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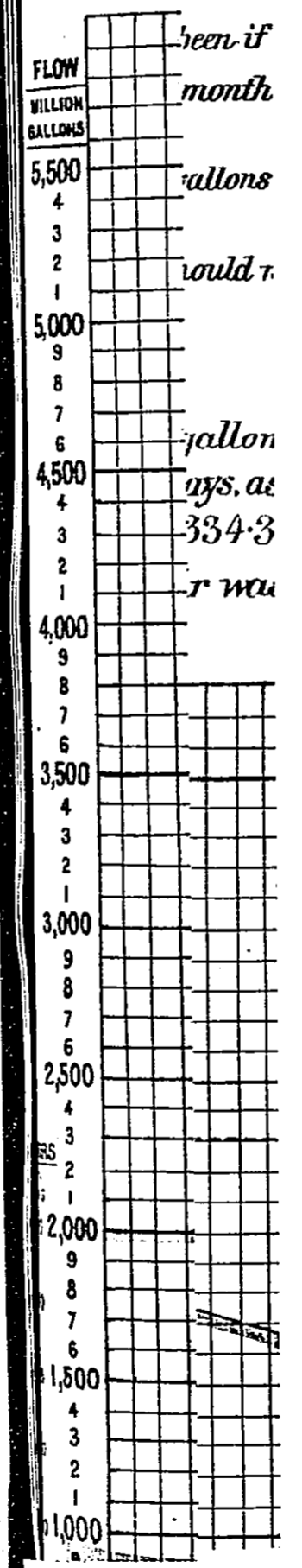


DIAGRAM I.

(Sir Alexander Binnie's Diagram A¹.)

Diagram shewing the working of the Staines Reservoir Scheme in such a year as 1885, supplying 300 million gallons a day, with a minimum flow of 200 million gallons over Teddington Weir.

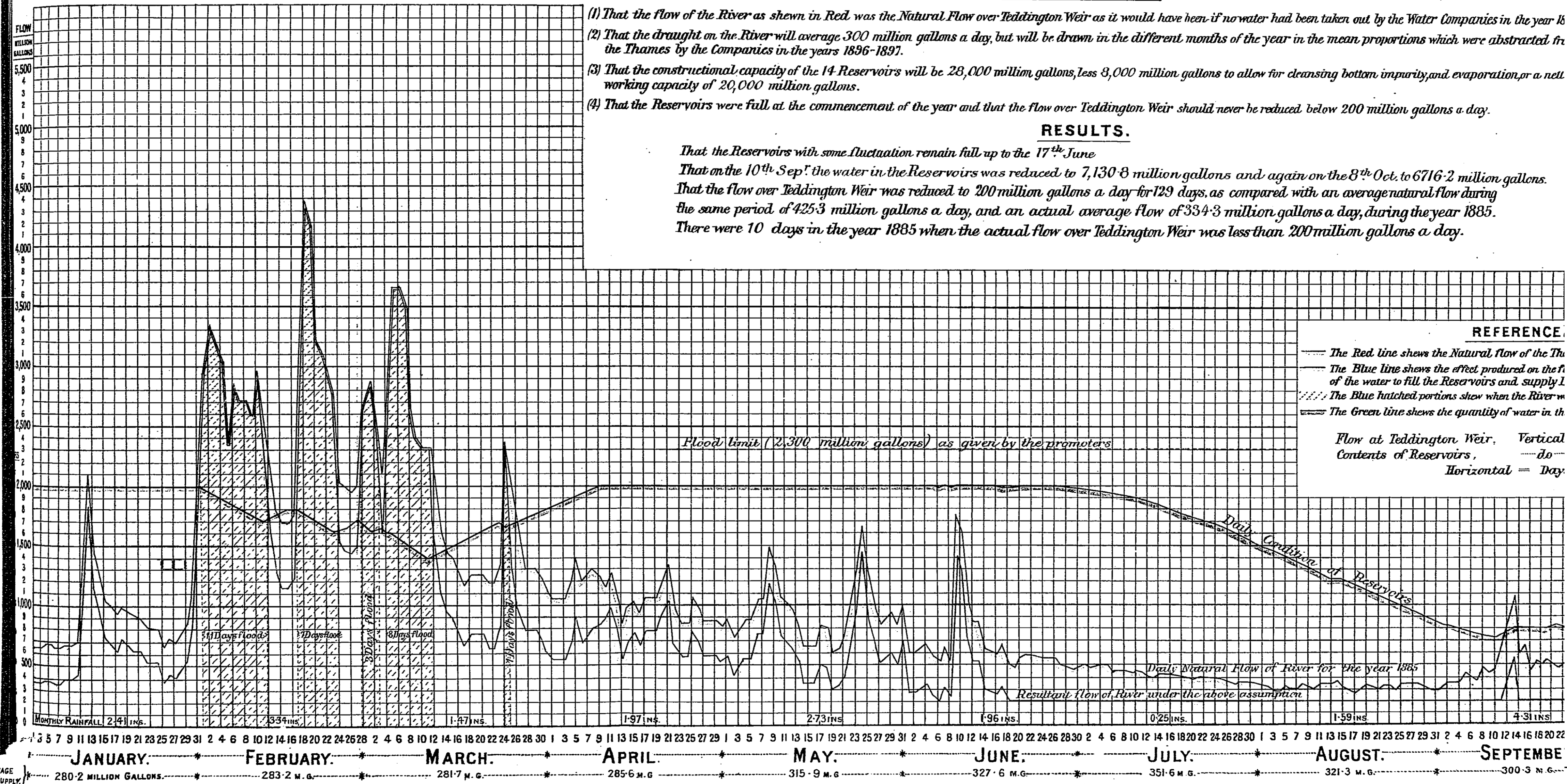
(Handed in by Sir Alexander Binnie on the 22nd Day. See Question 9228.)

IT IS ASSUMED.

- (1) That the flow of the River as shewn in Red was the Natural Flow over Teddington Weir as it would have been if no water had been taken out by the Water Companies in the year 1885.
- (2) That the draught on the River will average 300 million gallons a day, but will be drawn in the different months of the year in the mean proportions which were abstracted from the Thames by the Companies in the years 1896-1897.
- (3) That the constructional capacity of the 14 Reservoirs will be 28,000 million gallons, less 8,000 million gallons to allow for cleansing bottom impurity, and evaporation, or a net working capacity of 20,000 million gallons.
- (4) That the Reservoirs were full at the commencement of the year and that the flow over Teddington Weir should never be reduced below 200 million gallons a day.

RESULTS.

That the Reservoirs with some fluctuation remain full up to the 17th June
 That on the 10th Sep^r the water in the Reservoirs was reduced to 7,130.8 million gallons and again on the 8th Oct. to 6716.2 million gallons.
 That the flow over Teddington Weir was reduced to 200 million gallons a day for 129 days, as compared with an average natural flow during the same period of 425.3 million gallons a day, and an actual average flow of 334.3 million gallons a day, during the year 1885.
 There were 10 days in the year 1885 when the actual flow over Teddington Weir was less than 200 million gallons a day.



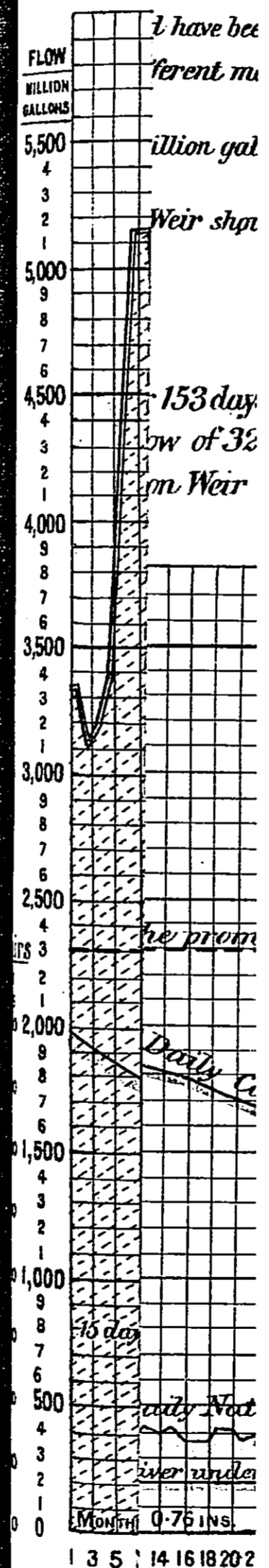
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TRADE SUPPLY

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DIAGRAM 2.

(Sir Alexander Binnie's Diagram A²)

Diagram shewing the working of the Staines Reservoir Scheme in such a year as 1887, supplying 300 million gallons a day, with a minimum flow of 200 million gallons over Teddington Weir.

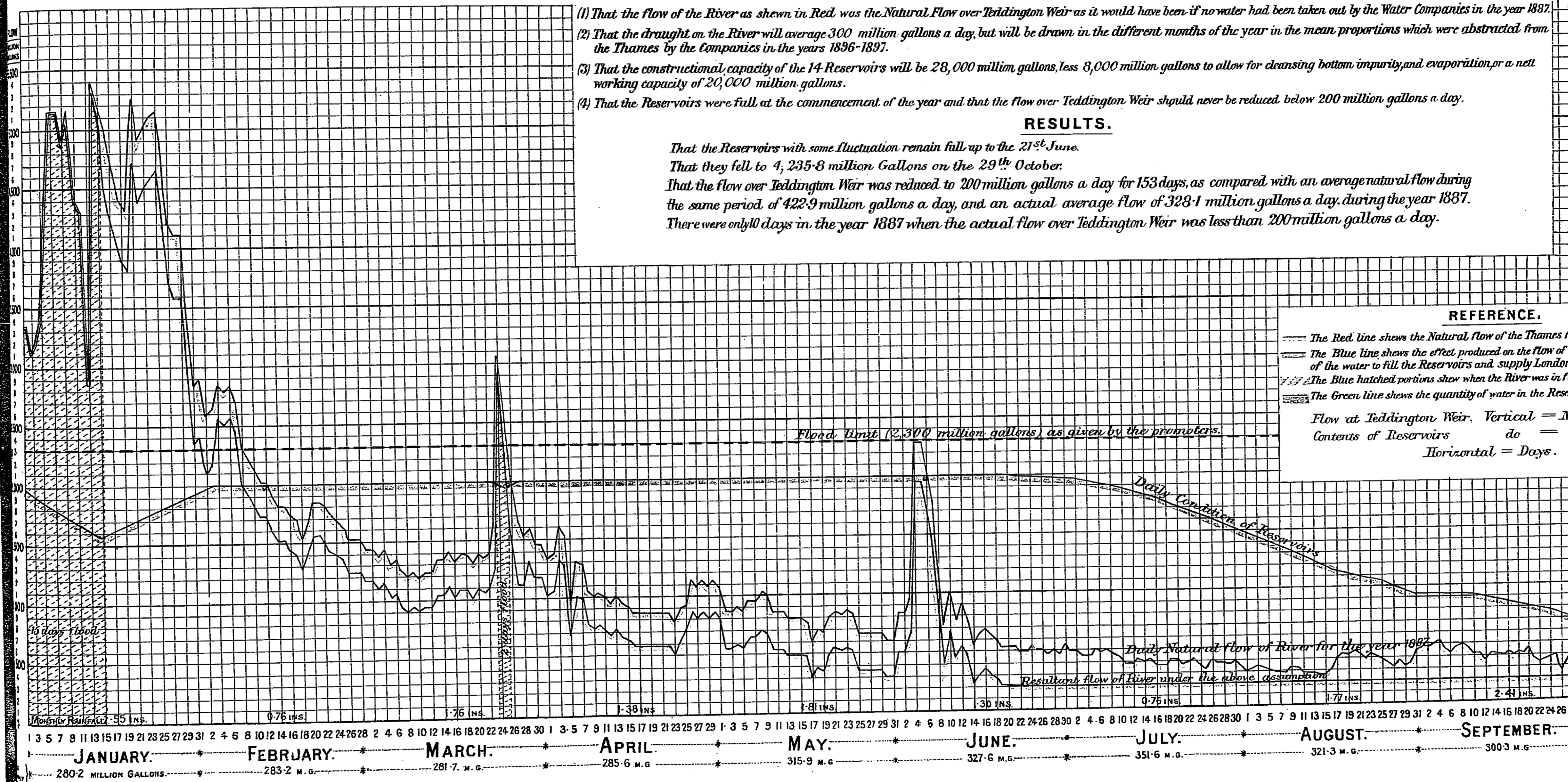
(Handed in by Sir Alexander Binnie on the 22nd Day. See Question 9228.)

IT IS ASSUMED.

- (1) That the flow of the River as shown in Red was the Natural Flow over Teddington Weir as it would have been if no water had been taken out by the Water Companies in the year 1887.
- (2) That the drought on the River will average 300 million gallons a day, but will be drawn in the different months of the year in the mean proportions which were abstracted from the Thames by the Companies in the years 1896-1897.
- (3) That the constructional capacity of the 14 Reservoirs will be 28,000 million gallons, less 8,000 million gallons to allow for cleansing bottom impurity, and evaporation, or a net working capacity of 20,000 million gallons.
- (4) That the Reservoirs were full at the commencement of the year and that the flow over Teddington Weir should never be reduced below 200 million gallons a day.

RESULTS.

That the Reservoirs with some fluctuation remain full up to the 21st June.
 That they fell to 4,235.8 million Gallons on the 29th October.
 That the flow over Teddington Weir was reduced to 200 million gallons a day for 153 days, as compared with an average natural flow during the same period of 422.9 million gallons a day, and an actual average flow of 328.1 million gallons a day during the year 1887.
 There were only 10 days in the year 1887 when the actual flow over Teddington Weir was less than 200 million gallons a day.



GRAM 2.

Binnie's Diagram A²)

the Staines Reservoir Scheme in such a year
a day, with a minimum flow of 200 mil-

on the 22nd Day. See Question 9228.)

ASSUMED.

Weir as it would have been if no water had been taken out by the Water Companies in the year 1887.
drawn in the different months of the year in the mean proportions which were abstracted from

ns, less 8,000 million gallons to allow for cleansing bottom impurity, and evaporation, or a nett

er Teddington Weir should never be reduced below 200 million gallons a day.

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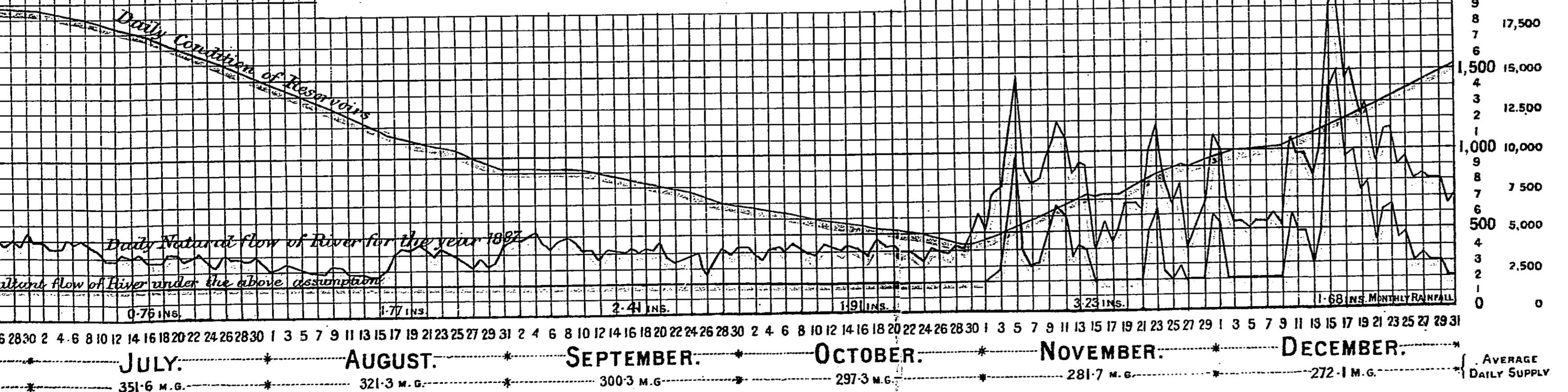
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llons a day for 153 days, as compared with an average natural flow during
al average flow of 328.1 million gallons a day during the year 1887.
over Teddington Weir was less than 200 million gallons a day.

as given by the promoters.

REFERENCE.

- The Red line shows the Natural flow of the Thames for each day of the year 1887.
- The Blue line shows the effect produced on the flow of the River by the abstraction of the water to fill the Reservoirs and supply London.
- The Blue hatched portions show when the River was in flood and not drawn upon.
- The Green line shows the quantity of water in the Reservoirs on any day in the year.

Flow at Teddington Weir, Vertical = Million gallons.
Contents of Reservoirs do = do.
Horizontal = Days.



FLOW
MILLION
GALLONS
 5,500
4
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5,000
9
8
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6
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3
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4,000
9
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Reservoirs
Million
Gallons
 20,000
17,500
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AVERAGE
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Plat. R. Binnie

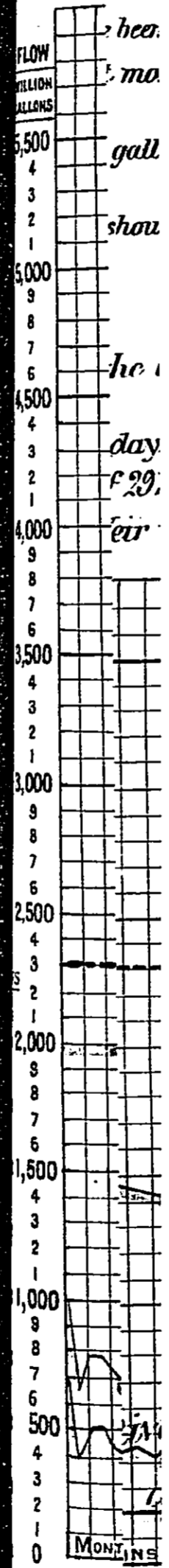
DIAGRAM 3.

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- (1) That the flow of the River as shewn in Red
- (2) That the draught on the River will average i
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- (3) That the constructional capacity of the 14 R
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- (4) That the Reservoirs were full at the comme

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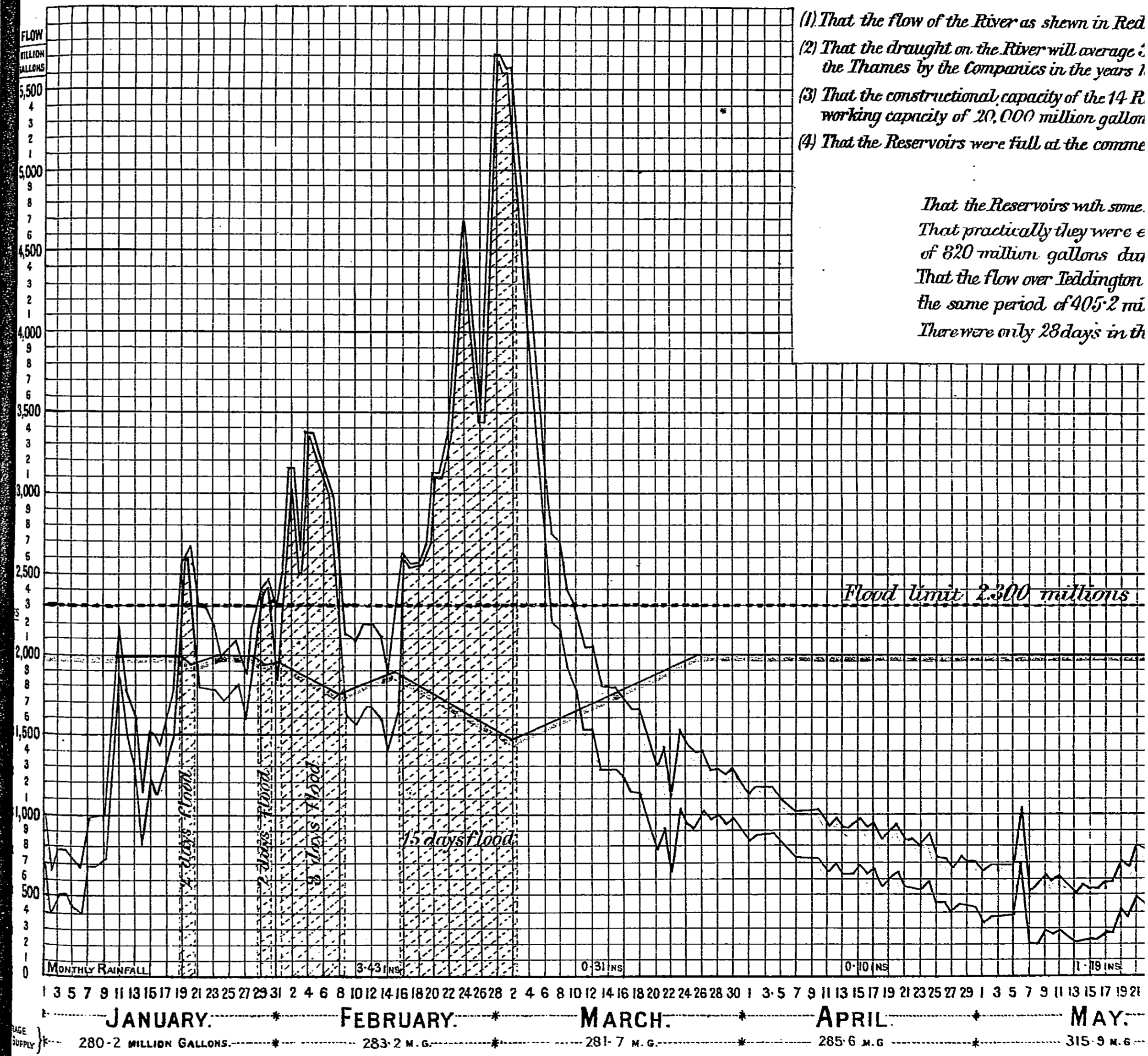


DIAGRAM 3.

(Sir Alexander Binnie's Diagram A³)

Diagram shewing the working of the Staines Reservoir Scheme in such a year as 1893 supplying 300 million gallons a day, with a minimum flow of 200 million gallons over Teddington Weir.

(Handed in by Sir Alexander Binnie on the 22nd Day. See Question 9228.)

IT IS ASSUMED

at the flow of the River as shewn in Red was the Natural Flow over Teddington Weir as it would have been if no water had been taken out by the Water Companies in the year 1893; at the draught on the River will average 300 million gallons a day, but will be drawn in the different months of the year in the mean proportions which were abstracted from the Thames by the Companies in the years 1896-1897.

at the constructional capacity of the 14 Reservoirs will be 29,000 million gallons, less 3,000 million gallons to allow for cleansing bottom impurity and evaporation, or a net working capacity of 26,000 million gallons.

at the Reservoirs were full at the commencement of the year and that the flow over Teddington Weir should never be reduced below 200 million gallons a day.

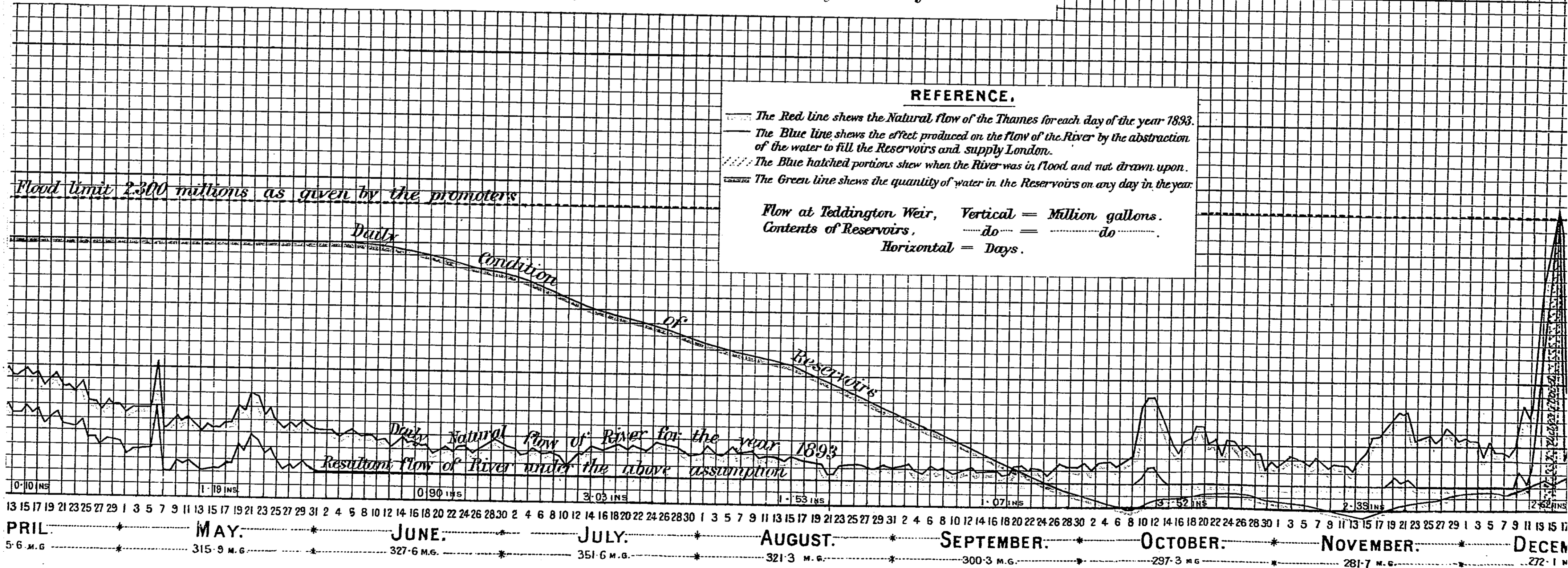
RESULTS.

That the Reservoirs with some fluctuation remain full up to the end of May

That practically they were exhausted on the 8th and 9th October and that the bottom impurity was drawn upon to the extent of 820 million gallons during the 8 days from the 8th to the 15th November.

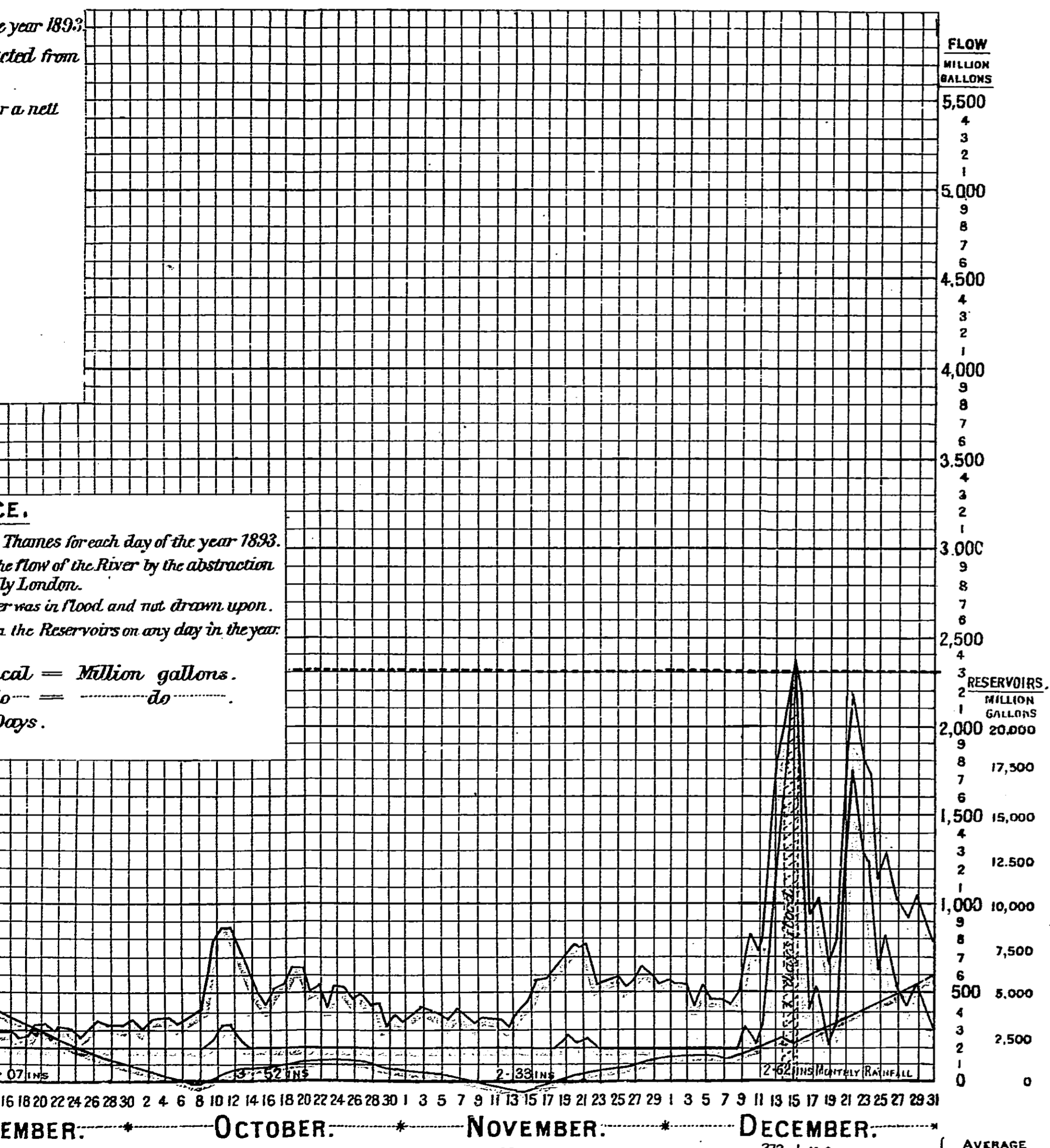
That the flow over Teddington Weir was reduced to 200 million gallons a day for 188 days, as compared with an average natural flow during the same period of 405.2 million gallons a day, and an actual average flow of 297.9 million gallons a day, during the year 1893.

There were only 28 days in the year 1893 when the actual flow over Teddington Weir was less than 200 million gallons a day.



Sir A. B. Binnie

DIAGRAM 4.



