

(1) Number of pages _____

(2) Date of repair _____

(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras

Public Works

DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	1858	Press <i>Original</i>
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated	21. 7.	195 1876

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
21st July 1876. No. 1,858.*

No. 372. Read the following endorsement of the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacummand, 12th July 1876, No. 1,084 :—

From L. R. BURROWS, Esq., Acting President of the Municipal Commission, Madras, to the Hon. W. HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 10th July 1876, No. 234.

With reference to G.O., dated 14th June 1876, No. 1,083, Financial Department, I have the honor to remark that with three feet of water above the sill of the lowest municipal pipe a full supply of water would be received in the town provided the municipal channel was kept clear of weeds by the Municipality. At the same time the water delivered at that level would in all probability be of very inferior quality. It will be within the recollection of the Government what was the quality of the water in July last year when the water was at its lowest level, *viz.*, 3 feet and 6½ inches above the sill of the lowest pipe. During that month and the two succeeding ones the water delivered from about 50 per cent. of the public and private taps had a most nauseous smell, which Dr. Balfour in a letter printed in Government Proceedings, Public Department, dated 16th October 1875, no doubt rightly attributed to the decomposing remains of the animals that died in the pipes. It was found that the only practicable remedy for the smell was to keep the taps constantly running. The water rapidly putrified wherever it was stagnant.

2. The next point on which I am desired to report is the maximum quantity of water likely to be actually drawn off at the town sluice for a year's supply during the next ten years. I find myself in a difficulty in answering this question because its correct solution depends on a variety of conditions which it is impossible to foresee. If the water works continue in their present imperfect state, the present consumption will in all probability not be exceeded. The quantity which is reported by Captain Smith to have been drawn off at the municipal sluice during the official year 1875-76 amounted to 11,953,625 cubic yards, a larger quantity than that delivered in the two preceding years. This increase of consumption was caused partly by the abnormal dryness of the season, which necessitated the public tanks being repeatedly filled with water, partly by the waste which was necessitated in order to promote circulation in the pipes when the water at the Red Hills was low, and partly by the increased use made of the water, which was supplied free of cost by private persons for purposes of irrigation. Although the Municipality have not been able to establish any check on the measurements of the Public Works Department, there is reason to believe that these measurements err, if at all, on the side of excess, and that more accurate measurements would have the effect of reducing the quantity shown on the returns as issued to the Municipality. The Municipality have now imposed a charge of two annas per thousand gallons for water used for other than domestic purposes, a measure which will have a tendency to restrict consumption. These considerations induce me to think that in the present condition of the water works the Municipality will not require more than twelve million cubic yards per annum.

3. It is to be hoped, however, that long ere the period of ten years has elapsed something will have been decided upon for improving the Madras water works. At present the state of the municipal fund precludes the idea of increasing expenditure. No plans have been agreed upon or even proposed. It is, therefore, idle to speculate

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
21st July 1876. No. 1,858.

on the effect which improvements, the nature of which is unknown, will have on the consumption of future years.

TRANSFERRED to the Public Works Department with reference to Order in that Department, No. 1,090, dated 1st May 1876.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

No. 373.

ORDER THEREON, 21st July 1876, No. 1,858.

IRRIGATION, No. 38.

RECORDED pending the receipt from the Superintending Engineer, Chingleput, of the additional information regarding proportion between consumption and issues referred to in Proceedings of Madras Government of the 1st May last, No. 1,090, who will submit a further report on this point as soon as possible.

(True Extract.)

G. No. 234

Municipal Commissioner's Office,

Madras, 10th July 1876

From

L. R. BURROWS Esq.,

Acting President Municipal Commission.

To

The Hon^{ble} W. H. Hudleston
Chief Secretary to Government
Coatamund

Sir,

With reference to G.O. dated 14th June 1876, No. 1083 Financial Department, I have the honor to remark that with three feet of water above the sill of the lowest Municipal pipe a full supply of water would be received in the town provided the Municipal channel was kept clear of weeds by the Municipality. At the same time the water delivered at that level would, in all probability be of very inferior quality. It will be within the recollection of the Government what was the quality of the water in July last year when the water was at its lowest level viz. 3 feet 6 inches above the sill of the lowest pipe. During that

that month and the two succeeding ones the water delivered from about 50 per cent of the public and private taps had a most nauseous smell which Dr. Balfour in a letter printed in Government Proceedings Public Department dated 16th October 1875, no doubt, rightly attributed to the decomposing remains of the animals that died in the pipes. ^{He} found that the only practicable remedy for the smell was to keep the taps constantly running. The water rapidly putrefied whenever it was stagnant.

