L. & M.
3-4-98.

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 2085/m

DATED 7.12.98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Water-Supply

Forwarding to the Municipal Council of Trincomalee, for remarks, Certain Schemes for the _____ of the town Submitted by the Sanitary Board and requesting to be informed as to which of the Schemes it is prepared to accept and how it would propose to finance the Scheme Selected.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Ct. No. 2474 & 1/99.							

Government {1898} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Proof for abbrova
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Press
Please strike

Rcd. } 1902. Enclosures
Regd. } Spare copies

G.O., Mis. No. 2085 M., 7th December 1898.

DECEMBER.

Water-Supply.

Forwarding to the Municipal Council of Tiruvannámalai, for remarks, certain schemes for the — of the town submitted by the Sanitary Board, and requesting to be informed as to which of the schemes it is prepared to accept and how it would propose to finance the scheme selected.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper:—

G.O., Mis. No. 1632 M., dated 19th September 1898.

Read—the following papers:—

From the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruvannámalai, to the Collector of South Arcot, dated 8th June 1898, Ref. on No. 236/Eng.

I have the honour to forward, herewith, the file of papers relating to the Cheyyar water scheme and to state that the result of an experiment conducted in the Kalyana-kinar by means of a country mote has already been communicated through you to the Sanitary Engineer.

The subject of improving the drinking-water supply of Tiruvannámalai is an important one and the opinion of the Sanitary Engineer or his assistant has to be ascertained as to which of the two schemes is likely to prove successful.

I therefore request you will be pleased to address the Sanitary Engineer on the matter and arrange for personal inspection of the places by him or by his assistant as early as convenient.

Endorsement of the Collector of South Arcot, B./S. C. No. 541, dated 11th June 1898.

Submitted to Government in the Local and Municipal department for orders with all enclosures, in continuation of No. 347 Eng., dated 31st May 1898.

From the Sanitary Engineer to Government, dated 10th August 1898, No. 1250.

In response to reference No. 751, dated 1st July 1898, I have the honour to forward the accompanying report from the Assistant Sanitary Engineer to Government on the matter of the Tiruvannámalai water-supply.

2. In regard to the scheme which the Assistant Sanitary Engineer proposes, viz., pumping from the Samudram valley, there are one or two points which I would notice. The estimation of the amount of water to be obtained in the Samudram valley is based on the idea that a certain proportion (25 per cent.) of all the water falling in the valley will be absorbed by the ground and will be obtainable, but this certainly could not be expected from the one well or gallery, as proposed, and while 25 per cent. of the rainfall falling from time to time may be absorbed or even more than that, it cannot be utilized as it falls. If it was necessary to determine the possible supply from the area, the minimum fall and varying percolation month by month would require to be taken into account.

3. The Assistant Sanitary Engineer, however, has made an experiment in regard to one well which seems to yield a satisfactory amount, and this is a much more certain basis for calculation than any based on possible absorption, and storage could be further extended. Experiments would of course be required before any definite conclusion could be reached, but everything in regard to this well and valley seem to point to a large supply of water.

4. The water is a very hard water though said to be usable.

5. The cost of the suggested scheme is, however, as high as Rs. 11,600 per annum, even if Government makes a grant of half the initial cost, and it is feared that this cannot be expected for very many years—there are indeed many other towns which should receive supplies before Tiruvannámalai can be assisted.

6. Even with a Government contribution, the annual cost (Rs. 11,600) is more than 50 per cent. of the municipal income, and it may therefore be assumed that the municipality could not afford to carry out such a scheme unless the private contributions were exceedingly large.

7. I think, therefore, that the Hill Reservoir scheme referred to in paragraph 9 of the Assistant Sanitary Engineer's report must be further investigated with the view of obtaining a moderate or partial supply of water; even one million gallons collected in the tirthams would be a reserve in time of great need or at festival times and additional reservoirs might be formed if it were found that more water could be collected.