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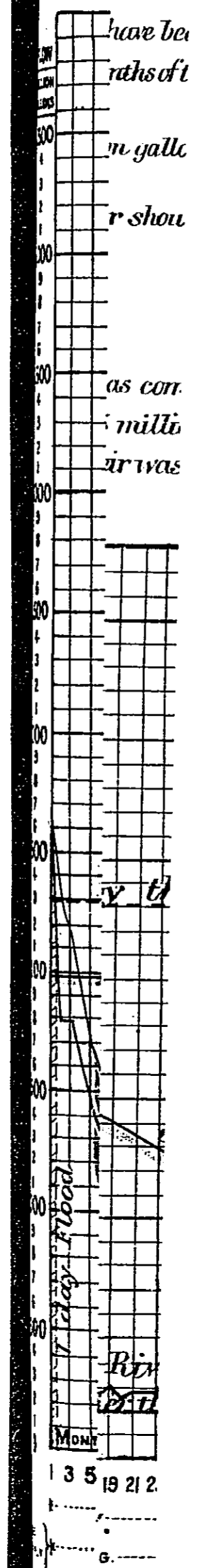
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Thames for each day of the year 1893.
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cal = Million gallons.
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Wm. B. Minner

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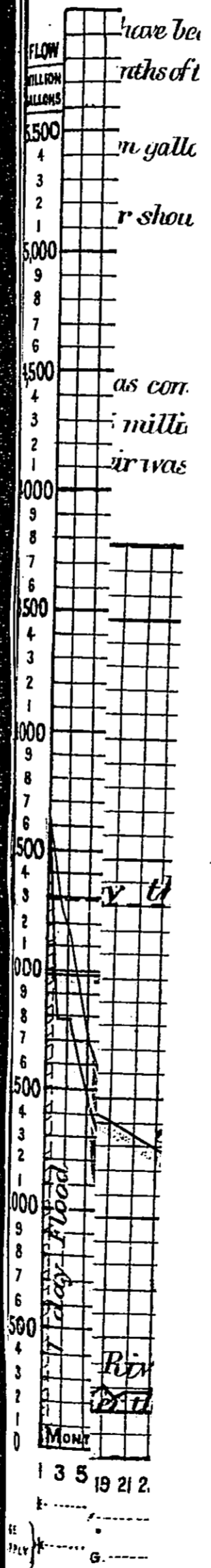


DIAGRAM 4.

(Sir Alexander Binnie's Diagram A⁴.)

Diagram shewing the working of the Staines Reservoir Scheme in such a year as 1896 supplying 300 million gallons a day, with a minimum flow of 200 million gallons over Teddington Weir.

(Handed in by Sir Alexander Binnie on the 22nd Day. See Question 9228.)

IT IS ASSUMED.

That the flow of the River as shown in Red was the Natural Flow over Teddington Weir as it would have been if no water had been taken out by the Water Companies in the year 1896. That the draught on the River will average 300 million gallons a day, but will be drawn in the different months of the year in the mean proportions which were abstracted from the times by the Companies in the years 1896-1897.

That the constructional capacity of the 14 Reservoirs will be 28,000 million gallons, less 8,000 million gallons to allow for cleansing bottom impurity and evaporation, or a net working capacity of 20,000 million gallons.

That the Reservoirs were full at the commencement of the year and that the flow over Teddington Weir should never be reduced below 200 million gallons a day.

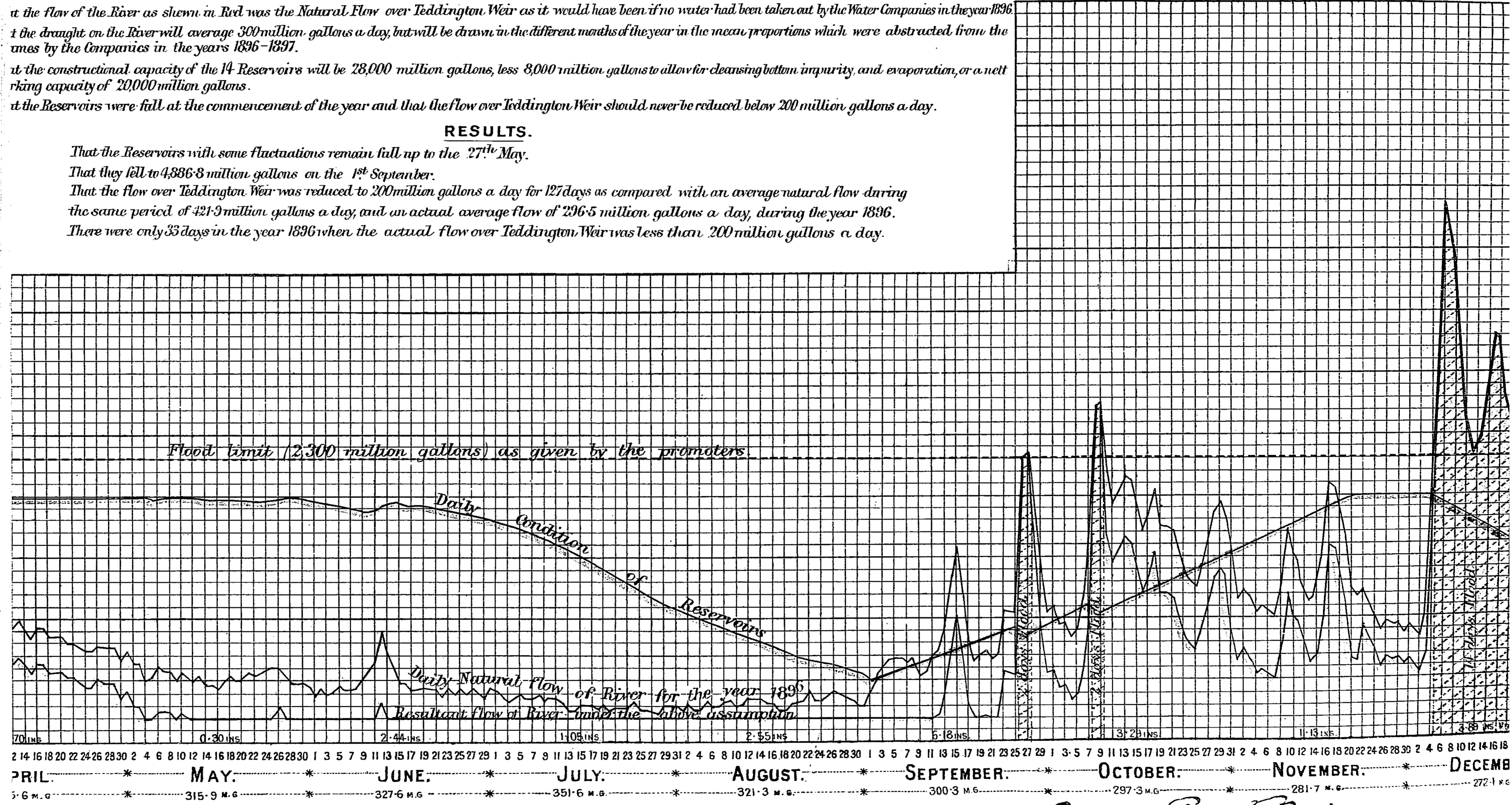
RESULTS.

That the Reservoirs with some fluctuations remain full up to the 27th May.

That they fell to 4,886.8 million gallons on the 1st September.

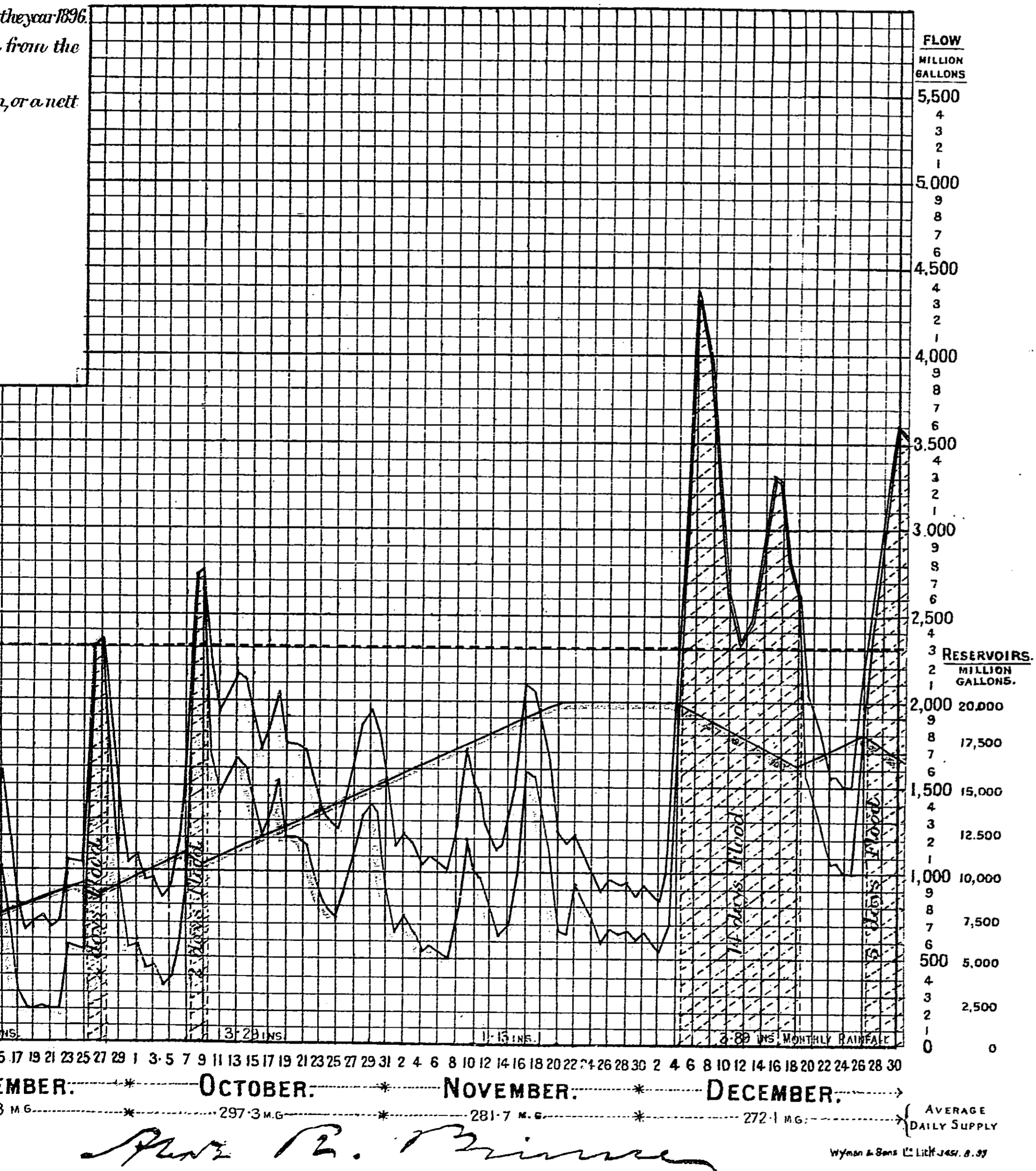
That the flow over Teddington Weir was reduced to 200 million gallons a day for 127 days as compared with an average natural flow during the same period of 421.9 million gallons a day, and an actual average flow of 296.5 million gallons a day, during the year 1896.

There were only 33 days in the year 1896 when the actual flow over Teddington Weir was less than 200 million gallons a day.



Sir A. Binnie

DIAGRAM 5.



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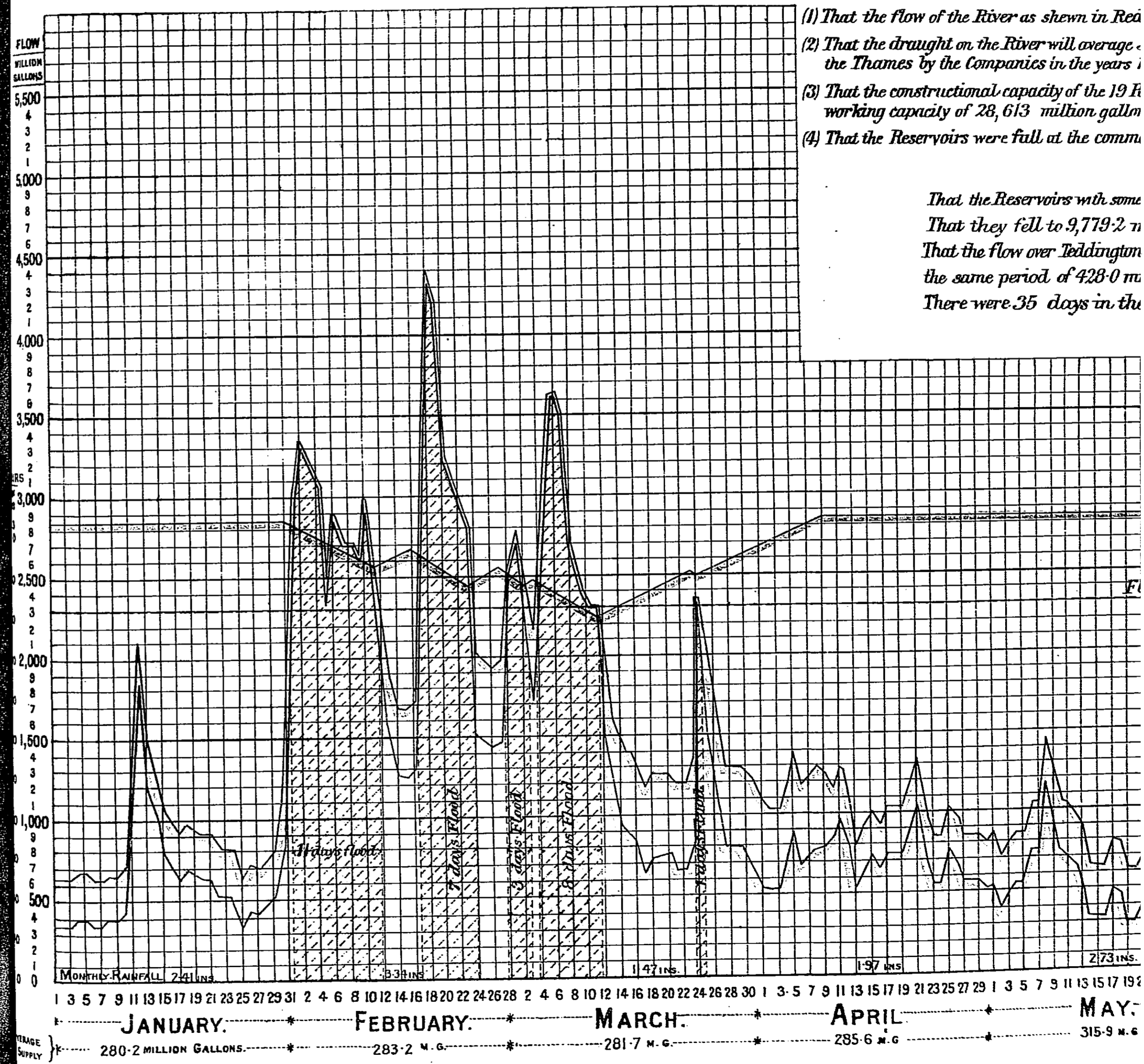


DIAGRAM 5.

(Sir Alexander Binnie's Diagram B')

Diagram shewing the working of the Staines Reservoir Scheme in such a year as 1885, supplying 300 million gallons a day, with a minimum flow of 250 million gallons over Teddington Weir.

(Handed in by Str Alexander Binnie on the 22nd Day. See Question 9228.)

IT IS ASSUMED.

- (1) That the flow of the River as shewn in Red was the Natural Flow over Teddington Weir as it would have been if no water had been taken out by the Water Companies in the year 1885
- (2) That the draught on the River will average 300 million gallons a day, but will be drawn in the different months of the year in the mean proportions which were abstracted from the Thames by the Companies in the years 1896-1897.
- (3) That the constructional capacity of the 19 Reservoirs will be 38,000 million gallons, less 9,387 million gallons to allow for cleansing bottom impurity, and evaporation, or a net working capacity of 28,613 million gallons.
- (4) That the Reservoirs were full at the commencement of the year and that the flow over Teddington Weir should never be reduced below 250 million gallons a day.

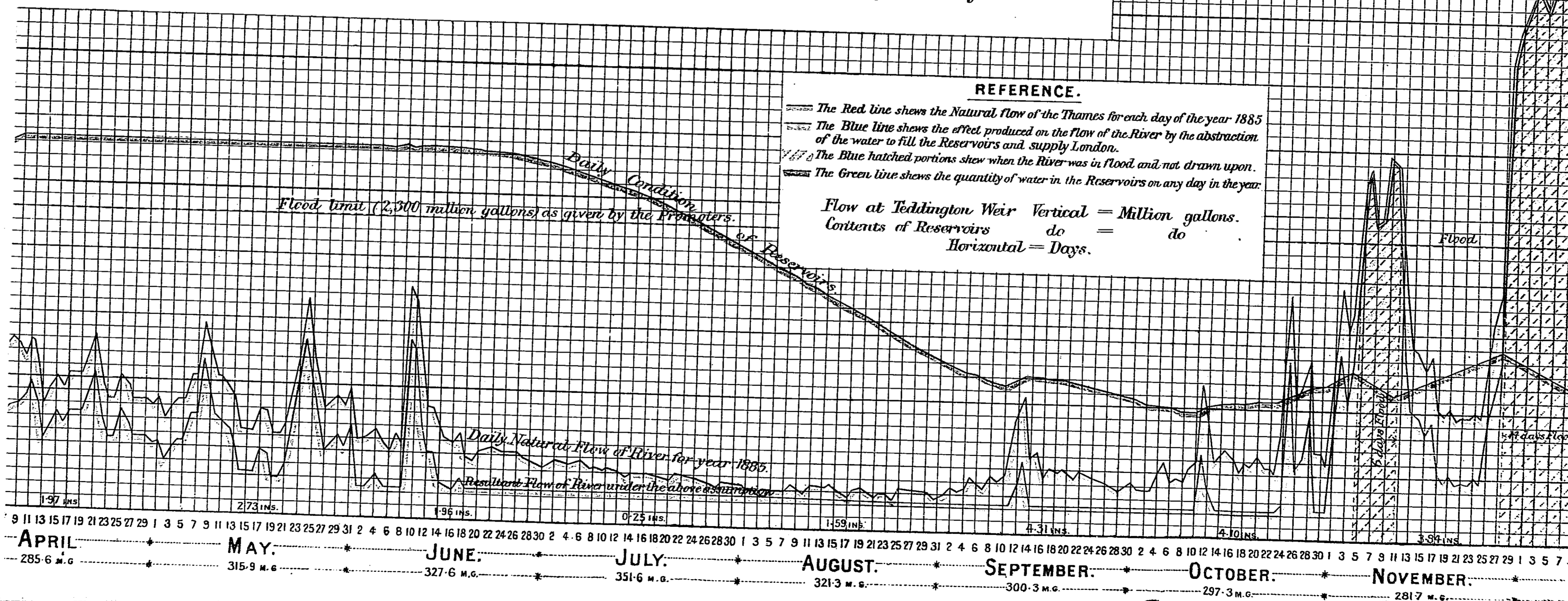
RESULTS.

That the Reservoirs with some fluctuation remain full up to the 17th June.

That they fell to 9,779.2 million gallons on the 8th October.

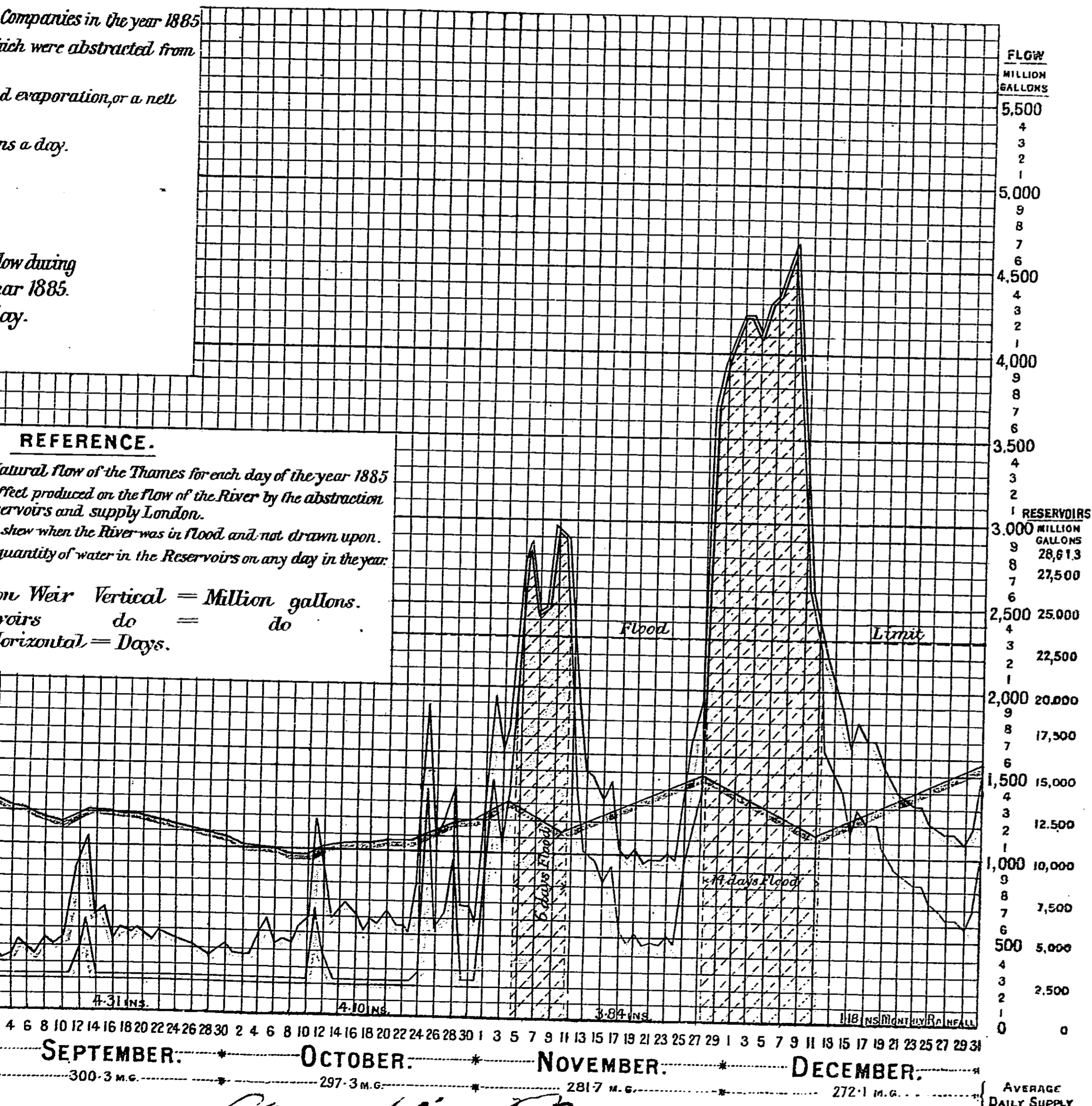
That the flow over Teddington Weir was reduced to 250 million gallons a day for 131 days, as compared with an average natural flow during the same period of 428.0 million gallons a day, and an actual average flow of 337.1 million gallons a day during the year 1885.

There were 35 days in the year 1885 when the actual flow over Teddington Weir was less than 250 million gallons a day.



Alex. Binnie

DIAGRAM 6.



Plot 12. Binn

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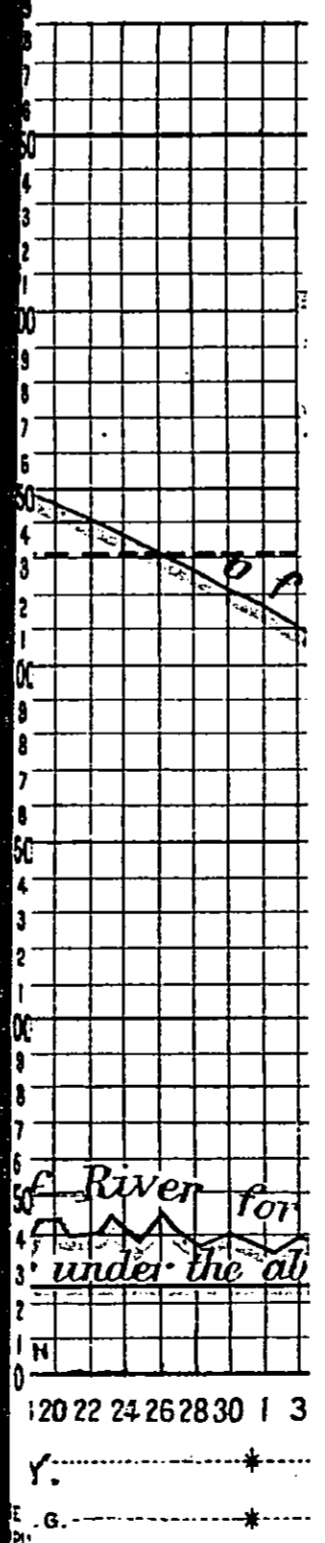


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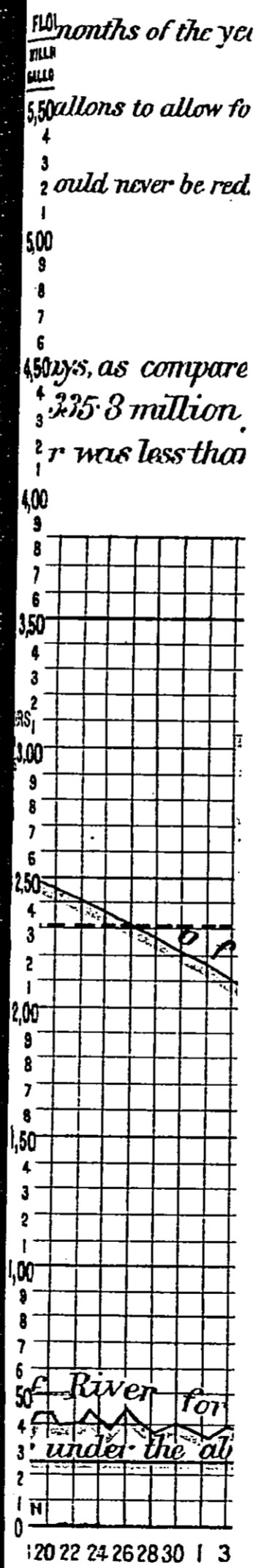
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DIAGRAM 6.

(Sir Alexander Binnie's Diagram B?)

Diagram shewing the working of the Staines Reservoir Scheme in such a year as 1887, supplying 300 million gallons a day, with a minimum flow of 250 million gallons over Teddington Weir.

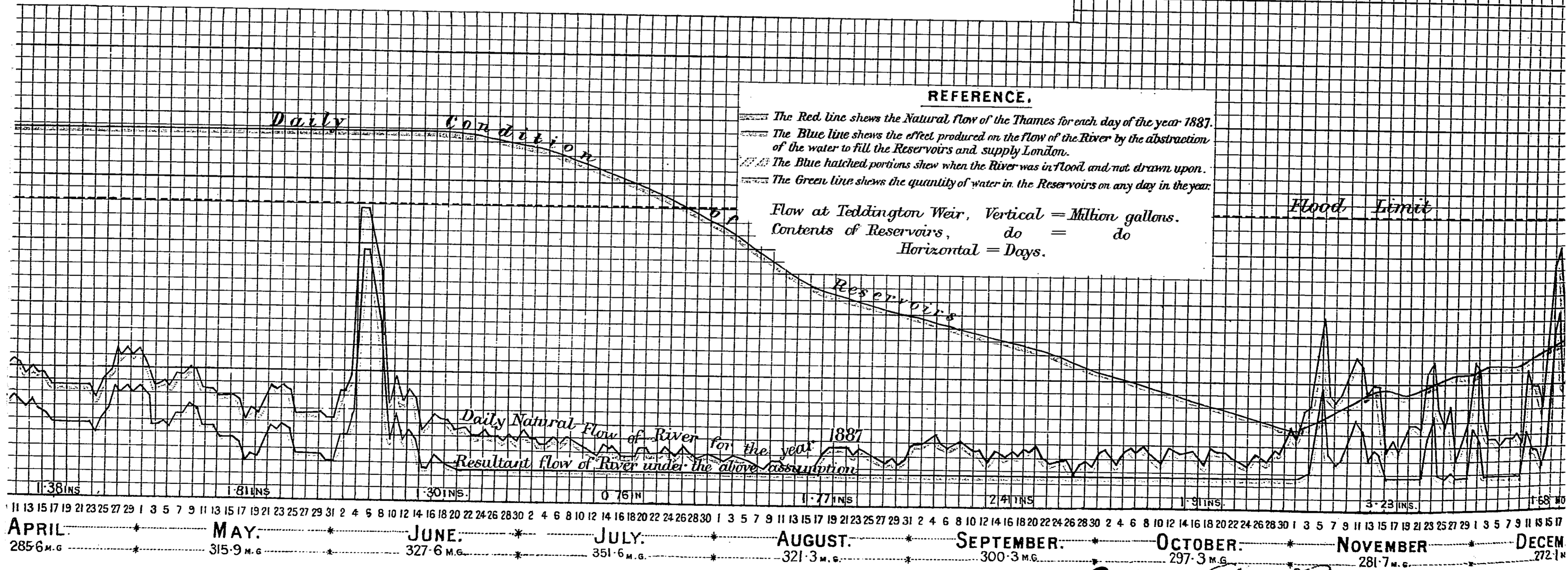
(Handed in by Sir Alexander Binnie on the 22nd Day. See Question 9228.)

IT IS ASSUMED.

