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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	552	Press Mis.
Dated	12-1-19	19

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
12th January 1871.*

No. 50. Read the following letter from Surgeon-Major W. R. CORNISH, F.R.C.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 23rd November 1870, No. 1134:—

I have the honour to solicit the attention of Government to an important matter in connexion with the sanitary condition of the town of Conjeveram.

2. Government are aware that in the latter part of 1869, and again during the May festival of the present year, epidemic cholera visited the town, causing a considerable mortality to the inhabitants, and, in the last outbreak, the disease was spread far and wide over the country in the tracks taken by the dispersing pilgrims.

3. For some years past, adverse seasons have interfered very considerably with the water-supply of the town. At the date of my inspection in July, many of the fine masonry tanks with which the town abounds were quite dry, or only partially filled with water so charged with organic impurity as to be dangerous to the health of persons using it.

4. I need hardly remark that this present condition of the water-supply bespeaks a grievous apathy and neglect on the part of the temple authorities and residents for many years past. They had nothing to do apparently but to keep open a supply-channel to receive enough of pure water to provide against the contingency of adverse seasons. This was not only neglected; but, if I have not been misinformed, the water channel designed, hundreds of years ago, for the supply of the town has been appropriated by land-owners in the neighbourhood for quite a different purpose.

5. It is very humiliating to contrast the forethought and wisdom of the rulers of the town in ancient times, with the neglect and indifference of the people in this, the latter half of the nineteenth century. In no town in Southern India has greater care, labour, and expense been bestowed in providing for the people a magnificent system of masonry reservoirs to receive and hold an abundance of good water. These masonry reservoirs are so arranged that, when those on the higher level of the town are filled, the surplus water may pass on, through covered masonry channels, to tanks on the lower level. Owing to long-continued drought one of the larger tanks had dried up, and had just been cleaned of the accumulated filth of many generations by a wealthy and charitably-disposed gentleman of Madras when I visited the town in July last, and some idea may be formed of the size of the reservoir when I state that it cost from 3,000 to 4,000 Rupees to remove the dried mud from the bottom.

6. The original cost of the water reservoirs of Conjeveram, even in the days of forced labour, must have been something enormous. They are all lined with finely cut-stone, and will remain lasting monuments, to all time, of the enlightenment of their designer in regard to one essential, that modern sanitarians are all agreed upon, the necessity of a pure and abundant water-supply for an aggregation of human beings.

7. At my late visit to Conjeveram, my attention was called to the existence of a supply-channel leading to these reservoirs from the neighbouring river, and to the fact that the masonry reservoirs, both within and without the temples, had been devised on a uniform system, so that they might be replenished annually during the rains.

8. I took the opportunity of inspecting the channel in its whole length. The head-water comes off from a spring in the left bank of the Vagapatie river, about five or six miles to the west of the town. At the date of my visit, there had been no rain for some months. The river bed had no water visible in it, but the spring in the side of the bank was yielding a fair supply, and the water of excellent quality. The channel and the spring head were much choked with sand, as no attempts had been made to clean them out for many years past. The water from the spring, after flowing about a quarter of a mile, was lost in the sandy bed of the channel. The soil throughout the channel is a coarse grained yellow sand, ill-adapted for the retention of water; and, should it be desirable to secure a constant supply for the town, it would be necessary to lay down a masonry channel or iron pipes to bring in the water.

9. But to fill the tanks within the town every year, an expensive measure of this kind is unnecessary. The channel requires cleaning out, and some arrangements are needed to keep the surface water of the cultivated lands, between the town and river, from draining into the channel. The old masonry works, built with this view, have become broken down and useless; but for a sum of Rupees 5,000, Mr. Ottman, the Sub-Engineer of the Range (and an ex-officio member of the Conjeveram Municipal Commission), estimates that the channel may be repaired, so that an ample supply of water may be brought into the town year after year.

10. It is due to Mr. Ottman that I should mention that he has, since the formation of the Commission, steadily urged the necessity of this important work upon his colleagues. At the meeting I had with the Commissioners in July, the subject was again pressed upon their notice; and, although the need of good water was admitted by all present, it did not seem to me that there was much willingness manifested to take any steps to establish the undoubted right of the town to a fair share of the water coming down the channel.