8. If Government think that the Samudram scheme is beyond the possibility of execution by the municipality, I consider the next step to take should be the contouring and survey of Tiruvannámalai itself with a view to determining, firstly, what amount of water can be collected and stored, and, secondly, whether it would be advisable to construct works for that purpose. In this view the municipality might be requested to make available some Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 for the purpose of the survey.

Order—Mis. No. 1632 M., dated 19th September 1898.

The papers read above will be forwarded to the Sanitary Board for remarks.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Sanitary Board.

Read—also the following paper:—

Proceedings of the Sanitary Board, No. 671/S, dated 14th November 1898.

Read—the following papers:—

G.O., Mis. No. 1632 M., dated 19th September 1898.

From the Sanitary Engineer, No. 1250, dated 10th August 1898.

Note by the Sanitary Commissioner, No. 2239/S., dated 5th October 1898.

Resolution—No. 671/S., dated 14th November 1898.

In G.O., Mis. No. 1632 M., dated 19th September 1898, read above, the Government refers for the remarks of the Sanitary Board the question of water-supply to the town of Tiruvannámalai.

2. Three schemes have been investigated by the Assistant Sanitary Engineer, viz.:

(1) The Cheyyar scheme.
(2) The Hill Reservoir scheme.
(3) The Samudram Valley scheme.

Nos. (1) and (2) are rejected for reasons which seem conclusive to that officer, who, however, admits that a modification of the latter may be utilized as "a temporary arrangement for the partial supply of the town". No. (3) provides for drawing a supply from subterranean sources. It is proposed to enlarge Venkataramana Naicken's well, to raise the water by pumps, and to deliver it into a service reservoir from which it would be distributed to the town by gravitation.

3. The population of the town is 13,650, but on the occasion of festivals there is a large influx of persons, so that it is considered that a population of 20,000 should be provided for. Allowing 15 gallons per head per diem, a yield of 210 gallons per minute would be necessary. The probable subterranean supply is calculated at 216 million cubic feet in a year of minimum rainfall, as against 18 million cubic feet required for the town. There is thus a storage supply of about twelve times the quantity actually required.

4. The quality of water is said to be "usable" and, notwithstanding the excess of lime in its composition, to have no ill-effects on the health of the people.

5. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 1,55,000, half of which is expected as a contribution from Government. The other half, it is hoped to raise by subscriptions amongst the inhabitants. If the money can be thus raised, the annual charges amounting to Rs. 11,600 will be provided by the municipality, who would also be required to sanction an immediate outlay of Rs. 400 for the preparation of the scheme.

6. The Sanitary Engineer shows that though the Assistant Sanitary Engineer's estimate of the sub-soil yield of water from his one well or gallery is based on insufficient data and is far too sanguine, there is nevertheless reason to assume that there will be "a large supply of water," but further extended experiments would be required before any definite conclusion could be reached. He, however, doubts the possibility of raising the large amount of money required for this scheme, and if this should prove correct he recommends further investigations, particularly as regards the Hill Reservoir scheme, from which a moderate and partial supply could be obtained in the first instance; additional reservoirs being added subsequently if more water could be collected. A sum of Rs. 400 or 500 would be required for the proposed survey. If this survey is approved, the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestion might be included in the investigation.

7. The Sanitary Board is of opinion that the Samudram valley scheme is much the best of the three, both as to quantity and probable quality of the water. The only objection is its cost. The municipality might be asked to consider whether they are prepared to finance the scheme on the terms indicated. If they reply in the negative the Hill Reservoir scheme might be taken up; but it can never, in the opinion of the Sanitary Board, be so satisfactory as the other.

(True Extract.)

R. PARSONS,
Secretary, Sanitary Board.

To the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

Order—Mis. No. 2085 M., dated 7th December 1898.

The papers read above will be forwarded to the Municipal Council of Tiruvannámalai for remarks as to which of the schemes referred to it is prepared to accept and how it proposes to finance the scheme selected. In the existing state of the Provincial finances, the Government cannot hold out any promise of a grant or loan within any definite period. If, therefore, the Municipal Council is unable to raise any portion of the required funds by private subscriptions as it expects to do, it should consider the desirability of raising a loan in the open market.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruvannámalai,
through the Collector of South Arcot,
,, Sanitary Board.

