wish you hearty success. I am well aware that a departmental officer cannot carry out emergency measures, such as the present occasion, for, without personal self-sacrifice and risk. But I am sure that every one who knows your reputation and experience in connection with large works of irrigation, your long and intimate knowledge of every part of the Canal and of the character of the country in every village under it. Every one who knows the confidence of Government in your industry and ability, and the high offices you have held, will feel that all you do heartily and fearlessly in such a cause deserves the hearty and fearless support of all true men.

I have the honor to be
Your most obed^t servant
John A. Latham
Chief Engineer and Manager

For Master. The C.

II. Proceedings of the Madras Government,
Revenue Department, dated 23rd May
1871 - No 912

no II
P. O. Revenue
Sept.
May 1871

Read the following letter from the Chief
Engineer for Irrigation, to the Secretary to
Government, Public Works Department, dated
Madras, 1st May 1871, No 19.

At the request of the Agent, Madras Irriga-
tion and Canal Company, I have the honor
to forward for submission to Government,
an extract from the report of the Company's
Chief Engineer for the half year ended 31st
March in which that officer places on record
his high estimation of the services of the Deputy
Collector of Muddial.

Enclosure No 1

Extract from the Chief Engineer's Report for
the half year ended 31st March 1871, dated
Muddial, 1st April 1871.

It is right that the Board should know how
much I think them indebted to the plain
important, conduct of Chairman and the Board,
Deputy Collector of Muddial. He is the only
officer of the Revenue Department from whom
I have been able to obtain any information
as to the probable demand for water next
season, and I have through confidence in
his having explained the true prospects of
Irrigation to the Agents within his range without
any party-feeling. I hope, that if carefully
worked, the Company's Canal will not dis-
appoint the expectations of such owners

no 912 27/11/71

Apr 11 10 24 1871

who desire to see their district prosper
transferred to the Revenue Department.
Signed J. Carpenter, Colonel &c
Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Order thereon, 23rd May 1871, No 912
The Governor in Council is pleased to receive
this testimony regarding Ramachandra Rao,
the Deputy Collector of Muddial.
2. He regrets, however, it should have been
made a vehicle for depreciating the rest of
the Revenue officers of the District.
(True Extract)
Signed D. F. Carmichael
Acting Secretary to Govt

no III
P. O.
Sept 1871

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public
Works Department, dated 18 September 1874 -
No 2663 (Irrigation).

Extract from Chief Engineer's report for July
1874.
5- The Deputy Collector of Muddial has re-
sided here working in the Company's Canal.
He has frequently visited the villages in north
of Muddial, chiefly in the 1st Division, which
were so obstinately backward last year.
The immediate effort has been to induce
all to try some irrigation more or less and
the ultimate effect must be a rapid up-
ward of Irrigation in these villages. He, as well
as the Company's Engineers, regret the delay in
sanctioning the various rules and reports which
Irrigation lost by the delay and dry crops

For winter. The re-

where otherwise wet crop would have
been put in: that is unavoidable.

Order thereon, 18 September 1874, No 463 (Irrigation)

*
2. His Excellency in Council notices
with approbation the interest shown by the
Deputy Collector Ramachandra Rao, in the
extension of Irrigation.

(True Extract)

Signed / John Mullins Esq. Colonel R.E.,
Joint Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Madras
Government, Public Works Department, dated
20 February 1875, No 492.

Chief Engineer's report for December 1874.

No IV

G. O.

26/2/1875

2. * * * I believe we are indebted
to the Deputy Collector for the commencement
of Irrigation in many of the villages newly
repeopled in Nandiah Taluk.

Order thereon, 20 January 1875, No 492.

*
2. The Exactions of the Special Deputy
Collector are noticed with satisfaction.

(True Extract)

Signed / J. W. Walker, Colonel R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

Extract from a Letter from J. H. Chase Esq.
Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool to the
Chief Secretary to Government dated 22
February 1875. No 59.

No V

G. O.

26/2/1875

As I am about to leave the District,
I feel it my duty to bring to the notice of
Government the high opinion entertained
regarding the Deputy Collector employed
under me.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Deputy
Collector in General duties, has the two impor-
tant Taluqs of Nandiah and Binnell, through
both of which the Madras Irrigation Canal
runs. Both as Deputy Collector and Magistrate
he has conducted his duties very satisfactorily,
and in a very active and energetic manner.
He has been very successful in the
of giving over land to the Madras Irrigation
Company, and has earned the esteem of the
officers of the Company.

(True Extract)

Signed / J. Chase
Collector and Magistrate

*
Order thereon, 4 March 1875, No 7.
The Governor in Council is glad to receive
this testimony to the good character and
general efficiency of the three Deputy Collectors
employed in the Kurnool District.

(True Extract)

Signed / J. F. Carmichael
Secretary to Government.

Extract from a Semi-official dated 15
December 1874 from J. Hope Esq. Collector
of Kurnool to A. Ramachandra Rao, Deputy
Collector.

No VI

G. O.

26/2/1875

regarding
the water. The re-

I think you have by your good and long
service in Kurnool earned a title to have
your wish to be transferred to a Southern
District favourably entertained. I have
always found you zealous in the interests of
Government and very energetic, able and
brave taking in the performance of your
duties. Good bye.

Yours truly
Genl James Hope.

Copy of a letter from W. Robinson Esq.

dated Bhopal 22nd August 1863 to A. Ramachandra
Rao, Deputy Collector of Tanjore.

I accept my thanks for the admirable Police
Maps which you have prepared of your Taluqs.

2. They are so suggestive that I purpose
lithographing and circulating for general
imitation these maps.

3. The rolls of Suspected Characters are
likewise very suggestive and I am sending
the copies to different districts.

I have the honor to be
Yours truly
Genl W. Robinson.

Inspector General of Police

Extract from a Darn official dated Naga-
patnam 2nd May 1867 from W. Robinson (Sir
William Robinson) Inspector General of Police
to A. Ramachandra Rao, Deputy Collector.

You scarcely needed to remind me of all

the helpful interest in the Police organization
and such good administration. I have
much to thank you for in every respect
and if referred to shall be glad to pay
it.

Thanking you for your
Courtesy and aid.

Believe me
Yours truly
J. H. Latham Esq.

Copy of a letter from J. H. Latham Esq.
Chief Engineer, Madras Canal Company to
A. Ramachandra Rao, Deputy Collector of
Kurnool in special charge of Tanjore
dated 4th February 1874.

I sent the Rules to Colonel Mullins
shortly after my return from Madras.

I had an opportunity of mentioning
you to him in Madras and I feel sure
your services are appreciated by him and
others with whom I have spoken.

Yours faithfully
J. H. Latham

Copy of a letter from J. H. Latham Esq.
Chief Engineer and Manager, Madras Irrigation
and Canal Company to A. Ramachandra Rao,
Deputy Collector, Kurnool in special charge
of Tanjore dated Kurnool 22nd January 1874.

With reference to your letter No. 11 of 19th
January I have the honor to say that I am
much obliged for your cheering letter. I am

irrigation officers
for water. The re-

and the Board of Directors (to whom
I have sent a copy of it) appreciate the
personal interest you are taking, and with
great pleasure of interest and zeal in the
utilization of the Canal, and the develop-
ment of the productive power of the District.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Yours most obedient servant,
J. D. Mathews
Chief Engineer & Manager.

Copy of a letter from A. J. Dodson Esq.
Manager and Acting Chief Engineer, M.
S. & C. to A. Ramachandra Rao, Deputy
Collector, Mirsot in Special Charge of Irrigation
No 41 dated Mirsot 14th August 1876.

In reply to your letter No 47 of the 14th Instant
on the subject of the prospects of this season's
irrigation, I have the honor to congratulate
you on the success which has attended your
efforts and those of the Sashildar of Sirwell
in inducing the Ryots of Mundial and Sirwell
Salup to take advantage of the Canal water
for irrigation purposes. I hope that as you
proceed in your operations there you will
be equally successful in Mundial & Sirwell Salup.
Can you not put some of your energy into
the Sashildar of Kothumbla Salup? hitherto
he has been only abstained from any effort to
increase the irrigation, but of the reports
I hear are true he has frequently in dearest
to demand the Ryots from taking Canal
water. I shall be glad if you would
enquire some what into his instructions.

on this subject to the Commis of his Salup.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Yours most obedient servant,
J. D. Mathews
Chief Engineer & Manager.

Copy of a letter dated by order No 529, 8
August 1876 from J. D. Mathews Esq. Executive
Engineer M. S. & C. Mundial Division to
A. Ramachandra Rao, Deputy Collector, Mirsot
in Special Charge of Irrigation.

In acknowledging receipt of your No 47
of the 14th Instant I embrace the opportunity of
returning you my sincere thanks for the con-
firmation, courtesy and attention with which you
have met all the requirements of this Division,
and in reference to the special efforts which
you have made in furtherance of the irrigation
schemes lately projected here, I beg to send
you an extract from a report which I had
the honor to send to the Chief Engineer a
few days ago when applying for sanction
for the works designated to irrigate the
1st scheme on this Division, being 1200
acres lying north of Mundial. I have asked
the Chief Engineer to bring the Memorandum
to the notice of Government with special
reference to the extract, which I now forward
you and I venture to hope that your
persevering efforts in favour of the progress
of the District may meet with the reward
they so richly deserve.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Yours most obedient servant,
J. D. Mathews
Executive Engineer.

For 1876. No 41

This report cannot be considered complete
under the appointment he acknowledged which
the Deputy Collector of the District at
Mandial A Ramachandra Rao Esqre has
granted.

This gentleman has throughout
shown himself to be fully alive to the
importance of irrigation to the District
and has rendered great assistance not
only by affording his protection to the
surveyors while engaged in field operations,
but also by his own efforts concerning
the Rights of the tenants that must accrue
to them from the scheme.

To his kindness this report is indebted
for the statistics included therein and
his Country, thorough knowledge of business
and habits of promptitude which cannot
be overestimated for as a guarantee
that no unavoidable delay will take place
in making over the land and in bringing
the whole scheme to a successful issue.

Mandial 8 August 1870

I Certify that the above is a true extract
from the Memorandum attached to the
Plans and Estimates forwarded to the
Chief Engineer of the Madras Irrigation
and Canal Co with my No 4 to of 31 July
1870

Signed / C. D. Mathew
Executive Engineer

No XIII

to F. H. Bunch

August 1870

Copy of a letter from J. H. Macleod Esqre
Agent and Manager M. S. & Co Canal Company to
A Ramachandra Rao Deputy Collector, Kurmool
in special charge of Irrigation dated Madras
15 August 1870

I have with very great satisfaction and
thankfulness from my friends and
an all Hackell too much valuable and
cardinal assistance you have given them
in the arduous labours which they have
recently been engaged for the benefit of the
people of your District.

I beg to offer you, A Ramachandra
Rao, my most sincere thanks not only
for that assistance but also for the practical
statistical information you have been able
to afford me which to myself is most useful
and which I prize very highly.

I consider the District fortunate in
possessing so energetic and enlightened an
officer in the administration of its affairs
and I most sincerely hope that its inhabitants
may long continue to enjoy the benefits of
your presence among them.