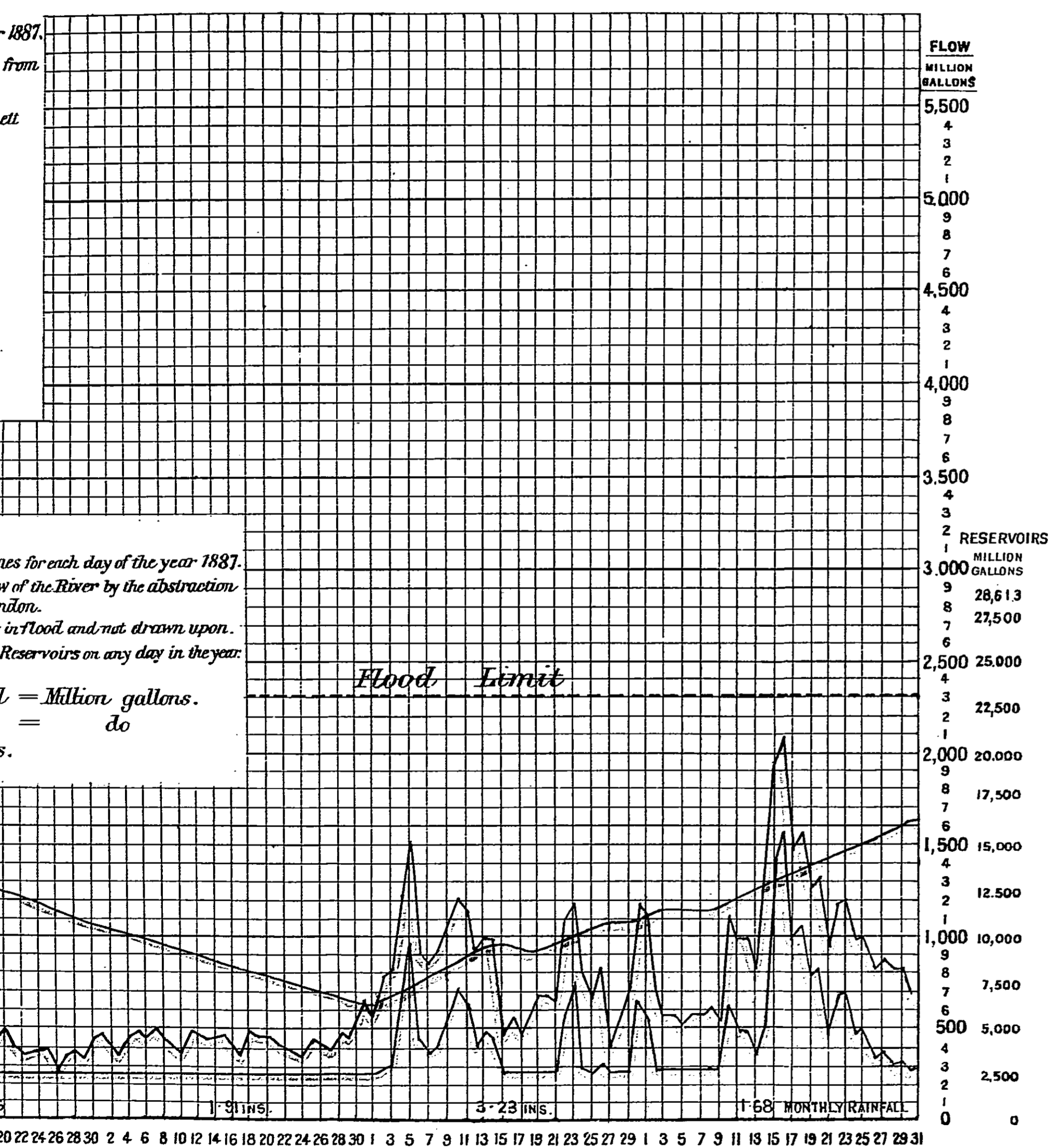
- That the flow of the River as shewn in Red was the Natural Flow over Teddington Weir as it would have been if no water had been taken out by the Water Companies in the year 1887.
- That the draught on the River will average 300 million gallons a day, but will be drawn in the different months of the year in the mean proportions which were abstracted from the Thames by the Companies in the years 1896-1897.
- That the constructional capacity of the 19 Reservoirs will be 38,000 million gallons, less 9,387 million gallons to allow for cleansing bottom impurity, and evaporation or a net working capacity of 28,613 million gallons.
- That the Reservoirs were full at the commencement of the year and that the flow over Teddington Weir should never be reduced below 250 million gallons a day.

RESULTS.

- That the Reservoirs with some fluctuation remain full up to the 18th June.
- That they were reduced to 6,186.2 million gallons on the 20th October.
- That the flow over Teddington Weir was reduced to 250 million gallons a day for 160 days, as compared with an average natural flow during the same period of 430.5 million gallons a day, and an actual average flow of 325.8 million gallons a day during the year 1887.
- There were only 29 days in the year 1887 when the actual flow over Teddington Weir was less than 250 million gallons a day.



Plot by A. Binnie



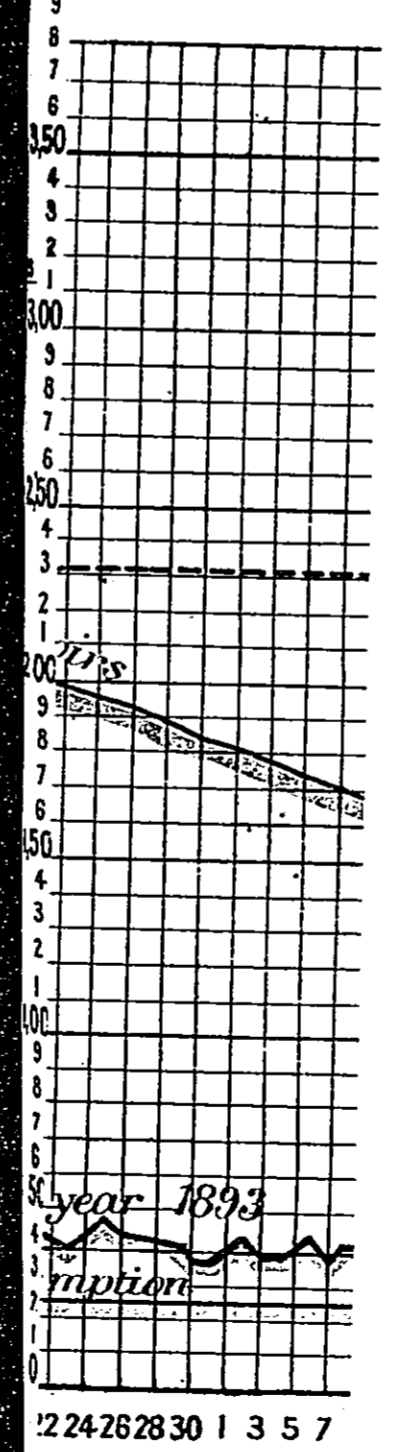
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 Reservoirs on any day in the year.
 M = Million gallons.
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 AVERAGE DAILY SUPPLY
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John B. Minner

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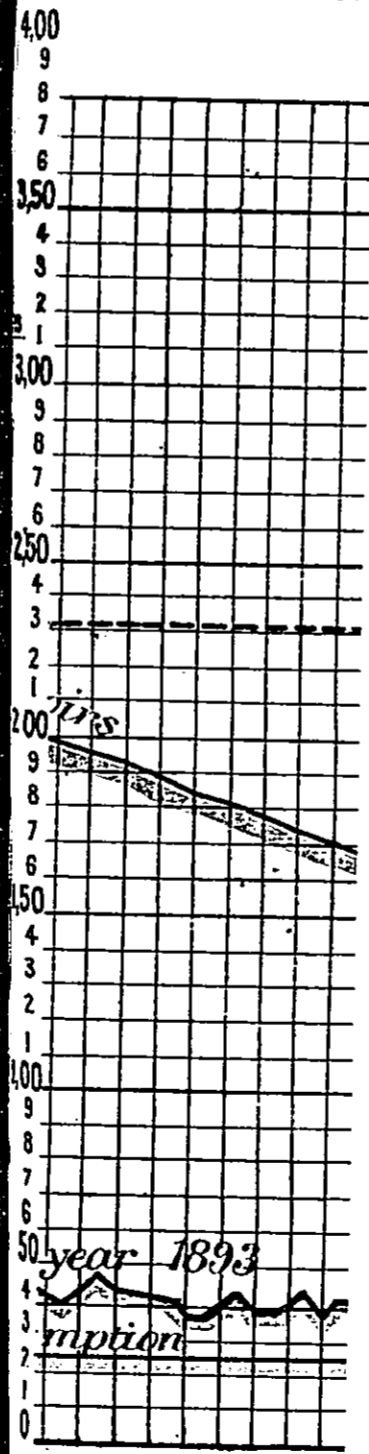
DIAGRAM 7.

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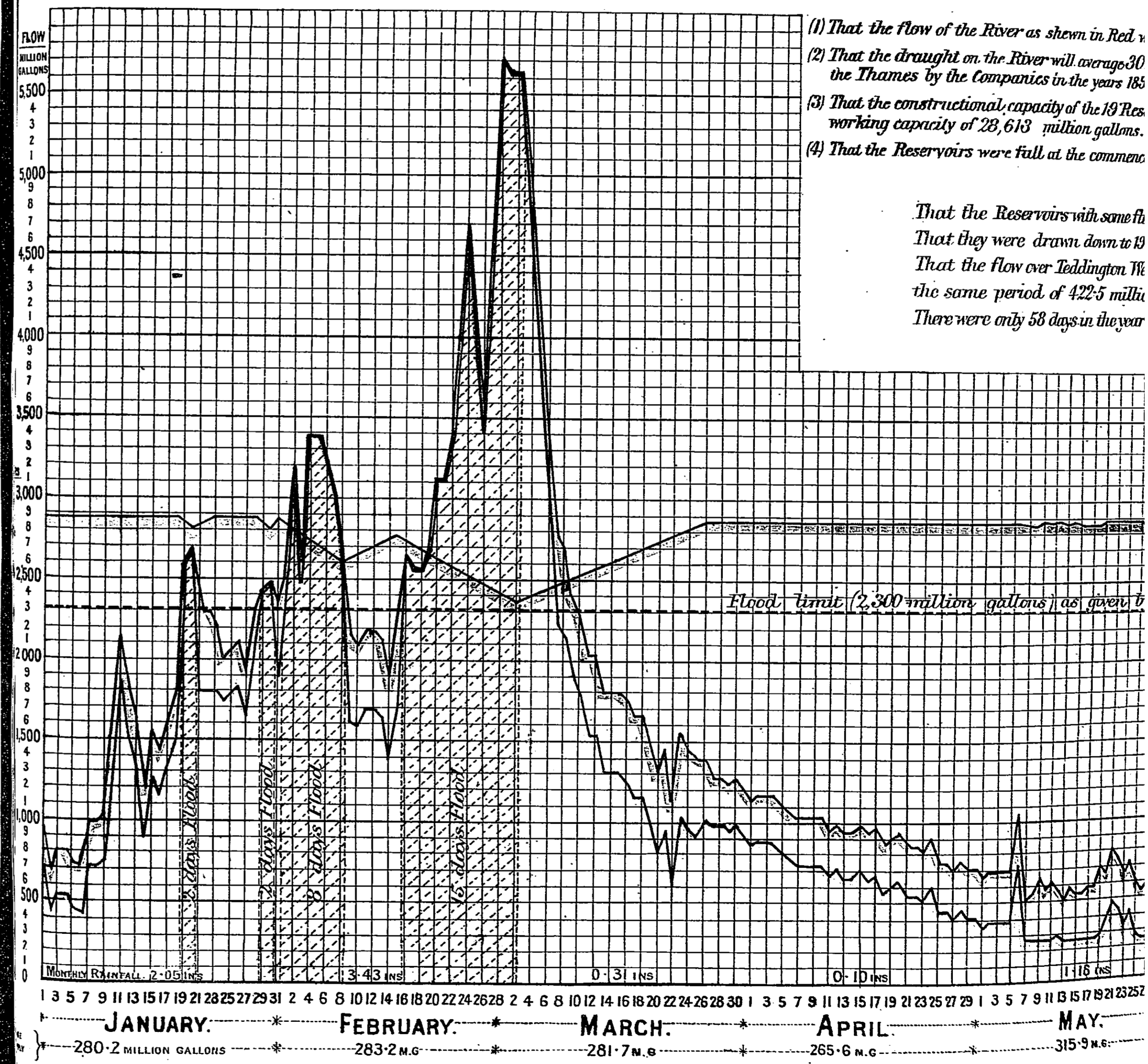
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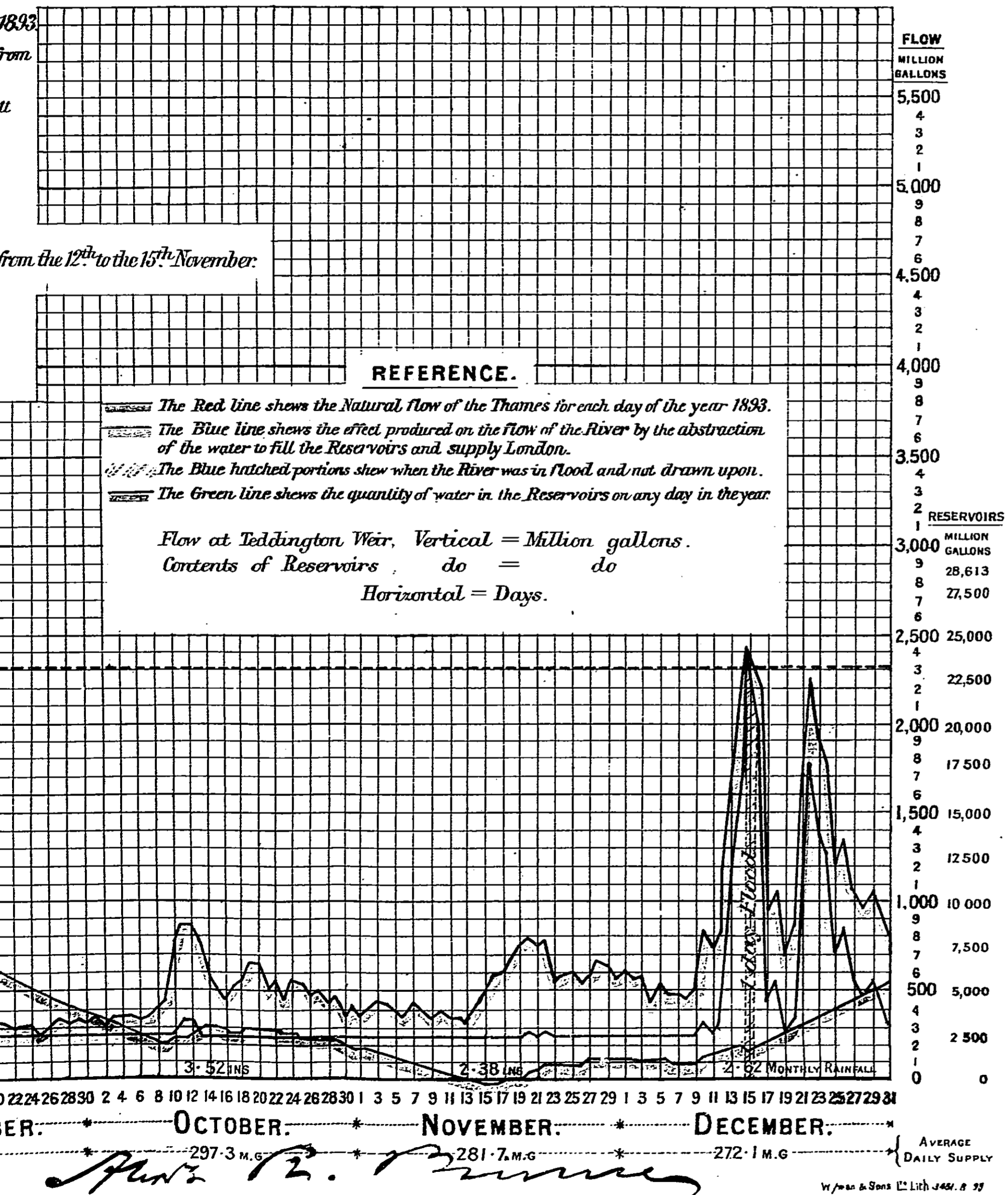
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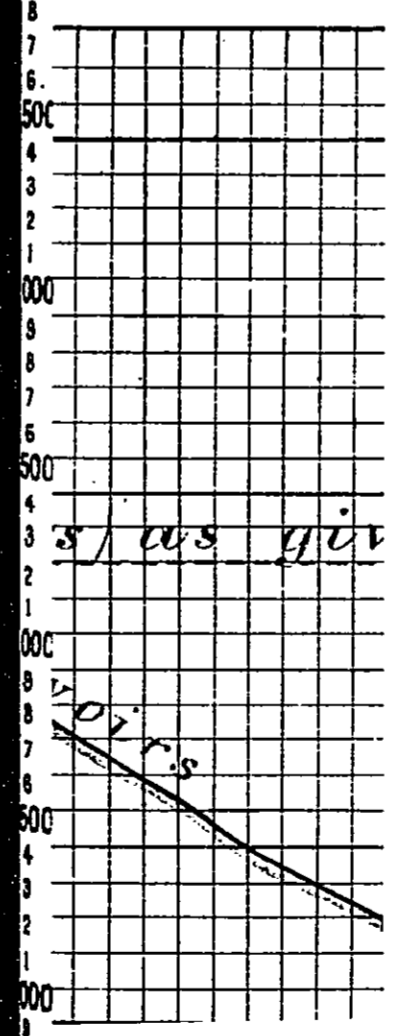
- (1) That the flow of the River as shown in Red
- (2) That the draught on the River will average 30
- (3) That the constructional capacity of the 19 Res
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See Question 9

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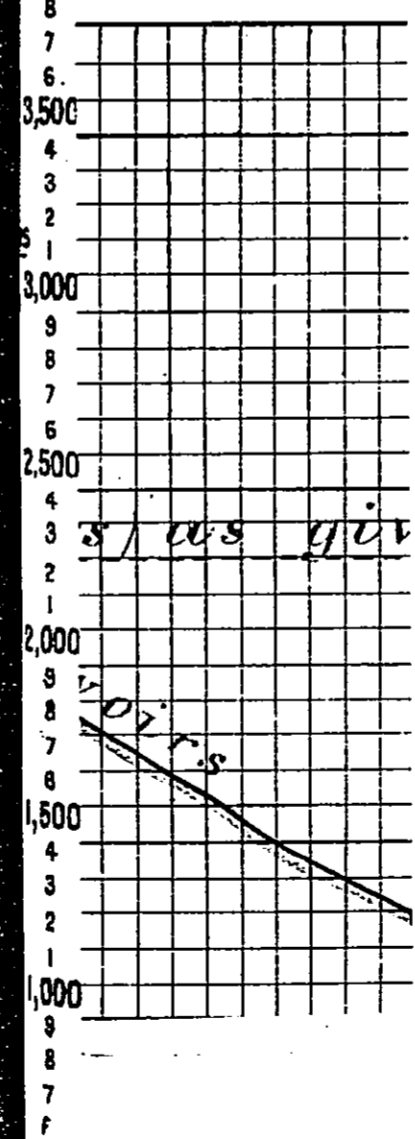
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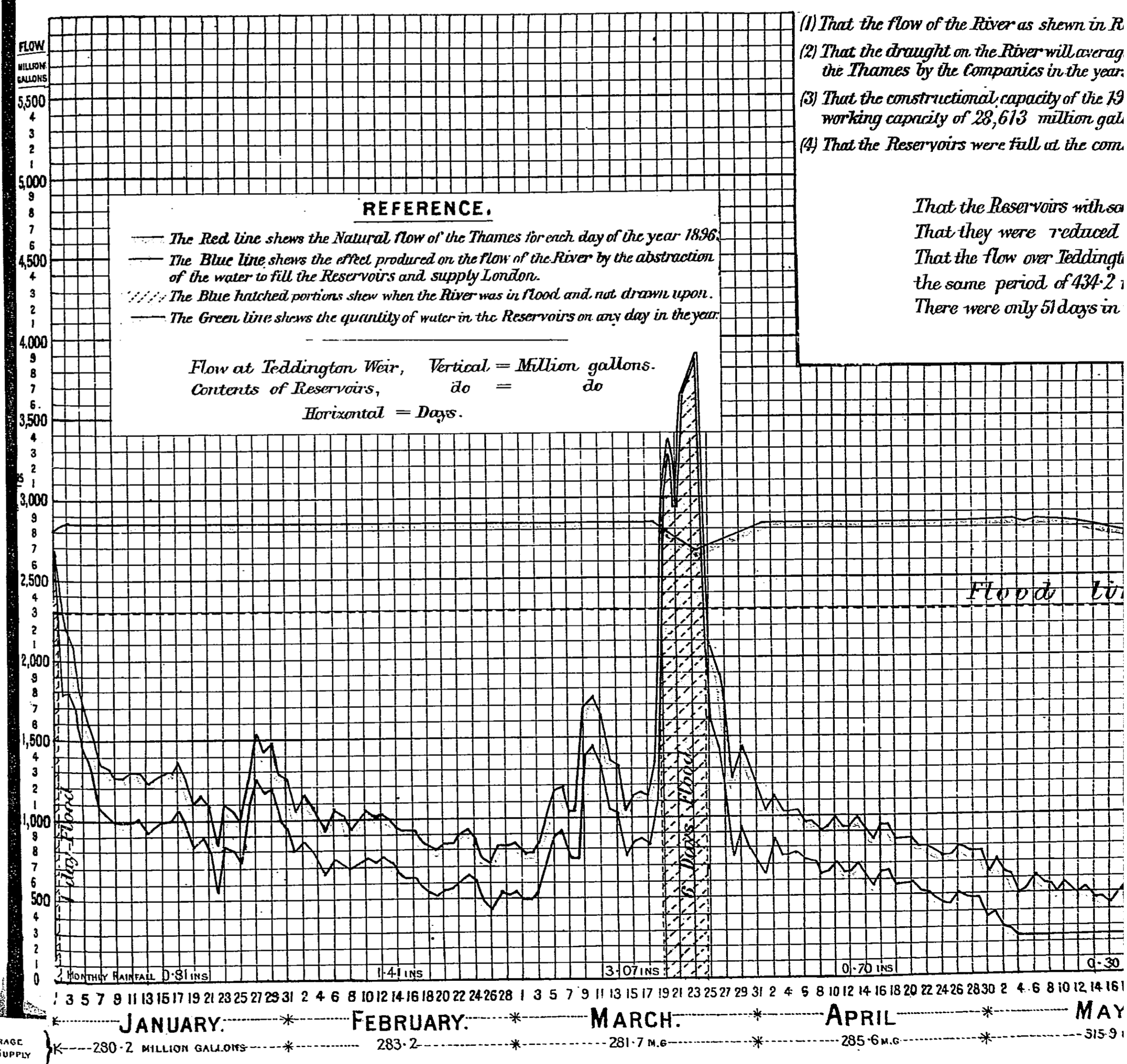


DIAGRAM 8.

(Sir Alexander Binnie's Diagram B⁴.)

Diagram shewing the working of the Staines Reservoir Scheme in such a year as 1896, supplying 300 million gallons a day, with a minimum flow of 250 million gallons over Teddington Weir.

(Handed in by Sir Alexander Binnie on the 22nd Day, See Question 9228.)

IT IS ASSUMED.

at the flow of the River as shewn in Red was the Natural Flow over Teddington Weir as it would have been if no water had been taken out by the Water Companies in the year 1896.
 at the draught on the River will average 300 million gallons a day, but will be drawn in the different months of the year in the mean proportions which were abstracted from the Thames by the Companies in the years 1896-1897.

at the constructional capacity of the 19 Reservoirs will be 38,000 million gallons, less 9,387 million gallons to allow for cleansing, bottom impurity, and evaporation, or a net working capacity of 28,613 million gallons.

at the Reservoirs were full at the commencement of the year and that the flow over Teddington Weir should never be reduced below 250 million gallons a day.

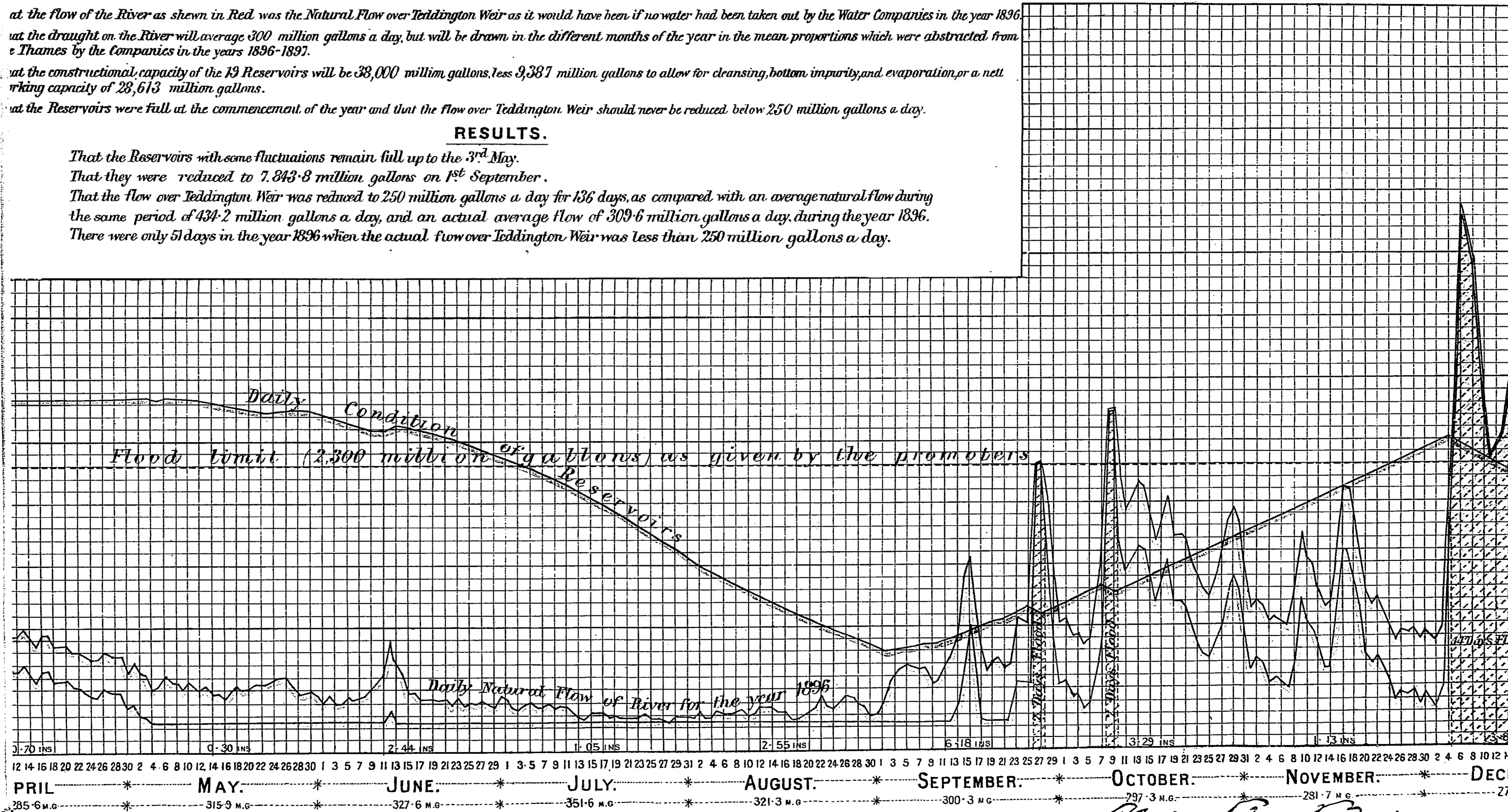
RESULTS.

That the Reservoirs with some fluctuations remain full up to the 3rd May.

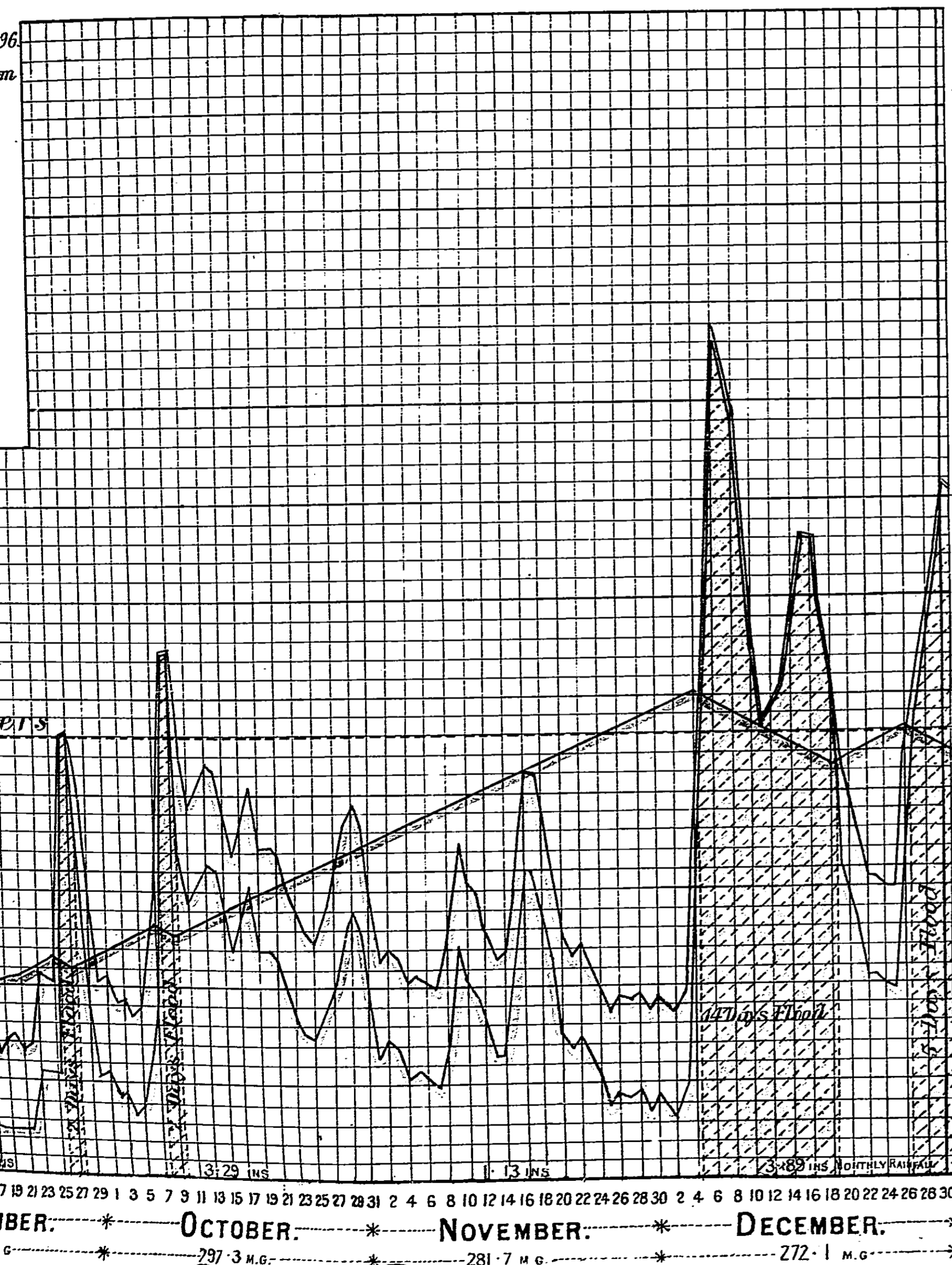
That they were reduced to 7,843.8 million gallons on 1st September.

That the flow over Teddington Weir was reduced to 250 million gallons a day for 136 days, as compared with an average natural flow during the same period of 434.2 million gallons a day, and an actual average flow of 309.6 million gallons a day, during the year 1896.

There were only 51 days in the year 1896 when the actual flow over Teddington Weir was less than 250 million gallons a day.



