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# TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

## GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

PW DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 3068(PW) Press.
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Dated 13-12-1889 ~~198~~ .

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3068

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

~~Buildings and Roads.~~
~~Civil Works.~~ Genl Dept

READ—the following letter from D. C. GORDON, Esq., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Madras, 10th December 1884, No. 107 W.:—

I have the honor to forward, for information and orders of Government, notes by Mr. Rainier, Deputy Examiner, of his inspection of the office of the Barur project division.

2. The adjustments necessary, in consequence of the excess under materials at site, should be effected, care being taken that sub-heads are properly debited with the value that measurements show to be due.

ENCLOSURE.

Notes of Inspection by H. RAINIER, Esq., Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, of the office of the Executive Engineer, Barur Project Division, on the 1st December 1884.

Captain Boddy, R.E., the Executive Engineer, was present, as also was the accountant, Soondrivadivelu Mudaliar.

2. The division was formed under the orders contained in G.O., No. 200 W., of 23rd January 1884, and comprises the Barur project (see G.O., No. 408 I., of 19th May 1883), and all works in the Hosúr and Krishnagiri taluks (see paragraph 1 of G.O., No. 200 W., of 23rd January 1884).

3. This is the first inspection of the Barur project division since it was established in February 1884 when Captain Boddy took charge, and the above-named accountant joined, previous to which the Salem division had included all of this division's present work.

4. The cash accounts are in order, but, owing to the absence of the pass book at the treasury, the balance of the Executive Engineer's drawing account could not be verified. The accountant will, when next notice of any inspection is received, arrange to have the pass book ready for the examining officer.

5. The work in this division is nearly all done by contractors, but there are no large contracts. The contractors' accounts are in order, and the work accounts have on the whole been intelligently and carefully prepared, but the account of "*constructing the anicut over Ponniár river*" has, since March 1884, been neglected as regards materials transactions in the following respect. The Executive Engineer having found more materials at site of the above work than stood on the books, and having satisfied himself that such surplus materials must have been charged direct to final sub-heads of the estimate, reported the circumstances for orders of the Superintending Engineer, and correspondence has ensued.

Meanwhile the materials account of the work, in Part IV of the work abstract, was suspended pending orders on the above case. As well might the cash book be suspended on account of any doubtful cash transaction. The adjustment of the above, probably by debiting *materials at site* by credit to sub-heads erroneously charged, with whatever surplus materials are actually found, will doubtless soon be allowed by the Superintending Engineer. Meanwhile the Part IV Account from month to month should be written up and brought to date, as verbally explained at the inspection.

6. The work abstract of any month should show in Part I only the liabilities of that month, and care should be taken to as much as possible prevent any work abstract (Part I) from embracing odd periods of two or three months.

7. When finally completed the work abstract should invariably be examined and signed by the Executive Engineer in accordance with code, paragraph 2247.

8. The Executive Engineer explained that, owing to famine account items having been in many cases found misleading, the estimate of the Barur project division, which was originally based on work done in the famine to some extent, has been under revision, both as regards quantity and rate of work. The revised estimate may be expected to come into operation by the end of the financial year 1884-85.

9. There is no stock, and there are no manufactures. The tools and plant are all of good value I was told, and none surplus. The materials at site of works were pronounced all serviceable and frequently verified.

10. The accountant is a junior, but a promising, hard-working man. He is sufficiently assisted, and the office is, on the whole, in good order.

---

ORDER—dated 13th December 1884, No. 3068 W., Public Works.

Communicated to the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, for the information of the Executive Engineer, Barur project division.

(True Extract.)

Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

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V

~~BUILDINGS AND ROADS.~~
~~CIVIL WORKS.~~

# Govt. of {1884} Madras.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

*Dated December, 13th.*

*Recd.* *Encl.*

**G.O., 13th Dec. 1884, No. 3068 W.**

**DECEMBER.**

### Notes of Inspection

Orders on the — submitted by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, of the Barur division office.



3068

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.
Establishment.

READ—the following letter from Colonel J. BEATTY, R.E., Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated Coimbatore, 8th January 1884, No. 2-E.I.

With reference to G.O., No. 884 I., dated 8th November 1883, I have the honor to request you will be so good as to obtain early sanction of Government to a 3rd-class office establishment for the Barur Tank Project division, *i.e.*:—

| | | Mean Pay. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Clerk, iii Class, 3rd grade ... ... ... ... ... ... | 55 |
| 1 | „ iv „ 2nd „ ... ... ... ... ... ... | 35 |
| 2 | „ iv „ 3rd „ at Rs. 25 ... ... ... ... | 50 |
| 1 | Draughtsman, 2nd class ... ... ... ... ... ... | 42½ |
| 1 | „ 3rd „ ... ... ... ... ... ... | 25 |
| 1 | Messenger ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7 |
| 1 | „ ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6 |
| 3 | Lascars at Rs. 6 each ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18 |
| | Per mensem ... | 238½ |
| | Per annum ... | 2,862 |

The amount required for payment during the current official year is about Rs. 360.

2. I take the opportunity of proposing that the officer in charge of the temporary Barur division should have charge of all works in the Hosúr and Krishnagiri taluks, and I request sanction to this arrangement.

*P.S.*—The Examiner should supply one accountant.

No. 5 E. W.

Endorsement on the above.

Forwarded to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, for disposal.

2. In letter, No. 2675 W., dated 24th September 1883, to the Government of India, a 2nd-class office establishment was originally proposed for the Barur Project division, and it was remarked that this establishment was within the competence of this Government to sanction, and would accordingly be entertained on receipt of the sanction of the Government of India to the appointment of an Executive Engineer to the project. As the Superintending Engineer now requests the early sanction of Government for an office establishment, it is recommended that he be authorised to entertain a 3rd-class office establishment as proposed by him, at a cost of Rs. 238½ per mensem, and that the Examiner be instructed to supply an accountant.

3. The proposal made by the Superintending Engineer in paragraph 2 of his letter is supported.

CHEPAK,
19th January 1884.

(Signed) A. S. RUSSELL,
*for* Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

3

Order—dated 23rd January 1884, No. 200 W., Public Works.

Sanction is accorded to the formation of a new temporary division to be called the Barur Project division, the officer in charge of which will also have the supervision of all works in the Hosúr and Krishnagiri taluks, as proposed by the Superintending Engineer.

2. An office establishment on the scale now proposed by the Superintending Engineer will be at once entertained. The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, will supply the required accountant. A specific appropriation of funds will be made from the grant for temporary establishment, on the Examiner reporting the total charge of the year.

3. The sanction accorded in paragraph 2 of these Proceedings has been registered as Provincial No. 70 W. of 1883-84, and classified as Establishment, Temporary.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.
„ Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
„ Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Exd. E. Fernandez.
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4

Order—dated 23rd January 1884, No. 200 W., Public Works.

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(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Exd. E. Fernandez.
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4

GENERAL.
ESTABLISHMENT.

# Govt. of {1884} Madras.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

*Dated January, 23rd.*

*Encl.*

*Recd.*

**G.O., 23rd Jan. 1884, No. 200 W.**

**JANUARY.** 5068W

**Barur Project Division**

Formation of the —, sanctioned.

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*List of Papers connected with the Barur Project to go to the Government of India in original with Endorsement, No. 409 I., dated 19th May 1883.*

1. Barur Project.—The Index Map of the — ... .. ... ... ... Sheet No. 1.
2. Do. —Plan and sections of the proposed anicut and flood-banks on each side ... ... ... ... ... ... „ „ 3.
3. Do. —Plan and sections of Barur head-sluice ... ... ... „ „ 4.
4. Do. —Plan and sections of Agaram head-sluice ... ... ... „ „ 5.
5. Do. —Plan and sections of sand-sluice for anicut ... ... ... „ „ 7.
6. Do. —Barur Tank—The map of— ... ... ... ... ... „ „ 26.
7. Do. —Cross-sections of Barur tank bund ... ... ... ... „ „ 27.
8. Do. —Report containing the following :—

Appendix A.—Original report by Mr. Lowry, Executive Engineer, Hosúr, dated 15th January 1879.

Do. A-1.—Note by Major J. Pennycuick, R.E., No. 48, dated 5th December 1878.

Do. A-2.—Letter from Chief Engineer, Mysore, No. 100, dated 23rd January 1879.

Do. B.—Rainfall Register.

Do. C.—Letter from Collector of Salem, No. 150, dated 26th January 1881, estimating probable returns.

Do. D.—Letter from Collector of Salem, No. 764, dated 25th March 1881, estimating probable returns.

Do. E.—Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 18 I., dated 5th February 1881, reviewing the Project.

Do. F.—Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 18th October 1880, reviewing the Project.

9. Appendix G.—Tables I, II, III and IV—Ponniár Discharges.
10. Do. G*a*.—Register of water of Ponniár river at Nedungal for October 1881.
11. Do. G*b*.— Do. do. November 1881.
12. Do. G*c*.— Do. do. December 1881.
13. Do. H.—Statement of compensation for land taken up for the Project.
14. Tabular Statement to accompany Estimate for the Baroor Tank Project.

5

5. The revision of the estimates was entrusted to Lieutenant Romilly, R.E., the officer in charge of the B. Project Division, who has submitted complete estimates revised in accordance with the instructions of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, with a report on the work necessary to complete the project, and since then, the forecast statements have been revised, and the statement of revenue to be expected has been approved by the Collector.

6. The project provides for—

(1.) An anicut across the Ponniár river at Nedungal in the Krishnagiri Taluk of the Salem District.
(2.) Head-sluices to the Nedungal and Agaram channels on the right bank of the river.
(3.) A channel on the left bank on the river to the Barur tank, passing through three small tanks and commanding three other tanks.
(4.) The enlargement of the Barur tank.
(5.) Distributary channel from the Barur tank.
(6.) Increasing the supply to thirteen other tanks.