Believe me to remain
Yours very faithfully
J. H. Macleod

No XIV

to F. H. Bunch

June 1871

Copy of a letter from J. H. Macleod Esqre
Agent and Manager, M. S. & Co. to A Rama-
chandra Rao Deputy Collector, Kurmool in
Special Charge of Irrigation dated Madras
14 June 1871

Irrigation Officers
for water. The re-

Whereas your duties may call you,
I sincerely hope the Government will not
overlook your merits but will have the
wisdom to avail themselves of your talents
for the good and improvement of the
Country. For myself I shall always entertain
a grateful recollection of the disinterested
and enlightened views which have guided
your labours in so far as they have asso-
ciated you with the Country Company.
I have &c
Yours &c
J. H. Manslowe

Enclosed are 2 papers & extracts

Alumnae of the Duke

Received 4 Nov 77

No. 4611 & 4612

From the Secy of Rev

Dated 31 Oct 21 Nov 1877

FOR ORDERS.

These two papers
relate to matters
connected with
Canal manage-
ment in Kurnool
& Cuddapah.

The first is in
reply to G.O. 16 Aug
last No 2570 in
which informa-
tion was called
for on the alleged
action of the De-
puty Collector in
Kurnool in issuing
orders practically
preventing appli-
cations being made
by the ryots to the
Immigration Officers
for water. The re-

ult of the Collec-
tor's enquiries &
that Ramachen-
dra Row has mud-
dled matters

and that the Canal
Officers have
cause for com-
plaint.

The second for-
wards a report
from the Collector
of Maddurah re-
fering to general
allegations con-
tained in the
Report for Jan-
uary 1877 by the
Canal Officers

The conclusion
to which both Col-
lectors have come
is that there must
be a Special Officer
to Davidson quite
agrees that this
should be a European
Officer of Sub-Collectors

More can be as-
serted as to the effect
of the order, stating the
Def. Coll. intention. Con-
sideration has been
taken & he has observed
the provisions at his Camp
when his services were
first required in the field
- It is evidently not in
accord with the Canal
Officers - I am
inverely.

printed in Bd Pro
15 March 77 No
1175. I cannot think
that Mr. Price's letter con-
tains the conviction that the
Canal Officers are almost
entirely ignorant of the
principles of the
which make up a total
of much loss & expense.
On result of the
enquiry commission
made by the Board
an efficient

rated Officer's presence on
the spot in Special Charge
of the whole work - & no
time of loss in deputy
one in the interest of the
State of the Compt & of the
Country. I am appl. to the
Gov. of India for sanction
at once - & in the mean-
time appoint out -
If the Gov. of India
are unwilling to pay for an
Officer I believe Mr. Stain
is quite prepared to ask
the Directors to pay - I
think very hard on the
Compt. that so much
preventable confusion
should have been long
since been
checked. In the mean-
time I am deputy Mr.

see separate
packet
checked at once & put
in report & report in
communication with
the Collector do not

grade.
The Board de-
fer further obser-
vations on this
point until
they are in pos-
session of the
Collector's replies
to G.O. 2 Oct 77
No 3064

It is submitted
however that
the question put
in that order
has been practi-
cally answered
by both Officers
and that really
the best remedy
is to appoint
a good sub Col-
lector.

Ramachendra
Row has applied
to be allowed to
revert to Tume-
velly. I fancy he
feels to Davidson

FOR ORDER.

[illegible]

To apply to the J. P.
 for a warrant to supply a special
 officer to the Governor of
 a P. district of old. After
 a period of 3 years in
 anti-infection of infection.
 appoint an officer to the duty
 for the J. P. Cox can be
 a new officer from the duty.
 & ensure work as little officer
 in the work. I do suggest his
 app. asking a more competent
 & experienced

[Faint handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

65 40
Revenue Department
N. 3311.

Under date the 27. Nov. 1877

Read the following
Proc. P. W. D. dated 29. Oct. 1877
No. 442 I, Proc. Board of Res.
dated 31. Oct. 1877 Nos 4882 &
4883 respectively regarding Madras
Irrigation Canal Company's Cause

2. In their Proceedings
of the 4th August 1877
the Board of Revenue reported
with reference to the repeated
complaints which had been
made on the subject of the

Robinson

Revenue Administration in
regard to the Canal irrigation
and the settlement for water
supplied by the Company
that "nothing short of the
"appointment of a special
Officer will suffice to put
the affairs of the Company
in their relations with the
"Indians back on a right
footing" and they recom-
mend that an Officer
of Sub Col's standing
should be appointed to have
charge of the villages irrigated
by the Canal under the
orders of the Collector of
Humsob & Chuddahab through
which District the Canal
runs, expressing their
belief that such an Officer
"would

50.
"would probably be able
"to set things straight in
"a couple of years or so."

3. The Governor in Council
~~was~~ decided if possible by
avoiding the considerable cost
involved by the adoption of
such a measure, and desired
in the first instance that
information ^{SD.} might be
obtained from the Collector
concerned whether a subordinate
agency might not suffice.

4. No immediate reply
to this particular inquiry
has been received but from
the papers perused above
bearing on the same subject
it is clear that no other

arrangement will meet
the difficulty.

5. It has been decided
in the Public Works Dept.
that the appointment of a
Commissioned Officer of some
standing should be recom-
mended. It is pointed out
in the Memorandum from
the Chief Engineer for
Irrigation which accompanies
this order that the Company
have real cause of
complaint; that practically
their Officers have been
doing so or R. which
should have fallen upon
the Revenue Establishment;
and that Government are
under an obligation to

G.O. 29. Oct. 1877. N. 442 S.

57
set matters on
a proper footing
without further
delay. It is
recognized that
the ordinary District
Administration is
not strong enough
to devote sufficient
time to this branch
of their duties and
it is undoubtedly the
case that the work
involved

involved by the
formation of the
Canal is increas-
ing in quantity
and importance every
season.

6. The Collector of
Mumool who has been
called upon for information
on the alleged action of his Deputy
(who besides other duties has the
management of the Settlement and
accounts relating to irrigation
under the Canal) in issuing orders
practically preventing application
for water being made (as heretofore)
by the ryots to
the Irrigation Company Officers direct,

L. O. 16. Aug. 1877 No. 2510. P. D.

52
68
reports that the Manager
of the Company has cer-
tainly cause for complaint
in consequence of the word-
ing of the vernacular in-
structions issued by the
Deputy Collector and that
generally he is not satis-
fied with the way in
which that officer's duties
have been performed.

7. The Governor in Coun-
cil sees no reason to doubt
the bona fides of the Deputy
Collector but the facts
stated shew that he can-
not grapple with all the
duties imposed upon him.

He

He has done good service
in Kurnool but the time
of his sanctioned employ-
ment on canal matters
expired some time ago and
for many months past
he has been retained in
the District on account
of the famine. As soon
as the Collector can spare
him he will have to take
up his Tinnivelly Office
but the relinquishment
of his services in Kur-
nool is a matter for
decision by the Famine
Department.

53
69
8. The Collector of Can-
dalah is at one with the
Collector of Kurnool on the
necessity of a special offi-
cer being appointed to look
after Canal interests. In
Cuddalah there has been
no separate Revenue Gang
employed at any time for
irrigation duty. The work
has fallen apparently on
the general charge Deputy
Collector, who is otherwise
sufficiently occupied. Com-
plaints have not been so
ripe here because the area
irrigated by the Canal
is smaller than in Kur-
nool.

[illegible]

1. *Th. of Racine* 27-11-77 with apt. 1/2
 2. *B. W. Dept* 1-12-77 Dept of B. W. Co.
 3. *R. (Famine) Dept* with B. W. Co.
 4. *Dept* 1-12-77
 5. *Dept* 1-12-77
 6. *Dept* 1-12-77
 7. *Dept* 1-12-77
 8. *Dept* 1-12-77
 9. *Dept* 1-12-77
 10. *Dept* 1-12-77
 11. *Dept* 1-12-77
 12. *Dept* 1-12-77
 13. *Dept* 1-12-77
 14. *Dept* 1-12-77
 15. *Dept* 1-12-77
 16. *Dept* 1-12-77
 17. *Dept* 1-12-77
 18. *Dept* 1-12-77
 19. *Dept* 1-12-77
 20. *Dept* 1-12-77
 21. *Dept* 1-12-77
 22. *Dept* 1-12-77
 23. *Dept* 1-12-77
 24. *Dept* 1-12-77
 25. *Dept* 1-12-77
 26. *Dept* 1-12-77
 27. *Dept* 1-12-77
 28. *Dept* 1-12-77
 29. *Dept* 1-12-77
 30. *Dept* 1-12-77
 31. *Dept* 1-12-77
 32. *Dept* 1-12-77
 33. *Dept* 1-12-77
 34. *Dept* 1-12-77
 35. *Dept* 1-12-77
 36. *Dept* 1-12-77
 37. *Dept* 1-12-77
 38. *Dept* 1-12-77
 39. *Dept* 1-12-77
 40. *Dept* 1-12-77
 41. *Dept* 1-12-77
 42. *Dept* 1-12-77
 43. *Dept* 1-12-77
 44. *Dept* 1-12-77
 45. *Dept* 1-12-77
 46. *Dept* 1-12-77
 47. *Dept* 1-12-77
 48. *Dept* 1-12-77
 49. *Dept* 1-12-77
 50. *Dept* 1-12-77
 51. *Dept* 1-12-77
 52. *Dept* 1-12-77
 53. *Dept* 1-12-77
 54. *Dept* 1-12-77
 55. *Dept* 1-12-77
 56. *Dept* 1-12-77
 57. *Dept* 1-12-77
 58. *Dept* 1-12-77
 59. *Dept* 1-12-77
 60. *Dept* 1-12-77
 61. *Dept* 1-12-77
 62. *Dept* 1-12-77
 63. *Dept* 1-12-77
 64. *Dept* 1-12-77
 65. *Dept* 1-12-77
 66. *Dept* 1-12-77
 67. *Dept* 1-12-77
 68. *Dept* 1-12-77
 69. *Dept* 1-12-77
 70. *Dept* 1-12-77
 71. *Dept* 1-12-77
 72. *Dept* 1-12-77
 73. *Dept* 1-12-77
 74. *Dept* 1-12-77
 75. *Dept* 1-12-77
 76. *Dept* 1-12-77
 77. *Dept* 1-12-77
 78. *Dept* 1-12-77
 79. *Dept* 1-12-77
 80. *Dept* 1-12-77
 81. *Dept* 1-12-77
 82. *Dept* 1-12-77
 83. *Dept* 1-12-77
 84. *Dept* 1-12-77
 85. *Dept* 1-12-77
 86. *Dept* 1-12-77
 87. *Dept* 1-12-77
 88. *Dept* 1-12-77
 89. *Dept* 1-12-77
 90. *Dept* 1-12-77
 91. *Dept* 1-12-77
 92. *Dept* 1-12-77
 93. *Dept* 1-12-77
 94. *Dept* 1-12-77
 95. *Dept* 1-12-77
 96. *Dept* 1-12-77
 97. *Dept* 1-12-77
 98. *Dept* 1-12-77
 99. *Dept* 1-12-77
 100. *Dept* 1-12-77

70/
Office including establishment
which should be on the scale
assigned to
X a Sub Collector.

40
Special Officer for
Madras District Court
Company's Court.

[Faint, illegible handwritten text]

[Faint, illegible handwritten text]

Madras 12
Kurnool Dy Collector's office
On circuit Capital
Mandukottam Telang
25th July 1877.

No. 76.

From

The Dy Collector

Mandukottam

To

The Dy Collector

Kurnool.

From Chief
Engineer Dy
17th July 1877.

To No. 75/1877.

Sir
I have the honor to submit
herewith copy of correspondence
between myself & the Chief
Engineer M. S. H. Co. relative
to the registry of applications
for Canal water & other
arrangements specially
required to supply Canal
water with promptitude
to applicants, during the
2nd season of distress.