The next point on which I am desired to report is the maximum quantity of water likely to be actually drawn off at the town sluice for a years supply during the next ten years. I find myself in a difficult position in answering this question because its correct solution depends on a variety of conditions which it is impossible to foresee.

If

If the Water Works continue in their present imperfect state the present consumption will in all probability not be exceeded. The quantity which is reported by Captain Smith to have been drawn off at the Municipal Sluice during the official year 1875-76 amounted to 11,953,625 Cubic yards, a larger quantity than that delivered in the two preceding years. This increase of consumption was caused partly by the abnormal dryness of the season which necessitated the public tanks being repeatedly filled with water, partly by the waste which was necessitated in order to promote circulation in the pipes when the water at the Red Hills was low, and partly by the increased use made of the water which was supplied free of cost by private persons for purposes of irrigation. Although the Municipality have not been able to establish any check on the measurements of the Public Works

Works Department there is reason to believe that these measurements are, if at all, on the side of excess, and that more accurate measurements would have the effect of reducing the quantity shown on the returns as issued to the Municipality. The Municipality have now imposed a charge of 2 Annas per thousand gallons for water used for other than domestic purposes, a measure which will have a tendency to restrict consumption. These considerations induce me to think that in the present condition of the Water Works the Municipality will not require more than 12 million Cubic Yards per Annum.

It is to be hoped however that long ere the period of ten years has elapsed something will have been decided upon for improving the Madras Water Works. At present the state of the Municipal Fund precludes the idea of increasing expenditure. No plans have been agreed upon or even proposed.

It

It is therefore idle to speculate on the effect which improvements the nature of which is unknown will have on the consumption of future years.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. R. N. M. M. S.
Acting President
Municipal Commission

Recd. Aug. 7. 76 Ptd. 21. 7. 76
H. Shubert & Co.
Aug. 18. 7. 76 Ptd. 22. 7. 76

2. ☐ It is observed that if the proportion be as

$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, 61.54 millions
 of cubic yards of
 water will have to be
 set apart yearly in
 connection with the
 supply of Madras,
 and if the Tanks fill
 68.91 millions added
 to further supplies of
 water, received after
 a portion of the tank
 first supply of the
 N.E. monsoon has been
 drawn off, will remain
 available for irrigation.
 It would seem that
 taking 8,000 cubic yards
 of water as the storage
 required for one acre,
 at least 8,600 acres may
 be irrigated under
 the reservoirs. The papers
 printed in P.M.G. 5th
 January 1876, No 22

Cholaveram	28.47
Red Hills	101.98
	<u>130.45</u>
	61.54
	<u>68.91</u>

show that the average
 cultivation under the
 tanks from July 1266
 to 1279 was acres 3,282
 and in Fuchies 1280 to 1282. 4,181,
 so that more than double
 the latter and larger
 area should be capable
 of irrigation in ordinary
 seasons.

Jan. 1877


D. E. Chinghapah ✓
 C. E. Forster ✓
 J. and Sept ✓

Decd 2/8/76

Unterstützung. (a.)

mls.

14 2/3

14 372/3

5238 (H)

Govt. of 1876 Madras

PUBLIC WORKS.

To

The D. B. Chingleput

Date

Issued

Recd

Ent.

G. O. 21st Feb 1876, No. 1858

Nos 372-373

But in 1876
2-8-76

that not more than 12
million cubic yards
will be required for
annum. ~~from~~ recorded

Water supply for the
town of Madras from
the Re of Hills Tank
Chingleput. Letter
from the President, Madras
Municipality intimating
that with 3 feet of water above
the sill of the lowest pipe a
full supply of water would be
received in the town, but its
quality would be inferior & ~~unsuitable~~ ^{considerable}