11. The reluctance to meddle with the question, possibly, may have been due to the fact that a late Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, a Government official, held lands (a family property) under a tank which received the water that the town reservoirs had a lien upon; but, whatever may have been the reason of inaction in a subject so vitally interesting to the townspeople, I have recently learnt that no steps have been taken to restore the water-supply to its former efficiency, and that the matter remains just as it was when the Municipality was first formed.

12. Conjeveram is not an ordinary municipal town. It is still a very holy city in the estimation of all pious Hindoos, and attracts thousands of pilgrims from distant countries. Its charities are numerous. These endowments provide food daily for about eighty strangers of certain castes, while town mendicants are gratuitously fed on certain occasions. Its chuttrums or rest-houses afford accommodation for a very large number of strangers. Everything, in fact, about the place tends to encourage religious mendicants and piously-disposed persons of the better classes to visit the town, not only during the great festival in May, but during all seasons of the year. This being the case, it follows, as a matter of course, that the population is peculiarly liable to the inroads of epidemic disease, and that the town is a standing source of danger to the surrounding country, while its sanitation is so badly cared for.

13. Having consulted Mr. Ottman on the feasibility of restoring the water-supply, I beg to enclose his reply for the consideration of Government. It will be seen that the work is most easy of accomplishment, and the cost, all things considered, extremely moderate. I venture to hope that Government may, if necessary, sanction the borrowing of money by the Municipality for the speedy execution of this most essential work, and that a strong opinion may be given as to the duty of a Municipality in such matters.

14. I may remark, however, that it is not sufficient to bring in a supply of water to fill the tanks, but that means must be taken to preserve the purity of the water after it is brought in.

From my own observations, I can testify to the fact that a great deal of fouling of water goes on, especially in some of the reservoirs within the temple enclosures, where the Brahmins and pilgrims, not only use the water for drinking, but bathe and wash foul linen in the same water.

14. All masonry reservoirs, fed by rivers in flood, require occasional cleansing; and, to preserve the public health in Conjeveram, it will be necessary to arrange for the cleansing of the tanks as well as for filling them. As some of the reservoirs are under the management of the custodians of temples, it is highly essential that these functionaries should act in concert with the Municipality, both in the measures needed for filling of the tanks and for the conservation of the water in them when they are full.

16. I have the honour to suggest that this question of the restoration of the water-supply of the town be referred to the President of the Commission for an expression of the views of the Commissioners as to their intentions in regard to the project, and that the Collector of the district be requested to define the share of water which the town is entitled to receive. I would suggest, also, that the condition of the masonry conduits within the town be examined and reported upon by the Sub-Engineer of the Range, as they have probably got obstructed through many years of disuse.

From Mr. S. OTTMAN, Sub-Engineer, Department Public Works, No. 3 Range, Chingleput, to the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, dated ———, No. 368.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 12, of 1st August last, as also your Docket Memorandum, No. 985, of 2nd instant. I regret exceedingly the delay that has occurred in replying to your inquiries. The original papers containing my rough notes were mislaid in my office, and only after long searching I have laid hands thereon, so am enabled but just now to dispose of the reference.

2. As Commissioner ex-officio for the Municipality, no sooner this body was formed I was induced to take up the "water-supply question," which I considered was the one the Commission should first interest itself about; the town suffering severely in the dry months for drinking water, and the masonry reservoirs, on which it so largely depend in those months, being at that time in a most fetid condition, giving out very obnoxious exhalations from the large quantity of organic putrid matter developed on the surface.

3. I had previously heard that a very "ancient water-supply system" existed for the town, so I took up the inquiry and ascertained that the present "Lalakal" channel, which emanates from a fine "spring," situate on the banks of the Vagavathy river, about five miles out of Conjeveram on the west side, was the source of supply. The spring being on the bank and margin of the Vagapatie river, is at times in communication with that river during floods, and the river is in commu-

nication with the Palar anicut irrigation by means of McLean Channel" and the "Damul Tank," the surplus from which latter is the main supply of the river. I mention this circumstance here to show how very advantageously the supply for the town is now placed.