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyengar.

Government {1898} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recd. — 1902. — *Enclosures*

Regd. — *Spare copies*

G.O., Mis. No. 2085 M., 7th December 1898.

DECEMBER.

Water-Supply.

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4. The water is a very hard water though said to be usable.

5. The cost of the suggested scheme is, however, as high as Rs. 11,600 per annum, even if Government makes a grant of half the initial cost, and it is feared that this cannot be expected for very many years—there are indeed many other towns which should receive supplies before Tiruvannámalai can be assisted.

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8. If Government think that the Samudram scheme is beyond the possibility of execution by the municipality, I consider the next step to take should be the contouring and survey of Tiruvannámalai itself with a view to determining, firstly, what amount of water can be collected and stored, and, secondly, whether it would be advisable to construct works for that purpose. In this view the municipality might be requested to make available some Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 for the purpose of the survey.

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(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Sanitary Board.

Read—also the following paper:—

Proceedings of the Sanitary Board, No. 671/S, dated 14th November 1898.

Read—the following papers:—

G.O., Mis. No. 1632 M., dated 19th September 1898.

From the Sanitary Engineer, No. 1250, dated 10th August 1898.

Note by the Sanitary Commissioner, No. 2239/S., dated 5th October 1898.

Resolution—No. 671/S., dated 14th November 1898.

In G.O., Mis. No. 1632 M., dated 19th September 1898, read above, the Government refers for the remarks of the Sanitary Board the question of water-supply to the town of Tiruvannámalai.

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(3) The Samudram Valley scheme.

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3. The population of the town is 13,650, but on the occasion of festivals there is a large influx of persons, so that it is considered that a population of 20,000 should be provided for. Allowing 15 gallons per head per diem, a yield of 210 gallons per minute would be necessary. The probable subterranean supply is calculated at 216 million cubic feet in a year of minimum rainfall, as against 18 million cubic feet required for the town. There is thus a storage supply of about twelve times the quantity actually required.

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5. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 1,55,000, half of which is expected as a contribution from Government. The other half, it is hoped to raise by subscriptions amongst the inhabitants. If the money can be thus raised, the annual charges amounting to Rs. 11,600 will be provided by the municipality, who would also be required to sanction an immediate outlay of Rs. 400 for the preparation of the scheme.

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(True Extract.)

R. PARSONS,
Secretary, Sanitary Board.

To the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

ORDER—MIS. No. 2085 M., dated 7th December 1898.

The papers read above will be forwarded to the Municipal Council of Tiruvannámalai for remarks as to which of the schemes referred to, it is prepared to accept and how it proposes to finance the scheme selected. In the existing state of the Provincial finances, the Government cannot hold out any promise of a grant or loan within any definite period. If, therefore, the Municipal Council is unable to raise any portion of the required funds by private subscriptions as it expects to do, it should consider the desirability of raising a loan in the open market.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruvannámalai,
through the Collector of South Arcot
„ Sanitary Board.

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyengar.

Municipal
blic (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 3510 M6.

UNDER SECY TO GOVT
15 NOV 98

Again Go No 1632 M dy 19th September 1898 and CNo. 3510 M/98

Misc

From

Order No. 2085 Mis dy 7/12/98 The Secretary, Sanitary Board Madras.

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WF 12 98

VB 5/12/98

No. 671 S

Dated 14th November 1898

Received

Registered

Enclosures 22 (3 plans)

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Water supply to the town of Tiruvannamalai:

Submitting the remarks of the Sanitary Board on the schemes for the ——, and stating that the Samudram Valley scheme is the best

To The Chairman, Municipal Council Tiruvannamalai with plans & Sanitary Board
Thro The Collr of S. Arcot

Copy of Go No. 1632 M. dy 19th

DMP 9/12/98 24/11 1/1/99

BACK P...