2. Should you approve
of my suggestions, I solicit
you will be pleased to

to obtain the sanction of
Govt. by Telegraph for the
employment for one year
of Assistant Carriers
in the Canal Villages & also
of (3) special Irrigation
Revenue Inspectors for each
of the Taluqs noted in the
margin for facilitating
the speedy registration of
applications, supply of
water to applicants &
for the various purposes
detailed in para (5) of my
letter to the Chief Engineer
3. Without the employment
of the special village and
Taluq Agency the Irrigation
requirements of the District
at this crisis can never
be met & the result will
be disastrous.

* The Board
sanctioned the
employment
of these 3 inspectors
immediately on
my telegraphing
(Sd/- R. Davidson
Sd/-)

Nandakotkur
Nandrol
Sewell

I have re
(Sd/-) A. Ramachandran
Dy. Collr.

(True copy)

(Sd/-) R. Davidson

(True copy)

Collector
Dy. Collr.

B

To

From
J. P. Collins, New York

To: As. Genl. Keenot.

2076. $\frac{1}{177}$ New 1864/77
 (dated 25 Feb, 1877)

Respectfully Submitted

for transportation for one
year of a small village
taking agency on account
of the urgent requirements
of the Gov.

"if possible". I have already sent you
copy of the Collector's letter stating that he has
no objection to the Burnams thus taking appli-
cations. You will therefore, I trust, see
your way to at once, issuing adequate instructions
to ensure the practical enforcement of this
rule and the immediate suspension of any
Burnam who neglects it.

I have now water pouring down the
Canal enough to irrigate $\frac{1}{2}$ acre per second,
and thus support one life at least for
twelve months by every second of time.

Hundreds of ryots are following the Canal
Officers about, saying they want water,
but having no one to whom to apply for
it. Where a Burnam knows the fields
of his villages and their owners, and can
sit down and register all applicants in
a single morning and this may go on
in every village at once, and Amin is

74 75
is a personal stranger liable to be misled by
false information and obliged to go over the
village fields carefully with his map in order
to satisfy himself that his register of applications
or tickets, shall be trustworthy, and that his
reputation be not risked by inaccurate entries.

To ascertain all applicants in a village
takes him sometimes several days, and he has
some 20 or 30 villages to go through in his
circuit. The executive Canal Officers can
give little help, being so completely occupied
in preparing successive ramifications of
channels for successive distribution -
so as never to miss disposing of the full share
of water allotted to each for distribution -
If there be a check in distribution, even
for a day, in any range of the Canal, then
the water that should have been distributed
flows on; and, unless distributed by extraordinary
exertion

excession made in ranges below, will flow to waste in the Denner and dry up there.

Every Overseer wants to know exactly what water is required in each village; and unless he knows that, cannot prevent waste - excessive waste of 25 or even 50, per cent of water.

The ryots are very slow to say when their fields are completely irrigated: they turn the water to waste, and leave the overseer to find out that this has been done.

I ask for no Dens ex machina no new law suddenly upsetting established ones.

I only ask You to secure the observance of the existing rules especially as modified by the consent of all the authorities concerned.

Ryots are willing to pay double water rates; all they need is registration.

Every bungle, every complication, every laxity, in enforcing strict discipline, which results in

in some of this stream of water slipping past ~~our~~ sluices uselessly and after overcharging the Canal below, flowing to waste in the sandy sands of the Denner will fairly be called in rhetorical language "Miserable Mismanagement."

I have therefore written directly to You in order that no moments each worth a human life, may be lost: but that you may feel justified, as I know You are anxious to carry out efficient and strong measures at once in this emergency.

In this I, and every British subject, wish You hearty success. I am well aware that a departmental Officer cannot carry out emergent measures, such as the present occasion cries for, without personal self sacrifice and risk: but I am sure that every one, who knows Your repeated experience in connection with large works of irrigation,
Yours

76
Your long and intimate knowledge of every
part of the Canal and of the character of the
chief men in every village under it, every
one who knows the confidence of Government
in your industry and ability shown by the
high offices you have held will feel that
all you do heartily and fearlessly in
such a crisis deserves the hearty and
fearless support of all true men.

I have the

(Signed) John H. Latham

Chief Engineer & Manager

(True Copy)

(Signed) A. Ramachandra Rao

Deputy Collector

(True Copy)

(Signed) R. Davidson

Ag. Collector

(True Copy)

W. C. C.
Sub-Secretary

W. C. C.

1775.

177
Mumool D^r Coll^r Office
on Circuit Pagadial, at
dikothur Talug 24 July/77.

C. From

A Ramachandra Row.
D^r Collector of Pandial
J. Latham Esq
Chief Engineer Manager
M. A. C. Co.
Mumool.

Sir,

Received
18th instant

With reference to your letter
dated the 17th instant, I have the
honor to state that I issued, at once
full and complete instructions to the Tah-
sildars of the (5) Talugs traversed by
the Canal, relative to the registration
of applications by the Turnams and I
beg to submit herewith, an English
Translation of my order.

2. It will appear that all desirable
arrangements for the speedy record
of the applications, on the verbal
representation of the Ryots, even in
village

- 1. Ramallakota
- 2. Pandikothur
- 3. Pandial
- 4. Tirukhudda
- 5. Sivell.

B

Enclosed in B^o
Proceeding to the place
to Government, Pandial
27th October 1877
No 4882

No 4882

From
Chief Engineer Manager
M. A. C. Co.
to
Sd/-y, Coll^r of Mumool
in spirit of
Mumool
24th July (77)
Respectfully, the instructions
may be used for the purpose
inferred of Canal Works

villages, where the temporary absence
of the Tummams was unavoidable owing
to the progress of the water-rate Settlement
and the Jamabundy, have been made.
The Revenue Inspectors without whose
frequent supervision the Tummams work
would be sluggishly performed, have
been strictly instructed to move quickly
through the villages of their Range;
while the Tummams themselves have
been warned that any neglect on their
part in this important duty, at this
critical period of the Season, would
be visited with summary suspension.
From office I am sending a copy
of this Correspondence to the Collector,
who will doubtless give me his best
support in carrying out, resolutely
and promptly, these measures in the
Talags.

Stanolial
Simwell.

18
Talags, not included in my Division.

3. To avoid the least delay in the
registration of applications, even in
villages, whose Tummams were on duty
in my Camp, I sent back such of
them, whose villages were within easy
reach and allowed them to absent
themselves for a day or two, to enable
them to record the applications and
return to my Camp with the result
of their registrations; while others,
whose villages are at some distance
were and are being sent back, after
the completion of the water-rate settle-
ment and Jamabundy work.

4. I am happy to say that
the result of the temporary arrange-
ment has been very satisfactory.
During the (3) days that I was at
Veppanoor after the receipt of your
official under reply, 2740.92 acres.

in 13 villages of both the Taluqs were
of records, and since my arrival yesterday
at this station, a further area of 2328.48
acres in 17 villages of Samolikothur, was
registered, making a total of 5069.40 acres,
applied for, within 65 days after the receipt
of your letter. Had the Samatikothur
and the water-rate Settlement work,
the peculiar difficulties of which I
have fully represented to the Collector
and in person, to yourself at Tel-
-pamoor, not stood in my way, I should
have realized, at least, to a partial
extent, your expectations expressed
in such flattering terms in your
letter. ~~under present difficulties~~ but even
under present difficulties, I am
not without hopes of meeting the
present.

19 19
present crisis, if the few following
suggestions are carried out.
51. I have in my orders to the Sah-
-sildars recommended the registry
of the applications in the villages
where the Kurnams are temporarily
absent on duty, by the Reddies
themselves, if they knew to read and
write, and by the "Gair Mirassal"
Kurnams, (or shareholders of the
Kurnam Mirassal) under the Super-
-intendence of the Reddies, if the
latter were illiterate. This, I consider
to be simply a palliative measure
and will not answer throughout
the season devoted for recording
applications. I would, therefore,
strongly recommend the nomination
at least this season, of a temporary
Establishment

Establishment of assistant or Deputy
Kurnams in the Canal villages.

The assistants may be allowed
a salary of Rs (6) a month. I
would propose that the Kurnams
be made responsible for the
punctual discharge, by their
assistants, of the duties of
registering applications and of
conducting measurements at a
later period of the season of areas
supplied with Canal water. If
undertake this responsibility, the
Kurnams would naturally wish
to have their own relatives or
friends as their deputies and this
indulgence, may, I submit, be
safely granted to them. They may be
allowed to make their own selection,
and

80 20
and if this is conceded, the Revenue
Officers would have a better hold on
them. During the period this temporary
Agency is employed, the Kurnams
need not draw their customary Irrigation
allowances. I would strongly urge
that Telegraphic instructions from
Government may be solicited for
sanctioning the immediate employ-
ment of this village Agency.

II As intimately connected with
this subject, I would further submit
that a Special Revenue Inspector
on Rs 25 a month, be temporarily
employed solely for checking the
measurements of areas supplied
by Canal water or those charged
by the Company's Ameen, in which
latter case innumerable disputes, during
the

the water rate Settlement, arise and which alone, you are aware, have to a great extent, prolonged our present Settlement for days and weeks together. The Special Revenue Inspector may, likewise be made to attend to all other duties in connection with Irrigation specified in the Rules. Overburdened with the multiparious Revenue duties and especially, at this season, with the more pressing famine Relief work, he will, without extraordinary exertion, be able to maintain a complete record of the requirements and of disputed points, which would greatly facilitate the tedious and intricate work of the Settlement officers



\$1 21

Officers. One Special Irrigation Revenue Inspector would suffice for each of the Taluqs of Mandlikhat, Mandial and Sirwell. The Irrigation in the all lands and Korkumtha is limited and the ordinary staff would meet all the requirements.

III. Finally I would solicit your investing the Kurnams with authority to permit the Ryots to take water the moment the applications are recorded in the B. L. Form Rule XIII as soon the delay in the transmission of the lists by the Kurnams to the over-seer as directed

directed in my letters to the
Tobildars) and the receipt of
his sanction by the bankers
employed in the distribution
may be looked upon by the
rulers as a hindrance
and prove a check upon the
spread of Irrigation

IV The waste of Canal
water by applicants, has
been the subject of frequent
complaint during the progress
of the water works to the
west; and from my own ex-
perience, I can state that
it is not without foundation
in

in several instances. To put a
stop to this waste, the distri-
bution of water to the Villages
may be regulated by allotting
water on a certain day of the
week to particular Villages, and
empowering the Villagers below
to divert the water immedi-
ately on the expiration of
the prescribed term and this
is done punctually to the
very hour in the Southern
Districts by the Villagers themselves
in regard to the channel,
without the intervention of authority.
Until Irrigation becomes more
settled in this District, the
aid of the Bankers in D
amru

current seems to be necessary
to impart the very first rudiments
of the village water-distribution
system, to the canal villagers.

I request you will be
pleased to forward to the
Collector, the measures above
specified with your remarks
on each of them, and the manner
the arrangements are made the
better. The cultivation season
is fast gliding away and great
would be the delay and con-
sequent loss of time if any
elaborate scheme of administrative
reform is attempted to be carried
into execution at the present
season.

season.

7 I cannot conclude this com-
munication without expressing
my many and sincere thanks
for the manner in which you
noticed my humble efforts in
the cause of Irrigation.