And the work already done is approximately—

Supply channel. Three-fourths of earthwork and two-thirds of rock blasting.

Barur tank. Puddle core of bank. Two-thirds of earthwork, three-fourths of revetment; western sluice three-fourths completed.

Anicut. Rough stone collected to some extent, and a good deal of dressed stone ready.

7. The area commanded by the project is 11,251 acres, and it is proposed to irrigate 6,887 acres, of which 1,457 acres are already irrigated under the tanks. Of the area to be newly irrigated, 3,300 acres are waste land, on which the enhanced land revenue is calculated at Rs. 1-4-9 per acre, being the average rate of dry assessment in the villages commanded. All newly-irrigated land will pay a water-rate of Rs. 4 an acre.

8. When the project was first submitted the supply available for irrigation was estimated from the quantity supposed to run off the catchment area. While Lieutenant Romilly was engaged in revising the estimates, he carefully gauged the river at the anicut site, and in his report has compared the actual discharge measured with the quantity supposed to run off the catchment area. This comparison showed that one-seventh and one-sixth of the rainfall drained off in the two recorded floods. From this it is considered safe to allow that one-tenth of the rainfall will always be available, and taking the average of thirteen years' rainfall (in which the famine years are included), it is shown that from May to November 36 millions of cubic yards per month would pass the anicut site. Allowing that 8,000 cubic yards per acre are required to bring one crop to maturity, 55 millions of cubic yards, or little more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ months' supply in the river, are required.

The full supply in the channel is obtained when the gauge reads 3 feet, and the result of the observations taken in 1881 (a year in which, as noticed by the Superintending Engineer, the rainfall was unusual, early freshes having failed) shows that without any anicut the channel would have run full for 24 days in August, September, and October, discharging 24 millions of cubic yards, while for the rest of the time, and in fact until the end of December, there was from 6 to 8 inches of water in the river. In addition the local rainfall would also be available for storage, the Barur tank itself having a drainage basin of about 7 miles. There can therefore be no doubt that the supply of water is sufficient for the cultivation of the full acreage. Appendices to the Report, G, G-1, G-2, and G-3, show the observations recorded and calculations of discharge.

9. The capacities of the tanks have been accurately determined, and it is shown that the Barur tank will, when its enlargement is completed, store $11\frac{1}{2}$ millions of cubic yards, and the smaller tanks about 5 millions, total $16\frac{1}{2}$ millions of A statement showing the capacity of each individual tank is given on the index map. If the tanks are once filled, there would be sufficient water for one-third of the whole crop.



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10. The estimates as now submitted amount to—

*Direct Charges.*

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Works ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,55,000 |
| Establishment ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 58,030 |
| Tools and Plant ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,970 |
| | 3,20,000 |

*Indirect Charges.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Capitalization of Land Revenue ... ... ... ... ... | 6,829 |
| Charges for leave and pension allowances ... ... ... ... | 8,221 |
| | 3,35,050 |

and can be worked out in three years; the increased cultivation is expected to be taken up as soon as water is available, and the gross revenue is estimated at ... Rs. 26,767
net revenue do. ... ,, 21,448

6·7 per cent. on direct charges, or 6·4 per cent. on direct and indirect charges.

The works are therefore of a remunerative character, and it is recommended that the project be classed as a Productive Public Work.

11. The Salem District suffered so severely in the late famine that it would be very desirable to undertake works which would irrigate 5,000 acres, even if the anticipated return from them was much less than it has been shown to be. The stoppage of the works has of course resulted in some loss, and to increased expenditure being necessary, otherwise the results would have appeared more favorable.

(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Colonel, R.E.,
Ag. Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

OOTACAMUND,
17th April 1883.

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

## APPENDIX A.

TABULAR Statement showing the Dimensions of Channels of the Barur Tank Project.

| Distance from Head. | Name of Work. | Channel. | | | | | Discharge. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bed Width. | Depth of Water, Full Supply. | Depth of Water, Maximum. | Side Slopes. | Bed Fall. | Mean Velocity. | Discharge calculated. | Discharge required. | |
| MILES. FEET. | | FEET. | FEET. | FEET. | INCH. | FEET PER MILE. | FEET PER SECOND. | C. FEET PER SECOND. | C. FEET PER SECOND. | |
| ... | Barur Tank Supply Channel ... | 20 | 5 | 7 | 1½ to 1 | 1·97 | | | | |
| 1 2,936 | Do. do. ... | 18 | 5 | 7 | 1½ to 1 | 1·71 | 2·76 | 379 | 105 | Length of the channel from the anicut to the Barur Tank is 7 miles 1,550 feet. |
| ... | East Sluice Channel from Barur tank. | 11·5 | 4 | ... | 1½ to 1 | 1·77 | 2·14 | 150 | 120 | |
| 5 1,100 | Do. do. ... | 5·5 | 4 | ... | 1½ to 1 | 2 | 1·74 | 80 | 65 | Total length from Barur tank to the termination is 10 miles and 2,880 feet. |
| 6 2,870 | Do. do. ... | 4 | Average 2·5 | ... | 1½ to 1 | 2 | 1·6 | 25 | 18 | |
| 4 5,060 | Branch No. 1 of East Sluice Channel. | 2 | 2 | ... | 1½ to 1 | 2 | 1·4 | 14·4 | 12 | Length 1 mile and 2,508 feet. |
| 5 880 | Branch No. 2 of do. ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 1½ to 1 | 2 | 1·4 | 14·4 | 12 | Do. 1 mile and 2,840 do. |
| 6 2,860 | Branch No. 3 of do. ... | 6 | 3 | ... | 1½ to 1 | 2 | 1·9 | 60 | 45 | Do. 5 miles and 500 do. |
| 6 3,160 | Branch No. 4 of do. ... | 2 | 3 | ... | 1½ to 1 | 2 | 1·4 | 27 | 20 | Do. 2 miles and 1,313 do. |
| ... | West Sluice Channel of Barur tank. | 4 | 3 | ... | 1½ to 1 | 2 | 1·4 | 35 | 30 | Do. 2 miles and 3,960 do. |
| 1 900 | Branch No. 1 of do. ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 1½ to 1 | 2 | 1·4 | 14·4 | 12 | Do. 1 mile and 2,026 do. |

(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Colonel, R.E.,
Ag. Chief Engineer for Irrigation.



## APPENDIX B.

CLASSIFIED Abstract Estimate of the Barur Tank Project, Salem District.

| Sub-head. | Name of Work. | Amount of Individual Estimate. | Total of each Sub-head. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | RS. | RS. |
| | (1).—HEAD WORKS. | | |
| B. Land ... | Compensation for land ... ... ... | * 7,841 | 7,841 |
| C. Works ... | Nedungal anicut across the Ponniár ... ... | 18,035 | 20,380 |
| | Flood-banks ... ... ... | 2,345 | |
| | Total ... | ... | 28,221 |
| | (2).—MAIN CANALS AND BRANCHES. | | |
| | *Agaram Channel.* | | |
| D. Regulators. | Head sluice ... ... ... ... | 9,600 | 9,600 |
| L. Earthwork. | New head ... ... ... ... ... | 1,055 | 1,055 |
| | *Nedungal Channel.* | | |
| D. Regulators. | Head sluice ... ... ... ... | 860 | 860 |
| | *Barur Tank Supply Channel.* | | |
| D. Regulators. | Head sluice ... ... ... ... | 5,210 | 5,210 |
| F. (1) Other Cross Drainage Works. | Inlet No. 1 ... ... ... ... | 60 | |
| | Do. „ 2 ... ... ... ... | 10 | |
| | Do. „ 3 ... ... ... ... | 20 | |
| | Do. „ 4 ... ... ... ... | 39 | |
| | Do. „ 5 ... ... ... ... | 25 | |
| | Do. „ 6 ... ... ... ... | 41 | |
| | Do. „ 7 ... ... ... ... | 41 | |
| | Do. „ 8 ... ... ... ... | 17 | |
| | Do. „ 9 ... ... ... ... | 31 | |
| | Do. „ 10 ... ... ... ... | 41 | |
| | Do. „ 11 ... ... ... ... | 97 | |
| | Do. „ 12 ... ... ... ... | 43 | |
| | Do. „ 13 ... ... ... ... | 34 | |
| | Do. „ 14 ... ... ... ... | 34 | |
| | Do. „ 15 ... ... ... ... | 24 | |
| | Outlet „ 1 ... ... ... ... | 165 | |
| | Do. „ 2 ... ... ... ... | 14 | |
| | Do. „ 3 ... ... ... ... | 285 | |
| | Do. „ 4 ... ... ... ... | 53 | |
| | Do. „ 5 ... ... ... ... | 740 | |
| | Do. „ 6 ... ... ... ... | 167 | |
| | Do. „ 7 ... ... ... ... | 130 | |
| | Do. „ 8 ... ... ... ... | 56 | |
| | Do. „ 9 ... ... ... ... | 72 | |
| | Do. „ 10 ... ... ... ... | 381 | |
| | Do. „ 11 ... ... ... ... | 62 | |
| | Do. „ 12 ... ... ... ... | 296 | |
| | Do. „ 13 ... ... ... ... | 70 | |
| | Do. „ 14 ... ... ... ... | 92 | |
| | Do. „ 15 ... ... ... ... | 375 | |

* Includes compensation for land taken up for all works of the project generally.