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
1p	1632	dit	19-9-98
a	1338	d	27-7-98
-	610	d	21-3-98

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Government of Madras.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SANITARY BOARD, No. 671/S, DATED 14th Nov 98

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.
CURRENT No. 3510 M6

READ the following:—

Government Order, No 1632 Mr. Mis., dated 19th Sept. 1898
From the Sanitary Engineer No. 1250, dated 10th August 1898
Note by the Sanitary Commissioner, No 2239/S, dated 5th October 1898

Resolution.

In G. O., No 1632 Mr. Mis., dated 19th September 1898, read above the government refers for the remarks of the Sanitary Board the question of water supply to the town of Tiruvannamalai.

2. Three schemes have been investigated by the Assistant Sanitary Engineer, viz.:

(1) The Cheyar Scheme.
(2) The Hill Reservoir Scheme
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Nos. (1) and (2) are rejected for reasons which seem conclusive to that officer, who, however admits that a modification of the latter may be utilised as a temporary arrangement for the partial supply of the town. No.(3) provides for drawing a supply from subterranean sources. It is proposed to enlarge

Sankaravamana Naicken well, to raise the water by pumps, and to deliver it into a service reservoir from which it would be distributed to the town by gravitation.

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5. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 155,000, half of which is expected as a contribution from Government. The other half it is hoped to raise by subscriptions amongst the inhabitants. If the money can be thus raised, the annual charges amounting to Rs. 11,500 will also be required to municipality, who would also be required to [illegible] an immediate outlay of Rs 400 for the preparation of the scheme.

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Flag H.

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(True Extract)

R. Sarkar S.

Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Ld.

To Secretary to Government.
Local and Municipal Deptt.
with papers in original.
× Lr dy 16 3 98 hdj 14-9-98

Government of Madras.

Sanitary Board Office.

Proceedings of the Sanitary Board, No. 401/S dated 18th. July 1898.

Read the following:-

From the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruvannamalai current No.236/Eng, dated 23rd. April 1897.

From the Sanitary Engineer No.780 dated 27th. April 1897.

" Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruvannamalai Reference on No.236/Eng, dated 10th. May 1898.

Endorsement thereon by the Collector of South Arcot No. 347 Eng, current of 1898, dated 31st May 1898.

Note by the Sanitary Commissioner No.1311/S, dated 8th. June '98

" Sanitary Engineer No.51, dated 10th. June 1898.

Resolution

The papers relate to the water supply of the town of Tiruvannamalai.

2. Three schemes are brought forward:-

(1) An adit from the Kalyani well.

(2) An open channel from the Cheyair river- 14 miles distant from the town.

(3) A reservoir on the hill side at the place marked Jadayu Tirttam on the plan.

3. The result of experiment has shown that the yield from the Kalyani well is insufficient. The Sanitary officers therefore reject scheme No. (1).

4. Similarly No. (2) is rejected on the score of cost.

5. There thus only remains No. (3).

6. The Acting Collector suggests that before deciding, the localities should be inspected by a member of the Sanitary Board. He probably means the Sanitary Commissioner or Sanitary Engineer. The Sanitary Commissioner says with reference to the scheme for impounding water on the hill side that data regarding the average local rainfall for a number of years and the area of collecting surface &c, would have to be thoroughly considered before any such scheme could be elaborated.

7.

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K. Sarbor S.

Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Vol.

The Secretary to Government.
Local and Municipal Deptt.
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× Dup to 16 & 2 hd) 14-9-98

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Looking to the importance of the local festival, and the amount of water-borne disease to which it gives rise, the Sanitary Board is of opinion that an effort should be made to discover a practicable scheme for a good and sufficient water supply. The existing well is evidently insufficient for requirements. The most likely direction seems to be scheme (3). The Sanitary Board accordingly desires that the Sanitary Engineer will take the first convenient opportunity to investigate this scheme and report on the probable success.