The water-supply system above described is only in communication with the main masonry reservoirs of the town by means of underground conduits; but the physical capabilities of the town permit of the supply being led off generally over the whole town, with the masonry reservoirs as centres of feed. This "supply system" has fallen into desuetude now a long, long time, certainly more than half a century. The circumstance was taken advantage of by the Shrotriyamdars of Konary Koopum and Karay, and they very quietly (it would appear) took possession of the channel, and ever since have enforced a lien on it. Where the channel enters the town a dividing dam was provided, by which the Shrotriyamdars apportioned to themselves the larger portion of the supply, and left the remainder to run to the masonry reservoirs. The channel has been greatly ruined, and it is now a long, long time since any of the spring water came down it; its present supply is local drainage that it intercepts all along its course.

4. The Shrotriyamdars will, I presume, continue to have a lien on the channel from long occupation under any circumstance; but I am led to believe they are not against paying a moiety of the cost of restoring the channel should the Municipality prefer to make use of it.

5. My estimate for restoring the spring and channel and delivering the supply at the first masonry reservoirs is Rupees 5,000, as the channel is full five miles in length, and the masonry works restoration will take up more than 2,000 Rupees. The surface drainage is provided in the estimate to be kept quite out of the channel, for obvious reasons, by means of embankments and masonry works, which latter do exist, but are all in ruin.

6. I believe the underground conduits, from reservoir to reservoir, are in a good state of preservation. I did not succeed in obtaining a grant from the Municipality for examining these as I proposed.

7. All the masonry reservoirs will require thorough scouring out before a water-supply system is established. This will form an additional item of cost, but it is just possible some wealthy Hindoos might come forward to do the needful, as has transpired in this year with regard to the "Surva Theerthum reservoir," which was scoured out and improved at a very large outlay by a wealthy Hindoo of Madras, a circumstance that might have come to your notice on your recent visit to the town.

No. 51. ORDER THEREON, 12th January 1871, No. 53.

The Government are indebted to Dr. Cornish for having brought this matter prominently forward. The town of Conjeveram is fortunate in the possession of works which, at an outlay trifling in comparison with the great advantages to be gained, may be made to furnish the town with an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water. The distribution works, which usually form a costly portion of projects for town water-supply, appear to be already provided, and the chief requirement is the repair of the supplying channel.

2. The Government do not usually contribute, under the Municipal Act, towards the cost of town water-supply; but in the present case, as a special one, and in consideration of the interest which the general population have in the sanitation of Conjeveram, the Government will consent to the municipal expenditure for this purpose being entered among the charges under Section 25.

3. The Collector of Chingleput and President of the Municipal Commission, Conjeveram, will urge upon the Commissioners and the inhabitants the importance of the project. The municipal revenues, aided by contributions from the temple authorities and from charitable Hindoos, will easily bear the cost of carrying

out Mr. Ottman's proposals. The Collector will also inquire and report concerning the rights which the Shrotriyamdars, referred to by Mr. Ottman, claim to supply from the channel, and, if these rights are real, will point out to the Shrotriyamdars that it is their interest to facilitate, by co-operation and contributions, the execution of the proposed works whereby the channel will be rendered efficient as a source of supply.

4. A grant of municipal funds should be at once assigned to enable Mr. Ottman to make the necessary preliminary examination of the distribution conduits. The Range Officer and the Superintending Engineer will be instructed, through the Public Works Department, to give to the Commissioners every possible assistance in the examination of the project and the preparation and revision of plans and estimates. The Range Officer has already displayed commendable interest in the matter.

5. With regard to the conservancy and regulation of the use of the tanks, the Government do not doubt that the Pagoda authorities will co-operate with the Commissioners, without the latter being driven to use the ample powers which they possess under the Act.

(True Extract.)

R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

To the Sanitary Commissioner.

„ President of the Municipal Commission, Conjeveram.
„ Public Works Department.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Accountant-General.

Ed. J. Wright

Chingleput District. 5

No. 308

From

The Sub. Engineer
in charge 3rd. Range.

To

The Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 12 of 1st August last as also your docket memo. No. 985 of 2nd. Instant. I regret exceedingly the delay that has occurred in replying to your enquiries. The original papers containing my rough notes were mislaid in my office, and only after long searching I have laid hands thereon, so am enabled but just now to dispose of the reference.

2. As Commissioner Ex. Officio for the Municipality, no sooner this body was formed I was induced to take up the "water supply question," which I considered was the one the Commission should first interest itself about; the town suffering severely in the dry months for drinking water, and the masonry reservoirs

Count of 1871 3000000

PUBLIC.