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Classified Abstract Estimate of the Barur Tank Project, Salem District—*cont.*

| Sub-head. | Name of Work. | Amount of Individual Estimate. | Total of each Sub-head. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (2).—MAIN CANALS AND BRANCHES—*cont.* | RS. | RS. |
| | *Barur Tank Supply Channel*—cont. | | |
| F. (1) Other Cross Drainage Works—*cont.* | Outlet No. 16 ... ... ... ... ... | 350 | |
| | Do. „ 17 ... ... ... ... ... | 463 | |
| | | | 4,328 |
| G. Bridges ... | One bridge ... ... ... ... ... | 600 | |
| | Two bridges ... ... ... ... ... | 1,200 | |
| | Four do. ... ... ... ... ... | 1,740 | |
| | | | 3,540 |
| L. Earthwork... | Barur tank supply channel ... ... ... | 48,004 | 48,004 |
| N. Tanks ... | Moorasamputty tank sluice ... ... ... | 440 | |
| | Velangamvady small tank sluice ... ... ... | 680 | |
| | Pungamputty tank sluice ... ... ... | 784 | |
| | | | 1,904 |
| O. Miscellaneous. | Syphon sluice ... ... ... ... ... | 2,600 | |
| | Fifteen distribution sluices ... ... ... | 4,650 | |
| | | | 7,250 |
| | Total (2), Main Canals and Branches ... | ... | 81,751 |
| | (2A).—RESERVOIRS. | | |
| L. Earthwork. | Barur tank bund ... ... ... ... ... | 53,115 | 53,115 |
| C. Works ... | Do. surplus weir ... ... ... ... | 3,096 | 3,096 |
| | Total (2A), Reservoirs ... | ... | 56,211 |
| | (3).—DISTRIBUTARIES. | | |
| N. Tanks ... | Keelcoopum tank sluice ... ... ... ... | 414 | 414 |
| C. Works ... | Do. eastern sluice ... ... ... | 3,310 | |
| | Do. western sluice ... ... ... | 2,500 | |
| | Do. aqueduct ... ... ... ... | 2,900 | |
| | Do. twenty-three inlets ... ... ... | 2,024 | |
| | Do. twenty outlets ... ... ... | 8,540 | |
| | Do. fifteen do. ... ... ... | 5,580 | |
| | Do. six terminals ... ... ... | 516 | |
| | Do. thirteen sluices ... ... ... | 1,560 | |
| | Do. forty-seven sluices ... ... ... | 4,935 | |
| | Three masonry falls of 2 feet ... ... ... | 510 | |
| | Six do. of 3 do. ... ... ... | 1,260 | |
| | Ten do. of 4 do. ... ... ... | 2,800 | |
| | Tunnels ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,230 | |
| | Bridge ... ... ... ... ... ... | 682 | |
| | | | 38,347 |
| L. Earthwork. | Keelcoopum east channel ... ... ... | 3,260 | |
| | Do. do. branch channel ... ... | 1,110 | |
| | Do. west channel ... ... ... | 22,500 | |
| | Do. do. No. 1 branch channel ... | 1,340 | |
| | Do. do. „ 2 do. ... | 1,460 | |



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Classified Abstract Estimate of the Barur Tank Project, Salem District—*cont.*

| Sub-head. | Name of Work. | Amount of Individual Estimate. | Total of each Sub-head. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (3).—DISTRIBUTARIES—*cont.* | RS. | RS. |
| L. Earthwork—*cont.* | Keelcoopum west No. 3 branch channel ... | 10,950 | |
| | Do. do. „ 4 do. ... ... | 2,350 | |
| | | | 42,970 |
| | Total (3), Distributaries ... | ... | 81,731 |
| | Total, Works ... | ... | 2,47,914 |
| | Lump sum provision for unforeseen works ... | | 7,086 |
| | | | 2,55,000 |
| | Establishment ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 58,030 |
| | Tools and Plant ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 6,970 |
| | Total, Direct Charges ... | ... | 3,20,000 |
| | Indirect Charges— | | |
| | Capitalized abatement of Land Revenue ... | 6,829 | |
| | Leave and Pension Allowances ... ... | 8,221 | |
| | | | 15,050 |
| | Grand Total ... | ... | 3,35,050 |

(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Colonel, R.E.,
Ag. Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

## APPENDIX C.

BARUR TANK PROJECT.

No. I.—Summary of the Actual and Estimated Direct Charges to Capital Account.

| Year. | Works. | Establishment. | Tools and Plant. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | |
| Actual outlay to end of 1882-83 ... | 80,357 | 18,022 | 1,691 | 1,00,070 | |
| Do. 1883-84 ... | 60,765 | 13,816 | 2,401 | 76,982 | |
| Do. 1884-85 ... | 57,526 | 13,231 | 1,863 | 72,620 | |
| Do. 1885-86 ... | 56,352 | 12,961 | 1,015 | 70,328 | |
| Total ... | 2,55,000 | 58,030 | 6,970 | 3,20,000 | |

No. II.—Summary of the Actual and Estimated Indirect Charges to Capital (including Interest).

| Year. | Capitalization of Land Revenue abated. | Loss by Exchange on Payment in England. | Charges for Leave and Pension Allowances. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | |
| Actual to end of 1882-83 ... ... | 6,829 | ... | 2,554 | 9,383 | |
| Do. 1883-84 ... ... | ... | ... | 1,957 | 1,957 | |
| Do. 1884-85 ... ... | ... | ... | 1,874 | 1,874 | |
| Do. 1885-86 ... ... | ... | ... | 1,836 | 1,836 | |
| Total ... | 6,829 | ... | 8,221 | 15,050 | |

*N.B.*—The figures in Column 4 are calculated at $14\frac{1}{6}$ per cent. on the corresponding figures in Column 3 of Table No. I.

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## No. III.—Estimate of Growth of Irrigation and Revenue Receipts and Charges.

| Year. | Irrigated Area at end of Year. | Revenue Receipts and Charges. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Gross Revenue due to Works. | | | Charges, both Direct and Indirect. | Net Revenue due to Works. | | |
| | | Direct Receipts. | Indirect Revenue. | Total. | | Including Indirect Revenue. | Excluding Indirect Revenue. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | ACRES. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | |
| Estimated during 1885-86. | 3,457 | .. | 11,322 | 11,322 | 2,491 | 8,831 | — 2,491 | |
| Estimated during 1886-87. | 6,887 | .. | 26,767 | 26,767 | 5,319 | 21,448 | — 5,319 | Net revenue = 6·7 per cent. on Capital direct charges, or 6·4 per cent. on total Capital including indirect charges. |

*N.B.*—1. The figures in Column 2 include 1,457 acres, the area of old irrigation.
2. The figures in Column 6 include Rs. 728, the approximate amount of old maintenance charges saved.
3. The figures in Column 6 have been arrived at by calculating charges in the Public Works Department at 8 annas per acre, and the collection charges in the Revenue Department 7·2 per cent. on Revenue.

(Signed) C. D. MACLEANE,
Collector of Salem.

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## No. IV.—Estimate of Net Financial Results for ten Years after probable date of completion of the Works.

| Year. | Direct Capital Outlay during the Year. | Direct Capital Outlay to end of Year. | Simple Interest at 4 per cent. on Capital Outlay to end of previous Year *plus* half Outlay during Year. | Net Revenue including Indirect Revenue, Column 7 of Table III. | Simple Interest less Net Revenue. | Net Revenue less Simple Interest. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | |
| Actual to end of 1882-83 .. | .. | 1,00,070 | 11,905 | .. | 11,905 | .. | |
| Do. of 1883-84 .. | 76,982 | 1,77,052 | 5,542 | .. | 5,542 | .. | |
| Do. of 1884-85 .. | 72,620 | 2,49,672 | 8,534 | 8,831 | .. | 297 | |
| Do. of 1885-86 .. | 70,328 | 3,20,000 | 11,393 | 21,448 | .. | 10,055 | |
| Do. of 1886-87 .. | .. | 3,20,000 | 12,800 | 21,448 | .. | 8,648 | |
| Do. of 1887-88 .. | .. | 3,20,000 | 12,800 | 21,448 | .. | 8,648 | |
| Do. of 1888-89 .. | .. | 3,20,000 | 12,800 | 21,448 | .. | 8,648 | |
| Do. of 1889-90 .. | .. | 3,20,000 | 12,800 | 21,448 | .. | 8,648 | |
| Do. of 1890-91 .. | .. | 3,20,000 | 12,800 | 21,448 | .. | 8,648 | |
| Do. of 1891-92 .. | .. | 3,20,000 | 12,800 | 21,448 | .. | 8,648 | |
| Do. of 1892-93 .. | .. | 3,20,000 | 12,800 | 21,448 | .. | 8,648 | |
| Do. of 1893-94 .. | .. | 3,20,000 | 12,800 | 21,448 | .. | 8,648 | |
| Do. of 1894-95 .. | .. | 3,20,000 | 12,800 | 21,448 | .. | 8,648 | |
| Do. of 1895-96 .. | .. | 3,20,000 | 12,800 | 21,448 | .. | 8,648 | |
| Total .. | .. | .. | 1,65,374 | 2,44,759 | 17,447 | 96,832 | |
| Net Surplus Revenue .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 79,385 | |

(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Colonel, R.E.,
Ag. Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

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## REPORT ON THE BARUR PROJECT.

This project has been for some years under consideration; it was forwarded to the Government of India (see G.O., No. 124 I., of 11th February 1881), who returned it requesting that more information might be afforded, and that certain modifications of many of the designs which



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the Chief Engineer pointed out as advisable might be made. This has now been made by Lieutenant Romilly, the Executive Engineer of the B. Project Division, and his report, &c., are now forwarded; it is hoped that it will be considered satisfactory, and that the project, which will pay and prove most valuable to a poor tract of country, may be sanctioned and funds allotted at once for its execution.