Sir A. Binnie



FLOW
MILLION
GALLONS

5,500
4
3
2
1
5,000
9
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RESERVOIRS
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AVERAGE
DAILY SUPPLY

797.3 M.G. 281.7 M.G. 272.1 M.G.

Plant B. Minne

Wyman & Sons, Inc. L.L. No. 5. 59

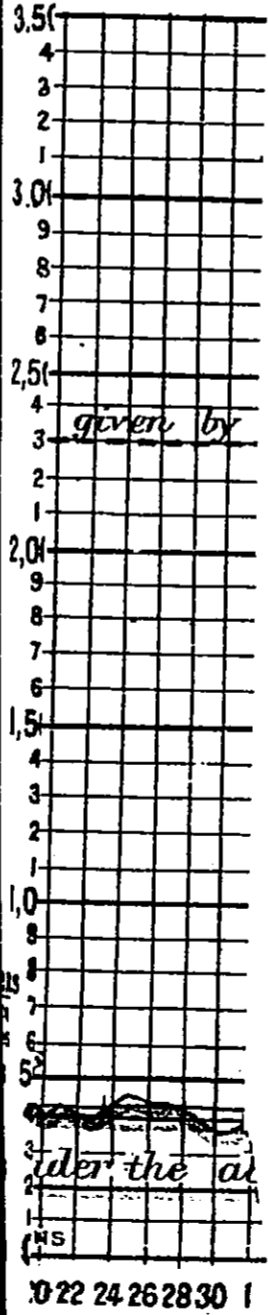
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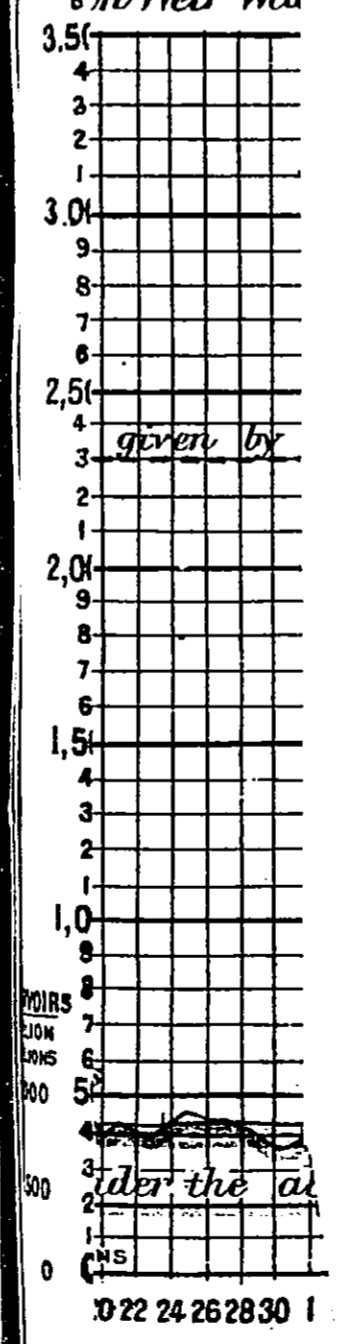
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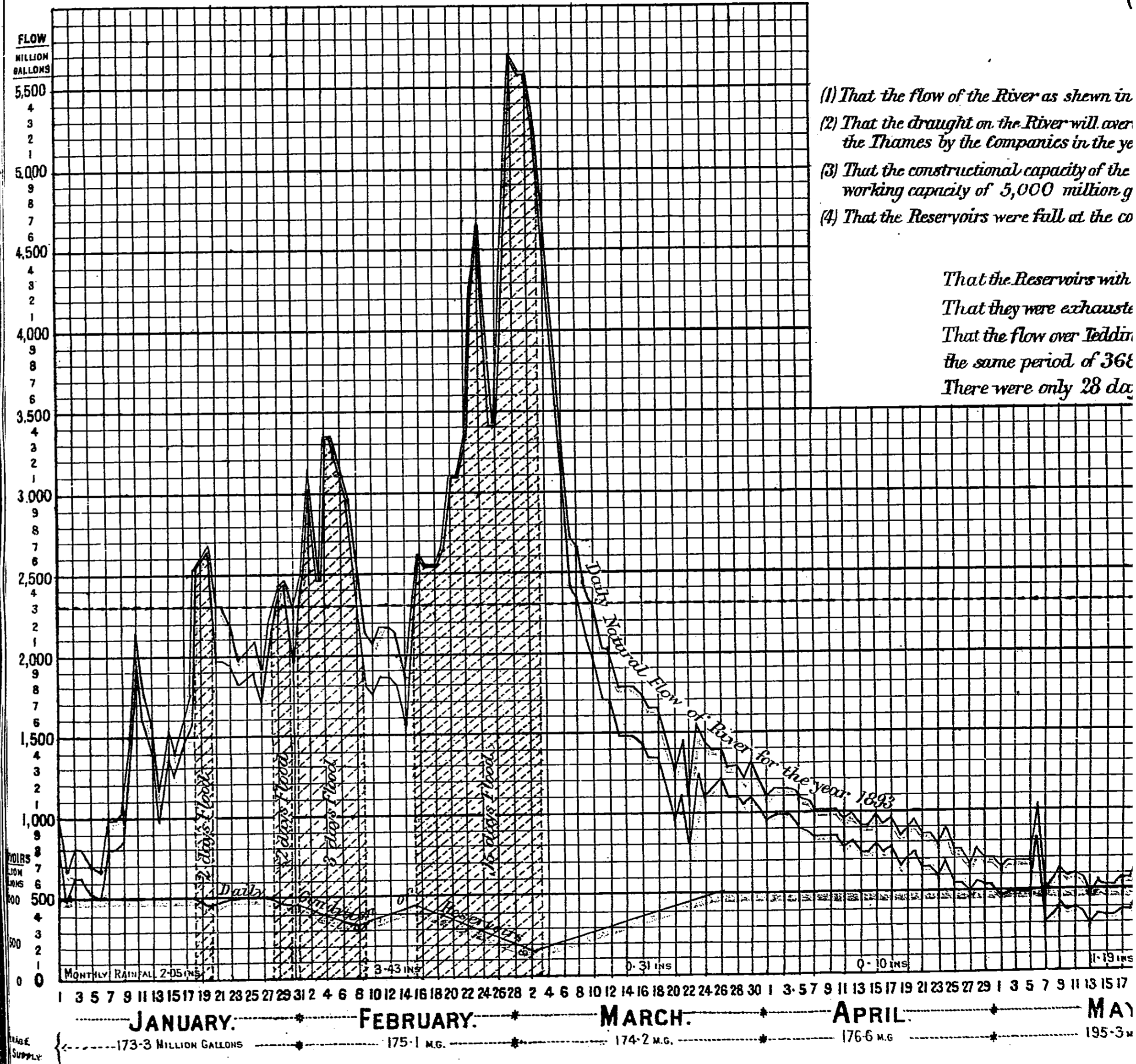
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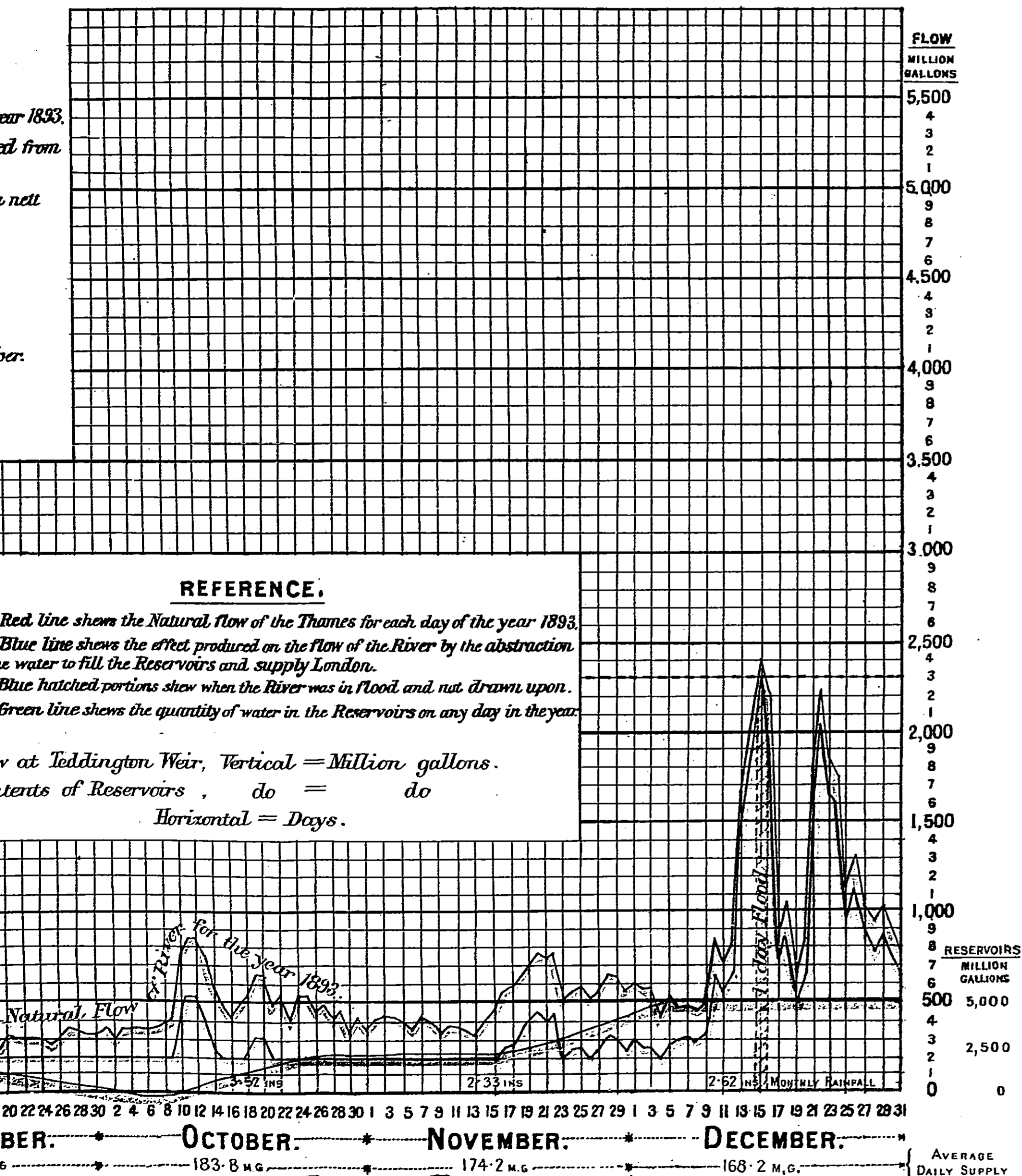
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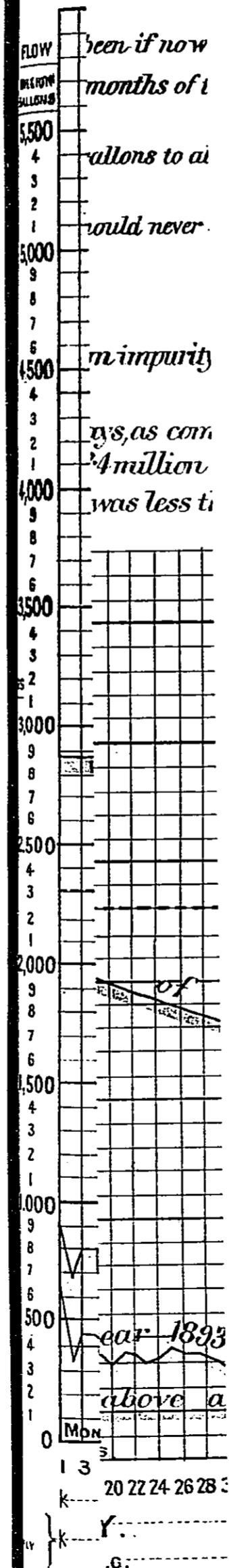
DIAGRAM 10.



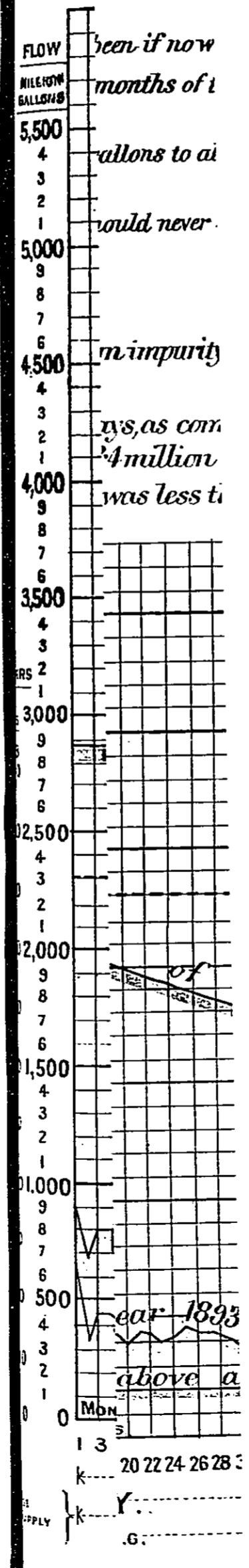
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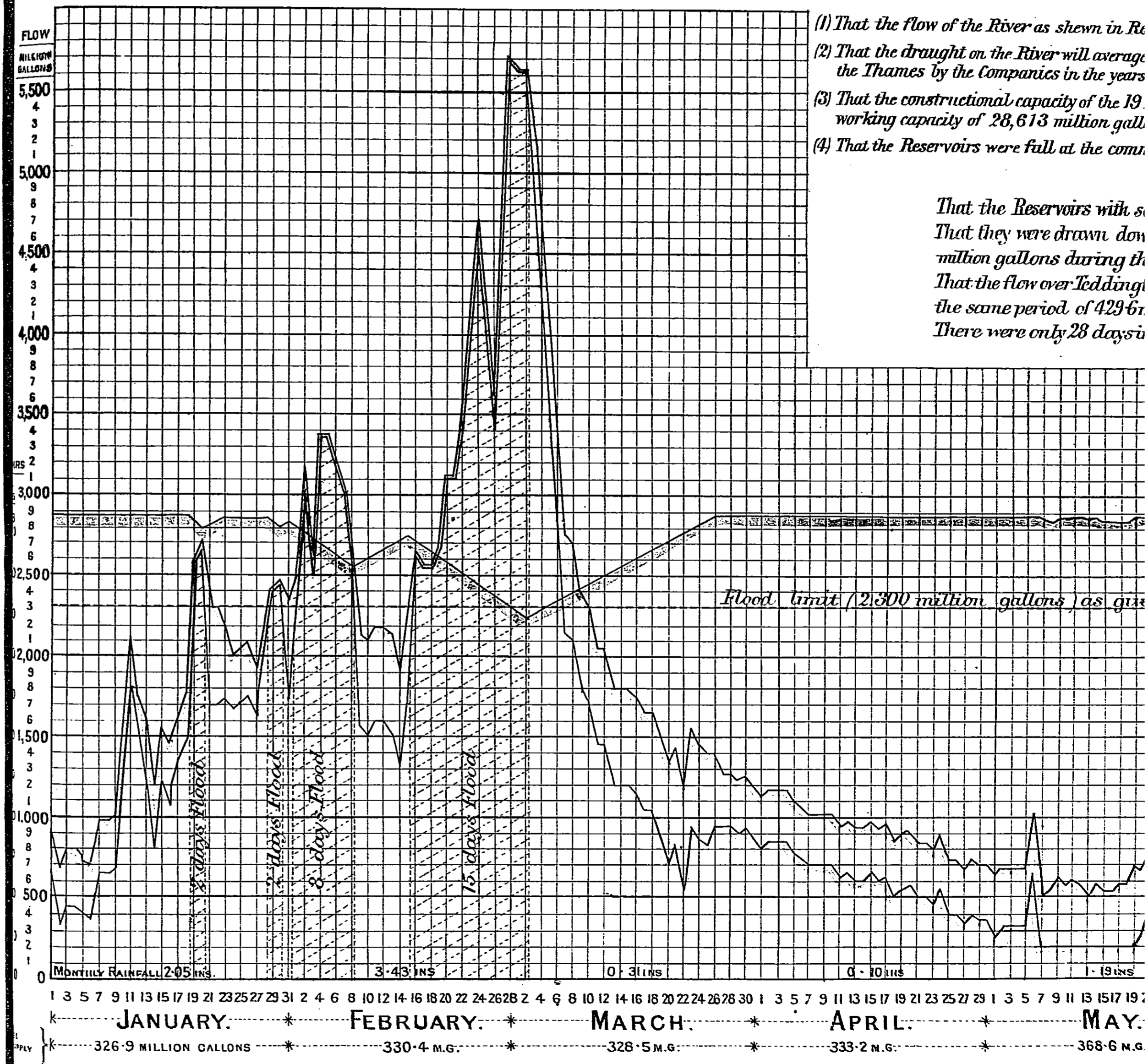
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DIAGRAM 10.

(Sir Alexander Binnie's Diagram D.)

Diagram shewing the working of the Staines Reservoir Scheme in such a year as 1893, supplying 350 million gallons a day, with a minimum flow of 200 million gallons over Teddington Weir.

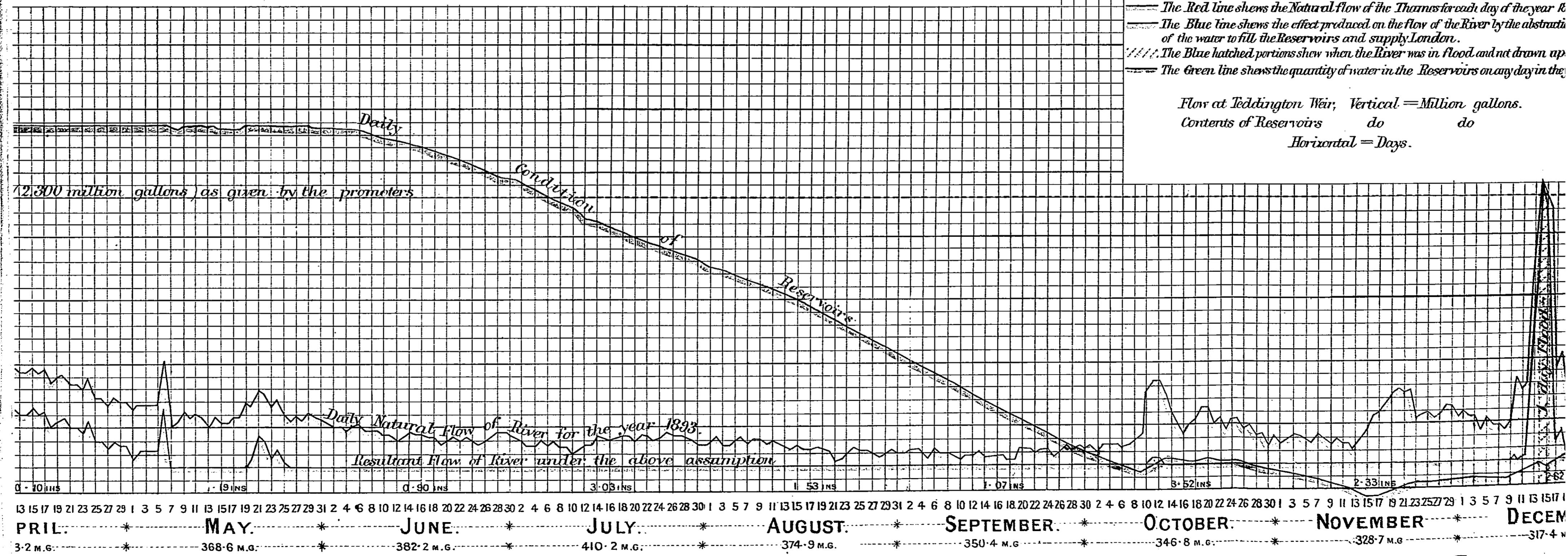
(Handed in by Sir Alexander Binnie on the 24th Day. See Question 10337.)

IT IS ASSUMED.

- That the flow of the River as shewn in Red was the Natural Flow over Teddington Weir as it would have been if no water had been taken out by the Water Companies in the year 1893.
- That the draught on the River will average 350 million gallons a day, but will be drawn in the different months of the year in the mean proportions which were abstracted from the Thames by the Companies in the years 1896-1897.
- That the constructional capacity of the 19 Reservoirs will be 38,000 million gallons, less 9,387 million gallons to allow for cleansing bottom impurity, and evaporation, or a net working capacity of 28,613 million gallons.
- That the Reservoirs were full at the commencement of the year and that the flow over Teddington Weir should never be reduced below 200 million gallons a day.

RESULTS.

- That the Reservoirs with some fluctuation remain full up to the 25th May.
- That they were drawn down to 1,377.5 million gallons on the 9th October, and the bottom impurity was drawn upon to the extent of 895.3 million gallons during the 6 days from the 10th to the 15th November.
- That the flow over Teddington Weir was reduced to 200 million gallons a day for 211 days, as compared with an average natural flow during the same period of 429.6 million gallons a day, and an actual average flow of 322.4 million gallons a day, during the year 1893.
- There were only 28 days in the year 1893 when the actual flow over Teddington Weir was less than 200 million gallons a day.



Sir A. Binnie

DIAGRAM 9.

(Sir Alexander Binnie's Diagram C.)

Diagram shewing the working of the Staines Reservoir Scheme in such a year as 1893, supplying 185½ million gallons, with a minimum flow of 200 million gallons over Teddington Weir.

(Handed in by Sir Alexander Binnie on the 22nd Day. See Question 9342)

IT IS ASSUMED

- 1) That the flow of the River as shewn in Red was the Natural Flow over Teddington Weir as it would have been if no water had been taken out by the Water Companies in the year 1893.
- 2) That the draught on the River will average 185.5 million gallons a day, but will be drawn in the different months of the year in the mean proportions which were abstracted from the Thames by the Companies in the years 1896-1897.
- 3) That the constructional capacity of the 4 Reservoirs will be 8,000 million gallons, less 3,000 million gallons to allow for cleansing, bottom impurity, and evaporation, or a net working capacity of 5,000 million gallons.
- 4) That the Reservoirs were full at the commencement of the year and that the flow over Teddington Weir should never be reduced below 200 million gallons a day.

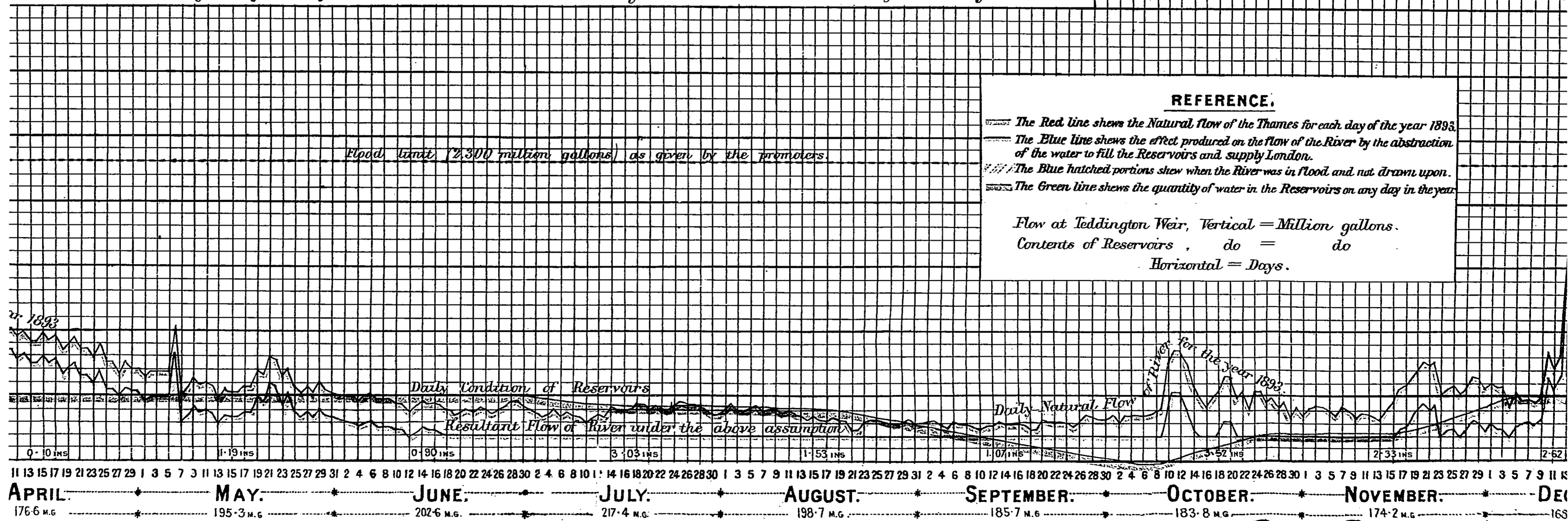
RESULTS.

That the Reservoirs with some fluctuation remain full up to the 18th June.

That they were exhausted, and the bottom impurity drawn upon to the extent of 75.5 million gallons during the 4 days from the 4th to the 7th October.

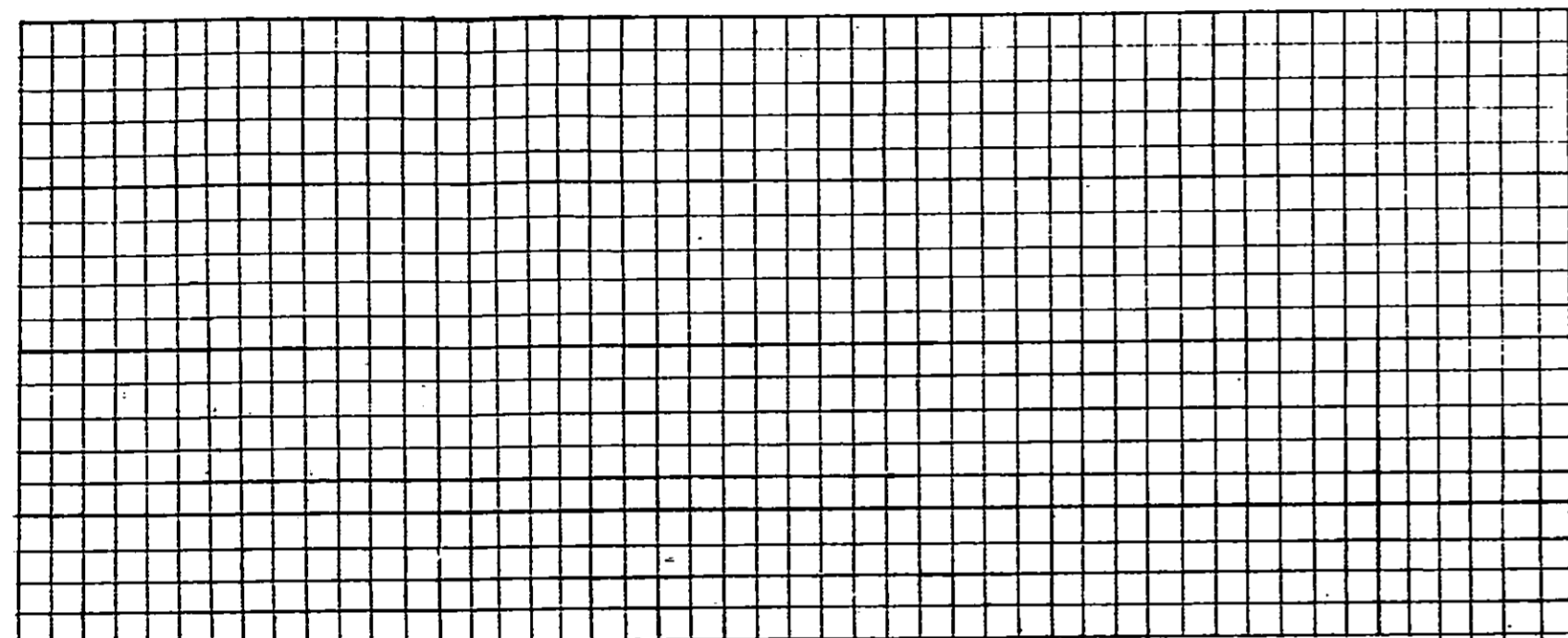
That the flow over Teddington Weir was reduced to 200 million gallons a day for 142 days, as compared with an average natural flow during the same period of 368.1 million gallons a day, and an actual average flow of 260.2 million gallons a day during the year 1893.

There were only 28 days in the year 1893 when the actual flow over Teddington Weir was less than 200 million gallons a day.



A. B. Binnie

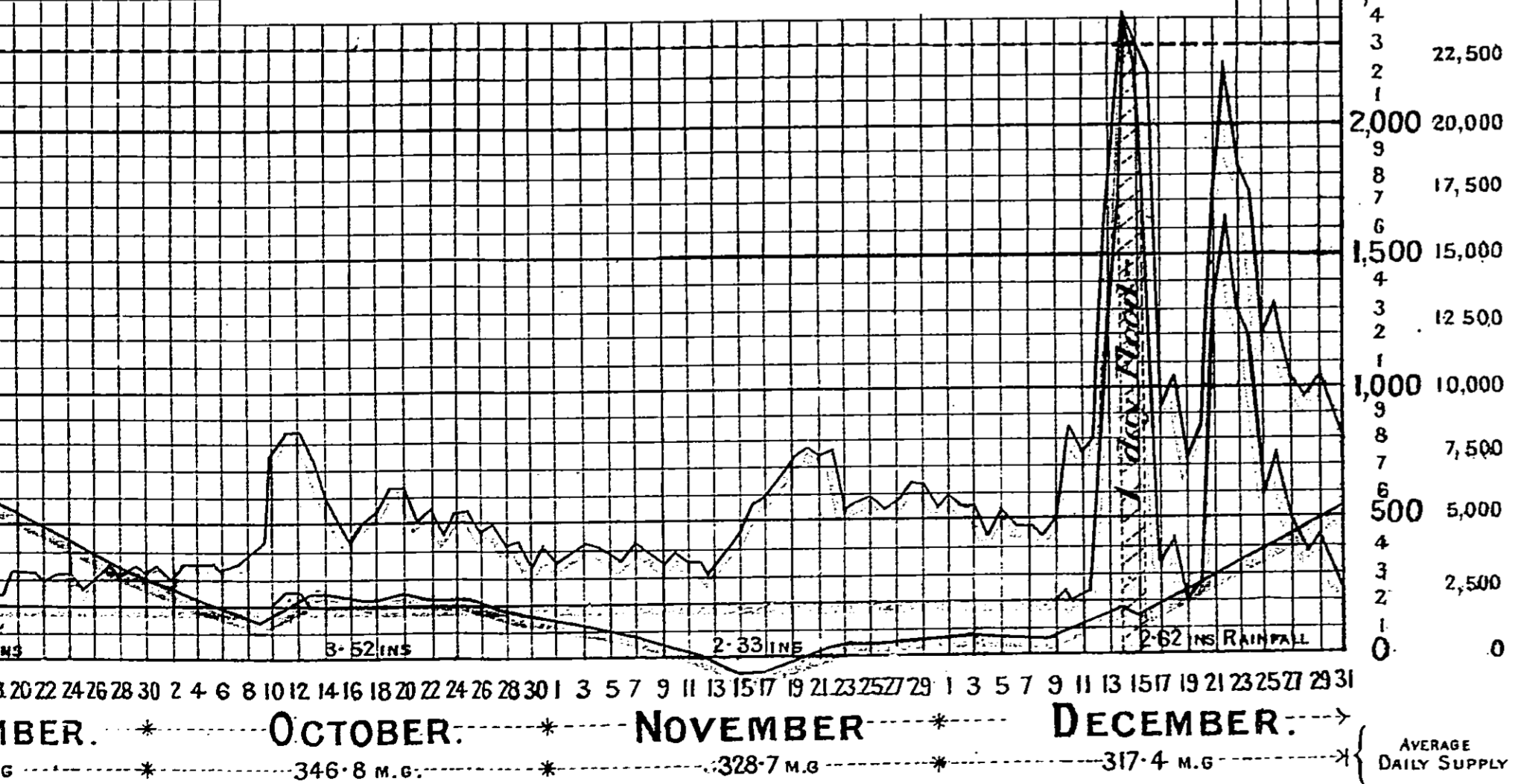
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REFERENCE.