(True Extract)

(sd) R. Parsons,

Secretary, Sanitary Board.

To

The Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruvannamalai.

" Sanitary Commissioner.

" Sanitary Engineer-with enclosures 6 (2 plans).

(True copy)

G. C. Manickam Chetty

Manager, Sanitary Engineer's Office

2-12-98

Print in full

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

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4. The water is a very hard water though said to be usable.

5. The cost of the suggested scheme is however as high as Rs.11,600 per annum, even if Government makes a grant of half of the initial cost and it is feared that this cannot be expected for very many years-there are indeed many other towns which should receive supplies before Tiruvannamalai can be assisted.

6. Even with a Government contribution, the annual cost Rs.11,600 is more than 50 % of the Municipal income and it may therefore be assumed that the Municipality could not afford to carry out such a scheme unless the private contributions were exceedingly large.

7. I think therefore, that the Hill Reservoir scheme referred to in para.9 of the Assistant Sanitary Engineer's report must be further investigated with the view of obtaining a moderate or partial supply of water ; Even 1 million gallons collected in the Tirtams would be a reserve in time of great need or at festival times and additional reservoirs

Reservoirs might be formed if it were found that more water could be collected.

8. If Government think that the Samoodram scheme is beyond the possibility of execution by the Municipality, I consider the next step to take, should be the contouring and survey of Tiruvannamalai itself with a view to determining firstly, what amount of water can be collected and stored and secondly, whether it would be advisable to construct works for that purpose. In this view the Municipality might be requested to make available some Rs.400 or Rs.500 for the purpose of the survey.

ORDER No.1632 M.Mis., dated 19th September 1898.

The papers read above will be forwarded to the Sanitary Board for remarks.

(True Extract)

(Signed) H.Tremenheere,

Secretary to Government.

TO

The Sanitary Board.

(True Copy)

For Secretary to Government.

APPEL... copying
Received
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Enclosures

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Local and Municipal Department

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read ~~the following paper:~~—

Again G.O. No.1632 M.,dated 19th September 1898.

Read also the following:-

From the Sanitary Board,Madras,No.671/S.,dated 14th November 1898.

Government Order No.1632 M.Mis.,dated 19th September 1898.

From the Sanitary Engineer No.1250,dated 10th August 1898.

Note by the Sanitary Commissioner,No.2239/S.,dated 5th October 1898.

Resolution:

In G.O. No.1632 M.Mis.,dated 19th September 1898,read above, the Government refers for the remarks of the Sanitary Board the question of water supply to the town of Tiruvannamalai.

2. Three schemes have been investigated by the Assistant Sanitary Engineer,viz.,

(1) The Cheyar scheme.

(2) The Hill reservoir scheme.

(3) The Samudram Valley scheme.

Nos. (1) and (2) are rejected for reasons which seem conclusive to that officer,who,however,admits that a modification of the latter may be utilized as"a temporary arrangement for the partial supply of the town," No.(3) provides for drawing a supply from subterranean sources. It is proposed to enlarge Venkataramana Naicker's well,to raise the water by pumps,and to deliver it into a service reservoir from which it would be distributed to the town by gravitation.

13

3. The population of the town is 13,650, but on the occasion of festivals there is a large influx of persons, so that it is considered that a population of 20,000 should be provided for. Allowing 15 gallons per head per diem, a yield of 210 gallons per minute would be necessary. The probable subterranean supply is calculated at £16 million cubic feet in a year of minimum rainfall, as against 18 million cubic feet required for the town. There is thus a storage supply of about 12 times the quantity actually required.

4. The quality of water is said to be "usable", and notwithstanding the excess of lime in its composition, to have no ill effects on the health of the people.

5. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs.155,000, half of 77500 which is expected as a contribution from Government. The other half it is hoped to raise by subscriptions amongst the inhabitants. If the money can be thus raised, the annual charges amounting to Rs.11,600 will be provided by the Municipality, who would also be required to sanction an immediate outlay of Rs.400 for the preparation of the scheme.