It is much to be regretted that the river at the site of the proposed anicut has not been gauged for a longer period than six months, viz., from July to date, and that this year—1881—has been a very exceptional one, there having been no rain sufficient to throw a supply into the river until August; in fact, the south-west monsoon failed, and taking the rain registers at Hosúr for this year—1881—and comparing them with the average as shown in Appendix B, we have only 23·48 inches against an average of 32·62 inches for the year, the monthly distribution being as follows:—

| | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average of ten years including famine years. | 0·08 | 0·24 | 1·00 | 1·37 | 5·03 | 2·34 | 1·93 | 5·59 | 5·06 | 6·09 | 2·62 | 1·27 | 32·62 |
| During 1881 .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ·61 | ·42 | 5·85 | 11·15 | ·35 | 4·20 | ·90 | 23·48 |

Appendix G shows that with this deficient rainfall there was an ample supply in the river from the 23rd August to the 31st December.

From the above it is, it is considered, clearly shown by observation that the supply is more than ample, and probably hereafter the project may be extended on the south side of the river with great profit and advantage as shown in the Collector's letter, No. 150, dated 26th January 1881, paragraph 8, forwarded in Appendix C.

As the project has been revised according to the notes of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, there is no necessity for this office to comment on them further than to state that it is considered that the works can be carried out for the estimated cost, and that the project is a good and paying one. It is thought, however, that as three years have elapsed since the work was stopped, that Rs. 5,000 should be added (making a total of Rs. 2,67,144) as contingencies to allow for deterioration of materials, &c. Some provision for this is necessary, as many of the banks partly thrown up and channel partly dug must have deteriorated.

As Form M.I. No. 83 has not been circulated, it is not forwarded.

COIMBATORE,
1st March 1882.

(Signed) H. R. MEAD, Major, R.E.,
Superintending Engineer, Fourth Circle.

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## REPORT ON REVISED BARUR PROJECT.

The plans and estimates for this project were originally prepared and forwarded by the late Mr. Lowry, Executive Engineer of the Salem Division, in March 1879, to the Superintending Engineer of the Fourth Circle, and submitted by that officer to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in the same year. These papers were forwarded to the Government of India, accompanied by a note on the designs by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, in G.O., No. 124 I., of 11th February 1881. This note by the Chief Engineer pointed out many particulars in which modifications of the various designs appeared to be necessary, and the project was returned by the Government of India with a request that it might be resubmitted after revision in accordance with these suggestions, and also that some additional data and information should be supplied to enable the project to be properly considered. The letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department (Civil Works—Irrigation), returning the project for revision, is dated 29th April 1881, No. 166 I., and is printed with G.O., No. 310 I., of 11th May of the same year. The project is now resubmitted, the various designs having been modified as directed in the note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and additional information required by the Government of India supplied.

Previous references.

2. THE PROJECT.—The Barur Project has for its object the improvement and extension of irrigation in the vicinity of the village of Barur, situated about 2 miles north of the trunk road from Coimbatore to Jalárpet in the Krishnagiri Taluk of the Salem District, about 10 miles south-west of the cusbah of Krishnagiri.

Object and locality.

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3. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY.—The tract of country to be brought under the influence of the proposed works is about 17¼ square miles in extent. The surface is undulating, the contours varying between 100 feet and 230 feet above datum, and the different valleys form sites for numerous small tanks. There are altogether twenty-one of these reservoirs, and the largest of them is close to the village of Barur and called by the same name.

Area.

Conformation.

4. The general aspect of the area is barren, there being few trees and little vegetation except in the immediate vicinity of the tanks.

General aspect.

5. The Pennér forms the western boundary of this tract of country and receives its drainage. This river, called also the Penankeni, rises in Mysore, about 40 miles north-east of Bangalore near Nundidroog. The first 50 miles of its course lie within the Mysore territory, and its direction runs from north to south. It enters the Madras territory a little to the north-east of Hosúr in the Salem District, and, gradually altering in its course to one nearly west to east, enters the South Arcot District near the Javadi Hills, and, traversing this district under the name of the Pennér, falls into the Bay of Bengal near Cuddalore. The bed is rocky in many parts. The fall of the river is rapid, being as much as 30 feet per mile near Barur. High rocky hills lie just beyond the limit of the tract on the north, and one or two isolated hills of the same formation lie within the area. On the east and south the limits are marked merely by a small watershed.

River.

6. Data of rainfall recorded at three stations in the catchment basin of the Pennér are attached. The physical conditions of these stations are very similar to those of Barur. No day maxima are recorded, but I consider that 5·75 inches in twenty-four hours is not likely to be exceeded. During the famine of 1877-78 this tract of country lay within the stricken area, and a part of the work of the project under report was carried out as a relief-work.

Rainfall—*Vide* Appendix B.

Famine.

7. There are plenty of wells of good water. In the dry season the water in them stands about 12 feet below the surface of the ground.

Wells.

8. Near Nedungal, on the Pennér, about 4 miles north of Barur, a small channel is taken off from the river which feeds a few of the tanks and irrigates a few acres of land. Under each of the tanks within the area is a small patch of irrigation, the total area then irrigated being about *1,640* acres. The improvement of this system and conversion of the Barur tank into a storage reservoir is what the works proposed in the project will effect.

Present irrigation.

1,457 acres.—J. O. H.

9. The surface of the ground is stony, and where not cultivated with wet or dry crops, covered with short grass. The soil itself is rich red mould, and promises to repay labor bestowed upon it. The subsoils are gravel, clay, black soil, or rock. The slopes are gentle, and drainage off them would be rapid owing to the impervious nature of the surface of the ground.

Nature of ground.

10. Where wet crops are grown, the seed is sown in July and the harvest reaped in December and January. In favorable seasons two wet crops are obtained off the land.

Crops and seasons.

The dry crops reared are oil-seed, gram, ragi, cumbu, samai, and mocha-cotai. They are reaped in the month of January.

11. There are some twenty odd villages comprised in the tract of country under report, giving shelter to about 4,000 inhabitants. Barur, the largest, has a temple and a population of probably 500 or 600 souls. The majority of the villagers are occupied in cultivating the lands, but a small proportion find employment as laborers on the road and in the neighbourhood. In one village, about 1½ miles from Barur, are 50 "woddurs," by whom the repairs or construction of the rough masonry works to the tanks seem to be carried out. The locality is healthy. The trunk road divides the area into two nearly equal portions, connecting it with Tirupatúr and Dharmapuri, two cusbah stations, distant from Barur 23 and 15 miles respectively, and a branch road connects the village with Sámalpati, a station on the Madras Railway, about 14 miles to the south of Barur. There are several cart-tracks about the area itself, and the produce of the lands would therefore have easy access to at least three good markets.

Villages and population.

Occupations.

Communications.

Railway.



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12. Full information regarding the water-rates obtaining in the Barur limits are given in the letter of the Collector of Salem attached to this report. The rates vary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per acre for wet land, and from As. 8 to Rs. 2 per acre for dry. A portion of the land which will come under the influence of the project is mitta land.

Land Assessment.

There seems to be every reason to expect that land-owners will co-operate heartily in the extension of irrigation. Already, in anticipation of the scheme being worked out, the land about Barur which will be influenced by it has been eagerly bought up. The view is fully supported by the Revenue authorities. According to the testimony of the Barur ryots a good many people from other villages are prepared to come and settle at and round about Barur when the proposed project is completed.

Ryots favorable to project.

13. Having thus briefly described the tract of the country where the proposed works are to be constructed, the project itself may now be considered in detail. Reference is suggested to Mr. Lowry's original report attached.

Project details.

Original Report (O. R.), Appendix A.

The original arrangements of the project remain unaltered and consist of—

General arrangement.

(1) An anicut across the Pennér near Nedungal.
(2) A supply channel with head-sluice from the river to the Barur tank.
(3) The enlargement of the Barur tank and construction of two irrigating sluices in its embankment.

*Vide* paragraph 3, O. R.

(4) Two distribution channels from the tank.
(5) Sluices, masonry falls, weirs, outlets and inlets in the channels for the distribution of the water and maintenance of the channels in an efficient condition.

Provision is also made for the construction of two head-sluices on the further bank of the river with a view to future extension of irrigation, but these are beyond the present scope of the project.

Paragraph 4, O. R.

14. The points on which additional or more satisfactory informations were required by the Government of India are as follows :—

Information called for by Government of India.

(*a*) The proper determination of the capacity of the Barur tank.

*Vide* G.O., No. 310 I., dated 11th May 1881.

(*b*) The capacities of the minor tanks dependent on the proposed works.
(*c*) An estimate of the discharge of the Pennér at different seasons.
(*d*) A statement of the area commanded and that irrigable from the proposed work.
(*e*) A proper forecast of financial results according to the orders conveyed in Circular XVII of 21st April 1880.

15. The general scheme is clearly shown on the Index Map Sheet No. 1, which has now been contoured at 10 feet intervals, and the areas commanded by the channel and capacities of the several tanks contained within the field of the project are also shown upon it.

Index Map Sheet.

Area commanded.

1,516 according to Revenue Accounts. Appendix E.

Statement given by Collector, which does not agree with this, has been adopted.—J. O. H.

The total area of the ground shown on the map measures 11,000 odd acres, but only 10735·2 acres can be commanded by the channels. Of these *1,640* acres are already cultivated, leaving a balance of 9095·2 acres to be brought under cultivation by the proposed works.

16. QUANTITY OF WATER REQUIRED.—In considering the amount of water required, it will be as well to assume that the net area that can be cultivated will be 10,000 acres, which leaves a balance of 735·2 acres for villages, pathways, and stony patches, and is well within the mark. A water-supply based on this assumption will err on the side of excess. Taking 8,000 cubic yards per acre as the quantity of water required for a five months' monsoon crop (*vide* Professional Circular No. 39 of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation), the quantity of water necessary for the prosperity of the lands affected by the project will be 10,000 × 8,000 = *80 millions* of cubic yards, and this must be forthcoming between May and December.

Assumption of demand.

It has been settled, in communication with the Revenue authorities, that 6,887 acs. only will be irrigated—J. O. H.

