19-3-17

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L. & M.
9,000-8-8-96.

Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1081/M

DATED 8th July 1895

[Despatch Abstract.]

Water-supply.

Awaiting the remarks of the Sanitary Board on the report of the Sub-Committee regarding the ------of Ootacamund.

...ying of the Masonry conduit the wh

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Nilgiri Collector's Office
Ootacamund 30th June 1895.

From
H. A. Sim Esquire.

To
The Chairman,
Municipal Council,
Ootacamund.

Sir,

Having now inspected the whole of the catchment area, immediately surrounding Ootacamund, and having formed a rough idea of the way in which we consider that its resources should be made use of, as we were appointed by the Municipality to do, we have the honor to submit the following report of the conclusions, which we have come to. The report is hurried, and therefore, less complete than we had intended to make it, because we understand that the Government Sanitary Board is sitting now at Ootacamund to consider this very question of the water supply of the Station, and we hope that by putting up [illegible] our inspection before it incomplete,
The [illegible]

× and relaying of the Masonry [illegible] the wh as they are, we may aid it in its deliberations-

2- We may commence by drawing attention shortly to the pressing need of some such enquiry, and of action thereon. The scarcity that we have just experienced, might be expected to speak for itself, but there is a tendency to discount it, firstly as being so extremely exceptional as to justify a certain degree of unpreparedness to meet it, and secondly as having been mainly brought about by culpable waste- Both of these statements are true, but not to such an extent, as to justify the inference of "laisser aller," which it may be sought to draw from them-

3- For one thing the Marlimand Reservoir was even originally taken by the Committee of experts, that sat and reported on it in 1881, - of whom Mr Walch was one - as holding only a five month's supply, and Mr. Jones' recent letter to yourself dated 18th May 1895 which is based on the actual contouring of its bed, shows ~~another~~ authoritatively that it contains only a six month's supply for the population, north of the lake, that it is expected to serve: while as to

guaged from the fact that comparatively early in the late drought, the Municipal Engineer in charge considered it necessary to supplement its supply from Marlimund, and as to the so called "waste" much of it is not the mere leaving open of taps and letting the water run away, but the using of the water for such perfectly *legitimate* purposes, as the washing of clothes, horses and carriages, the *irrigation* of flower gardens and *market gardens*, the flushing of drains, and *other* purposes, which though ranking, of course, after the requirements of the Station for drinking purposes, yet are not only right and proper in themselves, but in a Sanitarium and hill station like Ootacamund, practically necessary and *Should* be provided for.

4. Ootacamund moreover is growing even now and will grow still faster, when once the railway reaches it, so that provision has to be made, not only for its present but also for its future requirements: and it appears to me that such provision may easily be made, So fa as mere quantity goes from the ample store of water that, we find drains into, or close by the Ootacamund basin- There may be difficul in regard to the ownership of some of it, for

The [illegible] in the breaking up

× and relaying of the masonry [illegible] the wh vested interests grow rapidly in a growing station, and it will not be so easy to obtain the control of the water now as it would have been some ten or twenty years ago when the report of 1877 was written: but under the combined rights of the State, the Forest Department and the Municipality, and with concession and compromise where necessary, this difficulty will probably not be found insurmountable and in any case, it may be more easily faced now, than ten or twenty years later. The construction of tanks and pipe heads, and the purchase and laying of pipes may also cost a considerable sum, but as the general scheme divides itself naturally into a series of smaller schemes each referable to its own particular valley or ravine, and easily separable from its neighbours, there is no need for the whole to be carried out at once, but each individual work may be taken up by itself, as funds are available and the cost thus spread over a series of years.

5. We will now proceed to report on each of these various sources of supply, one by one, merely premising that, with the exception of the various springs which private owners have diverted to the supply of their own particular houses, and of the wells some of which remain from a former time and some of which you have yourself recently re-opened, the main and in fact only public sources of supply now existing are the Marlimand and Dodabetta storage reservoirs: to relieve or supplement which by the utilisation of new and additional ones has been our chief object.