I have seen
/sd/ A. Ramachandra Rao
Deputy Collector

/sd/ Mrs. Lepp
/sd/ A. Ramachandra Rao.
Deputy Collector
/sd/ copy/
/sd/ R. Davidson
of Coler
(In copy)

Ch. L. L.
Secretary

Translation of a Circular Letter
 issued by the Asst. Pannachunda Rao
 D Collector Tinniv to the Tahsildars
 of Pannalkota, Sandikotkur, Sandial,
 Avilimalla and Sirell Taluqs.

With reference to a letter from
 the Chief Engineer and Manager M. S. C. Esq.
 dated 17 instant the following instructions
 are issued.

2. As the Overseers & Amcees are
 not acquainted with the names and
 numbers of the fields, it takes them
 10, 15 and even 20 days to receive appli-
 cations for Canal water from the ryots
 of each village as they have to trace
 out each field by its number on
 the Village map and thus a great
 delay is caused.

3. This District has suffered from
 nearly a year by drought and scarcity
 and fortunately there is a Canal running
 through it, carrying down a copious and
 plentiful supply. It is therefore highly
 expedient.

To the Chief Engineer & Manager
 M. S. C. Esq.
 Pannalkota
 Sandikotkur
 Sandial
 Avilimalla
 Sirell Taluqs.
 Dated 24 July 1917
 By the Collector
 Tinniv

expedient before the cultivating Season
is much advanced, to adopt measures
for the utilization of every drop of water
for agricultural purposes and to place
all facilities within the reach of the
Sannia Struck, ryots of all classes,
Pattadars and Inamdars, who are
very eager to avail themselves of the
bounty. The Company's Officers are ready
to supply the water soon after application
and if the overseers are informed, at
an early date, of the areas to be irrigated
in each village, it will be a great con-
venience to them & water would doubtless
be supplied in due time.

4. Under Irrigation Rule II, the
ryots & Inamdars of each village are
permitted to make their applications
for water verbally before the Curmams,
and the latter are bound to record
immediately, in Form B. (Irrigation
Rule II), the name of the applicant,
the number & extent of the field &c.

and

25
and obtain the signature or mark
of the applicant in the last column
of the application. You should give instructions to the
Village Officers and proclaim on the
Villages by beat of tom-tom daily
for the space of one week, that the Sys-
tem of issuing Tickets is done away
with and that water should not be
used without previous application.

5. You should inform the Curmams
that any neglect on their part in
receiving applications will render them
liable to immediate Suspension from
Office.

6. As it is very necessary to
keep the Company's Overseers informed
of the extent of the registration each
day, the Curmams should be directed
to send on the following day, a copy
of their application Register to
the Overseer or to the Ameen, if the
Overseer is not at hand. The Curmams
should likewise note in their diaries
the

the name of the Vettyam or Taliany carrying the Register and the hour of despatch. The Cumans should also be directed to examine the fields as often as possible, in conformity with the Rules.

7. You will obtain as usual, the monthly accounts from the Cumans and submit them to this office at the end of each month.

8. You will send me a weekly report of applications made for the next two or three months, as it is essential that I should be kept informed of the progress made in that respect in each village at this special season.

9. The Revenue Inspectors will be directed to inspect the application Registers & see that they are duly kept & that no hindrance or difficulty is thrown in the way of applicants

applicants by the Cumans. They will also record any remarks they may think necessary and insert their signatures, with the dates of their inspection. The Revenue Inspectors are likely to neglect this duty on the plea of Famine Relief work, as regards Supervision of Village Conjee houses. This excuse will, by no means, be admitted, as they could in passing and repassing thro' the village on Famine duty, easily find out if every facility has been afforded to the ryots in the matter of Registry of their applications by the Cumans. Furthermore, the villages commanded by the Canal are situated close to the Revenue Inspectors' stations and if they only made a march of 5 miles daily they will be able to inspect all the villages in their charge once a week till the application season is over. They should be strictly informed that severe steps will be taken in the event of any omission on their part in this respect.

10. I have personally explained the above to the Canal village Cumans who are now in my camp for the Settlement.

I trust that you will while on circuit
in the villages, see that the above orders
are duly carried out. The Curnams, who
are here will be ordered back to their
villages as soon as the Settlement is over.
Arrangements in the meantime, should be
made to register the applications from the
Ryots by the Paddies, if they are able to
read and write, or by the "Gaon Muzal" Curnams
under the Supervision of the Paddies, if the
latter are illiterate.

Unless you personally interest yourself
in this important duty and make frequent
tours thro' the Canal villages and report to
me such of the Curnams & other officials,
who have neglected their duty in this respect,
the benevolent intentions of the Higher
Authorities in saving the people at a
time when the distressed state of the
Country demands every aid, will be
frustrated. That you will resolutely
carry out these orders is the firm and
full belief of the undersigned.

Camp
Delhampur
19 July 77
Sd/-
(Sd/-) Ramachandra Rao
Sd/- Collector

True

(True Translation) 57 27
(Sd/-) Ramachandra Rao
Deputy Collector.

(True Copy)
(Sd/-) P. Davidson
Asst. Collector.

(True Copy)
Sd/-
Sub Secretary.

N. 53.

28
The 5 roads Inspector H. Lee
Chief Engineer & Manager
Office. D. hour. 28 July 1877.

C. J. The Collector of Murud.

Sir, I have the honor to
ask the favour of your attention
to the enclosed copy of a notice
sent by the Deputy Collector of
Murud (A. Ramasubba Rao)
to the Tahildars of the Taluq
in your district under
the Lavol. The copy is
made from one sent me
with his letter N. 75 of
24. Instant. I also enclose
copy of my letter of yesterday in
reply to the same.

1. Ramasubba Rao
2. Chaudhkar
3. Chaudhkar
4. Kulkarni
5. Simell

I am informed that since
the notice to that herein ordered
to be shown through the villages,
was shown last year. Yet
if you refer to my correspondence
with Mr. Foster early in October
you will, I think, see that on
my remonstrance he stated
that villagers would still make

Enclosure in No.
of the Board of Directors
to the Secretary to Govt.
D. 2 74822

Dec 4
1877

Enclosure of Circular Letters
to the
to the Secretary to Govt.
Dated 19 July 1877
for necessary applications for
canal water from the Right of
each village.

application to local officers
if they wished. This is therefore
the reason of the immense con-
fusion which occurred last
year and explains why ryots
would not apply for water, but
took it by force.

I beg to protest against
this notice forbidding applica-
tion through local officers
and to say that the Government
cannot be responsible for the
result. I see no satisfactory
way of withdrawing it except
to tour through the villages
for 7 or 8 successive days
a recantation approved
by me, without loss of time.
Before this notice came out
applications at the rate of
500 to 1000 a day were
being made through local
officers, and I hope you will
see

89
see good, in the interests of
Government, and of the ryots
to publish the most unqua-
lified contradiction of this
notice.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedt. Servt
/s/ John A. Latham
Chief Engineer & Passenger

/True Copy/

/s/ R. Davidson
District Collector.

/True Copy/

W. Latham
Sub-Secretary

90 30
Kurnool Dy Collector
On circuit Gaddanahadup
6th August 1877

F

No 81.

From

The Dy Collector
Mundial

To

The Ag Collr of Kurnool.

Sir

With reference to your letter
No 74 dated the 3rd instant
I have the honor to submit
herewith copy of my Commu-
nication to Mr. Latham
Chief Engineer in reply
to the objections taken
by him to a portion of
my Circular. Taked regarding
applications to the Tahsildar
of the Canal Taluqs. It
will be seen that the appre-
hensions entertained as
to results detrimental
to the interests of the Canal

x
No 80 of 3rd inst.

No 79 of 19th ult.

C

Enclosure in Pro-
ceedings of the Board
of Revenue to the Secy.
to Government
Revenue Deptt
dated 31st October 1877
e 1/2 4882

From
Chief Eng. & Surveyor
Kurnool
No. 74 dated 3rd inst.
2/25/77 (Rev. 1/2/77)
1/2/77

I hope by the time
this is the 1/2/77
the work is finished
application through
General Officer, raised
by the Dy Collector
to the Secy. to Govt.

Revenue are simply without
foundation

2. I solicit your attention
to the Form alluded to in ^{enclosed copy} para 12 of my letter and to
request should you agree
with the views therein taken
to communicate with Mr. Latham
in regard to the use of the
forms by the Karkanas
with such modifications
as you may deem proper

I have the

(No) A Ramakrishna

By Coltr

(True copy)

(No) R. Davidson

By Coltr

(True copy)

W. L. Davidson
Secretary

W. L. Davidson

such was the intent of my order is evident from the subsequent paras of my circular, which all speak of the Kurnams duties and responsibilities in regard to applications.

2. It is nowhere stated in the Circular or the covering letter that the Company's Amens and Overseers are prohibited from receiving applications.

3. So far as I have been able to ascertain, my Circular has been correctly understood and acted upon by all the Revenue Officers concerned. Mr. Wilks (Conservancy Engineer) to whom I had an opportunity of reading it over, when at Pagadial, did not seem to have entertained any doubt about my meaning.

4. Hundred of applications have been recorded by the Company's Overseers and Amens even after the receipt of the order by the Tahsildar of Nandikotkur, who was with me, and Mr. Wilks, during the water rate settlement of his Taluq.

5. I also learn that applications recorded by Amens and Overseers are, as usual, pouring into the Divisional Office of your Department at Karnool.

6. My Circular is dated the 27th ultimo and your letter complaining of the consequences detrimental to the Canal Revenue, is dated the 27th idem; there was hardly time for the Kurnams to have received

received the orders of the Sahildar on my Circular and taken any action thereon.

7. There is thus no ground for apprehending any sacrifice of Canal Revenue.

8. To prevent, however, the remotest chance of any misconstruction on the latter portion of Para 4 of my Circular, I have issued orders cancelling the words "that" which will be ^{be} ~~tom-tom~~ "the system of issuing tickets is done away with and" — occurring in that Para.

9. It is very much to be regretted that a misconstruction should have been placed on an order which had been issued with the best intentions to promote the interests of the Company.

10. As regards para 4 of your letter, I beg to state that I understand that the 5069.40 acres appertain to verbal applications made to the Kurnams inclusive of those made to the Amiers up to the date of my letter.

11. I shall see that the additional precautions alluded to in Para 5 of your letter in regard to the Kurnams' registers of applications are duly taken.

12. I had an opportunity of perusing the Form alluded to by you. It is almost the same as the B Form under Rule XII.

13. The foot note to your Form requires the presence and attestation of the Amier to each application.

of the ryot. This, I submit neutral-
izes the advantage of direct
application to human equity.

conceded by the Collector, at ^{* Vide your}
your instance, as it is impossible ^{Letter No 21}
for the Ameen to be present in
every village at the same time.

14. I shall duly communicate
with the Collector in regard to the
subject of remuneration to the
Village Agency alluded to in Para 6
of your letter.

I have the honor ~~Yours~~
Signed A. Ramachendrakow
Deputy Collector
(True copy)

Signed A. Ramachendrakow
Deputy Collector
(True copy)
Signed R. Davidson
Acting Collector
(True copy)

Collector
Secretary

I enclose a copy for your information that he construes the latter part of para 4 of your Takeed taken in connection with para 2 as forbidding applications through canal officers.

3. If such was your intention it was clearly improper, and opposed to existing orders, neither was it in conformity with the new Canal Rules, referred to by Mr. Latham in his letter to you dated 17th Ultimo No. — Vide G. O. dated 23rd February 1877 No. 790 already communicated to you.

4. Judging by paras 3 & 4 of your letter to Mr. Latham dated 24th Ultimo No. 75 you appear to have a vast number of canal burnams, away from their villages, if such is the case, and if the portion of your Takeed to which Mr. Latham has taken exception was intended to preclude Canal Overseers from receiving

97
receiving water applications, you have practically deprived the ryots in those villages of all means of registration for the time being.