Amount required.

17. To admit of an approximate estimate being formed of the quantity of water available for the project, we are in possession of the following data:—

Data for ascertaining the quantity available.

(1) The area of the catchment basin of the Pennér.
(2) Rainfall statistics for thirteen years recorded at three stations within this catchment about 20 and 30 miles apart.
(3) Gauge readings at the site of the proposed anicut which record the W.L. of the river since August 1881 and include the last two freshes of that year.

18. THE CATCHMENT BASIN.—The area of this catchment basin at the anicut site is 2,082 square miles. Of this area 461 square miles lie within the Mysore territory. Near the Madras frontier the main stream is bunded, and the whole of the drainage out of Madras territory is intercepted by chains of the Mysore tanks, and, except when the terminal tanks of these chains are discharging, there is little or no supply in the river north of the Madras frontier. This leaves 1,621 square miles between the latter and the Nedungal Anicut, and, as this portion of the basin includes numerous tanks, one-third of this area should be deducted on their account, leaving a free catchment of 1,080 square miles, the drainage from which will be available for the project. Using Dickens' formula with a co-efficient of 300 $\left(D = 300\sqrt[3]{M^2}\right)$, the discharge from this area would be 58,926 cubic feet per 1 inch. The area is undulating, many parts being occupied by high, steep, rocky hills.

Total Area.

*Vide* Appendices A-1, A-2.

Net area affecting project.

Physical features.

19. Calculations made from longitudinal and cross sections of the river at ¼ mile intervals from the site of the proposed anicut to a point 2 miles above it give, with a M.F.L. of 140·07 at the anicut site, a discharge at this latter place of 58,866 cubic feet per 1 inch. These sections are shown on Sheets 2-A and 2-B, and the flood-levels recorded on them have been obtained from observations of the flood-marks on the banks combined with information obtained from the villagers in the vicinity of the river.

Discharge of Pennér.

See Tables I, II. Appendix G.

The gauge zero is 130·62, and the highest reading recorded in the late freshes was 8 feet 9 inches (on evening of 18th September), corresponding to a F.L. of 139·37 at the anicut site. The rainfall for the season was not above the average, and the circumstances of the river recorded by the gauge during the months of August to November last may safely be accepted as representing the normal condition of the river during the freshes of the north-east monsoon.

M.F.L. of 1881.

Paragraph 9, O. R.

20. The gauge readings from 6 inches and upward for August, September, and October with calculations (approximate of course) of the discharge at every ½ foot difference of water-level are given in Appendix Table II. These calculations, which all err on the side of safety, show that during the first fresh—from 25th August to 8th September last—55½ millions of cubic yards passed the anicut site, and 143 million cubic yards during the second fresh from 17th September to 16th October, a total quantity of *198½* million cubic yards in about six weeks. The river was not dry until the end of December, the gauge reading from 1 inch to 3 inches daily equivalent to about 6 inches or 8 inches of water in the river, but of this no account has been taken.

Freshes during August, September, and October 1881.

By paragraph 6 the supply for the season necessary for the satisfactory working of the project is *80* million cubic yards, so that the amount that passed down the river in August to October alone was 2·72, or very nearly three times the amount required for the whole season.

Total supply.

Demand.

Reduced area only requires 56 millions.—J. O. H.

21. During the period of the first fresh 3·67 inches and 4·69 inches of rainfall were registered at Matteghiri and Kistnagiri respectively. During the second fresh 11·79 inches and 8·60 inches were recorded at the same stations. In both periods the rainfall occurred in groups of consecutive days, and the absorption of the ground was probably small. The register of 11·79 inches at Matteghiri, however, must not be regarded when considering the general amount of the rainfall over the catchment, as the average there for that period was abnormally raised by a heavy fall of 5·62 inches, that occurred there on 17th September, and was evidently confined to a small portion of the drainage basin. Neglecting this, the mean of the first two, 4·18 inches, and 8·6 inches, the quantity gauged at Kistnagiri during the latter part of September and beginning of October, are taken to represent the falls over the catchment basin of, say, 1,000 square miles in these two periods and producing the freshes in the river.

Rainfall during freshes.

Extraordinary fall at Matteghiri.



22. A fall of 4·63 inches over 1,000 square miles would give 398 million cubic yards to drain off, and 9·60 inches over the same area 825 million cubic yards. The actual quantities passed down the river during these falls, and the proportions of rainfall drained off to that received, were $\frac{1}{7\cdot1}$ and $\frac{1}{5\cdot7}$, say one-seventh and one-sixth respectively. It is of course inaccurate to generalize from isolated data, more particularly in a case like the present where the data are so scanty compared to the conditions to which they refer. If, however, about half the above results are taken, and one-tenth assumed as the proportion of rainfall over the catchment that may be counted on, the approximation will, it is thought, be well within the mark, and, if the requirements of the project are found to be satisfied by it, it may safely be accepted.

Comparison of discharges with rainfall.

Approximate proportion of discharge rainfall.

23. From the averages of 13 years' rainfall, which include the famine years, and are therefore safe data to go upon in this case, the rainfall from May to November is 4·03 inches per month, and one-tenth inch of this would give a discharge of ·4 inch per month from the drainage area that may safely be counted on for the Barur irrigation. This is equivalent to *36* million cubic yards per month, and, as the 10,000 * acres of land at 8,000 cubic yards per acre per *season* would not require more than 13 million cubic yards per month, there will still be a surplus of nearly two-thirds for storage or other purposes available from what may certainly be counted on as the average monthly supply.

Minimum yield to be anticipated from catchment.

*Vide* Appendix B.

* Say 7,000.—J. O. H.

24. The F.S.L. of the supply channel for the project is 133·5, so that it will run full with the river in its present state whenever the reading or the gauge is 3 feet or over. In the months of August, September, and October last the guage read over 3 feet for 5½, 10½, and 8 days respectively. When the anicut is constructed its crest will be 1 foot above F.S.L., so that the channel may safely be expected to run full for quite half a month, and it will certainly not be less than ¼ full for the remainder of the month. The full discharge of the channel is 379 cubic feet per 1 inch, or 1 million cubic yards per day, so that, supposing it to run full for half a month and carry no water at all for the remaining fortnight, the amount conveyed will be 15 million cubic yards, or 2 millions more than the monthly quantity required. This assumption errs considerably on the side of safety, and it may be noted that, although 133·5 is taken as the F.S.L. of the channel, it is capable of carrying 2 feet more water with a M.S.L. of 135·5 when the discharge would be nearly double that at F.S.L. In fact during high freshes it would frequently be practicable to send as much as 600 cubic feet per 1 inch down the channel, or 1·9 million cubic yards in 24 hours.

Discharging power of supply channel.

Paragraph 12, O. R.

25. An error was made in Mr. Lowry's report in estimating the increased capacity of the Barur tank. When enlarged it will hold 11,605,540 (say 11⅓ million) cubic yards. The total capacity of the other tanks contained within the field of the project amounts to 5½ million cubic yards, so that the total storage capacity available is 16¾ million cubic yards, rather more than one month's supply.

Capacity of Barur Tank.

Paragraph 15, O. R.

26. The facts and deductions given in paragraphs 16 to 25 may be briefly summed up as follows:—

Deduction from above.

| | Million Cubic Yards. |
|---|---|
| Maximum quantity of water required from May to November for the prosperity of the project ... ... ... ... ... ... | *13 per month. |
| Maximum quantity that may be counted on to drain off the catchment. | 36 do. |
| Maximum quantity that the supply channel will carry during season. | 15 do. |
| Maximum storage capacity of the Barur and other tanks connected with it ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16¾ |

27. It should be noted that no account is taken of the effect of local drainage and direct rainfall on the several tanks themselves. The drainage basin of the Barur tank is about 7 square miles, and proportion of water drained off to that received over this confined area would be much greater than in the case of the larger area of 1,000 square miles. Adhering, however, to the same assumption of one-tenth of the rainfall per month, the quantity received by the tank from its own gathering ground would not be less than ¼ million cubic yards, which would go far to meet losses from evaporation.

Local drainage not considered.

28. The above figures are sufficient to show that the prosperity of the project may be safely counted on so far as its requirements as regards water are concerned. It will now be as

Water-supply ample for project.

* Under 10 for 7,000 acres at 8,000 cubic yards per acre.

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well to explain in more or less detail the various designs where modifications on the originals have been effected.

29. THE ANICUT.—The general design of the anicut remains unaltered, but modifications in the sand sluices have been introduced, as required in paragraph 7 of the note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. Instead of 2 sets of 2 vents each 3′ × 3′ as at first allowed, 2 sets of 4 vents each 4′ × 4′ are provided for, giving a total of 196 square feet against 36 square feet in the original design. It was not thought advisable to make them larger lest the body of the dam should be unduly weakened by the loss of so much weight to decrease its stability. At the suggestion of the Superintending Engineer, Fourth Circle, buttresses with a base equal to their height have also been added in rear of the piers and abutments of the sand sluice vents. Fixed spears to shutters are not advisable. They would catch anything coming down the river and be liable to damage. In the Godávari and Kistna movable spears are used. The screw-gearing rests on beams supported at the piers and abutments of the vents and counter sunk on the crest of the anicut, so that the tops of the beams are flush with the crest.

Paragraph 6, O. R.

See altered section of anicut where rock is not met with.—J. O. H.

Sand sluices revised.

Paragraph 7, O. R.

These modifications on the original design have altered the cost of the work from Rs. 14,600 to Rs. 18,305.

The crest of the anicut will be at 134·5 above datum. As stated in paragraph 19, the M.F.L. of the river here is 140·07 and the discharge at that level 58,860 cubic feet per 1 inch.