6 *Firstly*: beginning at the North west, it was our object to find a source of supply which would command the Kandal bazaar and its population of 3000, and so relieve the Marlimund Reservoir entirely of this considerable drain upon it. We, therefore, inspected the two valleys of Kandal-mund behind Sylk's hotel & Aramby further west. The former is a small valley only, and its catchment area is small, but its strong point is that it immediately commands Kandal and that it would probably cost but little to form a ~~little~~ small storage reservoir between Monte Rosa and Burnside which would contain perhaps a month's supply or more, and the contents of which could be run straight down to the Kandal bazaar without cuttings or tunnels of any sort. The latter is a far larger valley, but it is wh

to contain an almost ideal site for a fair sized tank, the bund of which could be constructed at small cost. The site of this bund would be at the spot at which the new road from the Pykara Finger Post to the Rifle Range Road crosses the Aramby Stream by a wooden bridge, and the proposal to form a tank there, arises so naturally that it has already formed the subject of report in the letter of the Sanitary Engineer to Government, dated 17th August 1893, though not of detailed investigation. One reason for this has been the doubt whether the level of the tank would be sufficiently high to command the Kandal Bazaar, but this doubt no longer exists, for a series of levels has been taken under our orders, which show that the level of the bed of the stream at the proposed site of the bund is 52·60 feet above the level of the Kandal Police Station: in other words the tank would amply command the whole of the bazaar. Two other objections, however to this site, still remain, the one its small catchment area, the other its distance from the area to be supplied. The catchment area is said to be only 140 acres, but possibly this might [illegible] added to by contour channels from neighbour- [illegible] on either side. The distance

from

from Kandal is said to be 6000 running feet, along the greater portion of which the water coul be brought since there is ample command of height, by a contour channel, but of which the remaining portion would have to be a tunnel some 88 feet below the surface, through the ridge on which the Pykara finger post stands. If these two objections do not, on skilled investigation, prove insuperable, the Aramby scheme provides such facilities for the construction of a good sized tank that we consider it preferable to the smaller Kandalmund scheme, and by its adoption the Kandal Bazaar would have a sufficient and independent Reservoir of its own.

7. Secondly: proceeding eastwards the next signs of water which we come upon are the pipes from the Marlimund Reservoir: this, as is well [illegible] is the present source of supply to the great [illegible]t of so much of the station, as lies north of the lake, that is to say to the main Bazaar, the Kand Bazaar, the Agraharam and the private houses near the Church, Club and Government House: the population which it at present supplies is 10727 as compared with the 3000 supplied by the

[illegible]

× and relaying of the masonry [illegible] the w ver

To Tea Estates which forms its natural catchment area, and partly from two open Contour Channels which have been drawn for some little distance along the northern and Southern slopes of Snowdon. These two contour Channels unite in a junction cistern, near Snowdon House, and run thence partly in an 18 inch pipe and partly by a masonry Channel, of about the same capacity at varying depths underground, into the Marlimund Reservoir. To obviate the risk of overflowing the junction cistern and perhaps carrying it away altogether, the contour Channels which themselves are of an average width of three feet and depth of two feet, have been provided with an elaborate System of waste weirs, which prevent anything more reaching the junction cistern, than its 18 inch out flow pipe will carry. The Marlimund Reservoir has figured often enough in discussions before now, but such discussions have been rather in regard to the purity than the sufficiency of its water supply and have arisen because of the pollution which obviously finds its way into the reservoir, from the manuring of the tea estate immediately above. To obviate this, proposals have been made to run

added to by contour Chan

The distance

either Side.

Chan C

Ravines unite below Chinchona Villa, a little a

So much [illegible]

two fold, the pollution would be avoided, and the supply of water would be lost, and the first point that came under our consideration was whether the need for the former was sufficiently urgent to justify our submission to the latter. We came to the conclusion that it was not: it is true that the tea is manured and that this manure must drain to a certain extent into the reservoir, but even so, the analysis of the water which has been recently made, shows no exceptionally unhealthy pollution of the water, even for drinking purposes and it is not clear that such pollution as it does show, does not come mainly from the peaty sides of the ravine, which forms the bed of the reservoir and from which no exterior catchment drain would relieve us, *per contra* the drainage from the tea estate forms the main source of supply to the reservoir, and as our main object in sitting now as a committee, is to increase our water supply and more particularly our supply in this particular reservoir: it does not seem the best way of dealing with the situation to commence by suggesting the throwing away of the chief of its present sources, without absolute necessity. The