- The Red line shows the Natural flow of the Thames for each day of the year 1893.
- The Blue line shows the effect produced on the flow of the River by the abstraction of the water to fill the Reservoirs and supply London.
- //// The Blue hatched portions show when the River was in flood and not drawn upon.
- The Green line shows the quantity of water in the Reservoirs on any day in the year.

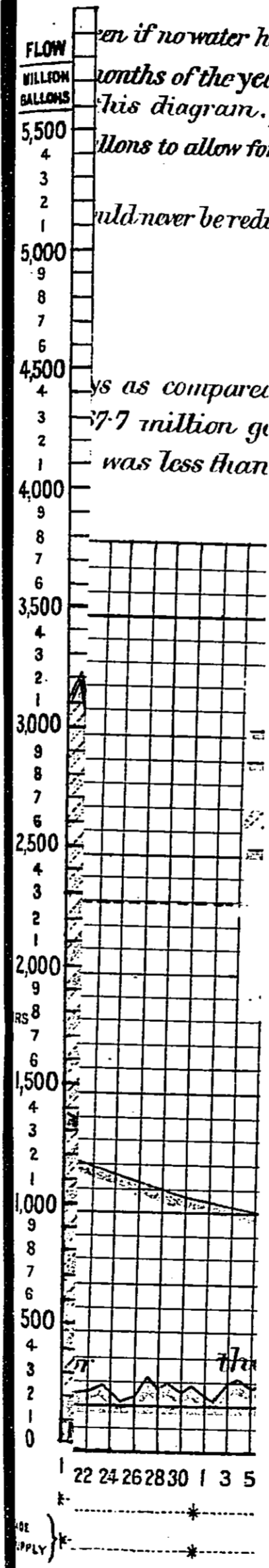
Flow at Teddington Weir; Vertical = Million gallons.
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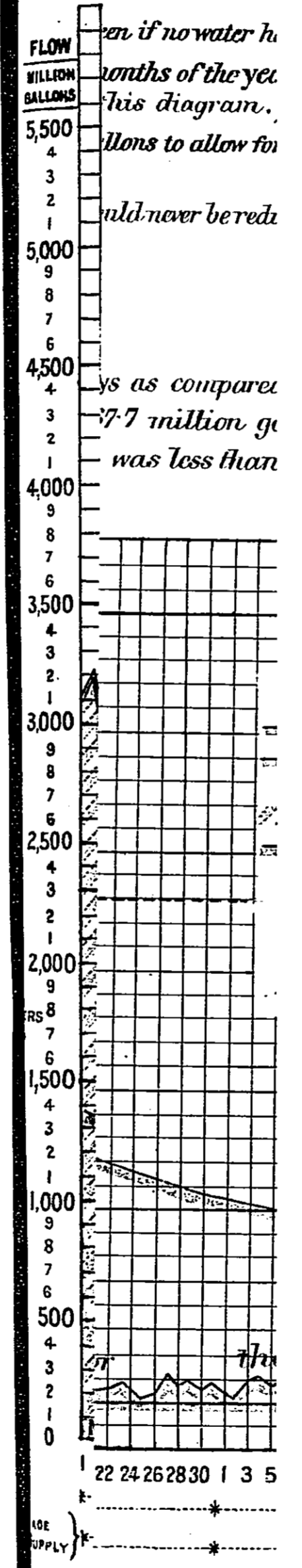
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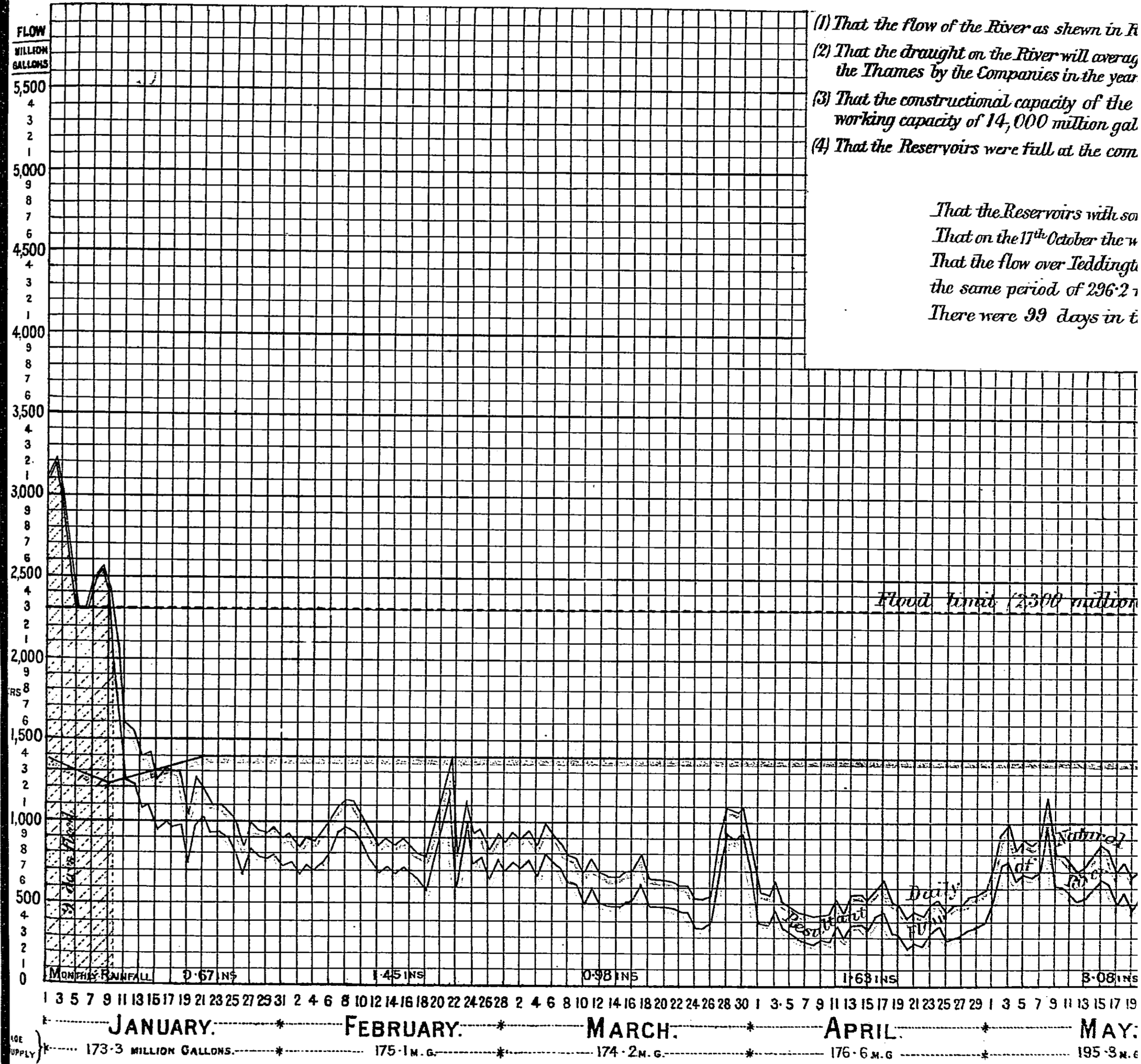
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DIAGRAM II.

(Sir Alexander Binnie's Diagram E.)

Diagram showing the working of the Staines Reservoir Scheme in such a year as 1898, supplying 185½ million gallons a day, with a minimum flow of 200 million gallons over Teddington Weir.

(Handed in by Sir Alexander Binnie on the 47th Day. See Question 23,163.)

IT IS ASSUMED.

at the flow of the River as shewn in Red was the Natural Flow over Teddington Weir as it would have been if no water had been taken out by the Water Companies in the year 1898.

at the draught on the River will average 185½ million gallons a day, but will be drawn in the different months of the year in the mean proportions which were abstracted from the Thames by the Companies in the years 1896-1897. (See Table No. 35 p. 1392 of Notes, and bottom of this diagram.)

at the constructional capacity of the Reservoirs will be 18,000 million gallons, less 4,000 million gallons to allow for cleansing bottom impurity and evaporation, or a net working capacity of 14,000 million gallons.

at the Reservoirs were full at the commencement of the year and that the flow over Teddington Weir should never be reduced below 200 million gallons a day.

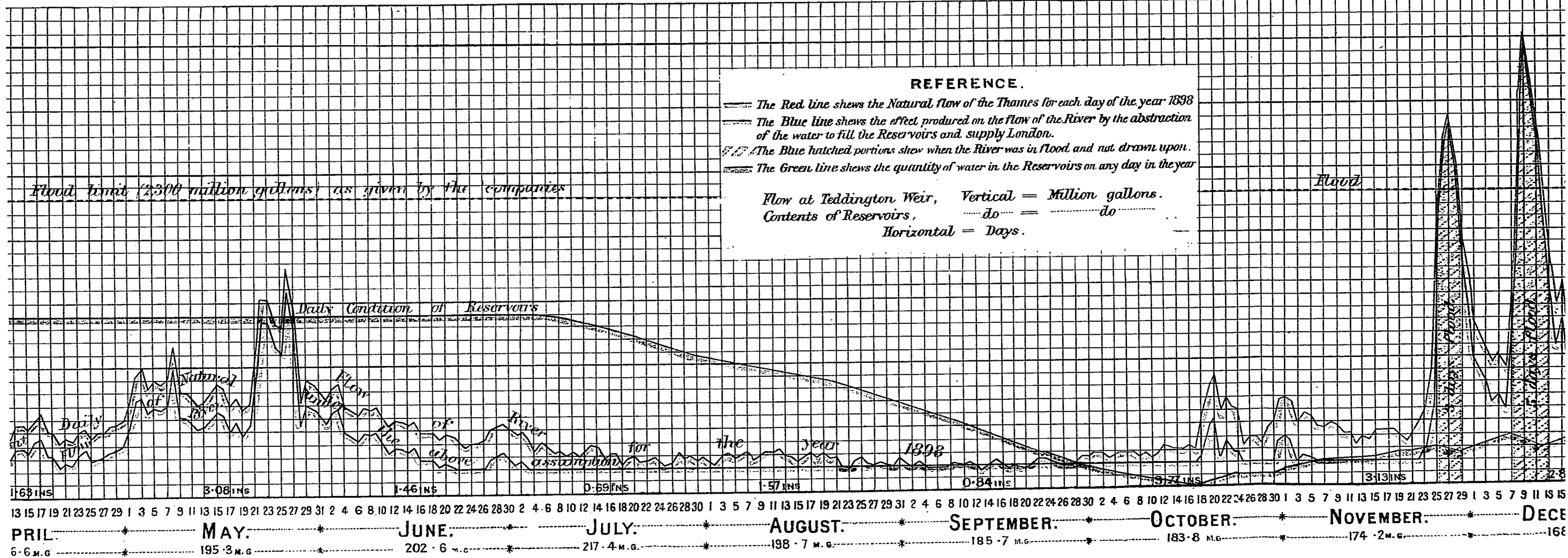
RESULTS.

That the Reservoirs with some fluctuation remain full up to the 2nd July.

That on the 17th October the water in the Reservoirs was reduced to 30.3 million gallons.

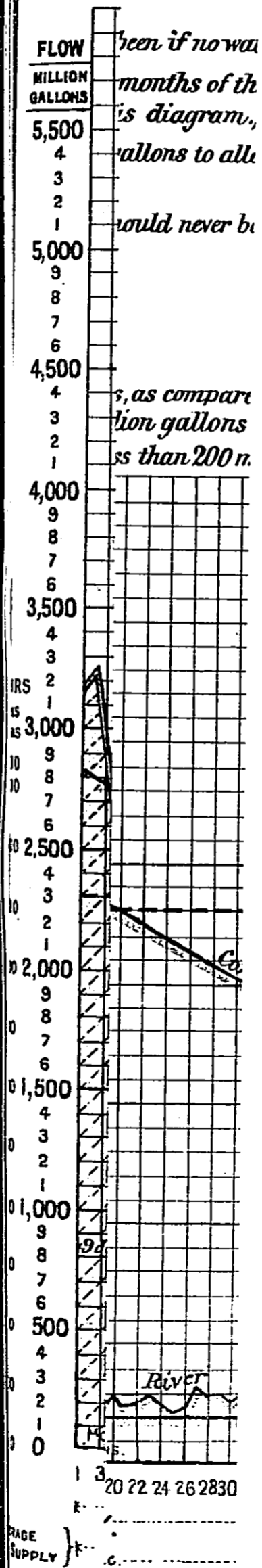
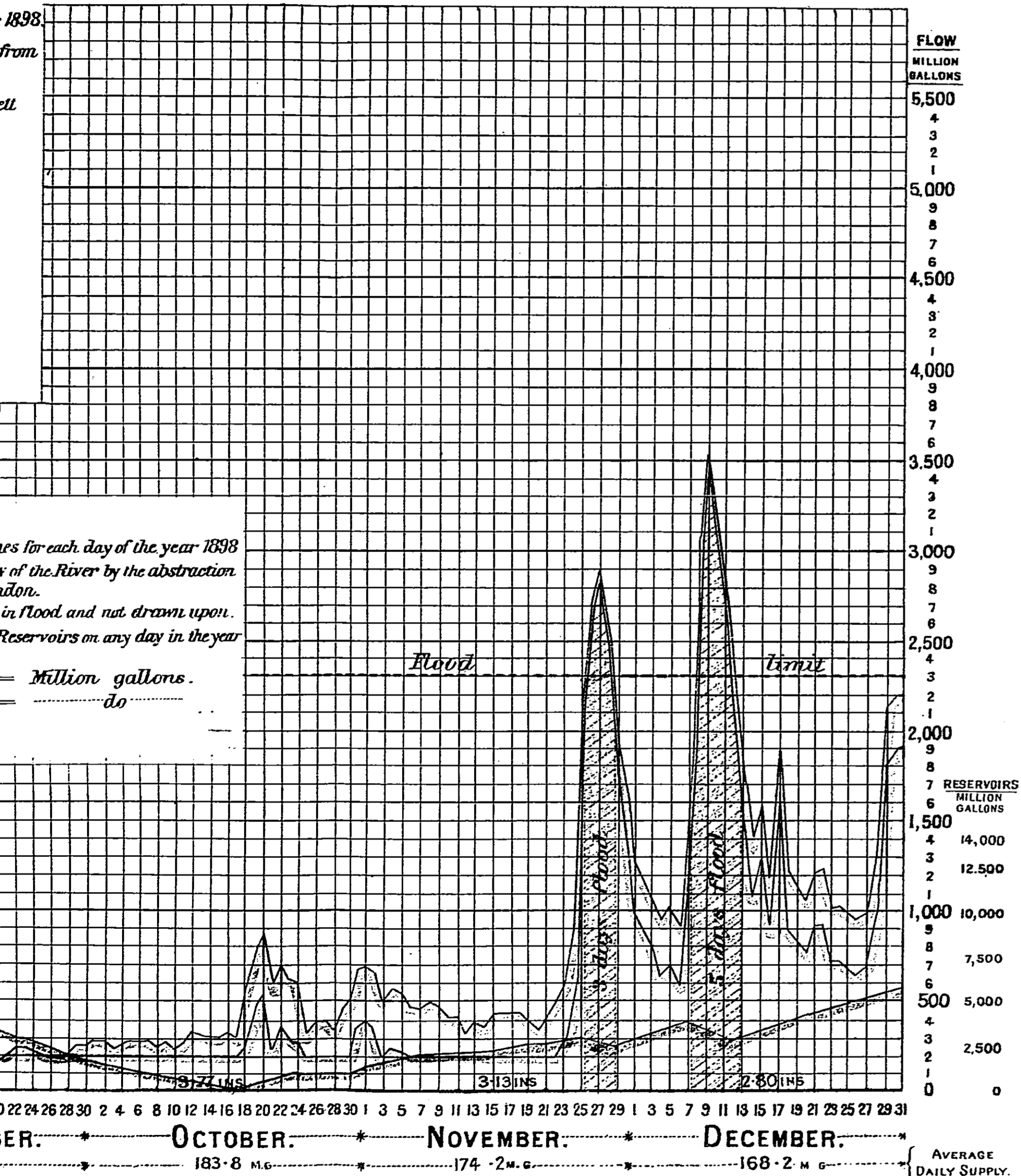
That the flow over Teddington Weir was reduced to 200 million gallons a day for 135 days as compared with an average natural flow during the same period of 296.2 million gallons a day and an actual average flow of 167.7 million gallons a day during the year 1898.

There were 99 days in the year 1898 when the actual flow over Teddington Weir was less than 200 million gallons a day.



Sir A. Binnie

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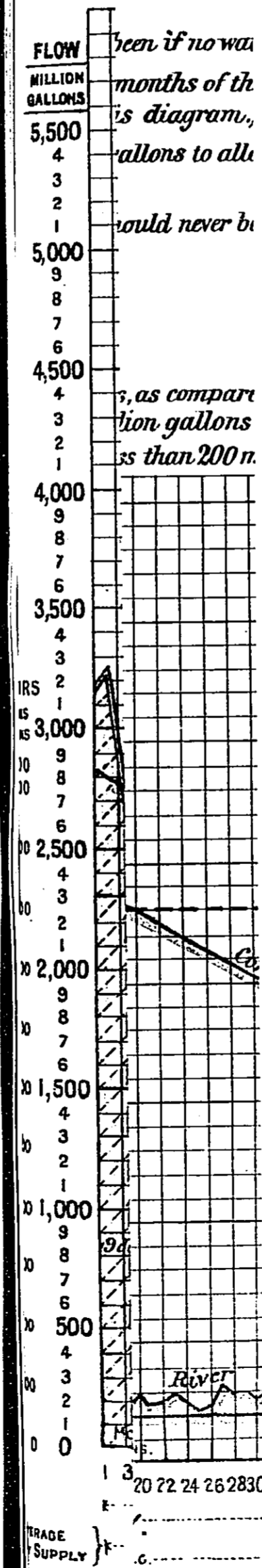
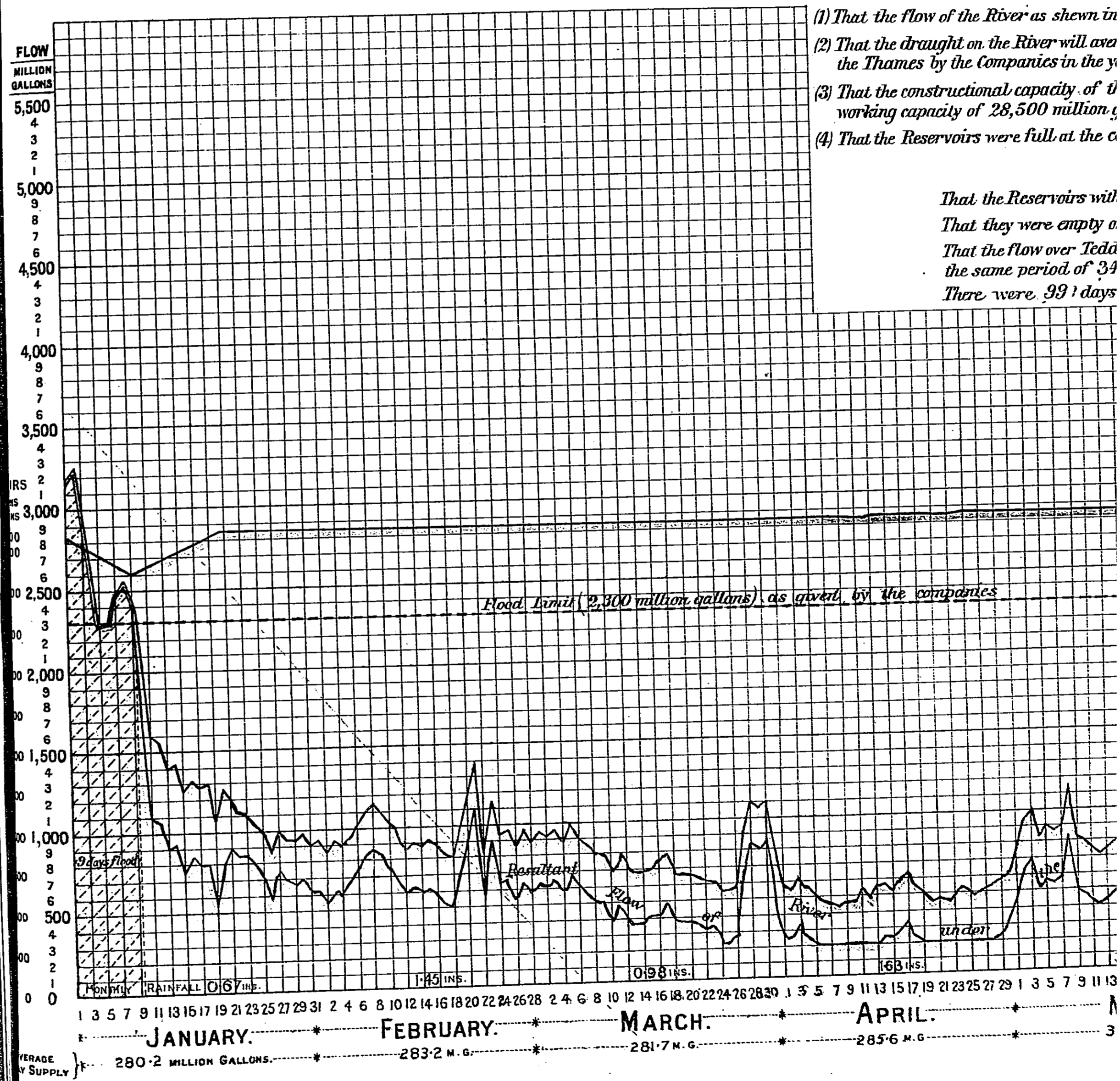


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- (1) That the flow of the River as shown in
- (2) That the draught on the River will average the Thames by the Companies in the year
- (3) That the constructional capacity of the working capacity of 28,500 million gallons
- (4) That the Reservoirs were full at the close

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DIAGRAM 12.

(Sir Alexander Binnie's Diagram F.)

Diagram shewing the working of the Staines Reservoir Scheme in such a year as 1898, supplying 300 million gallons a day, with a minimum flow of 200 million gallons over Teddington Weir.

(Handed in by Sir Alexander Binnie on the 27th Day. See Question 23,163.)

IT IS ASSUMED

- (1) That the flow of the River as shewn in Red was the Natural Flow over Teddington Weir as it would have been if no water had been taken out by the Water Companies in the year 1898.
- (2) That the draught on the River will average 300 million gallons a day, but will be drawn in the different months of the year in the mean proportions which were abstracted from the Thames by the Companies in the years 1896-1897. (See Table No 35 p. 1392 of Notes, and bottom of this diagram.)
- (3) That the constructional capacity of the Reservoirs will be 36,500 million gallons, less 8,000 million gallons to allow for cleansing bottom impurity and evaporation or a net working capacity of 28,500 million gallons.
- (4) That the Reservoirs were full at the commencement of the year and that the flow over Teddington Weir should never be reduced below 200 million gallons a day.

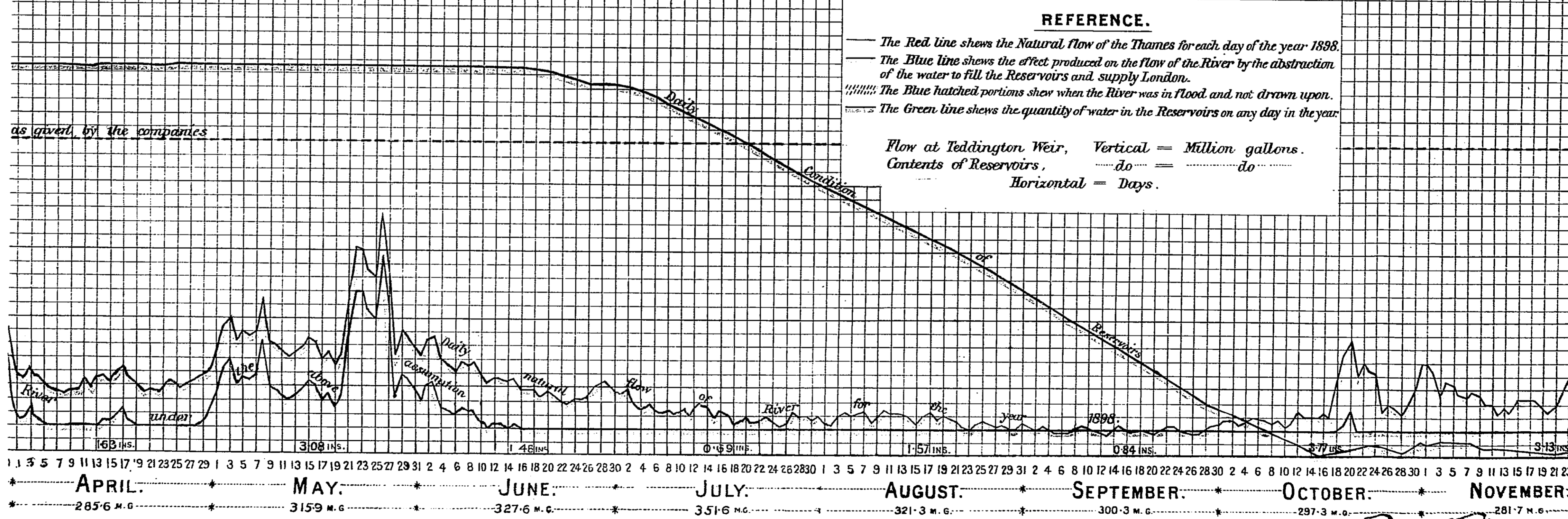
RESULTS.

That the Reservoirs with some fluctuation remain full up to the 15th June.

That they were empty on 17th October and 28th November.

That the flow over Teddington Weir was reduced to 200 million gallons a day for 174 days, as compared with an average natural flow during the same period of 345.2 million gallons a day, and an actual average flow of 219.1 million gallons a day during the year 1898.

There were 99 1/2 days in the year 1898 when the actual flow over Teddington Weir was less than 200 million gallons a day.



