

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following

Endorsement in the Public Works Department
dated 24th November 1886, No 4,167C, on letter
from the Examiner, P. W. Accounts, Madras,
dated 22nd November 1886, No 138 W.,
recommending the retention of P. Gnana-
-muthu Pillay, Accountant 4th Grade
for another year

Order 3rd December 1886 No. 1279 Ins
Retention in the service for
a further period of one year is sanctioned.

(True Extract)

H. Stokes

As Chief Secretary.

To

CR

The Public Works Department.

1447/84
No. 1447/84
15th Dec: 6 Foot 188 96/14/1.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

In a letter

FROM
THE *A* COLLECTOR OF
MADURA.

No. 373.
Dated 26th November 1883.

29/11

No. *Aug*
8650/83.

12 statements showing the
Amount expended in Emergency
works & in *Ordinary* works in the
Kamand Exchequer
from Faeli 1283 to 1291. &
from Faeli 1282 & 1291 respectively.

No. 335: G. L.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER

FIRST CIRCLE.

TO

Thru the Examiner-
P. W. Accounts.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER

Depart.
P. W. Accounts
FOR IRRIGATION.

DOWLAISHWARAM, 16th November 1886

16th Nov 86.

SIR,

In reference to G.O No. 2241 W. dated
7th September 1886 passing orders on the
Provincial Statement of objectionable
items "Estate Works" for the month of June
1886, I have the honor to state as follows:-

Items 1 & 2 — Vide remark in this Office No. 2241 G.L.
dated 3rd September 1886 opposite to
items 3 and 4.

Do 3 & 4 — Do — Do — opposite to items 1 & 2.

Do 5 — The sanction of Court of Wards for an
allotment of funds is still awaited

I have the honor to be

Sir,

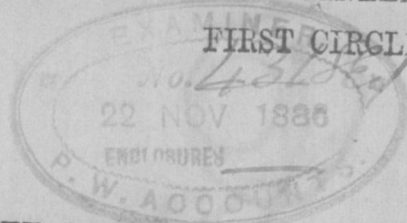
Your most obedient

For the
Asst Engr.

For Supr Engr 1st Circle.

FROM,

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER
FIRST CIRCLE.



TO,

THE CHIEF ENGINEER

Thro *Examined* *P. W. Department*
P. W. Accounts
FOR IRRIGATION.

DATED *16*
DESPATCHED *16* } November 1886
RECEIVED

M. J. 16/11/86

No. 335. G. L.

ENCLOSURES.

Provincial Statement
of objectionable
items for June '86
"Estimate Works"—
Submits explanation
regarding certain
items in the —.

No 3225 W of 6th Dec 1886

Communicated
to the Supg. Engineer,
VI circle, with reference
to G.O. No. 2945 W. dated
9th Nov. 1886, and No.
3014 W. dated 15th Nov.
1886.

(Ed) J. O. H.
W.

Gobt. of (1886) Madras.
FINANCIAL.

Issued
Recd. Encl.

G.O., 22nd Nov. 1886, No. 1172 M.

No 3225 W of 6th Dec 1886

NOVEMBER.

Water-supply.

Awaiting the result of the experiment now being made of the Dindigul — project, and directing the Sanitary Commissioner to furnish the Superintendent Engineer, VI Circle, with the report required in paragraph 7 of his letter.

S. & VI circle

22ND NOVEMBER 1886, No. 1172 M., FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

G.O., dated 9th November 1886, No. 2945 W., Public Works.

Read—the following letter from the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, dated 1st November 1886, No. 350-M.D. :—

Adverting to G.O., No. 1325 W., dated 25th May 1886, regarding water-supply in Dindigul, I have the honor to report as follows.

2. On the 28th ultimo, I met by appointment, at Dindigul, the Collector and Mr. Crighton; the Sub-Collector and Tahsildar, Saravanamuthu Pillai, who was Tahsildar of Dindigul from the time the water-works were commenced until recently, were also present.

3. The well from which it is proposed to supply the town is situated at south-east* corner of Sippanuthu tank. The tank is an ordinary village tank. The sides are revetted with stone, except at a few places where the revetment has fallen down. The sides measure 192 feet by 127 feet, and the deep bed is about 14 feet below the average level of the adjoining land. At the time of inspection, the bed of the tank was covered with water except near the well, where the bed has been raised by the spoil taken from the well. The depth of water in the centre of the tank was about 5 feet. It is said that Mr. Crole had the whole tank cleared out as far as practicable by coolies. The tahsildar and several other persons stated that the tank never goes dry, and that during the famine years of 1877-78 it was well supplied and was the chief source of supply for the town, because during that time several of the other wells went dry. The tank is situated at the southern side of the town, where all the wells show that water is much nearer the surface than at the northern end. The natural slope of the country, and the comparative nearness of the Sirumalai mountains, point to this conclusion also. So I am inclined to think the tank is well supplied at all times.

* Described in Mr. Crole's report south-west, which is incorrect.