To
THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
AC,
NO. 2,
CO.

Dated January, 1871.

Recd.

G. O. No. 120 January 1871, No. 53.

JANUARY,
NO. 53-51.

Issued under the sanction with the sanction
of the Supplying Commission of the Government.

reservoirs on which it so largely depends in those months being at that time in a most foetid condition giving out very obnoxious exhalations from the large quantity of organic putrid matter developed on the surface.

A. I had previously heard that a very "ancient water supply system" existed for the town, so took up the enquiry, and ascertained that the present "Lala kal" channel which emanates from a fine "spring" situate on the banks of the Vagavathy river about 5 miles out of Coimbatore on the west side was the source of supply. The spring being on the bank and margin of the Vagavathy river, is at times in communication with that river during floods: and the river is in communication with the Palar Ancient Irrigation by means of Mc. Lean Channel and the Damul tank, the surplus from which latter is the main supply of the ~~latter~~ river. I mention this circumstance here to show how very advantageously the supply for the town is now placed.

The water ^{supply} system above described is only in communication with the main masonry reservoirs.

reservoirs of the town by means of underground conduits, but the physical capabilities of the Town permit of the supply being led off generally over the whole town with the masonry reservoirs as centres of feed. This "supply system" has fallen into desuetude, now a long long time, certainly more than half a century. The circumstance was taken advantage of by the Shotriam dars of Honary Hoopur and Karay and they very quietly (it would appear) took possession of the channel, and ever since have enforced a lien on it. Where the channel enters the town, a dividing dam was provided by which the Shotriam dars apportioned to themselves the larger portion of the supply and left the remainder to run to the masonry reservoirs. The channel has been greatly ruined, and it is now a long long time, since any of the spring water came down it, its present supply is local drainage that it intercepts all along its course.

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continue

continue to have a lien on the channel from long occupation under any circumstances; but I am led to believe they are not against paying a moiety of the cost of restoring the channel should the Municipality prefer to make use of it.

5. My estimate for restoring the spring and channel, and delivering the supply at the first masonry reservoir is Rupees 5000, as the Channel is full 5 miles in length and the masonry works restoration will take up more than 2000 Rupees. The surface drainage is provided in the estimate, to be kept quite out of the channel for obvious reasons by means of embankments and masonry works which latter do exist, but are all in ruin.

6. I believe the underground conduits from reservoir to reservoir are in a good state of preservation. I did not succeed in obtaining a grant from the Municipality for examining these as I proposed.

7. All the masonry reservoirs will require thorough scouring out, before a water supply system is established. This will form an additional

additional item of cost, but it is just possible some wealthy hindoos might come forward to do this needful as has transpired in this year with regard to the "Surrea Theertham" reservoir which was scoured out and improved at a very large outlay by a wealthy hindoo of Madras, a circumstance that might have come to your notice on your recent visit to the town.

* * *

/Signed/ S. Ottman
Sub. Engineer D. P. W.
No. 3. Range Kalingapat.

/True extract/

W. M. Cornish, F.R.S.E.
Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras.

No. 1134.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner,
Madras 23rd November 1870.

From,

The Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras

To,

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Public Department
Fort St. George

Sir,

I have the honor to solicit the attention of Government to an important matter in connection with the Sanitary condition of the town of Conjeevaram.

2. Government are aware, that in the latter part of 1869, and again during the May festival of the present year, epidemic cholera visited the town causing a considerable mortality to the inhabitants, and in the last outbreak the disease was spread far and wide over the country in the tracks taken by the dispersing pilgrims.

3. For some years past, adverse seasons have interfered very considerably with the water supply of the town. At the date of my inspection

Recd. 27/12/71
In 1324/50
See Sub. No 2071 of 1871

inspection in July, many of the fine masonry tanks with which the town abounds, were quite dry, or only partially filled with water so charged with organic impurity as to be dangerous to the health of persons using it.

4. I need hardly remark, that this present condition of the water supply, bespeaks a grievous apathy and neglect on the part of the temple authorities and residents for many years past. They had nothing to do apparently but to keep open a supply channel to receive enough of pure water to provide against the contingency of adverse seasons. This was not only neglected, but, if I have not been misinformed, the water channel designed, hundreds of years ago, for the supply of the town has been appropriated by land owners in the neighborhood, for quite a different purpose.