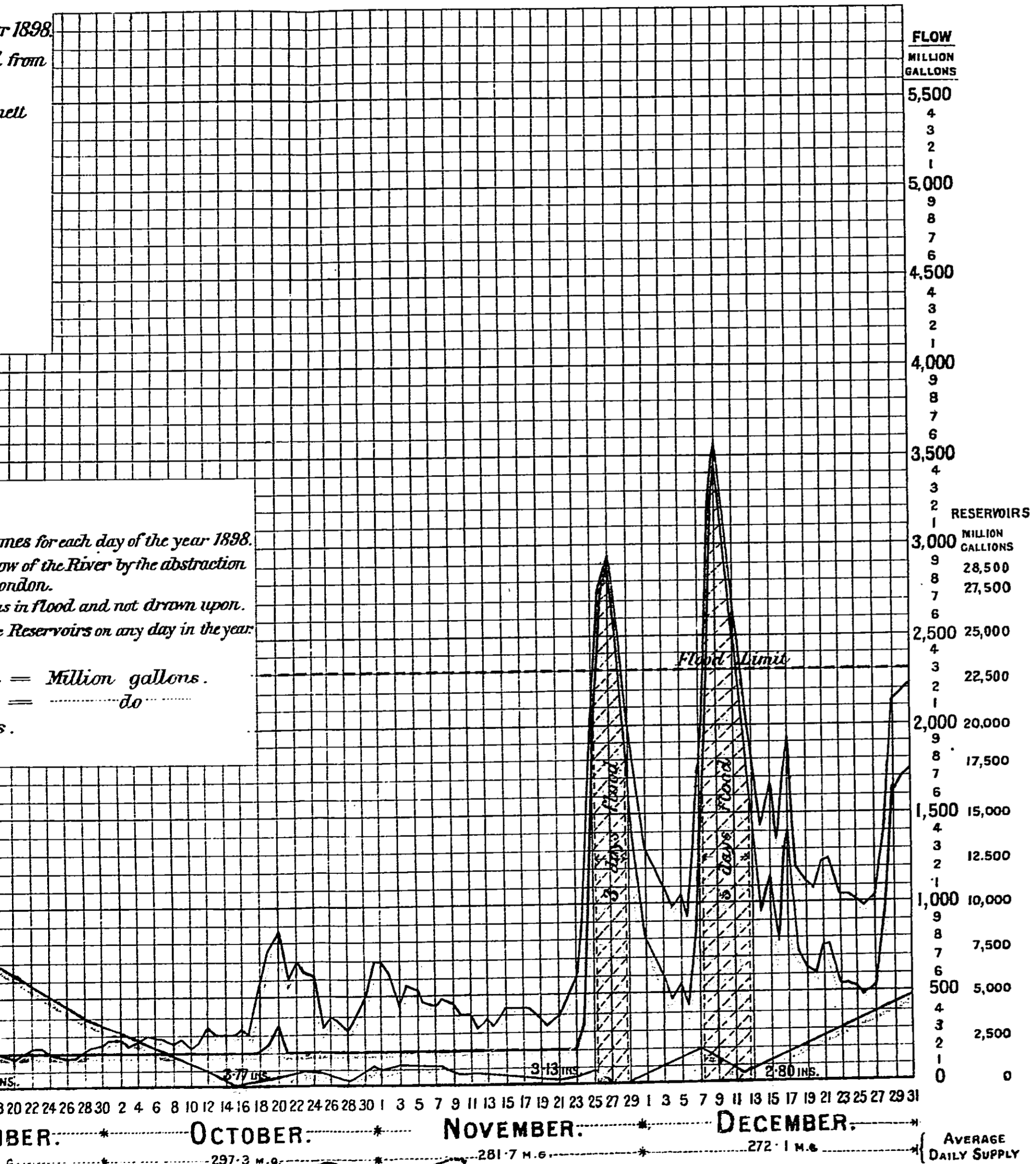
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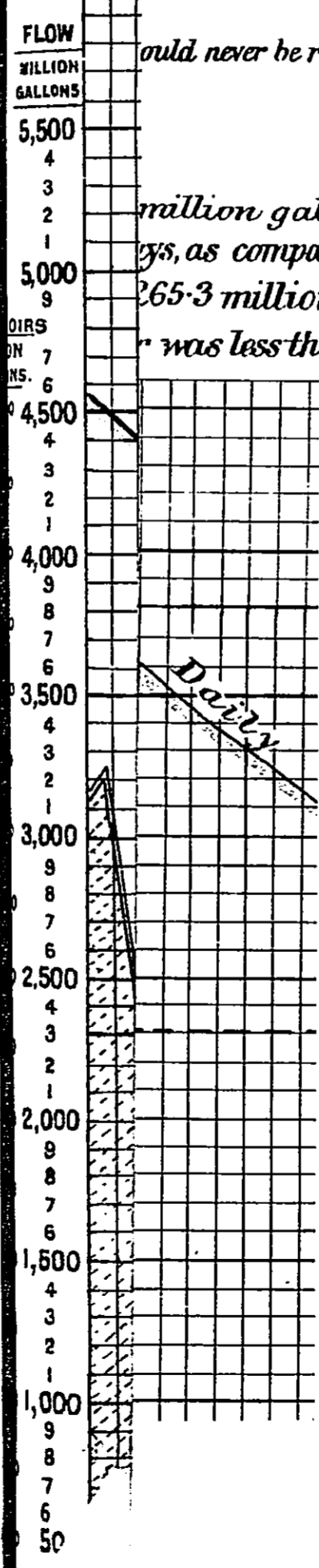
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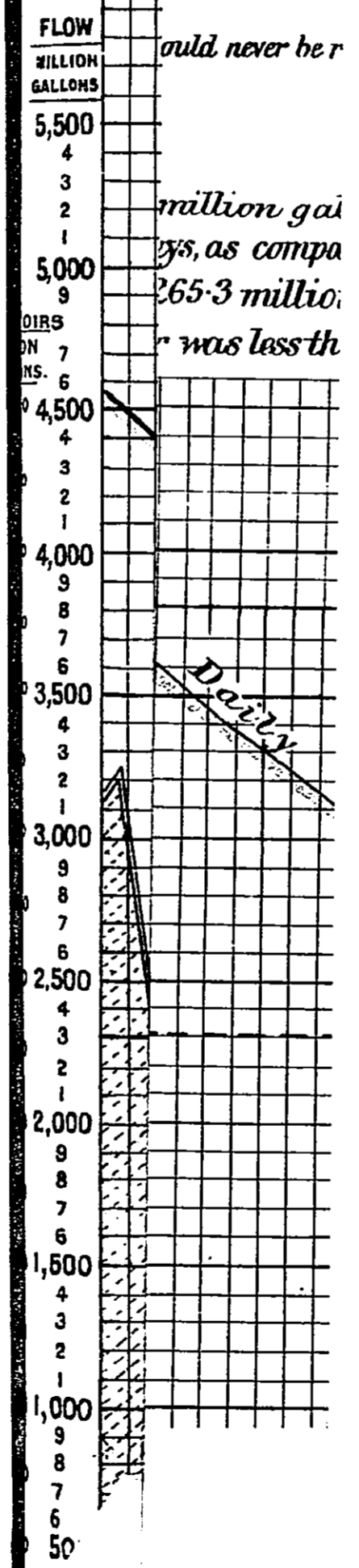
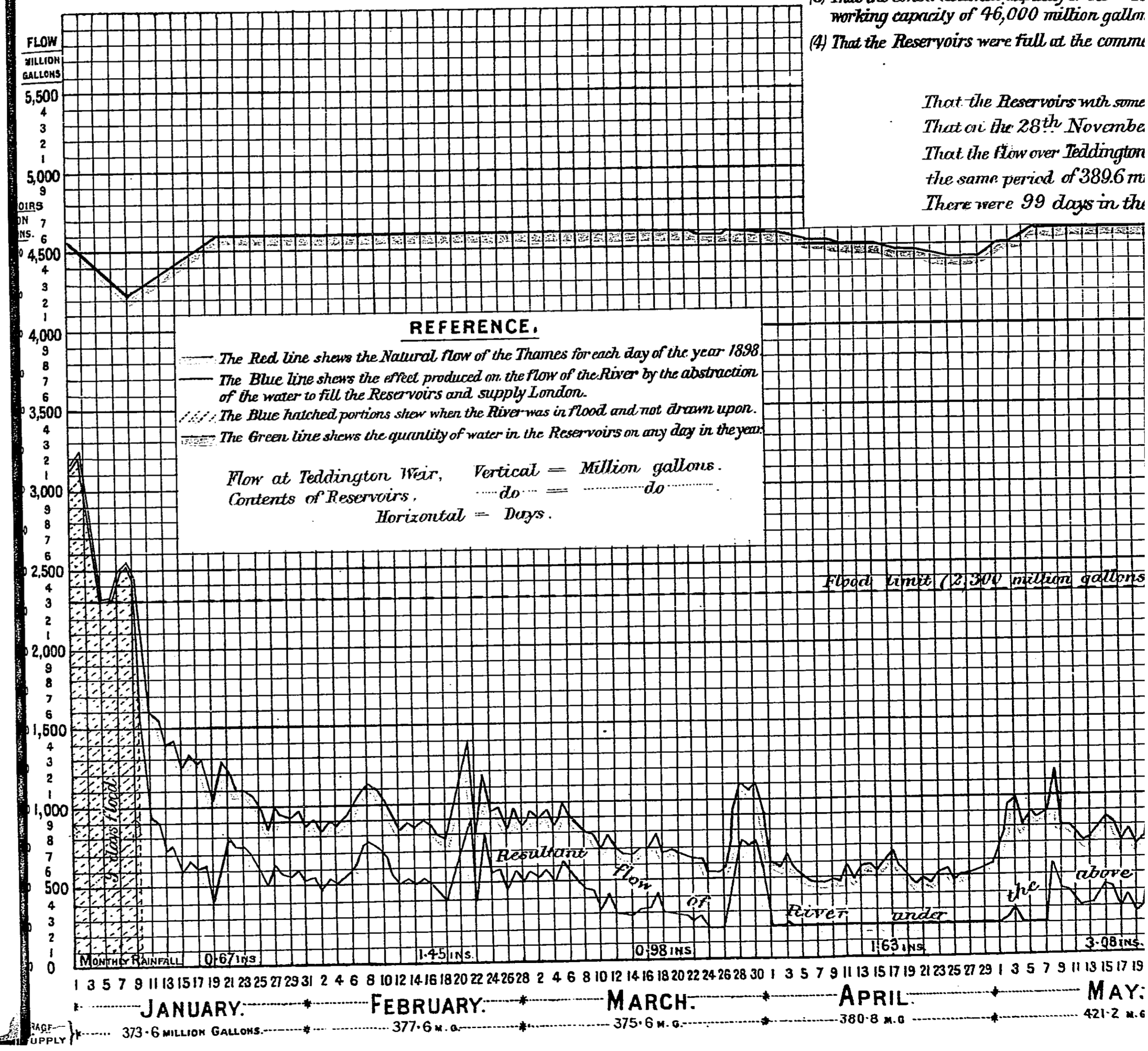


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- (1) That the flow of the River as shown in Red
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- (4) That the Reservoirs were full at the commu

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DIAGRAM 13.

(Sir Alexander Binnie's Diagram G.)

Diagram shewing the working of the Staines Reservoir Scheme in such a year as 1898, supplying 400 million gallons, with a minimum flow of 200 million gallons over Teddington Weir.

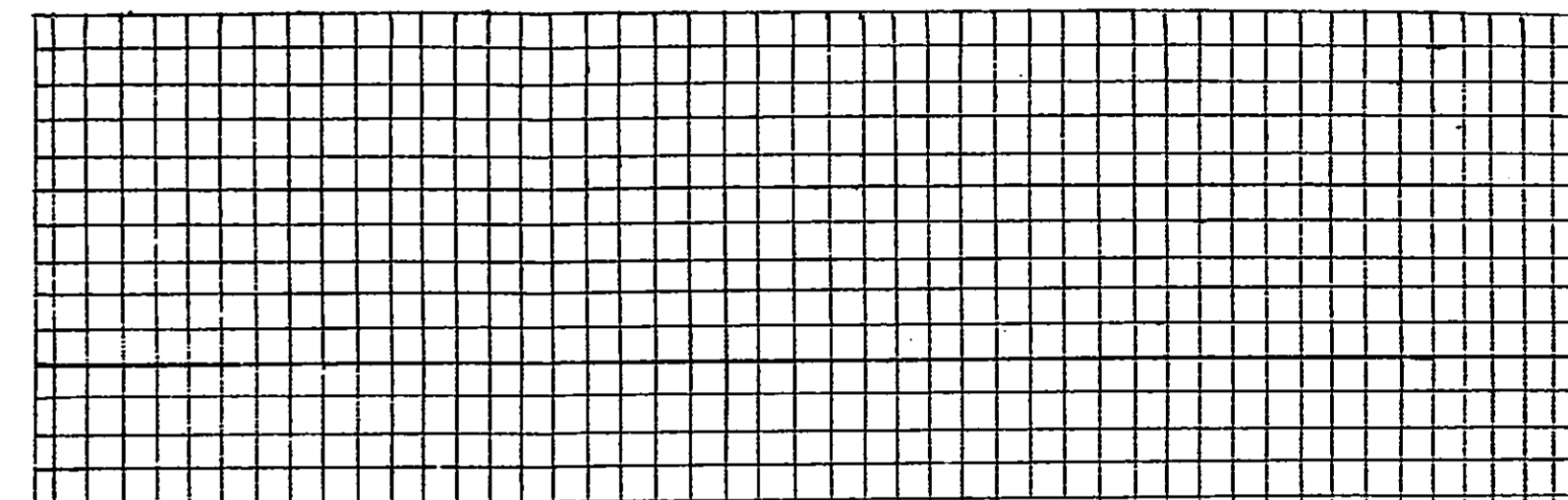
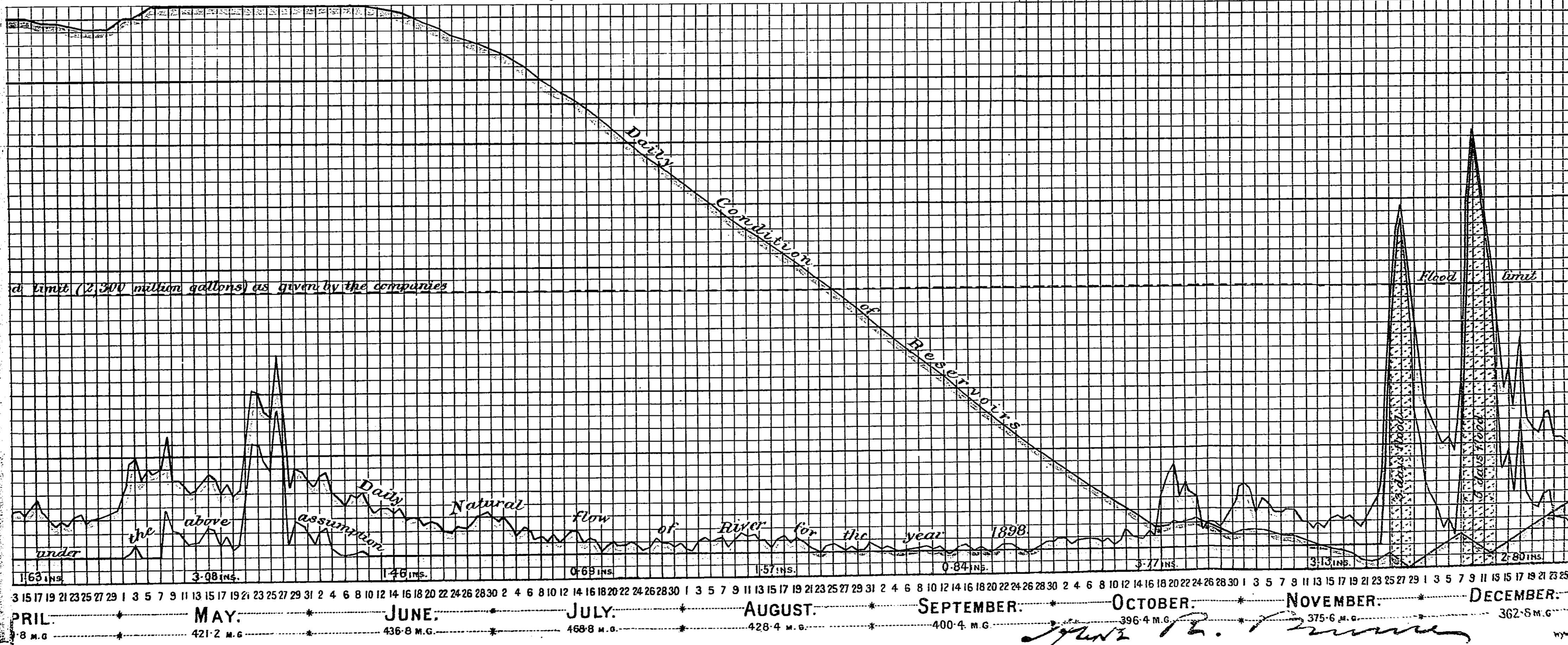
(Handed in by Sir Alexander Binnie on the 47th Day. See Question 23, 163.)

IT IS ASSUMED.

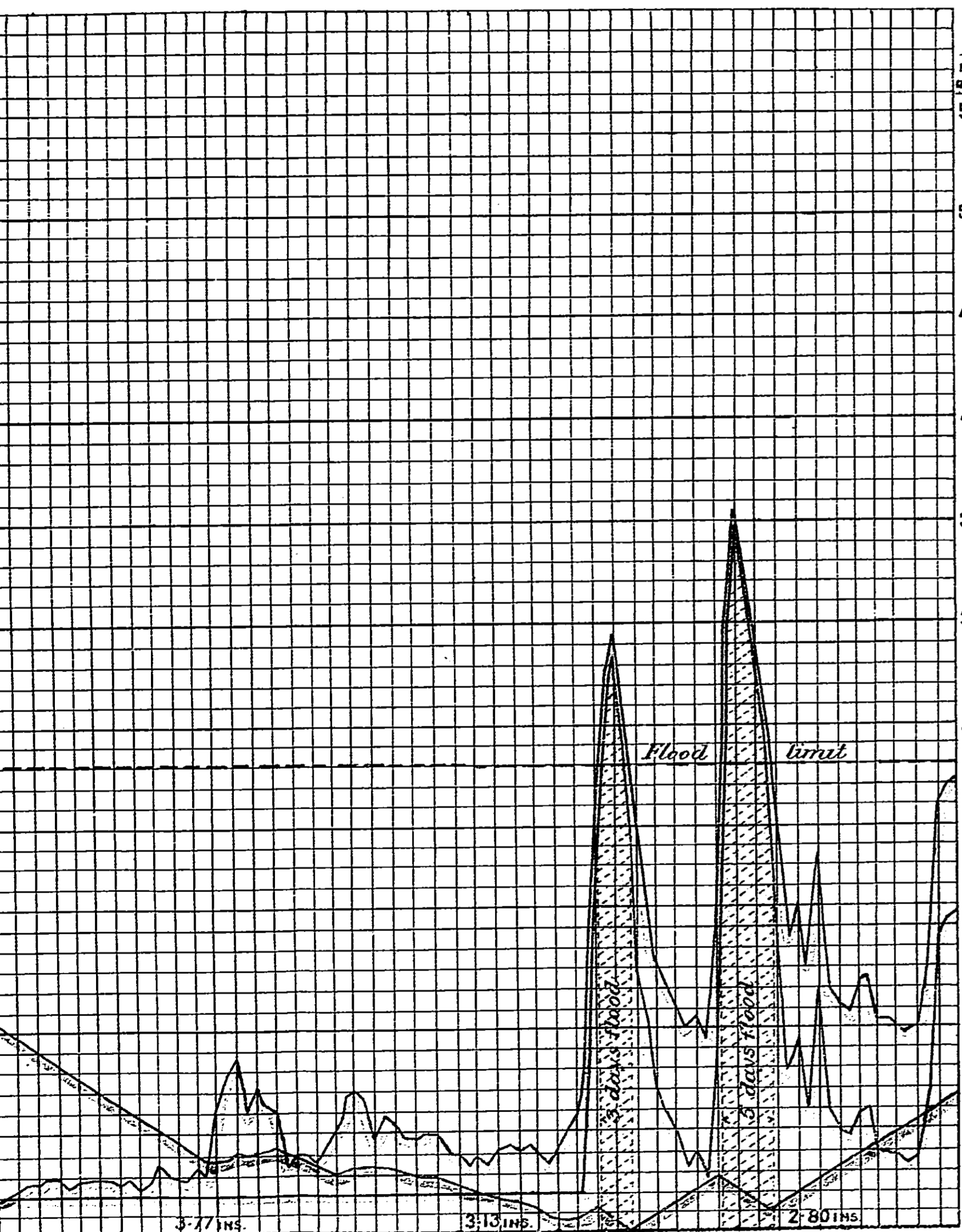
- at the flow of the River as shown in Red was the Natural Flow over Teddington Weir as it would have been if no water had been taken out by the Water Companies in the year 1898.
- at the draught on the River will average 400 million gallons a day, but will be drawn in the different months of the year in the mean proportions which were abstracted from Thames by the Companies in the years 1896-1897. (See Table N^o 35 p. 1392 of Notes, and bottom of this diagram.)
- at the constructional capacity of the Reservoirs will be 55,600 million gallons, less 9,600 million gallons to allow for cleansing bottom impurity, and evaporation, or a net working capacity of 46,000 million gallons.
- at the Reservoirs were full at the commencement of the year and that the flow over Teddington Weir should never be reduced below 200 million gallons a day.

RESULTS.

- That the Reservoirs with some fluctuation remain full up to the 9th June.
- That on the 28th November the water in the Reservoirs was reduced to 156.0 million gallons.
- That the flow over Teddington Weir was reduced to 200 million gallons a day for 206 days, as compared with an average natural flow during the same period of 389.6 million gallons a day, and an actual average flow of 265.3 million gallons a day during the year 1898.
- There were 99 days in the year 1898 when the actual flow over Teddington Weir was less than 200 million gallons a day.

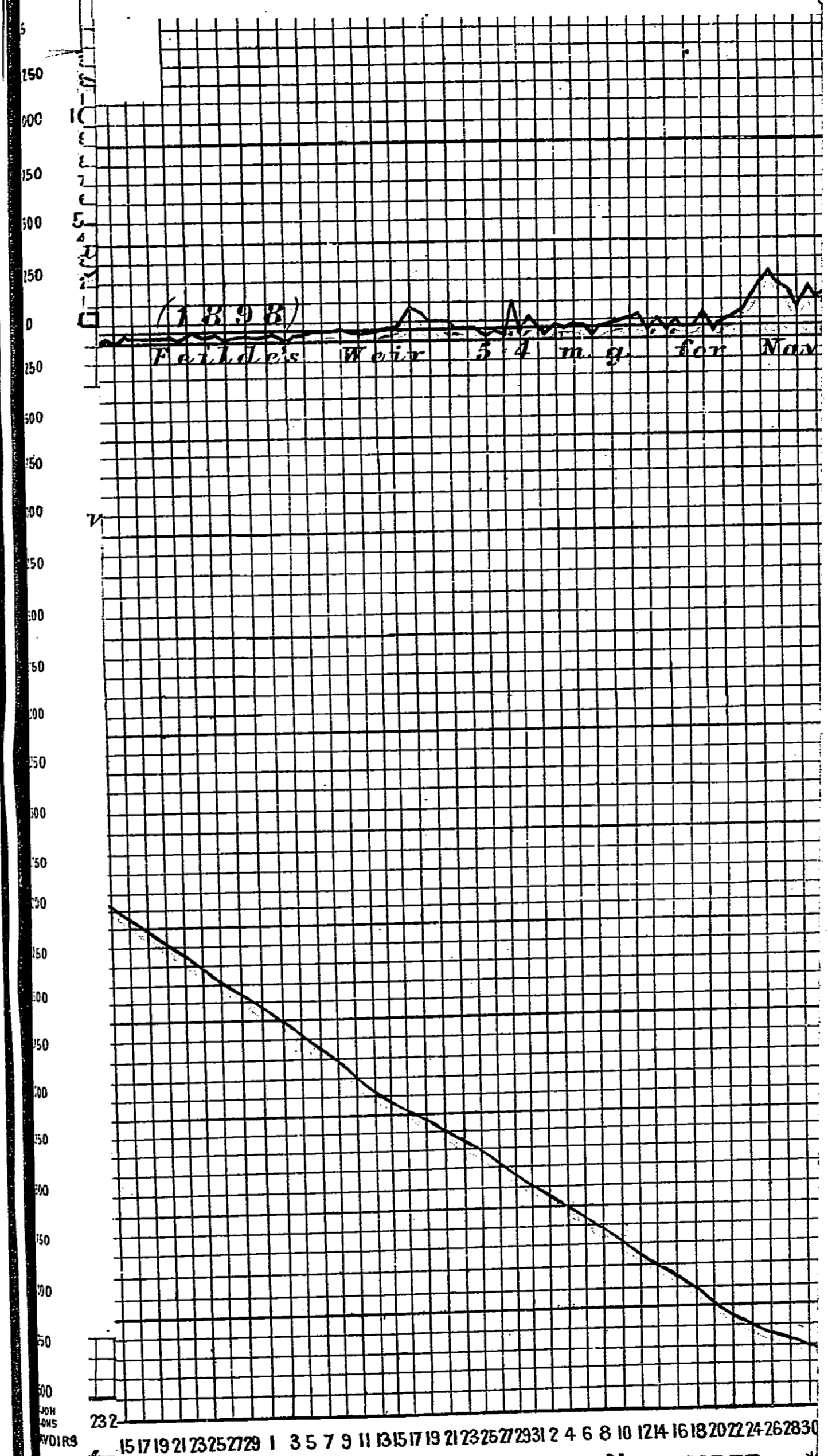


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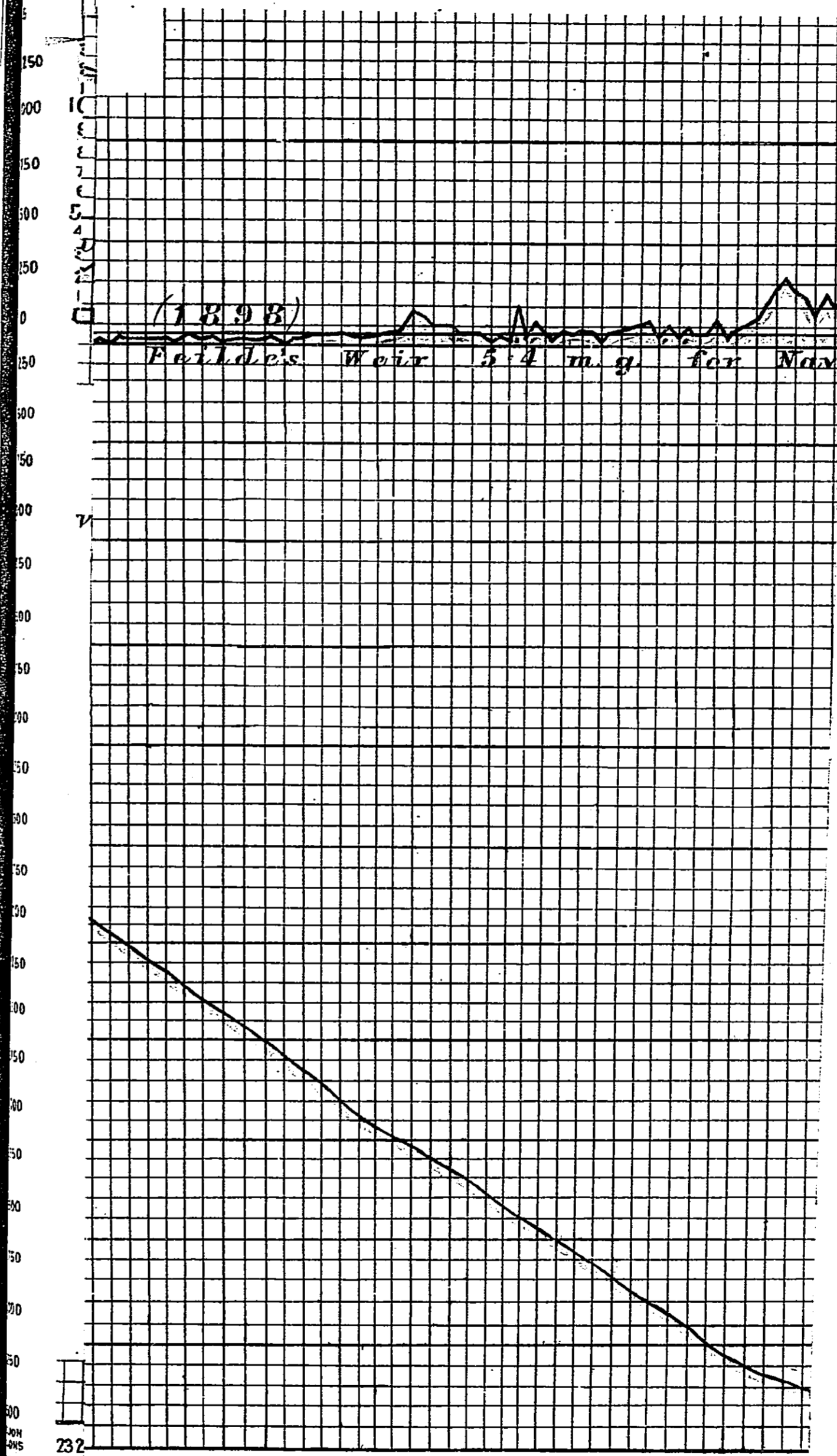


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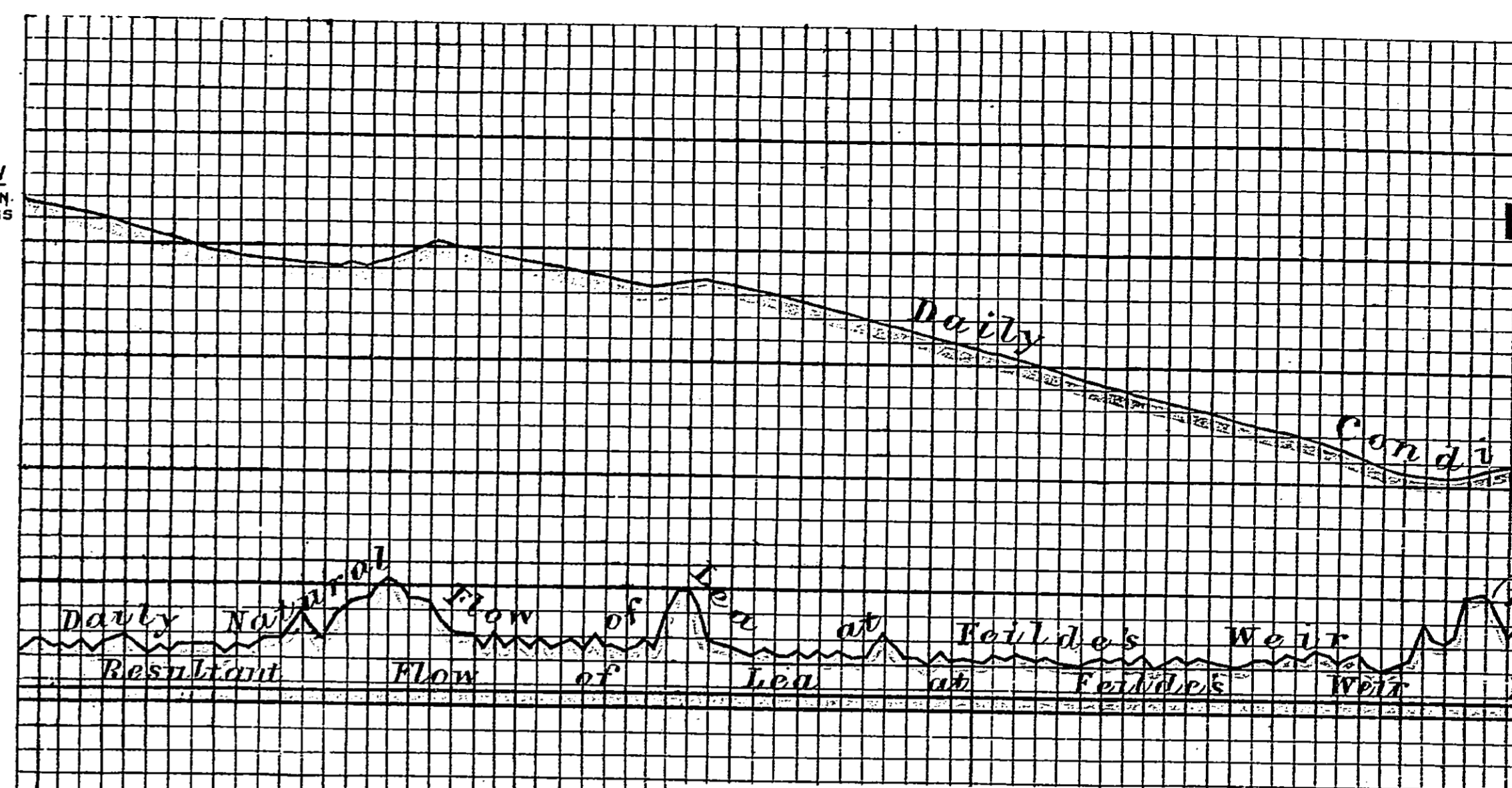


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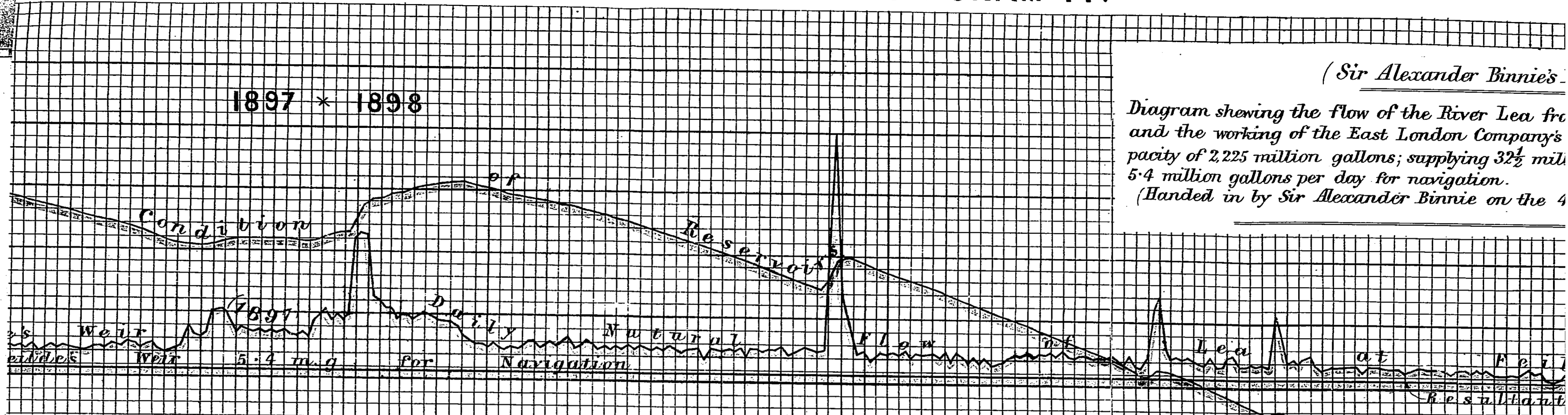
REFERENCE.