4. Now turning to the well, it is situated at the south-east corner of tank as noticed already. At the time of inspection, the water in it was 14' 9" deep, or the surface was about the same level as the surface of the water outside in the tank. Mr. Crole in his report states that the well is 19 feet deep, but this is not the case unless he refers to the top of the parapet, which, at the time of inspection, was 4' 6" above surface of water in well. Mr. Crole, in paragraph 11 of his report, states that the well is lined with masonry pointed with Portland cement, but only the top of the lining was visible at time of inspection owing to the well being full. As the well is situated in a tank which all available evidence goes to show never becomes dry, I think it is highly probable the well will give at all times an ample supply to the town, unless the population increases very much beyond the present number. It is rather unfortunate that Mr. Crole, in paragraphs 6 and 11, used the expressions "pure, uncontaminated source in the waters under the earth;" again, "I have been so fortunate as to discover inexhaustible subterranean supplies;" and again, "after much toilsome search, I struck upon a comparatively thin skin of kunker." These expressions are apt to lead one to suppose that Mr. Crole found water in a locality where very few would expect to find it, and, therefore, it is possible the supply is limited. As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Crole found water where any man with ordinary capacity would naturally look for it, because all the surrounding existing circumstances point

strongly to a good supply being available. Not only is the tank itself well supplied, but there are at least three wells not a 100 yards off, which show that there is plenty of water comparatively near the surface, while beyond this limit there are several other wells not far off.

5. Referring to the unfavorable results of the analysis of the samples of water taken from Mr. Crole's well, Mr. Crighton has already reported to the Collector that he considers the water available has not been properly tested yet, because the well has never been pumped dry on account of the pulsometer hitherto used not being sufficiently powerful. It seems that at first the lining of the well was not raised high enough to prevent the tank water submerging the well when the water in the tank rose rather high, and that the first set of samples was taken while the well was in this state. Subsequently, a parapet was built all round on the top of the lining, so now water from the tank cannot enter except by percolation, if this is possible. But the well was not pumped dry before the parapet was built nor since, and, consequently, the second set of samples was taken when the circumstances were practically the same as when the first set was taken. For this reason, Mr. Crighton considers the best water available has not been obtained yet. The Collector agrees with him and I concur, and I may add the late Superintending Engineer considered it would be advisable to pump the well dry. Mr. Crighton suggests the well should be pumped as follows:—Pump the water until the depth on floor is nine inches, which is the least depth that will suit the pulsometer; then allow water to rise 10 feet; then pump it out until depth is reduced to nine inches; let it rise again 10 feet and then pump again, and so on for ten days. At the end of this time, take samples when the water is nine inches deep and after it rises to full height, that is, the height it will rise to if pumping is stopped altogether. If this experiment is carried out properly, the water at the end of ten days ought to be free from local impurities at all events, and the then quality will, I think, represent very fairly the true working quality of the water.

6. The present is a favorable time to carry out Mr. Crighton's suggestion, for we have, at the Vaigai bridge works, a powerful pulsometer, which is not required at present, nor is it likely to be wanted for some time. Mr. Crighton said this pulsometer will pump the well dry easily, while the Collector said he would be able to get, either from the municipality or from the people, Rs. 800, the amount of the estimated cost of carrying out the experiment. Under the circumstances we agreed to start the work as soon as funds are provided, the Collector and Mr. Crighton agreeing to be responsible for the working and safety of the pulsometer; while the Sub-Collector agreed to look after the pumping and see that it is done as described above. This experiment will give also data for determining whether the well is likely to be able to supply the town, for if we know the length of time it takes to pump water out until the depth is reduced to nine inches, and the time the water takes to rise ten feet, we will be able to calculate the rate of inflow to the well and quantity of water taken out.

7. With reference to paragraph 9 of the Sanitary Commissioner's report, pending the result of the experiment about to be made, it is not necessary nor desirable to suggest anything that would involve expense, but I may state now that I am not hopeful better water than the water of Mr. Crole's well will be found within a reasonable distance of the town, because the stratum which the Sanitary Commissioner calls "marl deposits," and Mr. Crole "shaley kunker," seems to me to run under the whole town and to extend beyond it on all sides. I inspected several wells in and round the town, also two wells at Nagalnaickenpatti, which is about a mile off, and I noticed that in all cases the stratum under the surface soil is apparently similar to what is usually described as shaley kunker, and apparently the water flows from this stratum. The kunker may, of course, differ in quality in different places about the town, but I think there is a good deal of lime in it everywhere. In fact, about 200 yards to the south of Mr. Crole's well, there are lime-kilns in which the kunker, which is picked up there, is burnt for lime. The Sanitary Commissioner has not stated in his report to what extent in his opinion the impurities exhibited in the results of the analysis are derived from the "marl deposits;" but in the absence of a better opinion to the contrary, I cannot help thinking it is impossible to get, in or near the town, water which will come up to the standard the Sanitary Commissioner considers necessary for potable water.