With charges on the proposed dam of 8·12 feet and 8·87 corresponding to water-levels of 142·82 and 143·07, the discharges will be respectively 57,748 cubic feet and 61,845 cubic feet, the heads in each case being 2·75 feet and 3·00 feet. These calculations neglect the effect of velocity of approach, which would increase the head about 0·80, so that 143·07 may safely be taken as the probable future M.F.L. in the river after the anicut is built. This agrees very closely with the conclusion arrived at by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in paragraph 2 of his note on the designs, and with that given by Mr. Lowry in his original report, so that the levels of the different parts of the anicut and head-works remain unaltered.

Afflux caused by anicut.

Paragraph 9, O. R.

Paragraph 11, O. R.

30. BARUR HEAD SLUICE.—With a few trifling exceptions, the original arrangements remain unaltered.

31. BARUR SUPPLY-CHANNEL.—The remarks in the original report under this head call for no comment. The M.F.L. of the river has been shown on the longitudinal section of the head of the channel, as required by the Chief Engineer in paragraph 8 of his note, and the right banks altered accordingly.

Paragraph 12, O. R.

INLETS AND OUTLETS.—Considerable modifications have been made on the original designs. The number of outlets has been reduced from 22 to 17, and in most cases their designs simplified by the substitution of rough stone revetments with a body wall carried into the banks in place of the masonry wings originally provided. These modifications are in accordance with the instructions given in paragraphs 11, 12, and 13 of the note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and reduce the cost from Rs. 5,483 to Rs. 4,328. The head throughout is 2 feet.

Paragraphs 13 and 15, O. R.

Head.

32. ACCOMMODATION BRIDGES.—The original designs have been altered by the substitution of brick arches for beam stones, and the width of the roadway reduced from 9½ to 9 feet, as directed by the Chief Engineer in paragraph 14 of his note.

Appendix F.

33. FOOT BRIDGES.—At the points where these bridges are to be built there is no likelihood of cattle or carts ever requiring to cross the channel, and the width of the bridges has been reduced from 6 feet to 4½ feet. The beam stones in the original design have been replaced by brick arches as required by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, but it is submitted that it is not understood why this modification is necessary in these small bridges.

The modifications in the original designs of these bridges alter their total cost from Rs. 2,809 to Rs. 3,540.

33 (*a*). SYPHON CULVERT.—In place of the culvert of two vents allowed in the original design, the plan now submitted provides for one vent of 8 feet span and 2 feet 6 inches to springing level, which with the arch gives a clear waterway of 34·73 square feet with a head of 2 feet. This culvert can discharge 333 cubic feet per 1 inch, about 2 per cent. more than the estimated discharge to be passed under the channel.

Paragraph 16, O. R.

At the centre of the culvert the masonry is liable to be subjected to an outward pressure due to a head of 7 feet, equal to 4 cwt. or 448 lb. per square foot, which, if the roof of the



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culvert at this point were an ordinary brick arch, would cause it to blow up supposing the supply channel to be empty at the time that drainage was passing through the culvert. To meet this the roof of the culvert for the centre 28 feet of its length is to be constructed of slab stones 2 feet thick covered with 1 foot of stone concrete, which will altogether weigh 450 lb. per square foot.

Precaution against water pressure under head.

34. DISTRIBUTION SLUICES OF THE SUPPLY CHANNEL.—The original designs for these sluices have been considerably altered. In place of circular concrete pipes of 6 inches, 9 inches, and 12 inches diameter as at first provided, the sluices are constructed on a uniform design with a brick tunnel 2 feet × 2½ feet on an all-over-bed of concrete, and the admission of water into them regulated by plugs, by which the maximum supply can be obtained when there is about 2½ feet of water in the channel. Particulars of their discharge and duty will be found in the tables lettered on the plans.

Paragraph 17, O. R.

Regulation by plugs.

The former designs for the tank sluices for the three tanks through which the supply channel passes have also been modified in a similar manner, and in one case a new sluice provided in lieu of additions to an old one. The general tenor of these modifications is in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraphs 8 and 15 of the note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and increases the cost of the distribution arrangements in the supply channel from Rs. 2,964 to Rs. 6,554.

35. THE BARUR TANK.—It has already been stated that the actual capacity of the tank from the level of the sluice sills to F.T.L. will be 11½ million cubic yards. Provision is made in the estimates now submitted to carry the revetment 3 feet higher up the inner slope of the bund as suggested in paragraph 16 of the Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. The precaution is certainly necessary, the tank is very exposed, and during the north-east monsoon, when the winds will act so as to set the water directly at the bund, the wash will affect the bank for several feet above the W.L.

Paragraph 18, O. R.

Additional height to revetment.

36. THE IRRIGATION SLUICES.—The west sluice has been already nearly completed. The actual acreage under it is 1,232 acres, but the sluice will supply, if necessary, about 1,500 acres with the W.L. in the tank about 1½ feet above the plug stone. The necessary data are recorded on the plan.

West sluice already built.

The design for the east sluice has been recast in conformity with the instructions given by the Chief Engineer in paragraph 16 of his note. The acreage under the sluice will be 7,456 acres, but the sluice is capable of supplying 9,000 acres with about 1½ feet of water on the plug stones. The cost of the present sluice will be Rs. 3,310; that of the former was Rs. 2,698.

East sluice.

37. THE SURPLUS WEIR.—This has been revised according to paragraph 16 of the Note by the Chief Engineer. The modifications are trifling, the design simple, and call for no comment. The length required is 236 feet, not 200 feet.

Paragraph 22, O. R.

38. THE DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS.—These appear in the first instance to have been made unnecessarily large. The acreage under the *East main* channel is 7,432 acres, for which a discharge of 120 cubic feet per 1 inch would suffice. In accordance, however, with the instructions of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation (paragraph 17 of his note) the channel has a bottom breadth at its head of 11½ feet, so that with 4 feet of water in the channel it will carry 150 cubic feet per 1 inch. The channel will vary in size as it progresses and the following dimensions are assigned to it, the fall per mile being 2 feet:—

Paragraph 23, O. R.

*Dimensions of East Distribution Channel.*

| Limits. | Acreage. | Discharge. | Bottom Breadth. | Depth. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | CUB. FT. | | |
| Section 1 to 38 ... ... ... ... | 8,000 | 150 | 11½ | 4 |
| ,, 38 to 46 ... ... ... ... | 4,320 | 80 | 5½ | 4 |
| ,, 46 to 48 ... ... ... ... | 1,230 | 35 | 4 | 2½ |
| ,, 48 to 70 ... ... ... ... | 500 | 15 | 4 | 2 |

The cost of the channel in its present form, as compared with its original section is Rs. 42,970, against Rs. 47,500, a saving of Rs. 4,530 on the former estimate.

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In commenting on the original design of the *West main* channel (paragraph 17 of his note), which was arranged so as to show a gradually decreasing depth and width as the channel advanced, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation seems to object to this arrangement on the grounds that at the various sections the widths would have to be laid out on the ground to two places of decimals and that this would be "impracticable." It is, however, submitted that it would be perfectly practicable to lay these sections out to the nearest *inch* represented by the decimals and that calculations of channel discharges cannot be expected to be so rigidly accurate that such deviations from the computed sections would be of the smallest practical consequence.

Paragraph 26, O. R.

The channel as designed by Mr. Lowry was certainly too large for the duty it had to perform, but by reducing the widths by even feet and retaining the fractional parts shown on the original sections, the original sections and estimate can, with trifling alterations, be adapted to the new section required. This saves a large amount of fresh estimating, and the same plan has, it may be noted, been adopted in revising the branch channels.

Former sections too large.

The acreage under the west channel is 1,234 acres, for which a discharge of 30 cubic feet per 1 inch would suffice, but a discharge of 35 cubic feet per 1 inch is allowed, which will be obtained with a bottom width of 4·00 feet in the channel and a depth of 3 feet. In the original design a bottom width of 6 feet was allowed.

Discharge.

39. THE BRANCH CHANNELS.—The branch M.N. from the west main, and branches Nos. 1 and 2 from the east main, command acreages of from 300 to 360 acres, for which a discharge of 12 cubic feet per 1 inch would suffice. They originally were designed with a head section of 3 feet bottom width and 3 feet depth of water, which would discharge 33·44 cubic feet of water per 1 inch. The channels are now designed with a bottom breadth of 2 feet, and will carry a discharge of *14·4* cubic feet per 1 inch with a depth of water of 2 feet, allowing a small margin for contingencies.

Discharge.

*No.* 3 *Branch Channel* commands 2,987 acres, and the section originally given to it, viz., 6 feet bottom breadth with 3 feet depth of water, would carry *60* cubic feet per 1 inch sufficient for the irrigation of 3,000 acres. It has not been thought necessary to alter this, and the section and estimates remain as originally cast.

Discharge.

*No.* 4 *Branch Channel* will have to distribute water to 784 acres, for which a discharge of 20 cubic feet per 1 inch would suffice. In the original estimate a bottom breadth of 4 feet was given to this branch. A breadth of 2 feet is now allowed, which with a depth of 3 feet will carry 27 cubic feet per 1 inch.

Discharge.

Paragraph 26, O. R.
Slopes and fall.

The west main channel and all the branches diminish gradually in depth and breadth from head to tail; have a slope of 2 feet per mile and interior slopes of 1½ to 1.

Terminals.

The channels are to terminate in small masonry weirs provided with shutters, so that water may be held up in them at any time if desired and none allowed to run to waste until the lands and tanks have been properly supplied. These were not provided in the original estimates. Masonry walls across the beds of channels at every ¼ mile are also included in the present estimates, their crests to be at bed level to serve as a standard reference to the proper level of the channel sills at these points for future guidance.