The Red line shows the Natural flow of the Lea
 1st August 1897 and 31st Dec
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DIAGRAM 14.



(Sir Alexander Binnie's)

Diagram shewing the flow of the River Lea from the East London Company's reservoirs, with a capacity of 2,225 million gallons; supplying 32½ million gallons per day for navigation. (Handed in by Sir Alexander Binnie on the 4th July 1898.)

IT IS ASSUMED.

1. As shewn in Red was the Natural Flow over Feilde's Weir.
2. River will average 32.5 million gallons a day.
3. Capacity of 2,225 million gallons is the nett working capacity of the Reservoirs.
4. Reservoirs were full on the 1st August 1897 and that the minimum Flow over Feilde's Weir for the year should never be reduced below 5.4 million gallons a day.

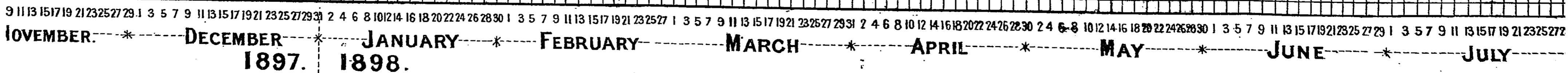
RESULTS.

1. Reservoirs were never full after 1st August 1897 and were empty on 30th May 1898.
2. Minimum flow of 5.4 million gallons a day for Navigation was maintained from August 1897 to 31st December 1898.
3. There were only three floods between 1st August 1897 and 31st December 1898.

REFERENCE.

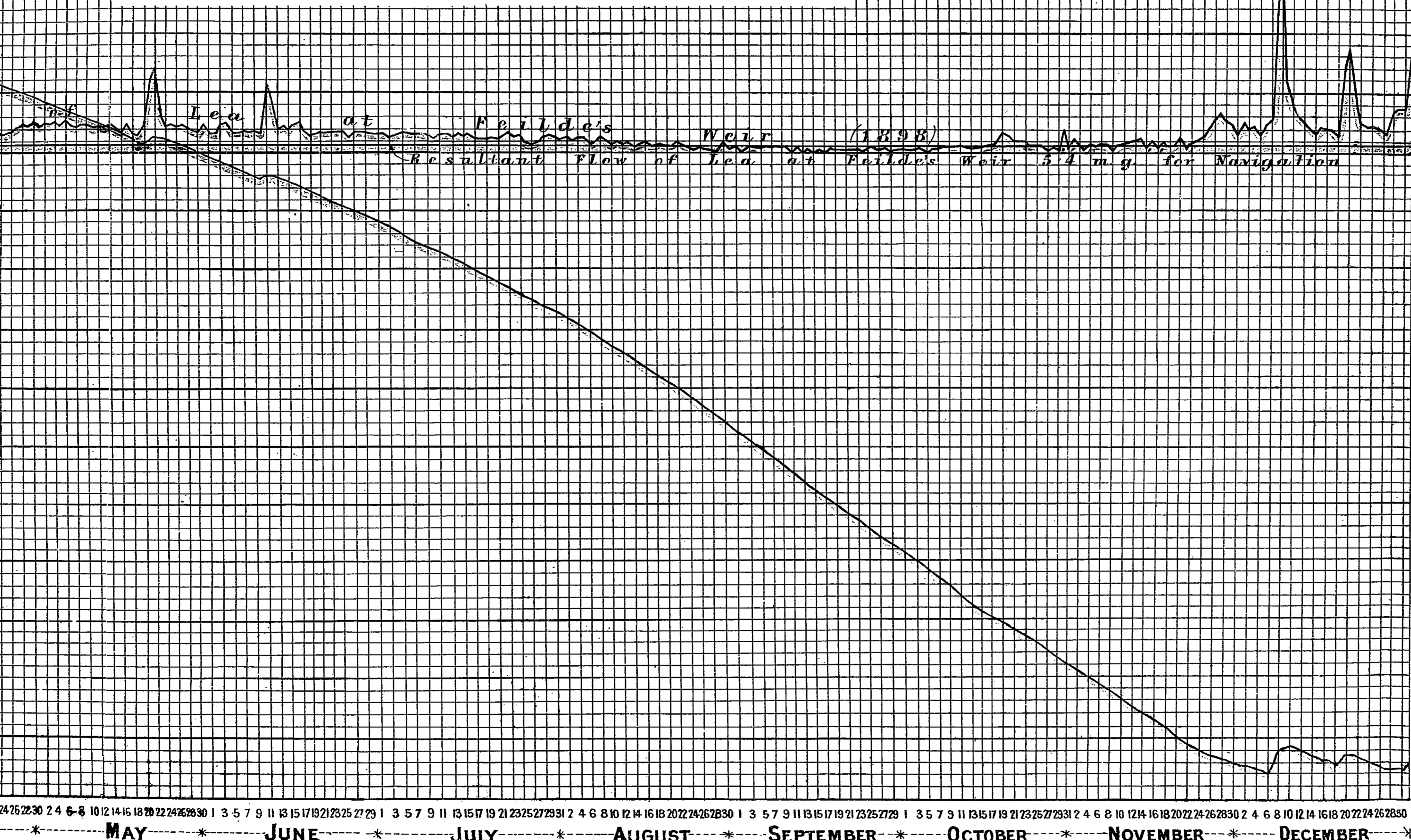
- 1. As the Natural flow of the Lea for each day between 1st August 1897 and 31st December 1898.
- 2. As the effect produced on the flow of the River by the abstraction of the water to fill the Reservoirs and supply London.
- 3. As the quantity of water in the Reservoirs (plus or minus) on any day between 1st August and 31st December 1898.

Flow at Feilde's Weir, Vertical = Million gallons.
Contents of Reservoirs, do = do
Horizontal = Days.



(Sir Alexander Binnie's Diagram H.)

Diagram showing the flow of the River Lea from August 1897 to December 1898, and the working of the East London Company's Reservoirs Scheme with a storage capacity of 2,225 million gallons; supplying 32½ million gallons per day; and allowing 5.4 million gallons per day for navigation.
(Handed in by Sir Alexander Binnie on the 47th Day. See Question 23,114.)



RESERVOIRS
MILLION
GALLONS
2,225

FLOW
MILLION
GALLONS

200 2,000
9 1,750
8 1,500
7 1,250
6 1,000
5 750
4 500
3 250
2 0
1 250
0 500
750
1,000
1,250
1,500
1,750
2,000
2,250
2,500
2,750
3,000
3,250
3,500
3,750
4,000
4,250
4,500
4,750
5,000
5,250
5,500

MILLION
GALLONS
RESERVOIRS

Sir A. Binnie

DIAGRAM 15.

(Mr. Middleton's Diagram A.)

Diagram to accompany Mr. Middleton's Table (No. 2, Q. 17, 747) showing the daily average supply required (a) for Greater London including out-lying portions of Water London, and (b) for Water London, in each year from 1895 to 1948 and, 1954.

(Handed in by Mr. R. E. Middleton, on the 38th Day. See Question 18, 202)

The upper dotted line shows the total average daily supply required from 1900 to 1948 for a population calculated on the figure 5,732,950 given for 1891 in the Report of Lord Balguy's Commission. The lower dotted line shows the supply required from R. Thames.

The upper full line shows the average daily supply required 1900 to 1954 for a population calculated on the figure 5,232,155 given in General Scott's Annual Report for 1891. The lower full line shows the supply required from R. Thames.

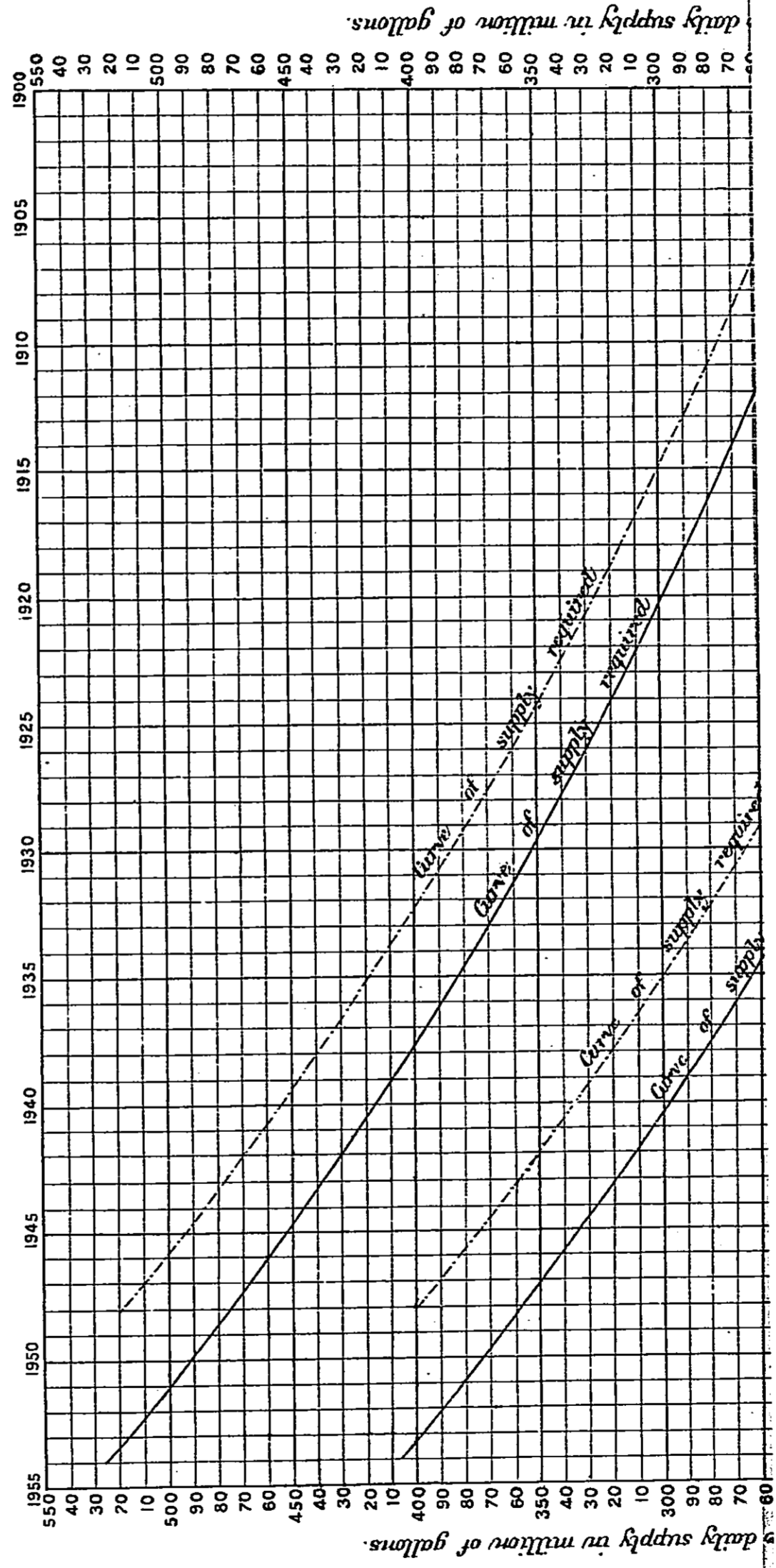


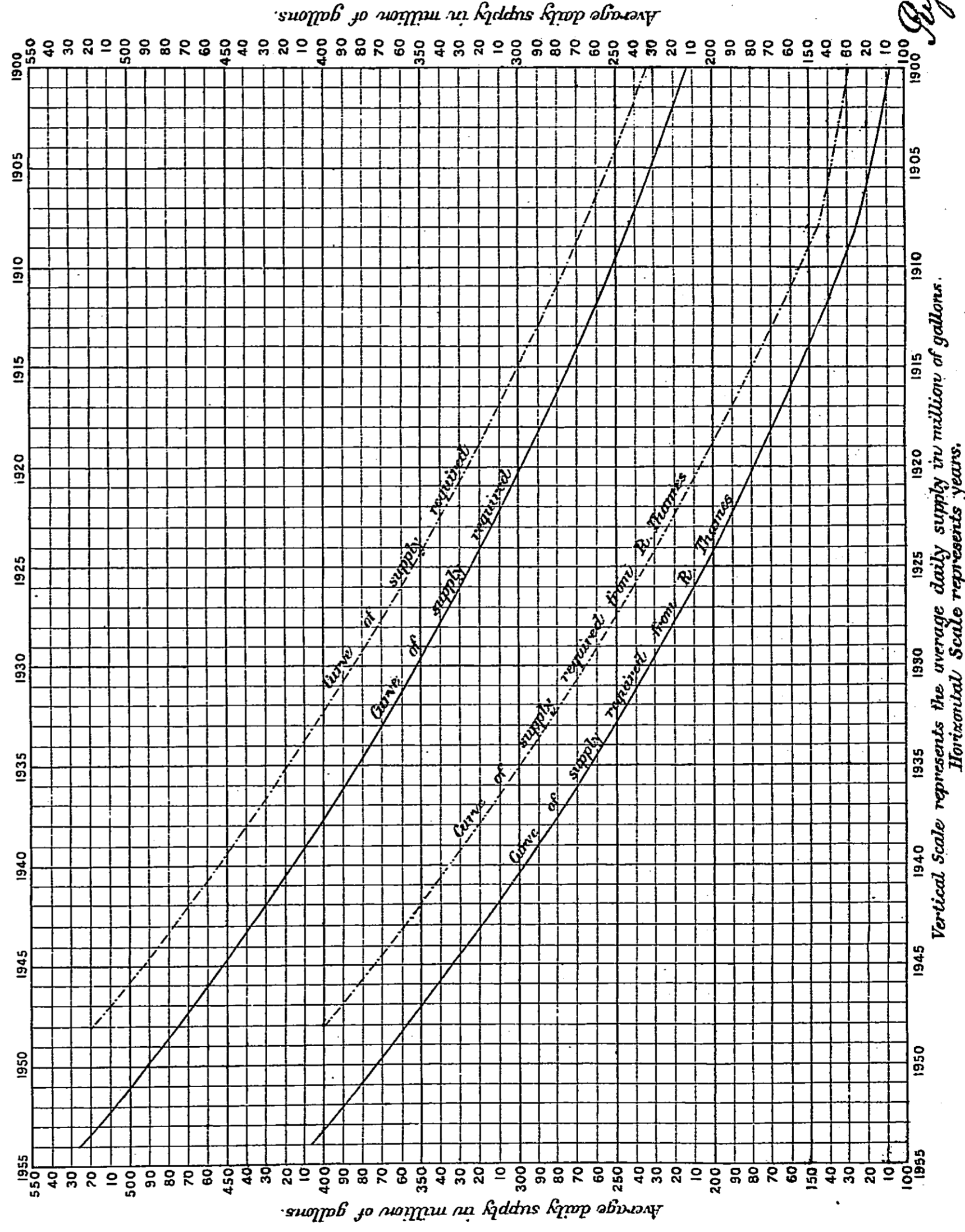
DIAGRAM 15.

Diagram to accompany Mr. Middleton's Table (No 2, Q. 17, 747) showing the daily average supply required, (a) for Greater London including out-lying portions of Water-London, and (b) for Water-London, in each year from 1895 to 1948 and 1954.

(Handed in by Mr. E. Middleton, on the 38th Day. See Question 18, 202)

The upper dotted line shows the total average daily supply required from 1900 to 1948 for a population calculated on the figure 5,732,950 given for 1891 in the Report of Lord Balgair's Commission. The lower dotted line shows the supply required from R. Thames.

The upper full line shows the average daily supply required 1900 to 1954 for a population calculated on the figure 5,232,155 given in General Scott's Annual Report for 1891. The lower full line shows the supply required from R. Thames.

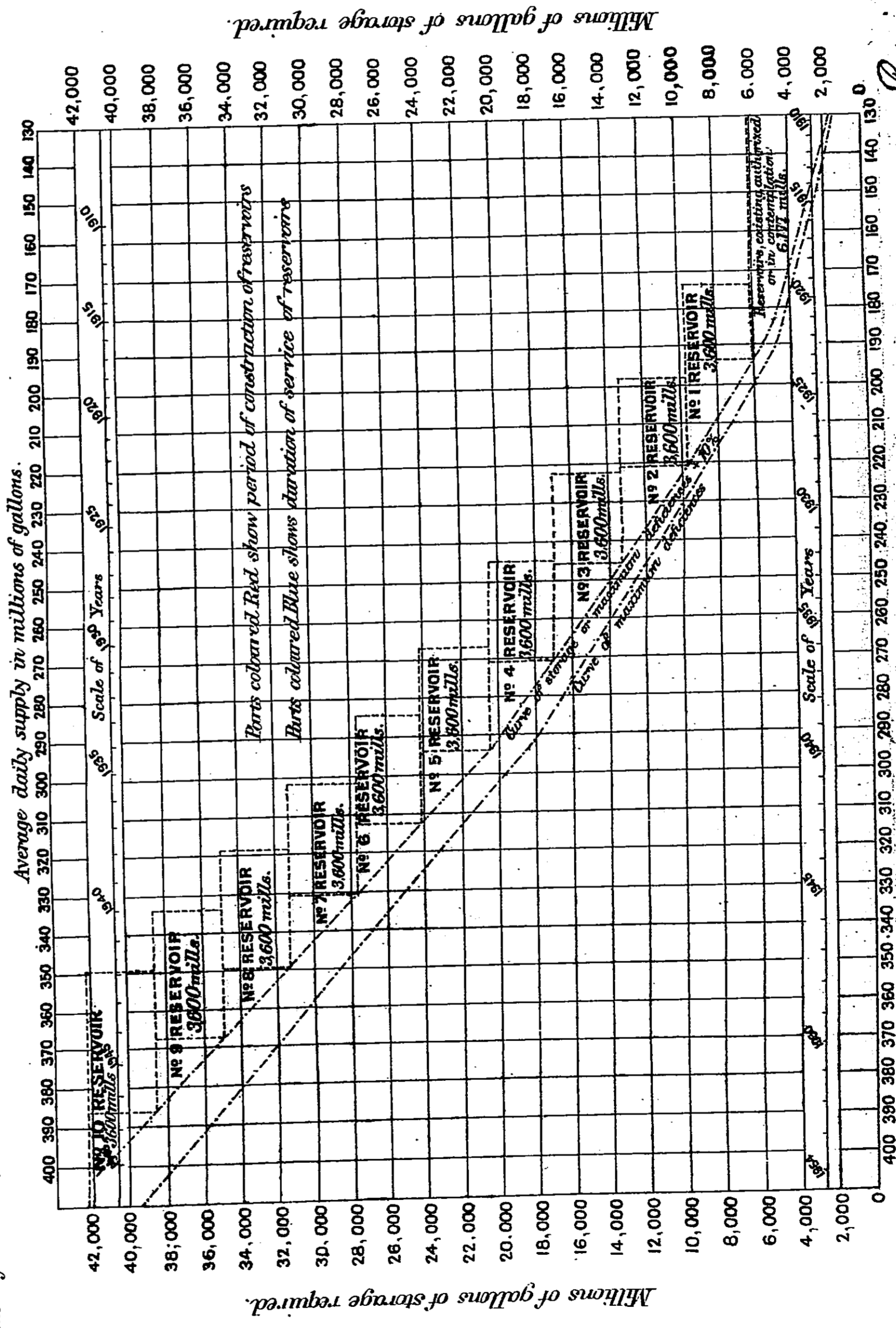


Esquivald. E. Middleton

Vertical Scale represents the average daily supply in million of gallons. Horizontal Scale represents years.

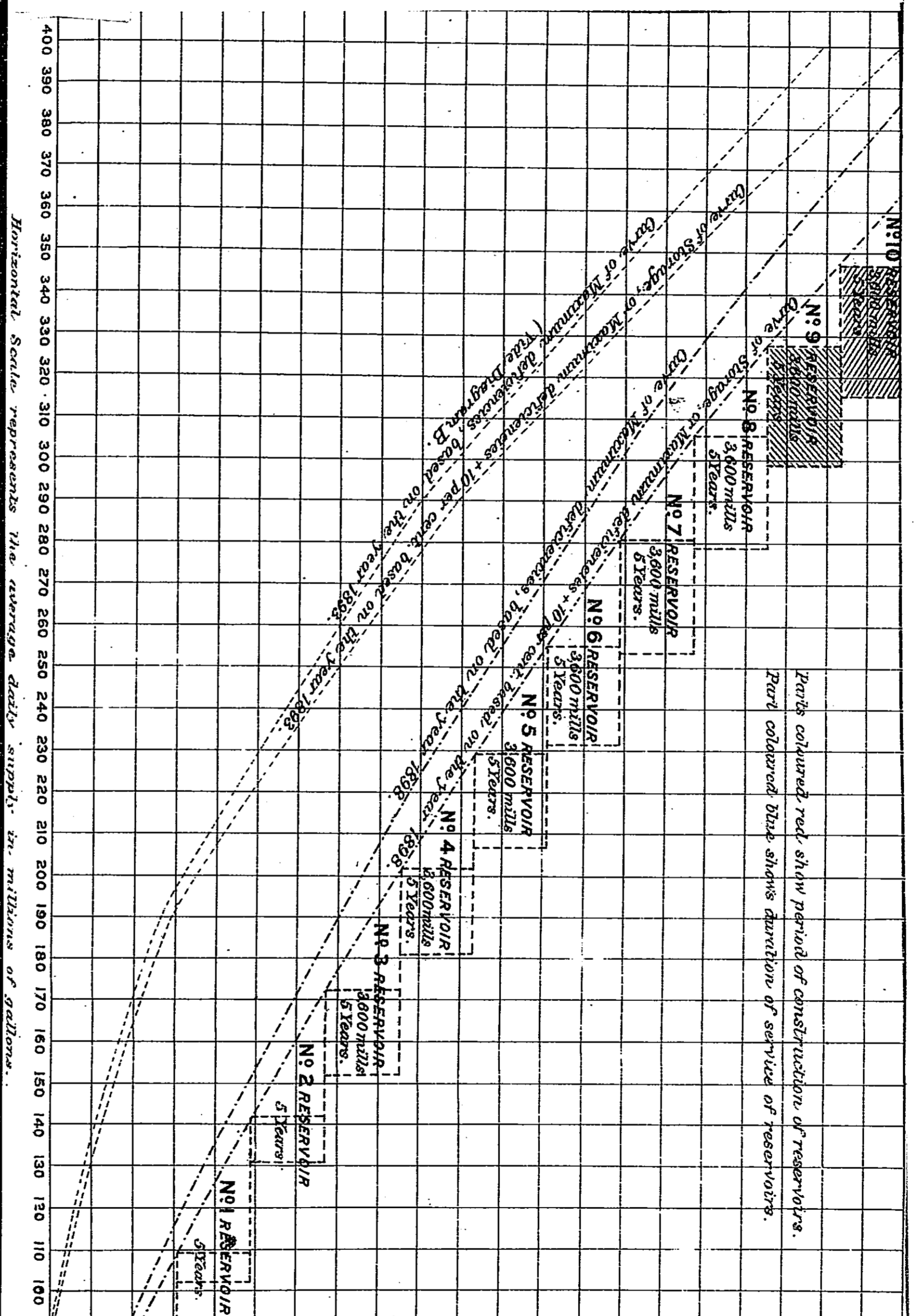
Diagram to accompany Mr. Middleton's Table (Nos. 2, 14, 256) showing the storage required for an average daily supply from the Thames of 130 million gallons increasing to 400 million gallons. The distances calculated on a year similar to that of 1893, no water being drawn from the river when the daily flow over Teddington Weir is 200 million gallons or less.
(Handed in by Mr. R. E. Middleton on the 38th Day. See Question 18, 202)

The upper scale of years corresponds with the supply required for a population calculated on the figure 5,732,950 given for 1891 in the Report of Lord Balfour's Commission. The lower scale of years corresponds with the supply required for a population calculated on the figure 3,232,155 as given in General Scott's Annual Report for 1891.



Horizontal Scale represents the average daily supply in millions of gallons.
Vertical Scale represents millions of gallons of storage required during a year similar to that of 1893.

Royal L. E. Middleton



Reservoirs existing or authorised:-
6,177 millions.

Reynolds. E. M.

DIAGRAM 17.

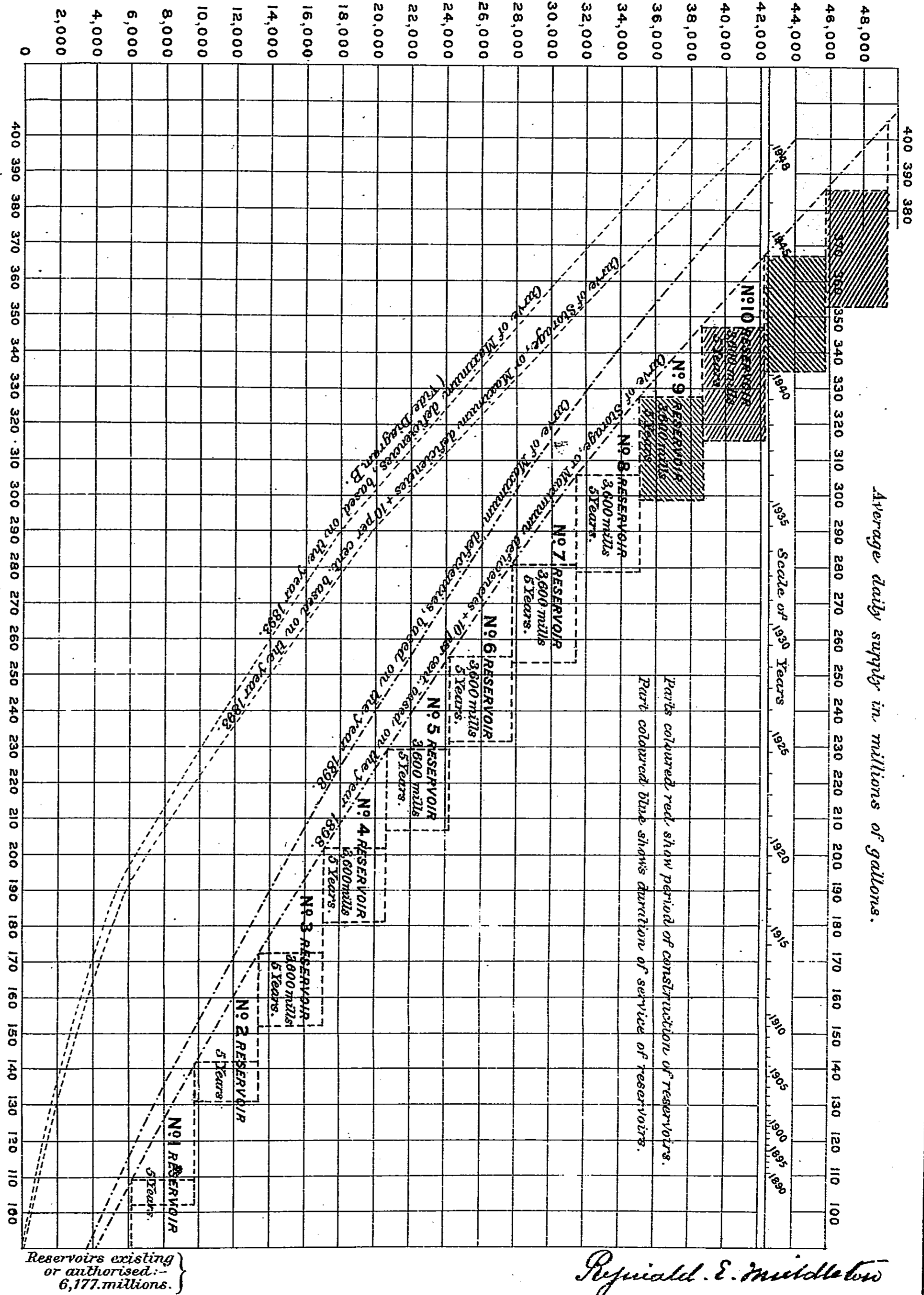
(M^r. Middleton's Diagram C.)

Diagram to accompany M^r. Middleton's Table (N^o 4. Q. 17,774) shewing the Storage required for an average daily supply from the Thames of 130 million gallons, increasing to 400 million gallons. The deficiencies calculated on a year similar to that of 1898, no water being drawn from the river when the daily flow over Teddington Weir is 200 million gallons or less.

(Handed in by M^r. R. E. Middleton on the 38th Day. See Question 18,444.)

The Scale of Years corresponds with the supply required for a population calculated on the figure 5,732,950 given for 1891 in the Report of Lord Balfour's Commission.

Millions of gallons of storage required.