5. It is very humiliating to contrast the forethought and wisdom of the rulers of the town in ancient times, with the neglect and indifference of the people in this, the latter half of the nineteenth century. In no town in Southern India has greater care, labour and expense been bestowed in providing for the

for the people a magnificent system of masonry reservoirs, to receive and hold an abundance of good water. These masonry reservoirs are so arranged, that when those on the higher level of the town are filled, the surplus water may pass on through covered masonry channels, to tanks on the lower level. Owing to long continued drought, one of the larger tanks had dried up, and had just been cleaned of the accumulated filth of many generations, by a wealthy and charitably disposed gentleman of Madras, when I visited the town in July last; and some idea may be formed of the size of the reservoir, when I state that it cost from three to four thousand Rupees to remove the dried mud from the bottom.

6. The original cost of the water reservoirs of Jejeeveram, even in the days of forced labour, must have been something enormous. They are all lined with finely cut stone and will remain lasting monuments to all time, of the enlightenment of their design in regard to one essential, that modern sanitarians are all agreed upon, the necessity of a pure and abundant

in water supply for an aggregation of human beings.

7. At my late visit to Lonjeeveram, my attention was called to the existence of a supply channel leading to these reservoirs from the neighbouring river, and to the fact, that the masonry reservoirs both within and without the temple, pre had been devised on a uniform system, so that they might be replenished annually during the rains.

8. I took the opportunity of inspecting the channel in its whole length. The head water comes off from a spring in the left bank of the Wagapatie river, about 5 or 6 miles to the west of the town. At the date of my visit, there had been no rain for some months. The river bed had no water visible in it, but the spring in the side of the bank was yielding a fair supply, and the water of excellent quality. The channel and the spring head were much choked with sand, as no attempts had been made to clear them out for many years past.

The water from the spring, after flowing about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, was lost in the sandy bed of the channel.

The soil throughout the channel is a coarse grained yellow

176
yellow sand ill adapted for the retention of water, and should it be desirable to secure a constant supply for the town, it would be necessary to lay down a masonry channel or iron pipes to bring in the water.

9. But to fill the tanks within the town every year, an expensive measure of this kind is unnecessary. The channel requires cleaning out, and some arrangements are needed to keep the surface water of the cultivated lands, between the town and river, from draining into the channel. The old masonry works built with this view, have become broken down and useless; but for a sum of Rs. 5000; Mr. Ottman, the sub-Engineer of the range (and an Ex. Office Member of the Lonjeeveram Municipal Commission), estimates that ^{the channel may be repaired so that} an ample supply of water may be brought into the town year after year.

10. It is due to Mr. Ottman that I should mention that he has, since the formation of the commission, steadily urged the necessity of this important work upon his colleagues. At the meeting I had with the Commissioners in July the subject was again pressed upon their

their notice, and although the need of good water was admitted by all present, it did not seem to me that there was much willingness manifested, to take any steps to establish the undoubted right of the town to a fair share of the water coming down the channel.

11. The reluctance to meddle with the question, possibly, may have been due to the fact that a late Vice President of the Municipal Commission, a government official, held lands (a family property) under a tank which received the water that the town reservoirs had a lien upon, but whatever may have been the reason of inaction in a subject so vitally interesting to the towns people, I have recently learnt that no steps have been taken to restore the water supply to its former efficiency, and that the matter remains just as it was when the Municipality was first formed.

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13. Having consulted Mr. Ottman
on the

on the feasibility of restoring water supply, I beg to enclose his reply for the consideration of Government. It will be seen that the work is most easy of accomplishment, and the cost, all things considered, extremely moderate. I venture to hope that Government may, if necessary, sanction the borrowing of money by the Municipality for the speedy execution of this most essential work, and that a strong opinion may be given, as to the duty of a municipality in such matters.

14. I may remark however, that it is not sufficient to bring in a supply of water to fill the tanks, but that means must be taken to preserve the purity of the water after it is brought in.

From my own observations, I can testify to the fact, that a great deal of fouling of water goes on, especially in some of the reservoirs within the temple enclosures, where the Brahmins and pilgrims not only use the water for drinking but bathe and wash foul linen in the same water.