[illegible] It seems a question whether [illegible] ping of the Masonry [illegible] the w[illegible] above

and [illegible]

[illegible]

te slopes of Snowden by the two contour Channels,
hich we have already mentioned: it would evidently
e perfectly feasible to do this, even to the extent of
oubling or tribling the present supply for the two
contour channels, as has been said, have an
verage width of three feet and a depth of two
feet and they run, the north one for some
considerable distance along the north slope
of Snowden, the South one a short distance only
along the south slope, but tapping two perennial
Streams with in that distance. Their catchment
area is therefore considerable and in heavy rains
they would probably run nearly full and the
a whole of this supply could be utilised, if this
were permitted and there was storage accommo-
dation to receive it. The Marlimund tank,
however, is not a strong one and it has evidently
e been considered so risky to run a large supply of
c storm water from Snowden into it, that as we
th have said the out flow pipe from the junction
ar cistern, near Snowden House, that conveys the
fe combined water of these two contour Channels
r into Marlimund is only an eighteen inch one and
or naturally no more water than that eighteen inch
pipe [illegible] reaches Marlimund even

Ravines [illegible] below [illegible] Villa, a little a
So much [illegible] storm water, Marli[illegible]
in some papers referring to the subject, is now only be
very partially made use of, and the greater part of the
of the water spills by waste weirs down either their
north or South slopes, of Snowden. The question
arises, therefore, whether by the addition of one or
more eighteen inch pipes from the Snowden Cistern
to Marlimund, the out flow from the cistern into
the Marlimund Tank could be so increased
that the full carrying capacity of the two contour
Channels might be utilised, their waste weirs,
filled up, and the whole of the storm water caught
in them, run straight into Marlimund.
This is certainly feasible and it would certainly very
much increase the supply to Marlimund, but
there are objections to it. In the first place
Marlimund usually fills sufficiently from its
already existing sources of supply and extra water
poured in from Snowden would therefore in most
years simply run to waste over its weir. In the
second place its dam is not a strong one and
additional flow into it from Snowden might
endanger it; in the third place, the water there,
Marlimund is polluted and additional
water poured into it would only share the same
fate: and in the fourth place the breaking up
× and relaying of the Masonry [illegible] the
and raising the [illegible]

ble distance from [illegible] Marlimund would probably be costly. We have thought therefore, that it would be better, instead of pouring the additional water, which we have at our disposal on the Snowdon Slope, into Marlimund, to store it in a new tank or tanks, now to be constructed as detailed below:— which would have the two advantages, over Marlimund, of greater purity, and of dividing the loss in case of a breach: that is to say, we would fill up the waste weirs which now exist in the two Snowdon Contour Channels so that they should carry their full supply of storm water, two feet deep, and would bring the whole of this, first into the Snowdon junction cistern to supply the wants of the existing 18 inch Marlimund pipe there: and then take all that was not so required: over on to the ~~Southwestern~~ southern or Ootacamund Slope of the hill and spill it there into one of the ravines running down towards the town and there to be caught up once more by a new dam or dams, advised for the town. There are two such ravines, one that in which what we may call the Snowdon fish tank now is, the other the ravine which runs from immediately south of the Snowdon junction cistern towards Government House. These two ravines

ravines unite below Junction Villa, a little a the Government House, and the question which next discussed was, whether it was preferable to form two smaller tanks, one at the head of each of these ravines, or one larger tank at their junction. The latter would undoubtedly store more water and a good site should be foun for it about the level of Avenel Lodge, but it would have the difficulty of lying under the drains of the Government House latrines an some of the more highly situated Government House buildings: of these the latrines no doub could be moved easily enough, but the buildings would remain, and there would be risk of pollut from them. The two smaller reservoirs on the other hand at the head of the ravines would of course, store less water, but they would have th great advantage of greater purity of water an probably of cheapness: and seeing how ample supply of water there is al [illegible] at our comma from one source and another, we thought thoug it is a matter of doubt that it would probab be preferable to adopt the smaller reservoirs. One of these perhaps already exists in the Snow fish tank through which the Marlimund pipe now run and into which the overflow from Marlimund could by this means very ea

and raising the wea

posed: and which by a little tinkering could ossibly be made more water tight than it is at present: the site for the other reservoir in the more easterly ravine above the Government House struck us as obtainable just below the point at which a perennial Stream from the shola above runs into it. This would be well above all sources of pollution and though its own catchment area would be small yet as the supply brought by the contour Channel along the northern slope of Snowdon would also be spilled into it, its total supply would probably be found ample to fill it. This disposes of the Marlimund connections.