5. To remove all doubts on the subject I must ask you to adopt immediate and complete steps to counteract the evil effects which may arise from the promulgation of the order in question, viz, that portion of the Takeed where you say that "the system of issuing Tickets is done away with."

6. I request you will be good enough to inform me at an early date of the action you have taken in giving effect to these instructions. I

I have 40
Signed R. Davidson
Ag Collector.

True Copy

Signed R. Davidson
Ag Collector.

[True Copy]

W. C. Latham
Sub Secretary.

To cancel the portion of his
order for 1837 application
for order through Council
Officers.

Order 1837 1837

Ag. Collector
Kurnool

True
Copy
1837

Order 1837 1837
Ag. Collector
Kurnool

Enclosure to letter
no 933 of 10/11 from
the Ag. Collector Kurnool
to the Board of Revenue

H

98 36
Kurnool
Collector's office
3rd August 1837

I

No 75

From The Ag. Collr Kurnool

To J. H. Latham Esqr
Chief Engineer & Manager
of J & C Company.

Sir
With reference to your letter
dated 28th ultimo No 53 I have
the honor to enclose copy of the
instructions which I have issued
to Dy Collector Ramachandra Row
on the subject matter of your
communication & which I trust
will meet the requirements of
the case.

I have
Signed R. Davidson
Ag Collector

[True Copy]

Signed R. Davidson
Ag Collector

[True Copy]

W. C. Latham
Sub Secretary

7

Emergency
Kurnool
Collector's office
30th July 1877.

No 72
From
The Ag Collector of
Kurnool
To
A. Ramesh Chandra Row
Sd By collector
Nandial

Sir
I have the honor to inform
you that as requested in your
letter dated the 25th instant
No 76, I have applied to the
of Revenue by were for
permission to employ a Special
Revenue Inspector temporarily
for each of the Nandikotkur
Nandial & Sirwell Taluqs on
Rs 25 per mensem

2 I gather from your correspondence
thence that the chief difficulty
you have had to contend
with during the present water
rate settlement, has been
assuaged by your taking

Encl. 2. Rs 8000
L. Secy to Govt. No
of 3/4 order 77 mensem
From
A. S. M. of
To Secy Ag's office
Nandial
20/7/77
20/7/77
Enclosure copy of
Circular No 1000 to the
on the subject matter of the
which is submitted for
the consideration of
the Board through the
officer

Cognizance of the Applications
which were registered for
irrigating portions of fields,
whereas it is distinctly laid
down in para 3 of the Rules
"that Applications will be
recorded for whole Revenue
fields, or recorded Subdivisions
of Survey fields however small
they may be" that "Subdivisions
of fields when necessary will
be made by the Revenue
Authorities" & that the charge
will be on the recorded extent
of the field.

3. Had you borne this important
rule in mind, it seems likely
that the numerous disputes
which you mention as having
occupied so much of your
time & which appear to
have occasioned many

100
38
Curmans being absent
from their villages for an
inordinate length of time
would have been avoided,
neither would you have
had to apply for the
Entertainment of Assistant
Curmans. I take this opportunity
of inviting your
attention to para 5 of the
instructions to Curmans
published in the Supplement
to this District Gazette dated
4th August 1874 & I request
that you will use every exertion
to induce Curmans from
attendance at your Camp
longer than is absolutely
necessary & enable them to
return to their villages when
their services appear to be most
urgently required for water
Registration among other

No 93

wait two months before they can
get their applications registered.

I have recd
(B) Mr. S. Foster
As. Colln

(True copy)

(B) R. Davidson
As. Colln

(True copy)

Chas. C. C. C.
Sub Secretary

103 40

Madras Sri and Canal Co.
 Chief Engineer & Manager's Office
 D. No. 19th July 1876.

No. 35

To W. S. Hooper Esq.
 of Leck of Channool

Sir.
Urgent demand for water

Mr. Wilks informs me that there is a demand for water this year made nearly a month earlier and of a more extensive character than usual. I find too that there is also an unusually early and urgent demand: many people have their seed seeds (water not dry labour from wells) ready; and there has not been rain enough for planting out in other cases. Flooding is wanted for weeks.

K.

Encl. in No. 35
 to Mr. Hooper
 3/5 1876

From
 Mr. Hooper
 to Mr. Hooper
 3/5 1876

Back to Mr. Hooper
 3/5 1876

Chief Engineer & Manager's Office
 Madras Sri and Canal Co.
 D. No. 19th July 1876.

in life. Beyond this, if rain still
hold off, there will be an
extensive demand for water
for wet crop where dry crops
have been sown before. I have
the honor in consideration of
this, to ask the assistance of the
Revenue Department, in order to
have the Canal being made
as useful as possible in case of
an unprecedented demand ex-
ceeding former years in immediate
urgency as well as in extent.

2. The step I suggest is
that you instruct all the
Leemans of Villages under the
Canal, so much as they can
do so without interfering with
other duties, to register and

* I have no
objections to
his registering
on his side.
many registers
(Rule III) at
once.

applications made to them directly
by the ryots. In the present state
of the rules it might be necessary
that this should be done
in which case the Canal
would be bound (by my in-
structions) to issue applications to
all ryots so registered, unless they
had changed their minds before the
Amin visited the Villages. The Amin
would note on the ticket and
application the date of commencement
of irrigation as given him by the
Leeman.

My Amins have, as near as
may be estimated as many
villages each to look after, as
irrigate amongst them 1000 acres.
This gives him perhaps 20 Villages,
more or less which he takes in circuit.
In past years when irrigation commenced

gradually, he made his circuit
comparatively quickly. But now
then I believe sensible of its was
necessary. It seems the nature
of a report to water, so long
as the Amim is present, and he
can apply, for it is astonishing
how many would come long dis-
tances for applications, to the
Overseer or Engineer, shortly
after an Amim visit. It seems
that may be, in the present year
things will be far worse; for
if I may judge by my observations
in Simall and Kailakumtha, and
by the anxious glances of the
Tahsildars of Pwadatur, the Amim
may find a week's work in the
very first village he visits, and

perhaps be two months in getting
through his circuit. "Now" said
the Tahsildar this morning to me
"They all want the water now
to-day, to-morrow".

I am instructing Mr. Wilks
to raise the water higher than
in previous years and as the
canal is very clear of silt, I
expect this will suffice at once
for the whole the usual irrigation
at the fall of the season.

I have &c

Wm John W. Latham
Chief Engineer & Manager

(True copy)

Wm P. Davidson
Collector

(True copy)

C. L. Latham
Secretary

№ 104

I have re
(2) W. S. Foster
Ag collector.

(True copy)

Robertson
Secretary

24

List of Enclosures.

1. Copy of letter dated 25th July 1877
No 76 from the Dy Collr to ag.
Collector marked (A)
2. Do 17th Do from Mr Latham
to the Dy Collr marked (B)
3. Do 24th Do No 75 from the Dy Collr
to Mr Latham marked (C)
4. Do Taked 19th Do from the Dy
Collector to Yachewas marked (D)
5. Do Letter 28th Do No 83 from Mr
Latham to the Dy Collr marked (E)
6. Do Do 6th August 1877 No 81 from the
Dy Collr to ag Collr marked (F)
7. Do Do 3rd Do No 80 from the Dy
Collr to Mr Latham marked (G)
8. Do Do 3rd Do No 74 from the
ag Collr to the Dy Collr marked (H)
9. Do Do 3rd Do No 75 from the ag Collr
to Mr Latham marked (I)
10. Do Do 30th July 1877 No 72 from
the ag Collr to the Dy Collr marked (J)
11. Do Do 9 August 1876 No 93 from
the ag Collr to the Dy Collr marked (K)

M

Enclosure in No 85

Copy of 17th July 1877

of 3rd Oct 77 No 4552

These are the original

of the Dy Collr to the ag Collr

13

1877 No 117

Agencies to supply
water on the occasion of
the annual fair to the
Museum to the Dy Collr

12. 30.00 19. July 1876 No 35 from
Mr Latham to Ag Collr marked
(D)

13. Copy of letter dated 2/1st August
1876 No 104 from Ag Collr to Mr.
Latham marked (M)

Kurnool
Collis office } Do) V. Jaganadass
11th Oct. 1877 } Shl. by Collr
for Ag. Collr

(True copy)

Secretary

Revenue Department

No 4882

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Dated 31st October 1877.

Read the following

No 933

From The Dy Collector
Kurnool.

To The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Madras.

Sir I have the honor to submit
the Report called for in Board's
Misc. Proceedings dated 2nd Instant

No 13627

2. On the 25th of July Deputy Collector
Rameshchandra Row addressed
me by letter No 76 Enclosure A
accompanied by copies of Correspondence
between Mr Latham Chief
Engineer Madras Irrigation
Canal himself in regard to
Canal affairs. The enclosure
is marked B C & D.

Enclom in No 8 Prop
C. K. S. to Govt No
of 31st Oct 77 No 4882

Dec 14/77

3. B is Mr. Latham's letter to the Deputy Collector dated 17th July & in it among other things, he requests him to "ensure the practical enforcement of the new Irrigation Rule 1 authorizing Curmums to receive & immediately record verbal applications from ryots for Canal water."

4. In accordance with Mr. Latham's request Rameshchandra Raut issued his circular Taked Enclosure D dated the 19th Idem to the 3 Tahsildars concerned & sent a copy thereof to Mr. Latham until his letter dated 24th Idem No. 75. Enclosure C. & Mr. Latham considers that this speciously worded order has completely defeated the object which he had in view & has injuriously affected

the interests of the Company. It is para 4 of this circular Taked wherein the Dy Collector proclaimed that "the system of issuing Tickets is done away with" that he has occasioned the present correspondence, Mr. Latham contending in para 3 of his letter to me dated 28th Idem No. 53 Enclosure E that it practically forbids applications for water being made through Canal officers whereas the Deputy Collector affirms in his letter to Mr. Latham dated 3rd August Enclosure G. that his order had reference solely to Curmums that the Curmums were in the habit of issuing on the receipt of written applications from the ryots, & not to the Tickets issued

by the Company's Agents."

6. On the 28th July I received
the Dy Collector's letter Enclosure
A to which I replied by
enclosure J. dated the 30th
Idem. On the 1st August
Mr. Latham's letter Enclosure
E. objecting to the Circular
I asked D reached me, & on
the 3rd Idem I addressed
both officers by enclosures K
& L.

7. In K. I pointed out to the
Deputy Collector that if by
proclaiming that "the System
of issuing Tickets is done
away with" he meant to
forbid applications for
Canal water being made
through Canal officers, his
instructions were clearly
improper & opposed to the
old & the revised Rules, &

I desired him to correct his
Circular & to "adopt immediate
& complete steps to counteract
the evil effects which may
arise from the promulgation
of the order in question."

8. In accordance with the
above instructions the Deputy
Collector informed me (Vide
Enclosures F & G) that he had
cancelled the words "that
the System of issuing Tickets
is done away with" & that
for reasons assigned, Mr.
Latham was in error in
supposing that the Canal
interests had suffered by
the order in question.
9. However this may be &
whatever the Deputy Collector
motives & intentions may
have been in using the
expression in his order his
which exception has been

there can be no doubt that by
his omitting to mention in his
proclamation that the order
referred exclusively to Curmums
& not to Canal officers as
since explained he left it
quite open to Tahsildars
Canal officers & ryots to
adopt Mr. Latham's Construction
of the Clause.