However, if it is only a question of finding another source of supply away from Sippamuthu's tank, my opinion is that, if a well is sunk anywhere to the south of the tank or in the direction of the road to Kannivadi, water will be found. But before going to any expense in this direction, I think the Sanitary Commissioner should be asked to report to what extent he considers the impurities shown in the results of the analyses are derived from the "marl deposits."

8. With reference to the scheme to bring a supply from the Kodavanar river, I inspected the river at the site selected. This place seems to be the nearest point to the town; it is where a bandy track leading to Kannivadi crosses the river. The municipal overseer, K. Arasa Pillai, informed me he measured, for Mr. Crole, the distance from the town to the river, and made the length $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A six-inch diameter pipe is the smallest it would be advisable to lay. Mr. Crighton's estimate for a pipe of this size delivered in the town is Rs. 1-12-0 per foot run. To this should be added the cost of carting to site, leading, and laying, which would probably bring the cost up to Rs. 2 per foot run. Four and one-eighth miles are equal to 21,780 feet. So the cost for laying a six-inch pipe would amount to $21,780 \times 2 =$ Rs. 43,560—a sum which is beyond the means of the people or municipality. Moreover, from levels furnished by Mr. Target, Executive Engineer, to the Chairman, Municipal Council, it seems the bed of the river is 93.59 feet below the parapet of Mr. Crole's well, while some levels which I have had taken show the height from the parapet to the rock selected by Messrs. Crole and Crighton for a site for a service reservoir is 80.47 feet, which makes the reservoir site 174 above the bed of the river. To pump water to a height of 174 and drive it $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles would, of course, require a powerful pump and considerable expense in the way of fuel. Again, it may be asked whether water might not be brought from the river in either an ordinary earthen channel or in a masonry one. This cannot be done, for the country from the town to the river falls or slopes towards the river. Besides, the bed of the river is a considerable depth below the adjacent ground, and therefore a supply could not be obtained unless the water is raised by some artificial means. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, I think the conclusion is that the scheme to bring water from the Kodavanar may be abandoned, for it is impracticable on account of the great outlay it would involve.

9. In conclusion, I may refer to a subject brought out during my inquiry which is, to say the least, peculiar. It is this, that according to local opinion, the water in Gopalamudram tank (sample No. 4, paragraph 7, Mr. Crole's report) is the best in the town, and the next best is the Dindigul rock water. In fact, most of the better classes take water for drinking from these tanks, but pariahs and other low-caste people are not allowed to draw water from them. On the other hand, the Chemical Examiner has reported the water of the former is hopelessly bad and the water of the latter suspicious. Gopalamudram tank is said to be rain-fed; it certainly receives a good deal of rain water, for when I inspected it, the water was discolored and muddy; the Dindigul rock tank is, as far as I could ascertain, fed entirely from the rain water which flows off the rock and old fortifications. Another peculiarity in connection with this subject is, that from all the information I have been able to get, including vital statistics, Dindigul appears to be a very healthy town, and I could not discover that the people suffer from any local or peculiar disease derived from drinking water which, judging from the results of the analyses, must be bad; while, as regards Mr. Crole's well, water from it has been supplied continuously (I believe) to parts of the town for the last two years, and as yet there appear to be no evil results.

Order—dated 9th November 1886, No. 2945 W., Public Works.

Communicated to the Financial Department in continuation of G.O., No. 2337-W, dated 15th September 1886.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. L. C. BADDELEY, Captain, R.E.,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Financial Department.

„ Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

ORDER—dated 22nd November 1886, No. 1172 M., Financial.

The result of the experiment now being made, for which an allotment of funds was sanctioned in G.O., 10th November 1886, Mis. No. 1126 M., will be awaited. Meanwhile, the Sanitary Commissioner will submit the report referred to in paragraph 7 of the Superintending Engineer's letter.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Public Works Department.

- „ Chairman, Municipal Council, Dindigul,
through the Collector of Madura.
- „ Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

No. 3225 W of 6th Dec^r/86

Govt. of (1886) Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Communicated to
the Supdg. Engineer,
VI circle, with reference
to G.O. No. 2945 W. dated
9th November 1886, and
No. 3014 W. dated 15th
Nov^r, 1886.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

(sd) J. O. H.
W.
G.O., 22nd Nov. 1886, No. 1172 M.

No. 3225 W of 6th Dec^r/86

NOVEMBER.

Water-supply.

Awaiting the result of the experiment now
being made of the Dindigul — project, and direct-
ing the Sanitary Commissioner to furnish the
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, with the
report required in paragraph 7 of his letter.

S. E. VI circle.

With order

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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Mr. Crighton; the Sub-Collector and Tahsildar, Saravanamuthu Pillai, who was
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were also present.

3. The well from which it is proposed to supply the town is situated at south-
east* corner of Sippanuthu tank. The
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Order—dated 9th November 1886, No. 2945 W., Public Works.

Communicated to the Financial Department in continuation of G.O., No. 2337-W, dated 15th September 1886.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. L. C. BADDELEY, Captain, R.E.,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Financial Department.

„ Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

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(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Public Works Department.

„ Chairman, Municipal Council, Dindigul,
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