6. The Sanitary Engineer shows that though the Assistant Sanitary Engineer estimate of the subsoil yield of water from his one well or gallery is based on insufficient data and is far too sanguine, there is nevertheless reason to assume that there will be "a large supply of water", but further extended experiments would be required before any definite conclusion could be reached. He, however, doubts the possibility of raising the large amount of money required for this scheme, and if this should prove correct, he recommends further investigations, particularly, as regards the hill reservoir scheme, from which a moderate and partial supply could be obtained in the first instance; additional reservoirs being added subsequently if more water could be collected. A sum of Rs.400 or 500 would be required for the proposed survey. If this survey is approved the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestion might be included in the investigation.

7. The Sanitary Board is of opinion that the Samudram Valley scheme is much the best of the three, both as to quantity and probable quality

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quality of the water. The only objection is its cost. The Municipality might be asked to consider whether they are prepared to finance the scheme on the terms indicated. If they reply in the negative the Hill Reservoir Scheme might be taken up; but it can never, in the opinion of the Sanitary Board, be so satisfactory as the other.

ORDER No.2085 M.Mis., dated 7th December 1898.

The papers read above will be forwarded to the Municipal Council of Tiruvannamalai for remarks as to which of the schemes referred to, it is prepared to accept, and how it proposes to finance the scheme selected. In the existing state of the Provincial finances, the Government cannot hold out any promise of a grant or loan within any definite period. If therefore the Municipal Council is unable to raise any portion of the required funds by private subscriptions, as it expects to do, it should consider the desirability of raising a loan in the open market.

(True Extract)

C Edgington

for Secretary to Government.

TO

The Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruvannamalai,
with plans and other papers of G.O. No 1632 M dt 19-9-98, + a copy

through the Collector of South Arcot.

" Sanitary Board.

+ Per Parcel Post

So far as the undersigned is aware letting like this Amount could be raised by a water tax at even 8% of the House tax valuation.

If this view is correct the Samudram Valley Scheme will have to be abandoned altogether or at least indefinitely postponed, and the Council will have to consider whether it can raise the annual cost of maintaining the Well Reservoir scheme by taxation the interest on a loan of the amount required to Execute the work in the first instance. If not the Temple Trustees and the Nattukottai Chettiars would subscribe liberally the amount of loan required will not be so great as to saddle the Council with any very much burden, and the annual cost of maintenance from the principal item to consider.

L. Lawyer
13/12/98

Ener no 478/98

Forwarded to the Sub Collector and Ex-officio Chairman, Municipal Council, Tinnamanalai

L. Lawyer

For A. Collector

13/12/98

KL
12-12-98

14 DEC 1898

Expenses on the initial cost of the scheme which it is scarcely likely that the Council will have to raise by subscriptions, it has to be considered whether the Council can raise Rs 11,000 by taxation to meet the annual cost of Samudram Valley scheme.

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GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A A A A A A

ON GOVERNMENT.

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S NOT FILED 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.

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To the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal D

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" Sanitary Board. through the Collector of South

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyengar.

Government {1898} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recd. } 1902. *Enclosures*

Regd. } 1902. *Spare copies*

G.O., Mis. No. 2085 M., 7th December 1898.

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I have the honour to forward, herewith, the file of papers relating to the Cheyyar water scheme and to state that the result of an experiment conducted in the Kalyana kinar by means of a country mote has already been communicated through you to the Sanitary Engineer.

The subject of improving the drinking-water supply of Tiruvannámalai is an important one and the opinion of the Sanitary Engineer or his assistant has to be ascertained as to which of the two schemes is likely to prove successful.

I therefore request you will be pleased to address the Sanitary Engineer on the matter and arrange for personal inspection of the places by him or by his assistant as early as convenient.

Endorsement of the Collector of South Arcot, B./S. C. No. 541, dated 11th June 1898.

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Government {1898} of Madras.

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Exd. T. E. Narayana Aiyengar.

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