8. Thirdly east of Government House is the Mayakalmund valley in which the Rifle Range is situated: a very fair perennial Stream, was running down this, even at the worst time of the drought that we have just experienced, and we thought that this supply should be utilised by the construction of a small tank, a little above the level of the Hotel-de-Paris. A week's supply or more could probably be stored in this, a supply which as it ran out during the day, would probably be replenished by the flow into it, during the night, of its

perennial

perennial Stream and though the water is now subject to slight pollution at the hands of dhobies wash in it and because of a few huts which have been built on the Todaputta land which here forms the sides of the ravine, these could easily be removed and a quite pure water obtained — Three channels already take off from this Stream above the level of the proposed tank, viz, two channels to the Government Gardens and one to houses lower down. But the supply to these could probably be easily continued without seriously interfering with our proposed scheme of a tank to store storm water and surplus perennial flow in.

9. Fourthly: east of Mayakalmund valley is the Kodappamund valley. The body of water that issues from this, after all the previous indenting on it, in the shape of irrigation for market gardens &c, has been satisfied, may be seen at the foot of the valley between Kelso Cottage and Woodlands as a considerable stream, but it is impossible to make use of it here, because of the pollution which the water receives from these same gardens and houses above. We proceeded therefore up the valley to find a site nearer to its source where it should be purer —

Above

Above, it divides into the three smaller streams, which go to form it, all of them perennial, pure, and of fair amount. But at this high level, the individual valleys on which each stream runs, have become simply ravines and there is consequently no room in any of them for storage reservoirs of any capacity. It appeared to us therefore that the best method of dealing with these three streams would be to construct on them masonry cisterns to serve as pipeheads from each of which a pipe of, say, of six or eight inches in diameter, would carry water straight down to the main system pipe at Charing Cross, whereafter supplying the wants of the Kodappamund valley itself, the surplus would go to supplement the main, Marlimund supply. We felt confident that for the greater portion of the year there would be such a surplus and that if linked on to the main system it would, to some extent, meet the current demand on that, and so enable the true storage waters of the Marlimund Reservoir, to be kept up for use in the drier weather. We took no levels, but guessed that, if found advisable on the score of economy to decrease the length of piping, it would be found easy to bring the water – perhaps at first by an open channel, afterwards by piping – first from the easternmost ravine into the central one, and then from this central one into the westernmost one there to be finally caught and distributed from a single cistern instead of from three and with a single pipe instead of with three. Possibly too the overflow from this Kodappamund Valley, if there was any, could be carried by a contour channel across the ridge on which the Hotel-de-paris stands, to supplement the supply in the Manjakalmund Valley. We did not fail to notice, of course, that the water supply in the Kodappamund valley is now used appar extensively for the irrigation of market gardens lying therein, and there would undoubtedly be trouble experienced in taking the water from them, but considering the rights of Government in regard to water flowing from the reserved forests above and the rights of the Municipality in regard to the water of public streams generally, lying below, and considering that some of the market gardens are quite recent ones and that for all of them an attempt might be made in all but the driest months to supply water from stand pipes in reasonable quantities, this difficulty may not be considered insuperable. It is not suggested indeed, that the water supply to

exce

existing users should be withdrawn so much as that it should be controlled, and that in exceptional seasons of drought such as that through which we have just passed, the right to use it for men and women in preference to market gardens should be recognized. The Arni Jagirdar also claims the right to take a channel from the easternmost of these streams to his property of "Woodlands" but this claim has been disallowed by the Courts quite recently.