40. THE DISTRIBUTION SLUICES.—The original designs have been recast to the same general design as those for the supply channel. Plug regulation however has not been provided as it is thought that it is not suitable to sluices in channels where the depth of water at its maximum is not more than 2 or 3 feet. The water will be admitted by circular orifices suitable to the acreages at the mouth of the tunnels and closed by an ordinary shutter. The necessary data are recorded on the design. The difference of cost of the present sluices compared with those in the original estimate is Rs. 6,545 against Rs. 2,429.

Plug regulation not suitable.

I do not see the necessity for *circular* orifices.—J. O. H.

41. *The Masonry falls* for reducing the gradients in the channels have been entirely recast; the original designs were faulty in several points and allowed too great a waterway. Water cushions have been provided, their depths being calculated by the formula $d = 1{\cdot}5\sqrt{h}\,\sqrt[3]{h_2}$, $h$ and $h_2$, the depth on the weir sill. Details of the discharges over the falls and in the channels at the different points are given in the table of reference. In some places the discharge over the fall is slightly less than that in the channel at the same point. As, however, a very slight increase in the head on the falls will at once

Paragraph 24, O. R.
Water cushions.

Differences between discharges in channel and over-falls.



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greatly increase their waterway, any trifling deficiency in the discharges here and there will be compensated for by an immaterial heading up in the channel. It is an advantage to have the different falls arranged with the lengths of their crests in simple dimensions, &c.

42. *The inlets and outlets* for the distribution channels have been retained as originally designed. Wing-walls are generally advisable as rock is not available for their foundation as was the case in those in the supply channel, and there being the margin in the minor channels between F.S.L. and M.W.L., it is better to pass the drainages off as they enter the channels, and not reduce the number of outlets by carrying surplus water along the channel.

Paragraph 26, O. R.

43. The designs for *Agaram* and *Nedungal* head sluices appear to call for no remarks. Their general details were settled some years ago, and they have * nothing to do with the Barur Project. The design for the Nedungal head has been recast as was directed by the Chief Engineer in his note. Data are recorded on the plans.

Paragraph 4, O. R.

* Their construction is chargeable to the project, as the Anicut will cut off the supply to these channels.—J.O.H.

44. MATERIALS AND LABOR IN THE LOCALITY.—Abundance of stone (gneiss) is available close to the sites of all the works. The bed of the river where the anicut is to be built is very rocky, and boulders crop up everywhere in the locality, and close to the Barur tank are two rocky hills where stone has been quarried by the Woddurs for years passed. Kunkur can be obtained easily over the area, and where the soil is gravelly, plenty of pebble or small stone can be procured for making concrete. Brick earth is found near the river, where there are a few native kilns.

Stone.

Lime.

Brick.

45. The labor procurable from the locality is small except for unskilled labor such as earthwork. For this, out of the cultivating season probably 2,000 laborers could be raised out of the villages comprised within the area of the project. Plenty of skilled labor in the way of masons, carpenters, &c., procurable from Kaveripatnam, Dharmapuri and Tirupatur, situated 10, 15 and 23 miles from Barur respectively.

Laborers.

Skilled labor to be got elsewhere.

46. COST OF THE PROJECT.—The project submitted in 1879, was estimated to cost Rs. 2,35,500. The cost of the project in its revised form is Rs. 2,40,073, or Rs. 2,47,914 including land compensation, showing an excess Rs. 12,414 due to the modifications in the various designs and to an increase of about Rs. 1,500 on the item for compensation. This latter increase is caused by the compensation for loss of crops, which at first was reckoned for one year's crop, being subsequently assessed in the Bill presented by the Revenue Authorities for three years' crops, raising the total amount claimed from Rs. 6,195-9-0 to Rs. 7,840-12-10.

Original.
Present.
Difference.
Compensation.

The general tenor of the modifications on the original designs has been to increase the cost of the masonry works. The rough-stone aprons have been made more substantial, and additional aprons have been added in rear of the sluices and weirs, while in one or two cases new works have been substituted for additions to old ones. The saving anticipated by the reduction in width of some of the distributaries has not, however, been realized, as in going over the original earthwork estimate some serious clerical errors were detected in some of the large items, which resulted in the work being originally under-estimated.

General nature of modifications.

47. The total cost of the project being Rs. 2,40,074 and the area commanded 10,735 acres, the cost per acre is Rs. 22·36.

Cost of terms of storage, acreage and capacity.

The Barur tank holds 313 million cubic yards, and the cost of the bund and weir amounts to Rs. 56·211, making the cost per 100 million cubic yards stored Rs. 179·5. If the cost of the head works and channel for the conveyance of the water to the reservoir is included, which altogether amount to Rs. 1,49,263, the cost of the storage will be Rs. 47·68 per million cubic feet. The tank only holds 0·14 of a year's supply. The cost of the distribution arrangements below the tank is Rs. 8,171, and the discharging capacity of the two main channels being 185 cubic feet per 1 inch, the cost of distribution is Rs. 444·3 per cubic foot of water conveyed to the lands.

48. As already stated, a portion of the work has been carried out as famine relief work and an expenditure of Rs. 1,08,601 has been incurred. The actual value of the work done at normal rates is Rs. 68,601, showing an excess of Rs. 40,000 due to famine, with which the project cannot correctly be debited.

Previous expenditure.
Famine excess.

14

Approximate quantity of work already done.

The work done is as follows:—

SUPPLY CHANNEL.—About three-fourths of the earthwork and two-thirds of the rock blasting.

BARUR TANK.—The puddle case of the bund, about two-thirds of the earthwork and about three-fourths of the revetment including gravelling backing. About three-fourths of the western sluice is also completed. In addition to this a good deal of rough stone has been collected from the blasting in the channel, and a good deal of stone has been dressed and is ready at the Anicut site. Altogether I roughly estimate the value of the work already done as follows:—

Approximate value of work.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| On supply channel ... ... ... ... | 25,296 |
| On Barur tank ... ... ... ... ... | 38,450 |
| On Barur sluice ... ... ... ... ... | 1,800 |
| Earthwork to Agaram head-sluice ... ... | 353 |
| Stone at site ... ... ... ... ... | 2,702 |
| | 68,601 |

and deductions in these proportions have been made in estimating the time and expenditure necessary for completing the project.

Establishment.

49. The establishment that is considered suitable for supervising the work is given in the column of remarks on Form No. 1, Appendix. Its cost would be about 6½ per cent. on the value of the work executed, and leaves a small margin for contingencies. The project is comprised within a limited area and the various component works are of so simple a nature that an elaborate establishment is uncalled for. The Executive Engineer of the Salem Division, in whose charge the work will be carried out, can reach the scene of operations in six hours, if necessary, should any unforeseen difficulty arise.

Large establishment not required.

Time required to complete.

50. The work can be completed in three years, supposing a yearly allotment of Rs. 60,000 to be granted for the purpose. The various portions of the project should be carried out and completed in the following order:—

Order of carrying out the items of the project and probable expenditure.

| Work. | Probable Expenditure. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| | *First Year.* | |
| | Rs. | |
| Head works ... ... ... | 12,545 | About one-third of the Anicut, Barur Agaram head-sluices and complete flood-banks and Nedungal head-sluice. |
| *Supply Channel.* | | |
| Earthwork ... ... ... ... | 23,008 | Complete the channel and syphon sluice. |
| Syphon sluice ... ... ... ... | 2,500 | |
| *Barur Tank.* | | |
| | 14,365 | |
| Bund ... ... ... ... ... | 3,096 | Complete bund and west sluice. Build weir and about half of the east sluice. |
| Weir ... ... ... ... ... | 1,500 | |
| East sluice ... ... ... ... | 580 | |
| West sluice ... ... ... ... | | |
| | 57,594 | Total for the first year. |
| | *Second Year.* | |
| Head works ... ... ... ... | 23,500 | Complete head works. |
| *Supply Channel.* | | |
| Masonry works and 3 Tank sluices ... | 13,000 | Complete outlets and inlets, bridges and sluices. |
| *Barur Tank.* | | |
| East sluice ... ... ... ... | 1,810 | Complete sluice. |



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| Work. | Probable Expenditure. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| *Distributaries.* | Rs. | |
| East and west channels and ... | 14,216 | Complete west distributary with its masonry works and carry out about half east distributary. |
| Masonry works ... ... ... | 5,000 | |
| | 57,526 | Total for second year. |
| | *Third Year.* | |
| Distributaries ... ... ... ... | 28,815 | Complete eastern distributary and branches. |
| Masonry works ... ... ... | 27,537 | |
| | 56,352 | Total for third year. |

First utilization of project.

At the end of the second year the project will be completed up to the Barur tank together with one of the distributaries (west one), so that the 2,045 acres under the supply channel and the 1,232 acres under the western distributary could come under the influence of the projected works.

Financial forecast.

51. In Appendices J 1, 2, 3 the necessary details are given of the grand cost of the work, including both direct and indirect charges, and the estimate of growth of irrigation consequent on the execution of the project with the return that may be expected. The acreages given in Form No. 3 are taken from the figures given in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the letter from the Collector of Salem, attached, and are thus deduced—

Appendix E.

Data on which expected revenue is based.

| | |
|---|---|
| Area commanded ... ... ... ... ... | 10,735 |
| Deduct Mitta ... ... ... ... ... | 3,087 |
| Balance, assessed land ... ... ... ... | 7,648 |
| Deduct about ⅓ for unirrigable portions ... ... | 2,206 |
| Balance, probable cultivation under Project Works ... | 5,442 |
| Area at present irrigated ... ... ... ... | 1,519 |
| Net area on which returns are based ... ... | 3,923 |

This has been revised. J.O.H.

and 1,483 acreage of 3,087 acres of mitta land on which a water-rate may be anticipated.