10. I therefore pointed out to him
in para 4 of my letter Enclosure
* that if they did so construe
it, the effect of his order would
be virtually to deprive the
ryots of many villages of
all means of registering appli-
cations for Canal water at
the proper time as he was
detaining crowds of Canal
village Curmums away from
their villages at his camp for

117
inordinate length of time, on
the pretext that he required
their attendance in such
numbers to assist him in
completing the Canal water
settlement at the time when
their services
of all others then needed
were most urgently needed
at their villages for water
registration purposes.

On this subject vide para
3 & 4 of his letter dated 24th
only No 75 (C) where he says
that on his allowing some
of the Curmums to return home
for a few days they registered
applications for Canal water
for 5070 acres in 5 days &
had then to return to his camp.
11. Although at the time when
the Dy Collector issued his
instructions the orders of
Governor dated 11th July

Applications had not reached him, Curran had at Mr. Latham's request been permitted as was the case last year to receive such applications from ryots with a view to facilitating the speedy registration and supply of water, a course recommended last year by the then Collector & by the Board of Revenue.

vide
Encls. K. Ch. P.

12. I regret to have to add that I am far from satisfied with the manner in which Dy. Collector A. Ramesh Chandra has discharged his Revenue & Canal duties. The Revenue Collections in the Wandial & Sirwell Taluqs which are almost the best in the district & which form his Revenue

Charge are far below what they ought to be, after making every allowance for the prevailing distress. I have had to bring the subject more than once prominently to his notice & as he is not discontented with former duties his neglect would appear to be the more reprehensible. In my letter to him

30th July Enclosure of his having the chief cause of his having allowed Canal matters to drift into such confusion that to treat himself that he had a sack the Curran away from the village when then presence at home was most needed. I venture to agree with

the Board of Revenue in the
opinion expressed in para 3
of their Proceedings dated
4th August last No 3654
that nothing short of the appoint-
ment of a special European
officer of sub Collectors
standing will suffice to
put the affairs of the Company
in their relations with the
Madras Government on a
proper footing & I think
that the sooner the change
can be made the better.

Kurnool
Collector's Office } I have at
16th October 1877 } (Sd) R. Davidson
Agent

Submitted to Government
with reference to G.O dated
16th August 1877 No 251a

2. The Deputy Collector asserts
that his Circular to which

exception was taken by Mr. Davidson
was not intended to forbid
application for water through
the Canal officers but it was
certainly open to misconstruction
3. Mr. Davidson is dissatisfied
with the Dy Collector's manage-
ment & considers the appoint-
ment of a special officer
of sub Collectors standing as
recommended by the Board
absolutely necessary. This
point was referred
for report in Board's Propo-
sition No. 14294 Com. Mun. Secy.
G.O. of 2nd October 1877. No 3067
& the Board will await his
further remarks & the opinion
of the Collector of Andrapur
before dealing with the question
again. (True copy & extract)

Collector
Subsecretary

Grand Total

6. The water continued to run some days after it was shut off owing to the tanks, especially those between Puggudyal and Jupad; but by the end of the month it had decreased so considerably that little could be done with it. The gauge at Jupad just below these tanks was on the 5th February.

7. It is reasonable to expect that next season a very large increase in rice cultivation will take place, and I find on every side that this opinion prevails. It is the natural result of the famine; a very large quantity of grain will be stored away next season, and as an acre of rice is much more prolific than one of dry crop, every ryot will be desirous of making himself sure of a certain acreage. He will also sow rice earlier and put in dry crops later where the land is commanded by our channels. He will be more inclined to take water for dry crops and not leave them to wither when a flooding would save them. Thousands of acres of the first dry crop might have been saved had the ryots had the courage to take water at the right time instead of listening to the Brahmin weather prophets who completely deceived them.

8. Several new channels have been made, particularly to villages formerly averse to irrigation, such as Canalla, Poosoolur, and Chapirovula in the Nundial Taluq. The ryots see the advantage of having channels to their fields really at once to supply water instead of waiting till they could be made by an overworked staff. They will insist on having rice cultivation, sufficient to ensure the village channels being ready in case of failure of rain, and this area will gradually increase where successful wet crops are raised.

In former years the villagers were more anxious to get me to build culverts and bridges over the village channels than to have new channels. This was changed; not a word about road crossings is heard, but frequent applications are made for channels for next year. Finally, and principally, the complete success of the dry crops sown with a judicious use of the water is the surest guarantee for the future extension of irrigation. The bigotted distrust of canal water applied to dry crops has thoroughly broken down.

9. From a late inspection I find that fields in fairly good soil carefully watered have produced very fine dry crop, the heads full, and the straw much beyond the average in quantity. In poorer soil the crops seem to be as usual; in red soil they are not so successful as in black. The Overseer reports that the white cholam sown in Prattacotta is magnificent. I have never seen finer fields of this dry crop than those of Banakeracherla and Vempenta. The ears were so full and the plants so thickly grown that they were touching one another. At Velapanoor many of the fields were being cut; they appeared quite up to the average in good years. In Nundial Taluq large areas of cholam were grown; these were mostly cut when I visited them; but the ryots say that they never had better crops. In a few cases where lately sown it is uncertain what will be the result. Failure is generally due to the extravagant use of the water or, in some cases, to the want of a second flooding; sometimes to an unfinished flooding owing to the constant interference of the ryots, and the making and removing of dams.

10. It cannot be too strongly impressed on those interested in the Company that great loss must continue so long as the present undecided state of the law with regard to trespass and waste of water exists. The most serious cases of interference occur at the time when the staff are so urgently required every hour of the day that it is injurious to the Company's interests to send them three times to the nearest Magistrate with the probability of losing a week's work.

I regret to say that the decision given by the Deputy Collector of Kurnool in a case lately tried before him has established the right of a ryot to take water to his field if he has made application as often and as much as he chooses, and to cut the bund of any channel in order to supply his field. He may therefore cut the canal bank if he does not think sufficient water is given him from the sluices. The doctrine that ryots may help themselves to water whenever they like is, I am sorry to say, being promulgated throughout my division, and it is owing to this that the ryots persist in making dams in spite of Overseers and bankers whom they often intimidate by threats of violence. When first the Government orders relative to the special terms on which ryots might take water for dry crops were issued, a mistake arose; it was supposed

that the Company had *nothing* to do with the supply to dry crops, and this has caused the ryots to act as if they had been told to take water whenever they wanted it. This state of things is most disheartening to those who have the distribution of the water for the want of clear laws and regulations on the subject. We are checkmated on every side; it is no wonder the Overseers give up in despair when we are powerless to help them. If this famine directs attention to the state or the administration of affairs in the out-of-the-way taluqs of Kurnool, a most beneficial effect will follow both to the Government and to the people.

11. The relief works on the channel from Pessaroy to Poolmuddy have been stopped, the expenditure having proved to be very great when compared with the work done. The new organization now being substituted it is hoped will stop the enormous and unprofitable expenditure of money which has been hitherto going on. When it appeared that one-third of the population of the district was paid for daily work, it became evident that a great many were being paid who had no right to come upon Government for subsistence. It is matter of great satisfaction to see the energetic way in which the change is being made, and to think that reign of percolation and plunder is virtually at an end in spite of the tremendous opposition of the army of Colears and their patrons, who have doubtless already made a good thing out of the famine.

12. The staff was paid from the 2nd to the 20th January 1877.

(Signed) C. H. WILKS,
Conservancy Engineer.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) C. DAWSON,
Chief Clerk.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.
LOWER DIVISION.

Report for the Month of January 1877.

The order issued by Government to divert all the water from the canal to the Kistna was put in force on the 18th January, and from that date the water-supply to this division began to fail rapidly—so rapidly that on the 27th water ceased running through the irrigation sluices in the second range and in the first range on 29th January 1877.

2. In the two last ranges water to the height of about 3½ feet is still maintained and will in all likelihood last until the 20th February 1877; the saturated bed of the river Kondair, which constitutes the supply channel for these ranges, and the drainage from the Upper Division contributing a quantity of water which is sufficient for the irrigation just now under Andanam-mayapalli and Rajole anients.

3. I have taken the opportunity to examine superficially the floors and masonry of some of the locks, and everything seems sound and strong. I hope to find the other locks and masonry works in as satisfactory condition when I make a thorough scrutiny of each work on my way down the canal.

4. No rain has fallen at any of the stations this month. There was however a smart shower of rain from the south-west in some of the villages in the north of Sirwell Taluq on about the 10th January.

5. The irrigation which was so steadily and surely increasing was suddenly checked on the information that the water was stopped. Besides the usual second crops which in the Lower Division almost equal the first, hundreds of acres of jonna, the staple crop of the country, and beriga, a newly imported grain, were being sown wherever water could be sent, although the time-established seasons for the sowing of such crops has long since expired. All the uncultivated fields in villages which the ryots had left waste for want of funds, manure, energy, and perhaps on account of a surfeit of irrigation were being eagerly bought up and cultivated by

relations and others from those unfortunate villages not embraced by the canal. The crops which would have been sown had the water not been stopped I estimated at not less than 10,000 acres, while the young crops sown a month and less before the stopping of the water and requiring one or two more floodings I find from the Amin's returns to amount to acres 5,400.

6. The benefit the water now diverted from the canal would have conferred even had it lasted no longer than the end of March would be far greater than can be realized. Several of the villages along the canal rely upon it for their drinking-water, and when the closing time is announced usually get their wells and goentas filled. The Koondair and Pennair which usually contribute drinking-water for both cattle and men for many villages must soon become perfectly dry, as for several months they have contained none but Toongabudra water. Unfortunately most of the wells have been disused and have been neglected, as canal water wherever procurable has been used in preference.

7. The rice crops were cut in the latter days of December, the middle of January, and a few acres in the end of January. The cases of failure and moderate crops are unusually few this season. The average yield per acre of paddy is two putties, which is above that of any preceding season. This putty is equal to 520 Cuddapah seers, and has been sold recently at Rs. 48. The straw is almost half as valuable as the grain. Next month I hope to give as accurately as possible the yield of grain under the canal this season.

No season has ever proved so satisfactorily and clearly the unfairness under the present arrangements of the Sub-soil Leakage Rule, Rule VI, Clause II, in several villages. Acres of really splendid jonna, dholl, cotton, and other so-called dry crops have been reaped without the Overseers and Amins having had an opportunity of seeing how the water was obtained. The owners of the fields did not apply, and declare that their crops thrived on the sub-soil leakage water from the canal and the irrigation channels. They are as a rule situated amongst the crops that have been supplied on application, and must certainly received as much nourishment from the canal water as those that applied. When a mass of about 1,000 acres of jonna are supplied with water to save them from total failure, it might be expected that other fields near and amongst them for which no application had been made would profit by the water liberally and carelessly distributed amongst the applied fields by the ryots themselves. The fields in question were at one time in quite as critical a condition as those for which application had been made, and it therefore may be assumed that they would have perished had the owners of the others not applied, and that applications were not made in the hope that the water-rate could be evaded by making no application, and trusting to the sub-soil leakage and percolation through the temporary bunds and channels of the applied fields, and, if necessary, causing these temporary bunds and channels to overflow by driving cattle across or placing dabs of mud on the channels and so causing the water to rise and overflow. It is this that is so frequently done and so unlikely in four cases out of six to be discovered; throughout the season not a single case has been discovered and reported by the village officers, although they have been this season specially appointed to record the irrigation of all dry crops, and an irrigation rule specially instructs them to do so. The Overseers and Amins alone have reported the few cases of water stealing that have been detected, but the great mass of this surreptitious irrigation is carried on openly during the absence of the canal officers whose movements are pretty well known; should they be discovered 8 Annas an acre will be imposed in addition to the usual rate, but if they be not discovered they pay nothing, and tell the canal officers who may inspect the fields after the water has been taken that their crops owe its condition to leakage. There is nothing to be feared from the Reddies and Carnams, as they have not been accustomed to inspecting fields; they think it quite unnecessary, and often refuse even to accompany the Amins when requested.