10. Fifthly, still eastwards, we visited the ravine immediately east of the village of Old Ooty. Here there are two streams, one on the west, which you, as Chairman, have already partially utilised by the construction therein of a small gathering cistern, from which a three inch pipe carries the outflow to houses and huts – estimated to contain five hundred people, – below, and the other on the east, as yet unutilised by the Municipality, from which a channel now runs to the houses of Mrs Pearce and others. Both these two streams are perennial and in showers as we could see plainly, carry a considerable ~~[illegible]~~ amount of storm water. Both of them we consider should be caught and utilised by the construction

construction of pipe heads. One of them, as a stated, you have already partially utilised in t fashion. And it has been mainly after vi your work and seeing how much you have done the small supply of water at your comman that we have come to the conclusion that suff may be done by construction of these comparativ cheap and unpolluted high level pipe heads to obvi the necessity of the construction of large, costly and easily polluted storage tanks below. You have only partially utilised the stream on the west, for a considerable portion of it runs past the side of your cistern and more water evidently could be caught if the gathering ground above, which now belongs to Esoof Sait, were purchased and an additional cistern constructed a little to the east of yours.

11. Sixthly: further east we come on the Dodabetta system. This is called the south supply system and from it the houses south of the lake have hitherto been supplied. Its pipes are however joined on to the Marlimund or North Supply System, both at Charing Cross and at the Willow Bun and its water can be raised to the height of the Break School and we have therefore, thought it best to look on the Dodabetta and Marlimund tanks a

and [illegible]

tically links in one great System, the water m each of which will be joined on to, and will used to supplement, each other. Before one ashes the two Streams which now Supply the per and lower Dodabetta Reservoirs, one asses firstly, a Stream that we may call General Clementson's stream since it runs through the ground of Walthamstow, and is used there for, and secondly, a Stream that runs apparently untouched down directly into the Burnfoot Lake. These two Streams might be caught and controlled by pipeheads and be connected with the main system. As regards the Dodabetta reservoirs themselves, these like the Marlimund Reservoir are well known: they are two in number, the one above the other, the upper fed by the Dodabetta Stream, the latter by the overflow from the upper and by the tiger's hill stream of its own. The gathering grounds of these two Streams are considerable, yet the reservoirs themselves are Small ones, and we were told, and it Seemed evident, that a very considerable amount of water runs to waste over their weirs in rainy weather. It seemed to us advisable that this water should be caught by the con-struction of a third tank intermediate between the existing two, at a Spot immediately above above the lower reservoir. There seems to be an excellent site here for a tank of considera Size and Seeing that it would receive the Surplu water of the upper tank – that under the Dodabetta stream – and the first flow of the Tige Hill Stream, there would probably be ample water both to fill it and the existing third tank below. There is even now a fair Sized perenni stream, running out of the Tiger's Hill Valley, which is at present diverted to the houses of Craigmore and Burnfoot, and which no doubt if simply turned into the tank and the houses Supplied by a pipe therefrom instead, would be more fully utilised than is now the case.

12. **Seventhly:** crossing the main Coonoor Road and proceeding southwards we come to the Elk Hill catchment area. From this but little water runs down on the Ootacamund Side, with the exception of one stream that runs out Zion's Chapel, and another stream that runs through the Brewery grounds, on the latter of which a cistern is now being constructed by the Forest Department for distribution of its supply between adjoining proprietors. There is nothing therefore available on this side until we reach Bishopsdown. Here on the eastern or Coonoor side of the ridge

whi

hich Bishopsdown stands a fair sized valley runs down southwards from the slopes of Elk Hill, and in this valley a fair perennial stream runs. It seemed to us that there was a site for a tank of considerable size, in this valley at a spot immediately abreast of Bishopsdown House. Certainly there is such a site and there is water. We are only doubtful if the levels will command the Ooty Basin. Levels are now being taken to ascertain if this is so or not. If it is, as we hope to find the case, water from this tank could be easily brought by a short tunnel under the ridge south of Bishopsdown and linked on to the main Marlimund and Dodabetta pipes at the Willow Bund and a large additional supply thus added to the main system.