These figures assume that about two-thirds of the area commanded by the project will be cultivated. This assumption I consider to be a very safe one, and the returns based upon it may be unhesitatingly accepted. From what I have seen of the land myself, I see nothing to prevent nearly the whole of the area affected by the project being profitably cultivated. The figures in Appendix J, Form No. 3, show that on a modest estimate of the working of the project a return of Rs. 8¾ per cent. may possibly be obtained, and a return of Rs. 6¾ per cent. may safely be counted on, equivalent to a probable or certain return of 8¾ per cent. and 6¾ per cent. respectively of *the entire outlay* of Rs. 2,70,911, which includes all charges, direct and indirect.

Return.

Prospects of project.

52. To conclude, the prospects of the scheme may be summed up as follows:—

1. Water-supply ... ... Ample.
2. Utilization ... ... Fully guaranteed.
3. Returns ... ... ... Not less than 6 per cent.

The project the work of the late Mr. Lowry, Executive Engineer.

53. In closing this report, I should like to notice that, beyond carrying out modifications in some of the designs directed by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and adding some extra details I have had nothing whatever to do with the preparation of the project. The plans now submitted are practically those that were prepared by the late Mr. Lowry, Executive Engineer, when in charge of the Hosúr Range, Salem District, and who evidently bestowed much care and thought in drawing up the plans, estimates and report at a time when his duties were of a peculiarly arduous nature.

2nd February 1882. (Signed) F. J. ROMILLY, Lieutenant, R.E.

15

ORDER—dated 19th May 1883, No. 408 I., Public Works.

The revised estimates for the Barur Project, which have been submitted with the information required by the Government of India in their letter, No. 166 I., dated 29th April 1881, will be forwarded for the approval of the Government of India.

2. The amount of the estimates is—

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| Direct charges ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,20,000 |
| Indirect charges ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15,050 |
| Total ... | 3,35,050 |

and the return expected from the cultivation of 5,430 acres is, after deducting all charges, Rs. 21,448, that is, 6·7 per cent. on direct charges, or 6·4 per cent. on direct and indirect charges. The project may, therefore, in the opinion of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, be classed as a Productive Public Work.

(Here enter No. 409 I., dated 19th May 1883.)

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Colonel, R.E.,
Ag. Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Irrigation Branch.

To the Superintending Engineer, Fourth Circle.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
" Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue.

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ENDORSEMENT—dated 19th May 1883, No. 409 I., Public Works.

Forwarded to the Government of India.

(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Colonel, R.E.,
Ag. Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.,
Irrigation Branch.

Exd. E. Fernandez.
Spare Copies

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IRRIGATION.
ACCOUNT.

# Govt. of {1883} Madras.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

*Dated May, 19th.*

*Read.* *Encl.*

**G.O., 19th May 1883, No. 409 I.**

**MAY.**

**Barur Project**

FORWARDED to the Government of India the revised estimate for the —.

Ponsonby 8/12

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NOTES OF INSPECTION BY H.RAINIER ESQUIRE DEPUTY EXAMINER P.W.ACCOUNTS, MADRAS, OF THE OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER BARUR PROJECT DIVISION, ON THE 1ST. DECEMBER 1884.

CAPTAIN BODDY R.E. THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER WAS PRESENT, AS ALSO WAS THE ACCOUNTANT SOONDRIVADIVELU MUDALIAR.

2. THE DIVISION WAS FORMED UNDER THE ORDERS CONTAINED IN G.O. NO.200 W. OF 23RD.JANUARY 1884, AND COMPRISES THE BARUR PROJECT (SEE G.O. NO.408 I. OF 19TH. MAY 1883) AND ALL WORKS IN THE HOSUR AND KRISHNAGIRI TALUQS (SEE PARA I OF G.O. NO.200 W. OF 23RD.JANUARY 1884).

3. THIS IS THE FIRST INSPECTION OF THE BARUR PROJECT DIVISION SINCE IT WAS ESTABLISHED IN FEBRUARY 1884 WHEN CAPTAIN BODDY TOOK CHARGE, AND THE ABOVE NAMED ACCOUNTANT JOINED, PREVIOUS TO WHICH THE SALEM DIVISION HAD INCLUDED ALL OF THIS DIVISION'S PRESENT WORK.

4. THE CASH ACCOUNTS ARE IN ORDER, BUT OWING TO THE ABSENCE OF THE PASS BOOK AT THE TREASURY, THE BALANCE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS DRAWING ACCOUNT COULD NOT BE VERIFIED. THE ACCOUNTANT WILL, WHEN NEXT NOTICE OF ANY INSPECTION IS RECEIVED, ARRANGE TO HAVE THE PASS BOOK READY FOR THE EXAMINING OFFICER.

5. THE WORK IN THIS DIVISION IS NEARLY ALL DONE BY CONTRACTORS, BUT THERE ARE NO LARGE CONTRACTS. THE CONTRACTORS ACCOUNTS ARE IN ORDER, AND THE WORK ACCOUNTS

HAVE

HAVE ON THE WHOLE BEEN INTELLIGENTLY AND CAREFULLY PREPARED, BUT THE ACCOUNT OF "CONSTRUCTING THE ANICUT OVER PONNIAR RIVER" HAS SINCE MARCH 1884 BEEN NEGLECTED AS REGARDS MATERIALS TRANSACTIONS, IN THE FOLLOWING RESPECT. THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER HAVING FOUND MORE MATERIALS AT SITE OF THE ABOVE WORK THAN STOOD ON THE BOOKS, AND HAVING SATISFIED HIMSELF THAT SUCH SURPLUS MATERIALS MUST HAVE BEEN CHARGED DIRECT TO FINAL SUB HEADS OF THE ESTIMATE, REPORTED THE CIRCUMSTANCES FOR ORDERS OF THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, AND CORRESPONDENCE HAS ENSUED.

MEANWHILE THE MATERIALS ACCOUNT OF THE WORK, IN PART IV OF THE WORK ABSTRACT, WAS SUSPENDED PENDING ORDERS ON THE ABOVE CASE. AS WELL MIGHT THE CASH BOOK BE SUSPENDED ON ACCOUNT OF ANY DOUBTFUL CASH TRANSACTION. THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE ABOVE, PROBABLY BY DEBITING MATERIALS AT SITE BY CREDIT TO SUBHEADS ERRONEOUSLY CHARGED, WITH WHATEVER SURPLUS MATERIALS ARE ACTUALLY FOUND, WILL DOUBTLESS SOON BE ALLOWED BY THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER. MEANWHILE THE PART IV ACCOUNT FROM MONTH TO MONTH SHOULD BE WRITTEN UP AND BROUGHT TO DATE, AS VERBALLY EXPLAINED AT THE INSPECTION.

6. THE WORK ABSTRACT OF ANY MONTH SHOULD SHOW IN PART I ONLY THE LIABILITIES OF THAT MONTH, AND CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE PREVENT ANY WORK ABSTRACT (PART I) FROM EMBRACING ODD PERIODS OF TWO OR THREE MONTHS.

7. WHEN

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7. WHEN FINALLY COMPLETED THE WORK ABSTRACT SHOULD INVARIABLY BE EXAMINED AND SIGNED BY THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER IN ACCORDANCE WITH CODE PARA 2247.

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8. THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER EXPLAINED THAT OWING TO FAMINE ACCOUNT ITEMS HAVING BEEN IN MANY CASES FOUND MISLEADING, THE ESTIMATE OF THE BARUR PROJECT DIVISION WHICH WAS ORIGINALLY BASED ON WORK DONE IN THE FAMINE TO SOME EXTENT, HAS BEEN UNDER REVISION, BOTH AS REGARDS QUANTITY AND RATE OF WORK. THE REVISED ESTIMATE MAY BE EXPECTED TO COME INTO OPERATION BY THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1884-85.

9. THERE IS NO STOCK, AND THERE ARE NO MANUFACTURES. THE TOOLS AND PLANT ARE ALL OF GOOD VALUE I WAS TOLD, AND NONE SURPLUS. THE MATERIALS AT SITE OF WORKS WERE PRONOUNCED ALL SERVICEABLE AND FREQUENTLY VERIFIED.

10. THE ACCOUNTANT IS A JUNIOR BUT A PROMISING, HARD-WORKING MAN. HE IS SUFFICIENTLY ASSISTED, AND THE OFFICE IS ON THE WHOLE IN GOOD ORDER.

N. Rainier

DEPUTY. EXAMINER
P.W. ACCOUNTS.

MADRAS
DECEMBER 1884.

18

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From,

The Examiner P.W. Accounts,

Madras.

To,

The Secretary to Government,

Public Works Department.

Madras, 10th December 1884.

No. 1077/W.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward for information and orders of Government, notes by Mr. Rainier, Dy. Examiner of his inspection of the Office of the Barur Project Division.

2. The adjustments necessary in consequence of the excess under materials at site should be effected, care being taken that sub heads are properly debited with the value that measurements show to be due.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant.

J. P. Cumming

Examiner P.W. Accounts,

19

Secretariat

4/9/12

F.O. 200. W dy 23-1-84 B&RBs
" 409 I by 19-5-83 Link

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No. 3068. W dy 13th Dec: 84

Communicated to the Supdtg: Engr: IV Circle for the in=formation of the Executive Engrs Barur Project Division.

CW.
13-12-84

From,

The Examiner P.W. Accounts,

Madras.

To,

The Secretary to Government,

P.W. Department.

No. 107 W.

Dated 10th December 1884.

Recd.

Encl. 1.

Notes of inspection of the Office of the Barur Division by Mr. H. Rainier Dy. Examiner. Forwards with remarks----------

written withdrawn

S.E. IV Circle 9
Ex. S.W. accts. 13
Ch: Engr: for Irrgn: 11

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Govt. of [1884] Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(21)

15/12

Dated

Read. Encl.

G.O., 15 Dec. 1884, No. 5061

Letter of Inspection

Orders on the
Inspection Report of the Karur Municipal
Office by the Dy.
Examiner...

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gd
13/12