I will endeavour to submit a return of this doubtful irrigation next month, and shall try to get the help of the Carnams in preparing it. I think some charge should be made, as all the crops I have in view to record are not below those of the average of a good season, and quite equal to those that have been flooded openly this season. I should state that while the majority

of Carnams have flatly refused to assist the canal officers, or have generally neglected the irrigation work, some of them and a few Reddies have assisted the Amins as well as they could, and willingly accompanied them through the fields for the purpose of inspecting and measuring the fields. Although these Carnams have had almost nothing else to do, for in nearly every village all the cultivation is under the canal, I think they ought to receive the remuneration promised them in the rules, but which, except in the Cuddapah District, has never been paid.

Although fodder is now so plentiful in the villages under the canal, it is exceedingly difficult to obtain at times. I am compelled to visit villages, but am frequently refused a few mouthful of cholam straw for my cattle, and have often paid half the water-rate for one night's fodder for my animals.

In one village in which nearly 2,000 acres of full crops have been secured to the ryots by canal water, I have been refused supplies by the Reddy. In another village in which there are 1,000 acres of wet crop alone, the Reddy invariably refuses to give supplies. The same difficulty is experienced by my subordinates, no matter how hard they work for the ryots.

The Reddies of the villages quoted have been reported, but without effecting any change for the better it seems just the reverse.

Since the crops under the canal were cut, the prices of grains seem to have fallen slightly, but grains in large quantities is not procurable except, I believe, in the chief towns of districts. Notwithstanding the supposed scarcity of grain, I have not met in any of the villages a single case of distress except a few in which the sufferers were strangers; and an instance or two in which those truly dependent on the relief work pay were unpaid for a few days, and therefore unable to get food.

There is a little sickness about. I believe cholera has entirely disappeared from the villages under the canal.

(Signed) J. O. DUNPHY,
Acting Conservancy Engineer.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) C. DAWSON,
Chief Clerk.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

LOWER DIVISION.

Season 1876-77.

Statement of recorded Irrigation up to end of January 1877.

District.	Tank.	Wet or Garden crop.	Dry crop.	Total.	Estimated Irrigation yet to be added.	Remarks.
Karnool	Sirwell ...	3,204.00	14,404.49	17,608.49	2,187.03	In this taluk one tank has been filled, irrigation under it not included.
	Keilkuntle ...	625.62	5,231.02	5,856.64	554.54	
Cuddapah	Jammalamadugu...	267.94	1,542.49	1,810.45	40.00	In this taluk two tanks have been filled.
	Proddatur ...	4,460.24	3,713.96	8,174.20	600.00	In this taluk nine tanks have been filled.
	Cuddapah ...	3,526.00	2,139.00	5,665.00		
Grand Total ...		12,083.82	27,030.96	39,114.78	4,681.57	

(Signed) J. O. DUNPHY,
Acting Conservancy Engineer.

YALLOO, 6th February 1877.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

LOWER DIVISION

Register of Rainfall during the Month of January 1877.

Date.	Yalloor.	Chintastah.	Rajole.	Dhoor.	Adaina-pully.	Remarks.
1877.	...	...	Nil.	...	...	...
January.	Rainfall at Dhoor from 1st to 31st January.			1869. 1870. 1871. 1872. 1873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877.	1-75	...

Dhoor,
1st February 1877.

(Signed) J. O. DUNPHY,
Acting Conservancy Engineer.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.

Chief Engineer's Report to accompany the Divisional Reports for January 1877.

THE accounts from the divisions indicate on the whole a very satisfactory season. It must first be kept in mind that the canal, its rates, its machinery, and its action as a famine destroyer are experimental. Its results this season may, I think, be thus fairly summarized. As to its actual effect, it must be allowed that, except its average extent of wet and garden crop, or rather a little more than the average, the whole of the first crops irrigable from it were lost without any attempt being made by the ryots to use the water to save them. For the second crop Government most usefully guaranteed the use of the water free unless a successful crop were raised, and the result was that a quarter of the irrigable land was sown and crops reared. There is good reason to think that the most correct inference to be drawn from this is that a majority of the ryots really believed that dry crops could not be sown and matured under irrigation, such a thing never having been tried within their experience; but that a minority, while not restrained by such a belief, would not make up their minds to incur the liability to water-rate, small as it is, being only 2 Rupees. As regards first crop this especially holds good; for there is always hope of rain, and we know that when dry crops could be flooded for only one Rupee, the owners would let them perish as a rule, or almost perish, before they would use the canal water.

As to superintendence of irrigation that on the part of Government is of chief importance, since the levying of the rate from the individual ryots usually and properly forms the basis of the rate payable by Government to the Company. It seems clear that the superintendence required by the rules passed by Government in their Order, No. 830, of 3rd July 1874, is in the first place necessary, and in the second place requires further provision of means to carry it out. The sub-division of fields is a matter on the existence and manner of which the canal officers have not the means of deciding, and have no power of action; and sudden calls for water require the early presence of the Revenue official. The fortnightly inspection (Rule XVII) is necessary, for a shower of rain obliterates the traces of irrigation; and unless the ryots expect a regular inspection at shorter intervals than can be made by a reasonable staff of canal officers, they will risk the small fine for irrigating without application, and run water on to their fields on the chance of escaping detection. Lastly, the Revenue official appointed to inspect fields and post the register of applications should be answerable for neglect; and this is out of the question if he can always excuse himself on the plea of his being engaged on other duties. It is therefore highly desirable that the village Curnam should have under him a sort of permanent deputy whose sole business should be to attend to the canal irrigation. This would only require a small portion of his time, but he would always be present in case his time were required; he would be responsible if he neglected his work; and if he were paid the whole, or three-fourths of the remuneration assigned to Curnama by Rule XXI, he would be fairly remunerated (especially as he would look for promotion

to the post of Curnam), and it would be to his interest to register all irrigation. Where, as often in the Cuddapah District, there are more than one Curnam to a village, one has been appointed by the Collector to take special charge of the irrigation the result has been satisfactory.

On the part of the canal, more control over the irrigation seems necessary. Not only is water so wasted that in some villages half of it is lost, but ryots who have crops under the canal are not secure of getting water, since it may be cut off and diverted by villagers having land higher up the channel. When the water-supply begins to fail matters get worse. Villagers near the source of supply will take the water for sowing fresh land, while crops lower down are left to perish for want of water. The difficulty of control is two-fold—(1) the law is very doubtful, and (2) the employees of the Company directly engaged in distribution are of a class whose evidence will rarely bear a sharp cross-examination, so liable are they to make a lax or overdrawn answer, and who are so far dependent on or overawed by influential villagers that they frequently avoid giving evidence against them. The remedy seems to be: (1) some bye-laws by which the permission to take water may be defined, such as a distinctive pole stuck into the branch channel at a fork or junction to indicate that that is open and the other closed, or vice versa; besides a form of written permission which may be given to such Curnams as show themselves fit to be trusted, permitting them to open certain channel and close others at stated times, the bye-law also protecting such marks, &c.; and (2) more English supervision of officers whose evidence will be sound, and whose presence will tend to support their subordinates against undue influence, who will avoid excessive and too rigorous control over the ryots, and by their frequent presence prevent wholesale desperate contentions for water. Such men would be trusted by the ryots, and their word, that the supply was short, would be believed, and their measures acquiesced in. It seems to me that such men should be covenanted, and of the grade of Assistant Engineers and Probationary Assistant Engineers.

The actual irrigation has been 80,000 to 90,000 acres. The accounts or "Demand Statements" for 31st December last are as under:—

Crop.	Kurnool District.			Cuddapah District.		
	Date of submission.	Acres.	Amount.	Date of submission.	Acres.	Amount.
Wet ...	1877.		Rs. A. P.	1877.		Rs. A. P.
Dry ...	29th January	10,554-95	47,309 6 1	8th February	5,623-62	24,827 12 8
	11th do.	32,663-42	67,240 12 5	Do.	5,897-47	12,041 9 6
Total ...		43,118-37	1,14,550 2 6		11,521-09	36,869 8 2

making a total of 54,639-47 acres and Rupees 1,51,419-8-8. A considerable extent of cultivation was not measured up and returned in time for this demand, especially of dry crop in the Lower Division. It is proposed to submit the next demand up to the end of February. I was informed yesterday by the Acting Collector of Kurnool that he had put Rupees 70,000 at my disposal in his treasury, and this will suffice until the demand can be scrutinized.

The argument in favor of a fixed water-rate on all land irrigable from the canal has received considerable strength from the experience of the past year: (1) it is obvious that in ordinary years a complete system of channels has to be maintained at Imperial expense; (2) that even in famine years the ryots use them barely enough to feed their own neighbourhood, and do not care to use them in ordinary years at all until they are in danger of not otherwise having enough to eat; (3) that the profitableness of a free use of water for dry crops is felt to be established; (4) the ryots are themselves surprised that no fixed water-rate has been established, a measure which the most beneficent Government in past time had always adopted when they constructed irrigation works of any kind, and which is considered but reasonable and right; (5) that the ryots are quite willing to use water for their dry crops if there be no additional rate for doing so, but that since there is always a hope, however small, that a shower may come and enable them to pull through without any payment, they cannot make up their minds to incur a certain pay-

ment for an uncertain good; (6) they hate the bother, and possibly vexatious little oppressions, of applying properly; very rarely apply for the full amount they want, if indeed they know what they will want, and then they become liable to extra rates.

The advantages of a fixed rate, e.g., one Rupee for dry land cultivated whether irrigated or not, an addition of Rupees 3 for garden, and of Rupees 5 for wet crop, are that every channel is maintained and known to be enough for all, and that any man can get his land flooded by the banker any day he may choose without trouble or extortion. If the wet and garden crops were, under these circumstances, reduced to Rupees 2 and Rupees 4 additional, I believe the alteration would on the whole prove satisfactory to the country, and would pay 5 per cent. and expenses upon the £1,100,000 which the irrigation alone has cost.

With reference to my remark in December's report that the Toongabudra reservoirs and canals if made might have repaid their cost this year, I have asked the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for the reason of his doubt of such possibility. The cost of these is estimated at under five millions. Adding together the water drawn off from the Toongabudra by the Kurnool canal and the water that ran to waste past Kurnool between 1st June and 31st December last, with an allowance for evaporation, we

Massoor Tank	70,000
Moodaba do.	785,000
Hoosoor Canal	1,705,000
Toombaganur Canal	517,500
Kurnool Canal	1,400,000
Telegraph	60,000
Total	4,500,500

have in round numbers 10,000 millions cubic yards of water drained into the Toongabudra. I know of no part of the drainage basin from which there was water enough last year to drain with some local slight exceptions, except the Western Ghats, of which about thirty miles border the Toonga basin, thirty miles the Budra basin, and which the Chardy basin just touches, but which no other tributary of the Toongabudra reaches. Hence I see no reason to fear that the Moodaba tank on the Toonga would have filled to its full extent of 4,700 to 4,800 million cubic yards, enough for 700,000 acres of rice, one crop, or full 1,400,000 acres of dry crop. The Hoosoor canal would easily irrigate 300,000 acres, the Toombaganur canal 60,000, and the Kurnool canal 300,000 for two crops of cholam; total 1,320,000 acres. With rice at its present price of Rupees 10 a-bag of 164 lbs., the grain alone would cost the Government £5 an acre at least to replace. Such is an outline of my argument, but it is possible that some additional facts are known to the Government.