13. Eighthly: This exhausts the various sources of surface water supply around the north, east and south of the Ootacamund Basin and on west there is nothing available: for the drainage is all in that direction and the levels there will not command the town. We may however exhaust the question by just mentioning the wells, both private and public which exist within the station and which indeed take a not unimportant share in the supply of the drinking water of the town

fair number of them exist, and resid both Europeans and natives appear to resort fre to them for the supply of their drinking water, preference to taking the pipe water: besides th they are of especial value in a time of drough for being usually placed low down in the Ootacamund Basin, they continue to be fed by their springs long after the sources which stand at higher level on the hillsides have been exhaus We recommend therefore that they be especiall remembered and maintained. There is alway the risk of their value in times of scarcity being forgotten in times of plenty, and as has already happened, of the whole trust being put in the pipe water, and of the wells being filled up. We would raise a note of warning against this: the wells which you have recently repaired and re-opened should be maintained, due precautio being of course taken against pollution. O attention has been drawn to one spring in particular, that lies within the town and that maintains a continuous flow of pure spring wate and that is the spring lying within the limits of th ground attached to the D.P.W. Office, near the Assembly Rooms, that has recently been imp -ed in a cistern by the D.P.W. and supplied with

being taken [illegible]

and raising the scapes along them much

hich Bishopsdown stands a fair sized valley
is cistern might be considerably ba-ty Elk
o that it might act as a small storage re-
servoir, refilling itself during the night for
se during the day and this seemed to us
easible.

Ninthly: We have not considered it
within our sphere to make detailed suggestions
in regard to the removal of bluegums, but there
can be no doubt that these trees take up an
immense quantity of underground water,
which is thus lost to the springs, and that they
afford little in the shape of cover and undergrowth
to compensate for this: valuable, therefore, as they
are for some purposes, anything that would tend
to discourage their growth in excess would
tend correspondingly to the improvement of
of the water supply: a commencement, it may be
oted, has already been made in this direction
thy the felling of the bluegums in the Govern-
ment House grounds.

Tenthly: metres and self closing
taps, the latter especially are an admitted
necessity when funds permit.

(a) Storage tanks of fair size at Aramby, Dod-
-betta, and Bishopsdown.

(b) Storage tanks of small size at the Snowden
fish tank, and in the Government House ravine
and in Manjakalmund valley.

(c) Pipeheads, three in the Kodappamund vall
and two in the Ootacamund valley, and two in the
Dodabetta valley.

(d) the upkeep of wells.

(e) the discouragement of excessive bluegum
plantations.

(f) the provision of self closing taps and metres.

17. We make these rough suggestions and
place them at the disposal of the Municipality
for communication if they think fit, to the Sanitary
Board. They are not all of them new, for at
one time and another committees have before us
sat on this question of the water supply, and repor
have been made – and the matter recorded: repo
more or less complete, for instance, have bee
written upon the proposed Aramby tank in 1893
on the Marlimund tank and its contour channe
in 1881, by a committee on which Mr. Walsh
one of our present and most important membe
Mr Ellis and Dr King: On the
and raising the Ben

hick Bishopsdown stands a fair sized valley
a [illegible] the east, Elk
n the eastern most of the Kodappamund Streams
by Mr. Nery, Municipal Engineer in 94. But we
think that this is the first occasion on which the
hole of the Sources have been inspected and
reported on at one and the same time, and we trust
that it will be of use to the Municipality and
the Sanitary Board, to have the matter put before
them in this general way, rough though it is
and innocent though it may be of Engineering
details.

18. We perhaps lay ourselves open to the
charge of being grasping and wholesale in our
proposals: we can hardly deny it: we wish to obtain
fuller and purer supply of water than we now
ave and to effect an efficient and impartial dis-
tribution of it; this is obviously only possible by
aking up new sources of supply, and in such a
tation as that of Ootacamund, where are
ese likely to be found unappropriated by others?
At the same time we are satisfied, that there are,
ithin or on the edges of the Ootacamund Basin,
ources of supply amply sufficient to meet all
legitimate requirements of the public, not merely
the way of drinking water and for domestic
[illegible] for the use of [illegible]