14 All masonry reservoirs fed by
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runners in flood, require occasional clearing, and to preserve the public health in Conjeevaram, it will be necessary to arrange for the clearing of the tanks as well as for filling them. As some of the reservoirs are under the management of the custodians of temples, it is highly essential that these functionaries should act in concert with the Municipality, both in the measures needed for filling of the tanks and for the conservation of the water in them when they are ~~in~~ full.

16. I have the honor to suggest, that this question of the restoration of the water supply of the town, be referred to the President of the Commission for an expression of the views of the Commissioners, as to their intentions in regard to the project, and that the Collector of the District be requested to define the share of water which the town is entitled to receive. I would suggest also that the condition of the masonry conduits within the town, be examined and reported upon by the Sub. Engineer of the range as they have probably got obstructed.

obstructed through many years of disease.

I have the honor to be

sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Wm. Cornish. F.R.C.S.

Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras.

Public Department

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from the
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras dated 28 November 1870

Grand Durum 12th Jan'y 1871 No 53

The Government are
indebted to Dr. Bonish for having
brought this matter prominently
forward. The town of Coimbatore
is fortunate in the possession of
works which, at an outlay
trifling in comparison with
the great advantages to be
gained, may be made to furnish
the town with an adequate
supply of pure wholesome
water. The distillation works
which usually form a costly
portion of projects for town
water supply, appear to be
already provided & the
chief

A.D. P.
J.D.S.

Public Regs Dept.
From Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Public Dept.

No 2071 Feb 11/71

Noted 28th Dec 1870
Recd. - 12 Dec 1870
Encl. 10

No. 1134

Reports upon the con-
servation of the town of
Coimbatore and its
water supply.

39/12-54/1/11 50.
24/12/1871

chief requirement is the repair
of the supplying channel.

2. The Govt do not usually

^{contribute}
~~contribute~~ under the Municipal Act

~~contribute~~ towards the cost
of town water supply, but in

the present case, as a special

one, & in consideration of the

interest which the general

population have in the main-

tation of Cojiveram, the Govt

will consent to the municipi-

pal expenditure for this pur-

pose being entered among

the charges under Section 25.

3. The Collector of Chingle-
put & President of the Muni-

cipal Commission, Cojiveram,

will urge upon the Commission-

ers & the inhabitants the

importance of the project.

The municipal revenue, aided

by contributions from the

temple authorities & from

charitable Hindus, will easily

bear

I doubt this. Better
omit mention of Govt.

I would not sanction a
loan unless the work is
directly ~~wholesome~~ -
I mean unless a rest
can be got for the use of
the water. NP

bear the cost of carrying out
Mr. Ottuman's proposals. If
necessary, the Govt will be prepared
to sanction a loan for the purpose.
The Collector will also enquire
and report concerning the rights
which the Shrotriyandars referred
to by Mr. Ottuman, claiming
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& if the rights are real, will point
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it is their interest to facilitate
by cooperation ^{& contributions} the execution of
the proposed works whereby the
channel will be rendered effici-
ent as a source of supply.

4 - A grant of municipal funds
^{should}
~~be~~ at once assigned to enable
Mr. Ottuman to make the ne-
cessary preliminary examina-
tion of the distribution conditions.
The Range Officer and the Sup^r
Engineer will be instructed,
through the P. M. S., to give
to the Comm^r every possible assis-
tance in the examination of
the project & the preparation &
revision of plans & estimates.
The Range Officer has already
displayed commendable

commendable interest in the matter

Water Supply Commission

50-51

With regard to the conservation regulation of the use of the banks, the Govt do not doubt that the Magistrate authorities will cooperate with the Com^{rs} without the latter being driven to use the ample powers which they possess under the Act.

M.S.

Nos.	Dated	To	Recd.	18	, No.	Govt. of India

There should be a...

- The Secretary Commission
- President of the M.C. Commission
- Public Works Deptt
- Revenue Deptt.
- Account General

27/1

copy sent to...

commendable interest in the
 matter
 With regard to the
 conservation regulation of
 the river at the banks the Govt

Govt of 1879 Madras.
 Public
 Military Commission.

Jan 4/12.

G.O. 12 Jan 12 Det. No. 53.

Nos. 50. 51.

to the Govt.

Having orders in connection
 with the repair of the supplying
 of funds at Bangalore.

1168711

- President of the M.C. Congress
- Public Works Deptt.
- Revenue Deptt.
- Commissioner General

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 to the Govt.