There was no rain this month.

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

No. 114.-W.

SUBMITTED to Government.

2. It appears to be desirable that the means of securing due control over the distribution of canal water and of preventing abuses and waste should be considered by the Revenue officers, and some practical measures brought forward for approval. It will be easier to check irregularities now than next year, while if every ryot be allowed to do as he pleases for a few years much of the value of the canal as a means of ensuring successful cultivation will be lost. It will irrigate a comparatively small area badly instead of a larger area well.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
16th February 1877.

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

(Signed) J. MULLINS, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

No. 445.

TRANSFERRED to the Revenue Department.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
22nd February 1877.

(Signed) J. MULLINS, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

REFERRED to the Board of Revenue for report.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
24th February 1877.

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

From J. H. LATHAM, Esq., Chief Engineer and Manager of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, to Lieut.-Colonel J. MULLINS, R.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Kurnool, 12th February 1877, No. 21.

Upper Division Report for January 1877.

I HAVE the honor to annex a postscript of areas irrigated in the Upper Division, it is more in detail than that shown in the 5th paragraph of the report.

Postscript to Upper Division Report for January 1877.

	Wet.	Dry.
	ACRES.	ACRES.
Total recorded Irrigation up to end of December 1876	7,761-03	25,021-16
In January 1877 recorded	591-90	5,623-81
Estimate of remaining	1,200-00	5,000-00
Unrecorded under tanks		300-00
Total	9,552-93	35,944-97
Grant Total		45,497-90

(Signed) C. H. WILKS,
Conservancy Engineer.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) C. DAWSON,
Chief Clerk.

REFERRED to the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah for early and full report.
(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Cuddapah.
" " of Kurnool.

Edw. W. J. Lewis.

Masters Irrigation and Canal Company's
Report for January 1877, and remarks of
Chief Engineer for Irrigation thereon, referred
to Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah for entry
and full report.

MARCH.
No. 1,175.

Received

Encl.

PROCEEDINGS, 15TH MARCH 1877, No. 1,175.

MADRAS.

BOARD OF REVENUE,

1877.

8027-11-77-3311

No. 4,883.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 31st October 1877.

Read the following letter from J. F. PRICE, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Jamal-madugu, 7th October 1877, Extra No. 2,271:—

I HAVE the honor to reply to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 1,175, dated 15th March last.

2. Upon calling upon the General Charge Deputy Collector, who has for a considerable time had experience of the working of the canal, that officer has replied pointing out that the Conservancy Engineer, Mr. Dunphy, has cited no specific cases of wastage or other abuses of Canal Irrigation, and has forwarded the accompanying list of persons tried during the period intervening between the 20th January 1876 and the 24th January 1877 for offences connected with the canal.

3. I am unable to see how, unless the canal work is placed under some special officer who has nothing else to look after, anything more than is at present being done can be.

4. Distinct orders have been issued and definite rules laid down. The fault of the system is that there is no Government servant who can give his full time to seeing that these are carried out. The Cultivation Inspectors and Curnams have other duties which call them away, and in their absence I have no doubt that irregularities do occur. Even when the village officials are present they in some cases in all probability wink at, if they do not actually aid, the misappropriation and waste of water; but there is no establishment at our disposal to check this. As for the Deputy Collector himself the duties which are involved in the Revenue and Magisterial charge of two taluqs are such that he cannot fairly be expected to do very much in actually superintending matters connected with the canal.

5. The officers of the Company might ensure more cordial co-operation from the Native subordinates of the Revenue Department if they were more considerate than, from what I have heard, I fear that they are in their manner of treating Natives. I have reason to believe that they have more than once behaved with scant courtesy towards officials of the higher ranks, and that the refusals or neglect on the part of village officers to provide supplies or give other aid than they are actually compelled to afford, and of which Mr. Dunphy complains, have been the result of rough language and threats. This is a matter in regard to which I spoke to Mr. Latham when he was at Cuddapah in August last.

6. Both the Deputy Collector and I are perfectly ready to aid the Canal officers in every way that we can. It is impossible however to do anything when they make general complaints and give no specific instances. Let them come forward with distinct complaints directed at particular persons or particular localities and these will be looked into, and if they are shown to be well founded the offending persons, as they now are, will be punished.

7. I am averse to adding to the rules; quite enough have already been promulgated to allow of the working of the canal being effectively carried out.

8. What, in my opinion, is requisite to render them effectual is a special officer to supervise, constantly watch matters, and promptly settle any disputes that may arise.

9. As the canal is not the property of Government but only of a guaranteed Company, the servants of which are the persons who complain that the rules are not carried out, I think that it should bear at least half the cost of any establishment entertained by Government for the purpose indicated.

Enclosure No. 1.—Statement.

SUBMITTED to Government with reference to endorsement, dated 24th February 1877.

2. The remedy for the existing state of things appears to be the appointment of a special officer to supervise and of Assistant Curmums to register all irrigation measures recommended in the Board's Proceedings, dated 4th August last. The Collector of Kurnool in his letter of the 11th October, No. 933, submitted with separate Proceedings, advocates the same course but the final settlement of the question must await the reports called for in G.O., dated 2nd October, No. 3,067.

3. As regards the levy of a fixed water-rate on all land irrigable from the canal, the Board observe that the question has been remitted for the consideration of the Director of Revenue Settlement with reference to G.O., dated 11th August last.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Sub-Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with original Statement to be returned, and copy of
Board's Proceedings, 15th
March 1877, No. 1,175.
Copy to the Acting Collector of Cuddapah,
with copy of G.O., dated 11th August 1877.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

Canal Irrigation.—Submitting to Government letter from Collector of Cuddapah furnishing report called for regarding alleged wastage and other abuses of —

OCTOBER,
No. 4883.

PROCEEDINGS, 31st OCTOBER 1877, No. 4883

Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.

1877.

1,612.

Revenue Department

No. 4883

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Dated 31st October 1877.

Read the following

No. 2271 Extra

From J. F. Price Esqr.
By Collr. of Cuddapah.

To H. E. Stokes Esqr.
Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Madras.

Sir I have the honor to reply to the
Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
No. 2271 dated 15th March last.

2. Upon calling upon the General
Charge Dy collector who has
for a considerable time had
experience of the working of
the Canal that officer has
replied pointing out that the
Conservancy Engineer, Mr. Dampier,
has cited no specific cases
of wastage or other abuses of
Canal Irrigation & has for-
warded the accompanying list
of persons tried during the

period intervening between the
20th January 1876 & the 24th
January 1877 for offences con-
nected with the Canal.

3. I am unable to see how,
unless the Canal work is
placed under some special
officers who have nothing else
to look after any thing more.
than is at present being done
can be.

Instructions have been
issued & definite rules laid down.
The fault of the system is that
there is no Government Servant
who can give his full time
to seeing that these are carried
out. The Cultivation Inspectors
& Kurnams have other duties
which call them away and
in their absence I have no
doubt that irregularities
do occur. Even when the

Village officials are present
they in some cases in all proba-
bility wait at if they do not
actually aid, the this appropriation
waste of water; but there
is no establishment at our
disposal to check this. As
for the Dy Collector himself
the duties which are involved
in the Revenue & Magisterial
charge of two taluks are
such that he can not fairly
be expected to do very much
in actually superintending
matters connected with the
Canal.

5. The officers of the Company
might ensure more cordial
co-operation from the Native
Subordinates of the Revenue
Department, if they were more
considerate than, from what
I have heard, I fear, that
they are in their manner of

of treating natives. I have
reason to believe that they
have more than once
behaved with Scout Courtesy
towards officials of the
higher ranks, & that the
refusals or neglect on the
part of the village officers
to provide supplies or fire
other aid than they are
actually compelled to afford
& of which Mr. Dauphy
complains have been the
result of rough language
& threats. This is a matter
in regard to which I spoke
to Mr. Latham when he was
at Cuddapah in August
last.
6. Both the Dy collector &
I are perfectly ready
to aid the local officers

in every way that we can.
It is impossible however
to do any thing when they
make general complaints
& give no specific instances
Let them come forward
with distinct complaints
directed at particular
persons or particular
localities & these will
be looked into & if they
are shown to be
founded the offending
persons, as they now are,
will be punished.
7. I am averse to adding
to the Rules: quite enough
have already been pro-
mulgated to allow of
the working of the canal
being effectively carried
out. In my opinion
8. What is the best method of
not being a nuisance

requisite to render them
effectual is a special
officer to supervise, constantly
watch matters & promptly
settle any disputes that
may arise

9. As the Canal is not the
property of Govt but only
of a guaranteed company
the servants of which are
persons who complain
that the Rules are not carried
out. I think that it should
bear at least half the cost
of any establishment enter-
tained by Govt for the
purpose indicated.

Cuddapah
Colln Office
Camp. Kumbhalgarh
7th October 1877
I have re-
d S. & Price
Ag Colln

Submitted to Govt with reference
to the docket of 24th Feb 1877

2. The need for the existing
state of things appears to be
the appointment of a special
officer to supervise & of
assistant Curators to
register all irrigation,
measures recommended on
18th Dec 74th August last.

The Collector of Kurnool
in his letter of the 11th October
no 933 submitted with
separate Proceedings
the same cause but the
final settlement of the question
must await the reports called
for in G.O. of 2nd October no 306.

3. As regards the levy of a fixed
water rate on all land irrigated
from the Canal the Board observe
that the question has been remitted
for the consideration of the Director
of Rev. Settlement with reference to
G.O. of 11th August last
(see also attached)

Collector
Kurnool

For the Secy to Govt. RD with copy of 11th Aug 77
to the Secy to Govt. 15th March 1877

requisite to render them
effectual is a special
officer to supervise, constantly
watch matters & promptly
settle any disputes that
may arise

9. As the Canal is not the
property of Govt. but only
of a guaranteed company
the servants of which are
persons who complain
that the Rules are not carried
out. I think that it should
bear at least half the cost
of any establishment enter-
tained by Govt. for the
purpose indicated.

Cuddapah
Colln. office
Camp. Samudra
7th October 1877

I have re-
d S. J. Price
By colln.

Submitted to Govt. with reference
to the document of 24th Feb 1877

2. The remedy for the existing
state of things appears to be
the appointment of a special
officer to supervise & ap-
point assistant officers to
register all irrigation,
measures recommended in
the Prop. of 4th August last
The Collector of Kurnool
in his letter of the 11th October
No 933 submitted with
separate Proceedings, advocates
the same course but the
final settlement of the question
must await the reports called
for in G.O. of 2nd October No 306
3. As regards the levy of a fixed
water rate on all land irrigated
from the Canal the Board observe
that the question has been remitted
for the consideration of the Director
of Rev. Settlement with reference to
G.O. of 11th August last
(Vine City & Kurnool)

Collector
Kurnool

sent to the Secy to Govt. RD with copy
of the Prop. of 4th August 1877
15th March 1878

17012

Proceedings of the

Board of Trustees

Dec 3/10 Oct 11

Copy of the
Minutes of the
Board of Trustees
for 1871

1871-1872

Subj. letter from the
College of Cambridge
relating to the
re-organization of the
Board of Trustees
as a means for
the better management
of the college
of Cambridge