I have signed the "[illegible]" prepared by Mr Sim

Municipality should so wish, we are prepare
[illegible] ourselves for the present as a body at t

drains, market gardens and the like: and we
that it will be found the least troublesome a
most satisfactory method in the end, to take
practically all of these Sources, and, as will
be possible, by utilising them to the utmost, to g
public the fullest and amplest use of them.
Difficulty there may be at first in doing this,
by the friendly concession of pipe water, where
rights may really be found to exist, much of
will probably be smoothed away: and since
not the withdrawal of water from its present
so much as the utilisation of their surplus
others, that we aim at: Concession and com
are amply admissible. If, on the other hand
a few sources of supply are taken up: it seem
improbable that the result is likely to be sat
for it will be possible then only to provide pipe
for some of the more immediate domestic r
-ments, aggravating restrictions will contin
placed on the use of it for other purposes and
of it for dhobies, market gardens and the li
[illegible] wholly prohibited.
and raising the [illegible]. This we a

Lick / Bishopsdown stands a fair sized valley
[illegible] east, Elk
in the eastern most of the Kodappamund Streams
[illegible]

in a station, like Ootacamund, a necessity
ke the case of dhobies, as an example, we
it particularly advisable that they should
specially provided for, by the construction for
of stone platforms and slabs, in convenient
tions, as has been done in the case of the
ernment House washerman. It is of
siderable importance to the public sanitarily
the dhobies should have a convenient and
supply of water to wash their clothes in, and it
certainly be an advantage to have them
under control than they now are. This
d be attained by providing a sufficiency of
we may call "Dhobies ghauts" provided with
easonable conveniences, at which dhobies
behaved *themselves* and only they, would
llowed to carry on their washing. In effect,
unicipality would provide good washing
s and could then introduce a system of
ficated washerman, to the convenience and
tage of both the dhobies and the public.

legitimate requirements of the public, nor
the way of drinking water and for domestic
[illegible] for the use of [illegible]

I have signed the "Note" prepared by Mr Sim
[illegible] Ootacamund because I

Municipality should so wish, we are prepared
hold ourselves for the present as a body at the
Convenience of the Sanitary Board, in ca
that Board should consider it desirable
either to discuss the matter with us or to req
our help in the elucidation of questions re
the differing rights of Government, the Mu
cipality and of private owners: or where
rights are especially conflicting in assist
bring parties either to agreement or compro
It is possible that in these matters, our servi
representing the Municipality, may be of so
to the Sanitary Board, and as our main ob
is to get something done, we place them will
at the Services of the Board.

(Signed) H. A. Sim (
(Signed) Maruthachall
(Signed) Geo. Hamne
(Signed) C. G. Doug
(Signed) G. J. Wale
(late chai
see to;

(True Copy)

W Hamnett

and raising the [illegible] along them much hich / Bishopsdown stands a fair sized valley

legitimate r. quire

the way of drinking water and for domestic

for the use of

I have signed the "note" prepared by Mr Sim
on the water supply of Ootacamund because I
am in general accord with it, but there are one or
two points on which I would express a separate
opinion –

(1) Para 7 – Marlimund Reservoir. It is highly
advisible that manuring of crops on any part
of the catchment basin should be prohibited: this
might be ~~caused~~ arranged for by payment of com-
-pensation for the prohibition. (This is, of course,
applicable to the other reservoirs).

Snowden Contour Channels. The depth
of these is given in the note as two feet, ~~but~~ owing
to the lowness of the escape weirs along them it is
not nearly so much: On the South channel
so low is, at all events, one of those weirs,
the effective depth is not even one foot, a
large quantities of water that might be tak
the Marlimund Reservoir as wasted: it
extremely rarely that more than a mere tric
reaches the reservoir from those contour cha
It would be quite impracticable to catch
the storm waters off the slopes of Snowden an
convey them along the contour channels, bu
raising and strengthening the channel ban
and raising the escapes along them much m

may be conveyed to the Marlimund supply pipe than is now the case. It is generally concluded that Marlimund Reservoir does not receive sufficient supply and I cannot agree with the reason given in the "note" against taking to it a very much larger supply from the Contour Channels than at present - viz that "Marlimund annually fills sufficiently from its already existing sources of supply." In bad years, and it is bad years that have specially to be considered, the trouble is that the reservoir does not fill sufficiently: and even when it does fill once or twice during the rains, its level is far below that of its byewash at other times during the year when it might be replenished to a considerable extent by the water which comes to the Contour Channels cannot now pass along them - Provision against any overfilling of the reservoir can easily made by an escape at the necessary level from the Supply tunnel before it reaches the reservoir, or if necessary by an increased in discharging capacity of the existing byewash. I doubt if the surplus from the Contour channels after they had done all that was wanted for Marlimund Reservoir would be sufficient warrant the construction of the two extra reservoirs [illegible] for the use of [illegible]

reservoirs mentioned at the end of para 7 of the "note". I did not inspect with the other members of the Committee the site proposed for those little reservoirs but I doubt if reservoirs of capacity commensurate with their cost could be made at the places.

2. I had no opportunity of visiting with the other members of the Committee the localities dealt with in paras 10, 11 and 12 of the note, but from general knowledge of the place, I doubt there being a good site for an efficie reservoir between the Dodabetta, Upper and Lower reservoir. Even if its capacity would be commensurate with its cost its usefu life would probably be a short one owing to the large quantities of silt that would be brought into it from the bars and precipitous hill side on its eastern flank.

3. Para 14. - Growth of Eucalyptus trees. - would not only "discourage" but prohibit more planting in the catchment areas of the reservoirs. and would there remove all exis trees of the kind belonging to Government.

4. Para 16 - The provision of stop cocks to bra and service pipes is a necessity for preventing w

Eckford -
22/6/95 -

(True copy)

(Signed) G. L. Wa

Chairman

1468 M

~~No.~~

Extract from the Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Ootacamund Municipal Council held on ~~Thurs~~ Saturday the 22nd June. 1895.

Subject No.	Resolution :—
Present. The Chairman. H. A. Sim Esqr S. Jr. Lt. Col H. D. Cook. A. M. Jones Esqr Dr. H. Soltau. L. W. Schmidt Esqr J. Browne Esqr E. Haldwell Esqr	
. Read draft of the administration port for the official year 1894·95 with prescribed Statements and Copies of the reports of the Civil Surgeon and the Inspector of Schools 7th D.	The draft of the report is approved and adopted and will be Submitted to the Government.
III. Referring to clause (b) of the draft report regarding the general Condition of the Water Supply of the Town, read report of the Sub-Committee appointed in Resolution 14/3/ dated 4th May 95	The Council approves and adopts the report of the Sub Committee, and resolves that Copies of the report be sent to the Sanitary Board now Sitting at Ootacamund and also to the Government for their Consideratio

Municipal Office,
Ootacamund, 25th June 1895.
To

(True Extract)

Chairman.

Lic

2
2146 A. M. of 95

No. 1215.

Urgent.

Ootacamund Municipal Office,

24th June 1895.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 2146 A. M.

From

THE CHAIRMAN,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
OOTACAMUND,

Enclosures Two

To

The Honorable J. F. Price C. S. I.
Chief Secretary to the Government
Stone House Hill.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit an extract from the Proceedings of a Special meeting of the Ootacamund Municipal Council dated the 22nd June 1895, together with copy + of the report referred to therein, for the consideration of the Government.

+ of the Sub Committee on the general condition of the water supply of the Town.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedt St,

Chairman.

Local & Municipal Dept.
1895. CURRENT No. 2146 A M

Urgent.

From

THE CHAIRMAN,

Municipal Council,

Ootacamund,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Local and Municipal Department
Stone House Hill

H.M.

No. 1215

Dated 24th June
Despatched 4th July } 1895.
Received

Enclosures Two

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
JUL 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

SUBJECT.

Ootacamund Water Supply.

Transmitting for the consideration of the Government Copy of a report of the Sub Committee together with the resolution of the Council held on 22nd June 95 regarding the ______.

Submitted for perusal. The suggestions of the Committee constitute if carried out in their entirety a very large order.
There seems as a copy of the reports has been sent to the Sanit. Bd now sitting & they [illegible] for Govt. but [illegible] consider.

6/7/95.

Order 8.7.95

The remarks of the San: Bd. will be awaited

6/7/95

To

The Chairman M.C.

Ootacamund

Despd. 12/7/95

6/7

...given for copying ______
...opied ______
...examined ______
...signed ______ } 189

...AGAIN G.O., No. DATED
189

No.

...LOSURES TO G. No.

...DER OF GOVERNMENT . . . A A A A A A A

...TTER OF GOVERNMENT.

...ATEMENT WITH DITTO.

...ES NOT FILLED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.