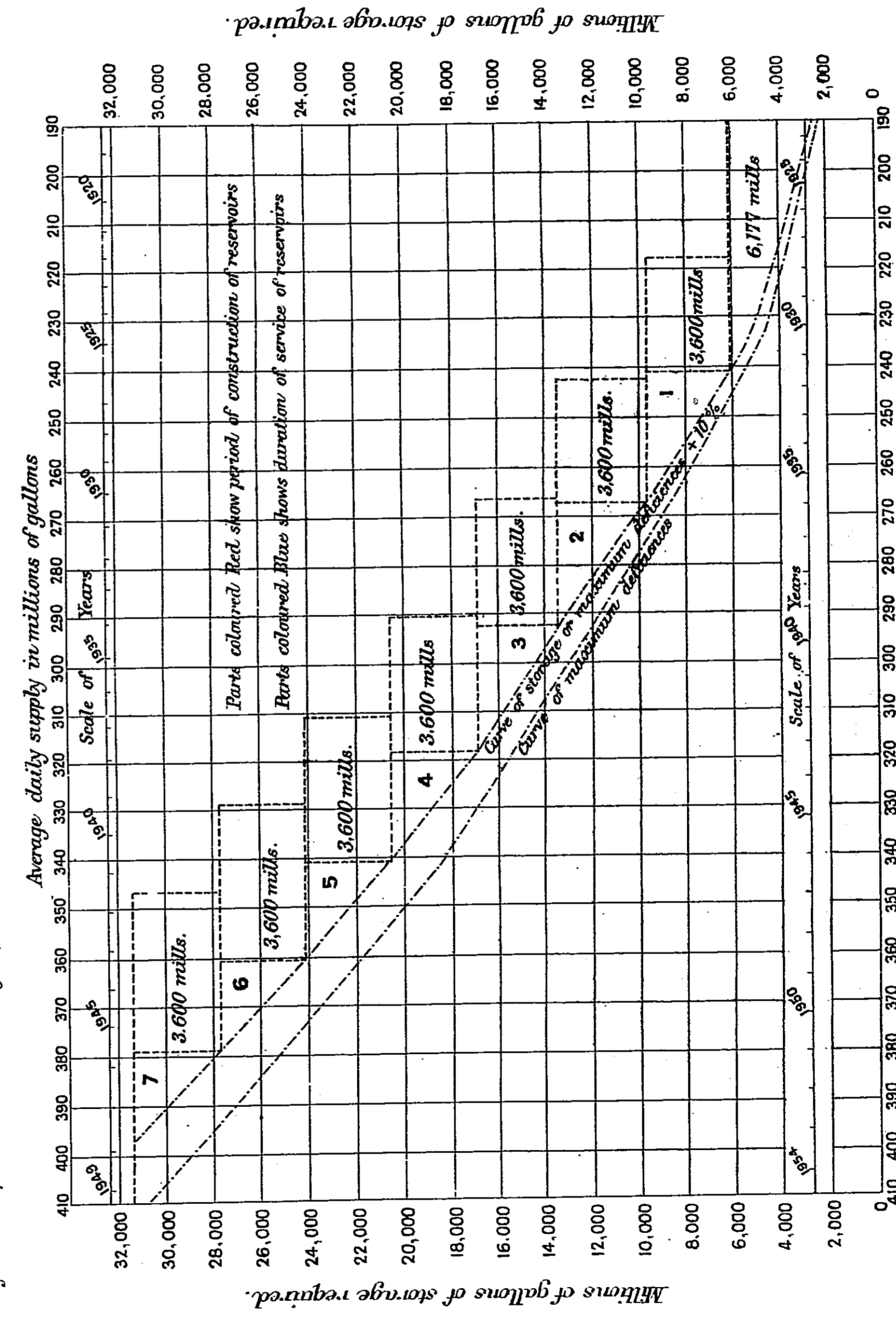
Horizontal Scale represents the average daily supply in millions of gallons.

Reservoirs existing or authorised: 6,177 millions.

Richard E. Middleton

Diagram to accompany Mr. Maccoll's Table (p. 5, Q. 17, 1883) showing the storage required for an average daily supply from the Thames of 190 million gallons, increasing to 398 million gallons. The detentions calculated on a year similar to that of 1893, no water being drawn from the river when the daily flow over Teddington Weir is 150 million gallons or less.
 (Handed in by Mr. E. Middleton on the 27th Day. See Question 17, 1883)

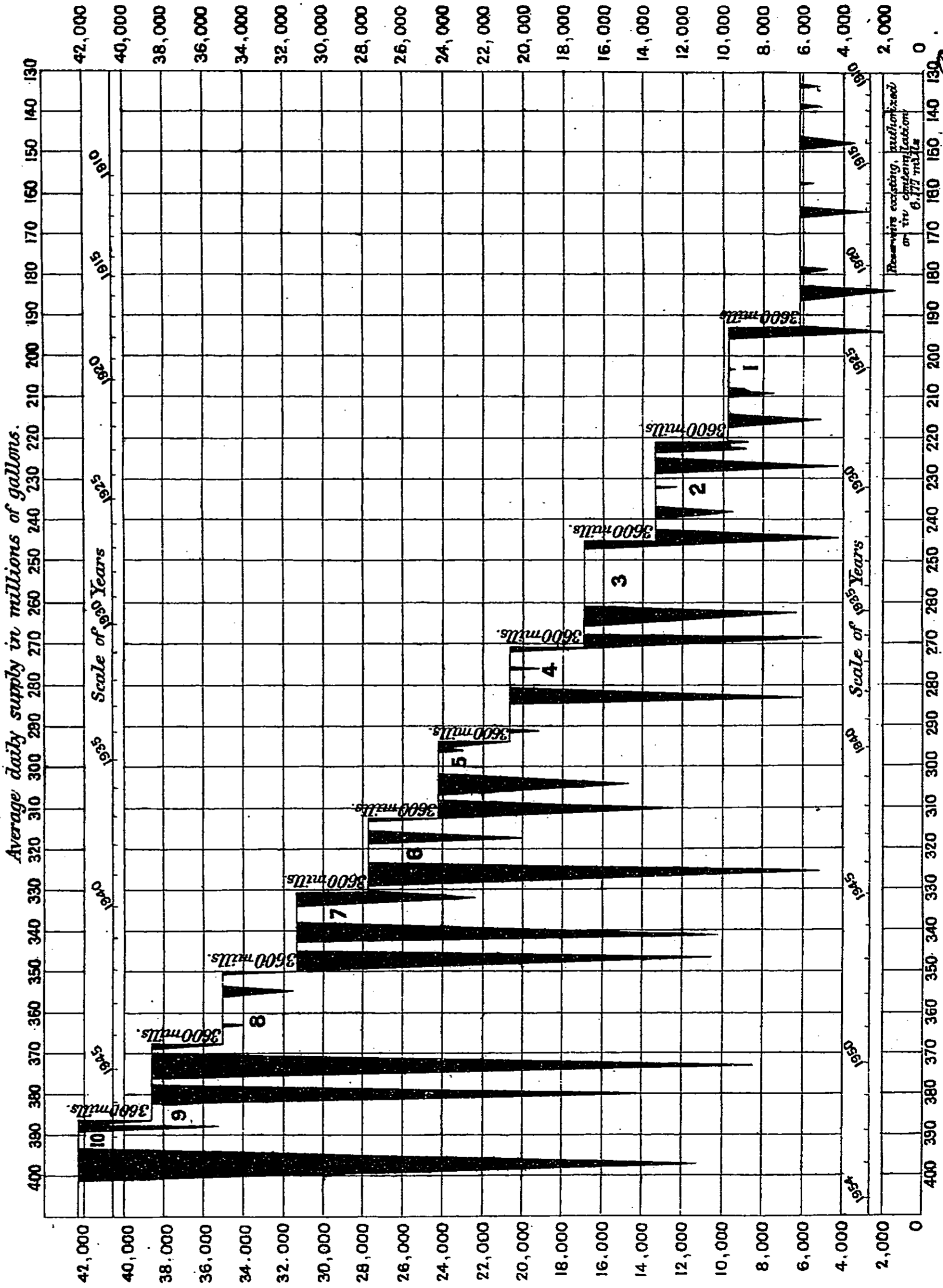
The upper scale of years corresponds with the supply required for a population calculated on the figure 5,232,950 given for 1891 in the Report of Lord Balfour's Commission. The lower scale of years corresponds with the supply required for a population calculated on the figure 5,232,155 as given in General Scott's Annual Report for 1893.



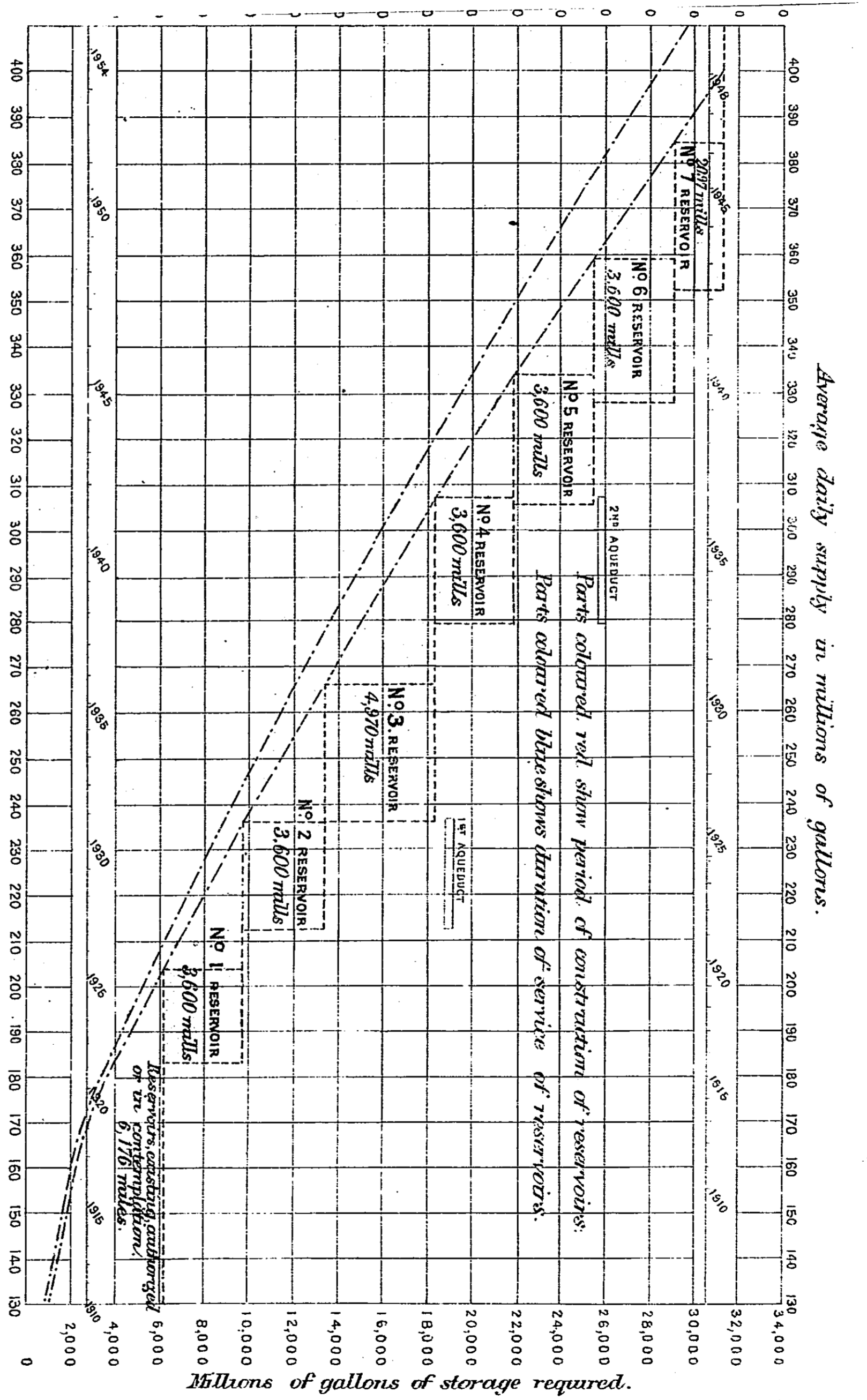
Horizontal Scale represents the average daily supply in millions of gallons.
 Vertical Scale represents millions of gallons of storage required during a year similar to that of 1893.
 Republished by E. Middleton

Diagram to accompany Mr. Middleton's Table (No 7, Q. 17, 622) showing the Storage required to provide an average daily supply from the Thames, increasing from 119 million gallons in 1895 to 399 million gallons in 1946, no water being drawn from the river when the daily flow over Tottenham Weir is 200 Million gallons or less. (Handed in by Mr. E. Middleton on the 31st Day. See Question 17, 622.)

Shows (coloured Black) how far the Reservoirs are drawn down each year and the period required for refilling. The upper scale of years corresponds with the supply required for a population, calculated on the figure 5,732,950 given for 1891 in the Report of Lord Balfour's Commission. The lower scale of years corresponds with the supply required for a population, calculated on the figure 5,232,155 as given in General Scott's Annual Report for 1891.



Revised. E. Middleton



Horizontal Scale represents millions of gallons of storage required during a year similar to that of 1898, the driest on record.

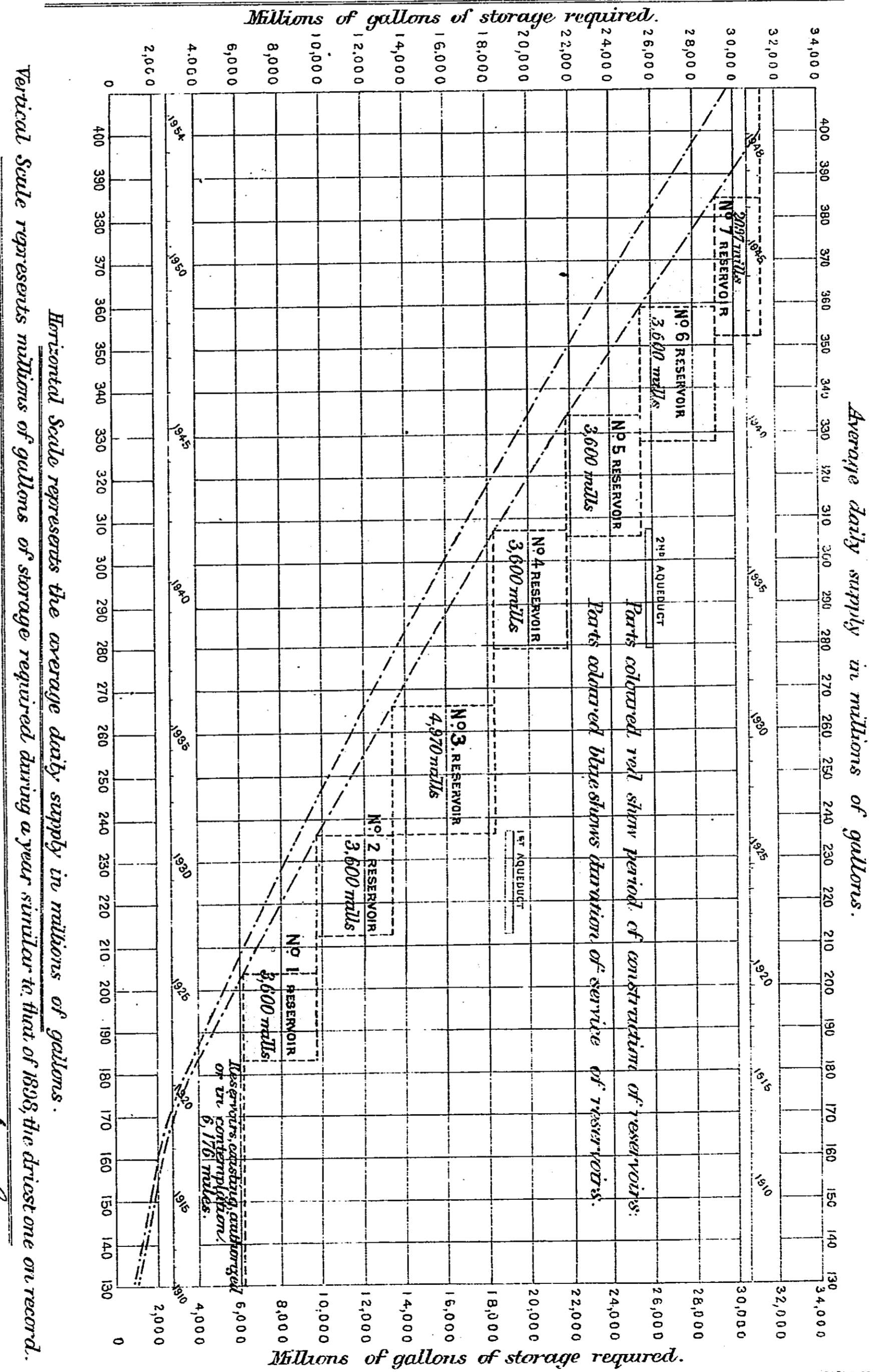
(M. Hunter's Diagram A.)

Diagram to accompany M. Hunter's Table (No 10, 20,023) showing the Storage required for an average daily supply from the Thames, increasing from 130 million gallons to 400 million gallons, and the maximum annual deficiency from Reservoirs at the various supplies, in a year similar to that of 1898, with a minimum flow of 100 million gallons at Teddington Weir.

Handed in by M. W. Hunter on the 40th Day. See Question 20,082.

Upper Scale of Years corresponds with the supply required for a population calculated on the basis of 5,732,950 given for 1891 in the Report of Lord Balfour's Commission.

Lower Scale of Years corresponds with the supply required for a population calculated on the basis of 5,232,155 given for 1891 in General Scott's Annual Report.



Vertical Scale represents millions of gallons of storage required during a year similar to that of 1898, the driest one on record.

Horizontal Scale represents the average daily supply in millions of gallons.

DIAGRAM 21.

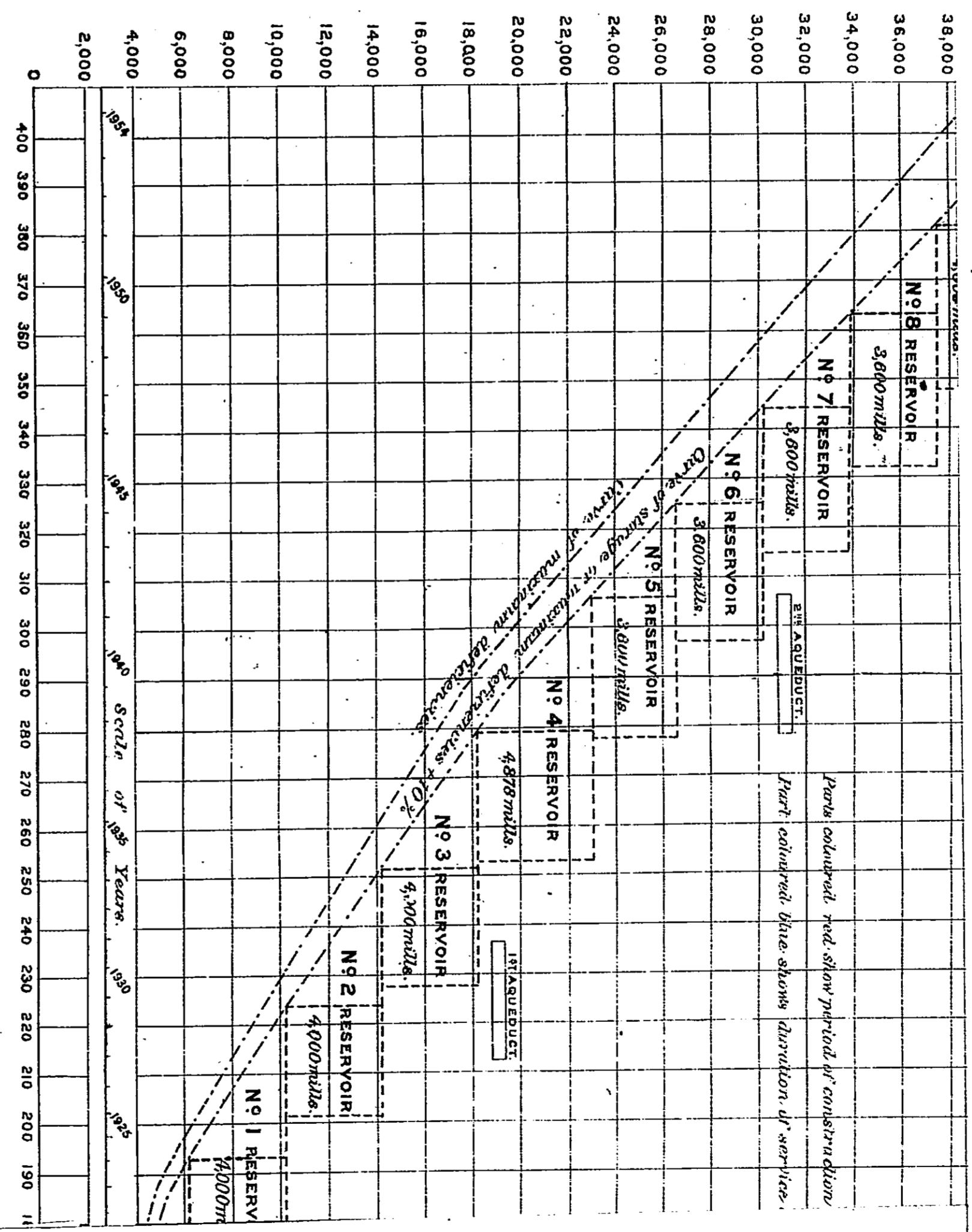
(M. Hunter's Diagram B.)

Diagram to accompany M. Hunter's Table (No 20, 2006) showing the Storage required for an average from the Thames, increasing from 130 million gallons to 400 million gallons, and the maximum, from Reservoirs at the various supplies, in a year similar to that of 1833, with a minimum flow of 2 lons at Teddington Weir.

(Handed in by M. W. Hunter on the 40th Day. See Question 20,061.)

The upper Scale of years corresponds with the supply required for a population calculated on the fig given for 1891, in the Report of Lord Balfour's Commission.
The lower Scale of years corresponds with the supply required for a population calculated on the fig given for 1891, in General Scott's Annual Report.

Millions of gallons of storage required.



Horizontal Scale represents the average daily supply in millions of gallons.

DIAGRAM 21.

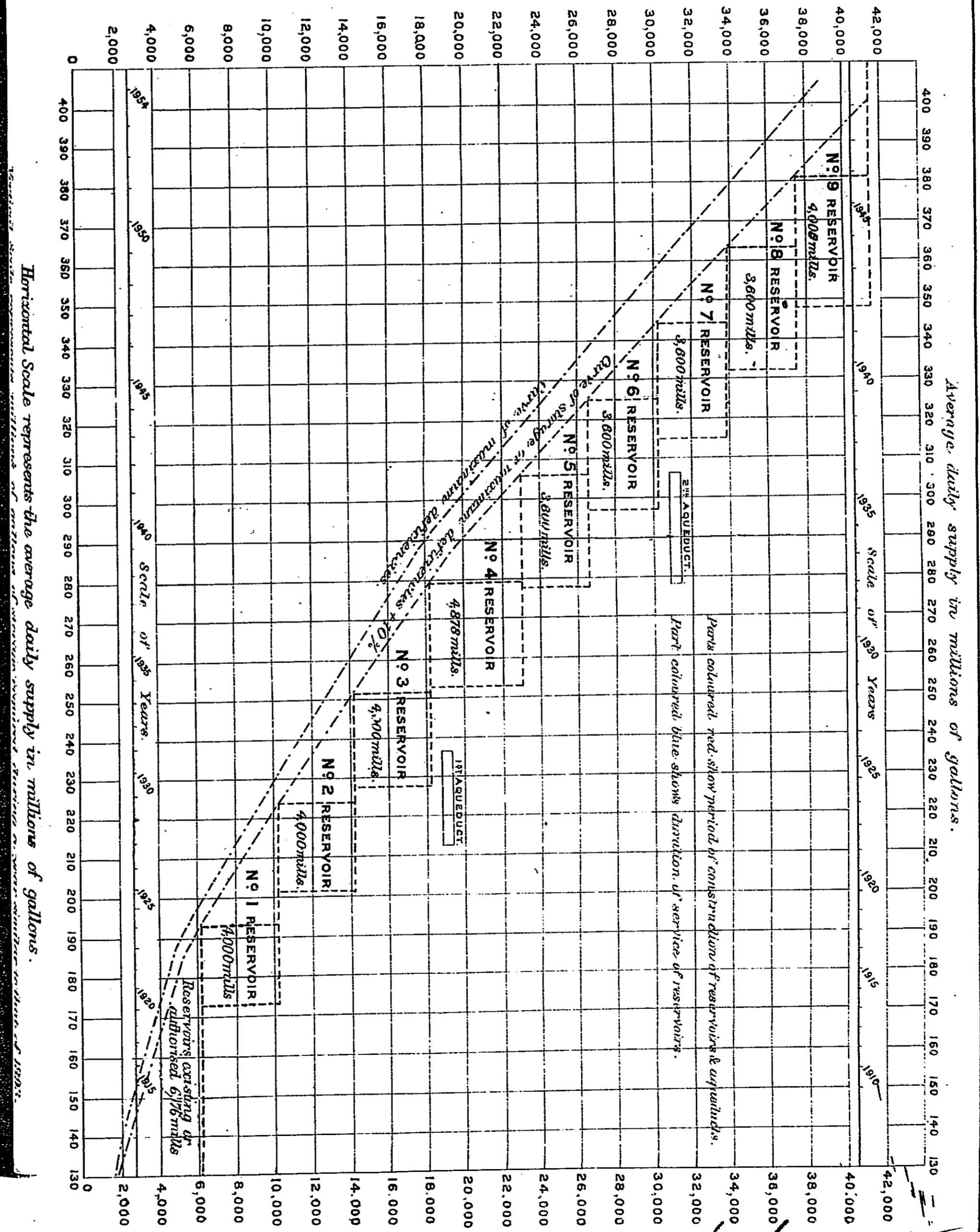
(M. Hunter's Diagram B.)

Diagram to accompany M. Hunter's Table (No. 20, 2006) showing the Storage required for an average daily supply from the Thames, increasing from 130 million gallons to 400 million gallons, and the maximum annual deficiency from Reservoirs at the various supplies, in a year similar to that of 1833, with a minimum flow of 200 million gallons at Teddington Weir.

(Handed in by M. W. Hunter on the 40th Decy. See Question 20,061.)

The upper Scale of years corresponds with the supply required for a population calculated on the figure 5,732,950 given for 1891, in the Report of Lord Balfour's Commission.
The lower Scale of years corresponds with the supply required for a population calculated on the figure 5,232,155 given for 1881, in General Scott's Annual Report.

Millions of gallons of storage required.



Horizontal Scale represents the average daily supply in millions of gallons.

Millions of gallons of storage required.

M. W. Hunter.

Diagram showing the Natural flow of the River Thames at Teddington Weir in the years 1893 and 1898.

(Handed in by Mr Hawkesley on the 4th day. See Question 20,764.)

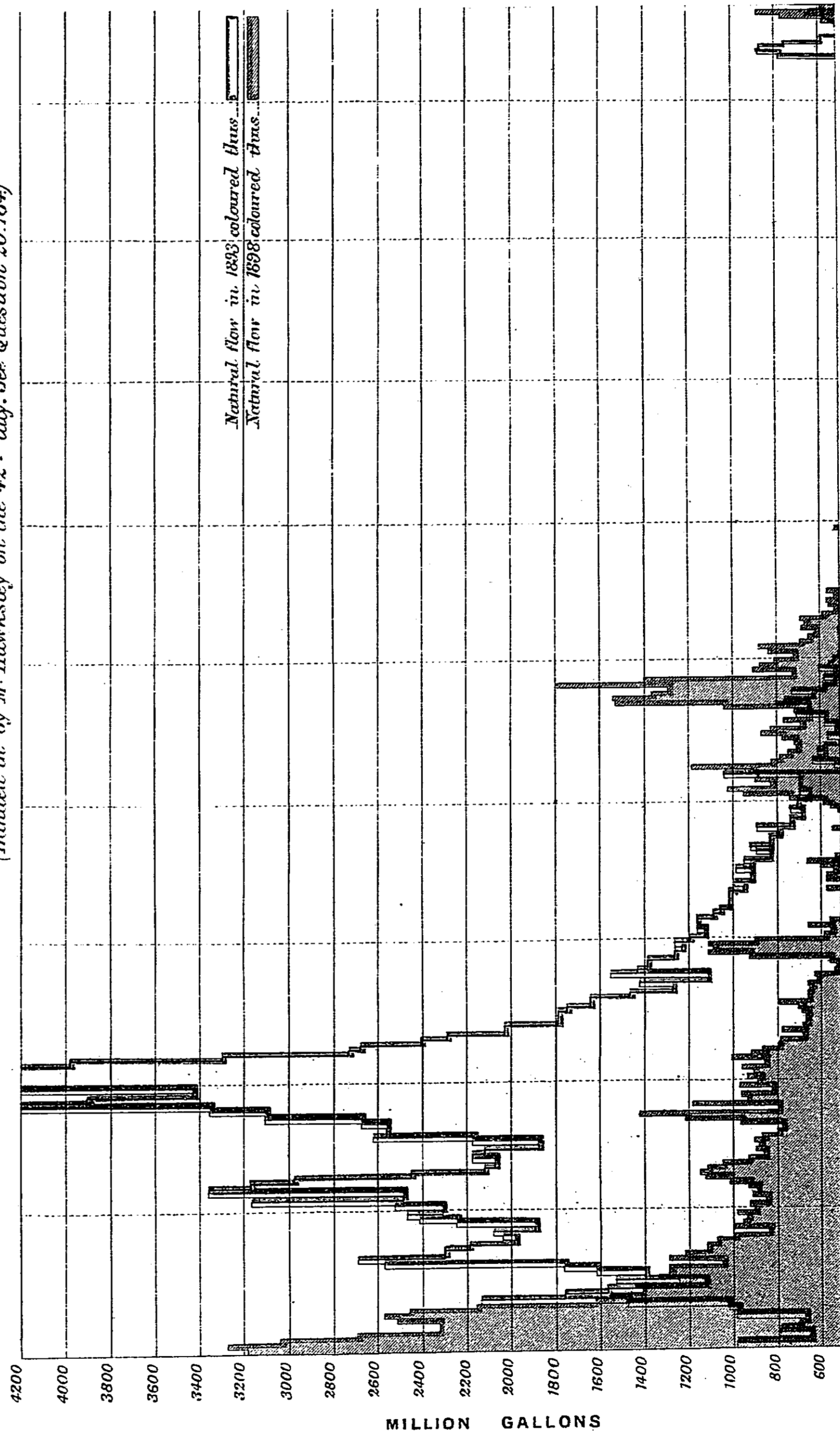
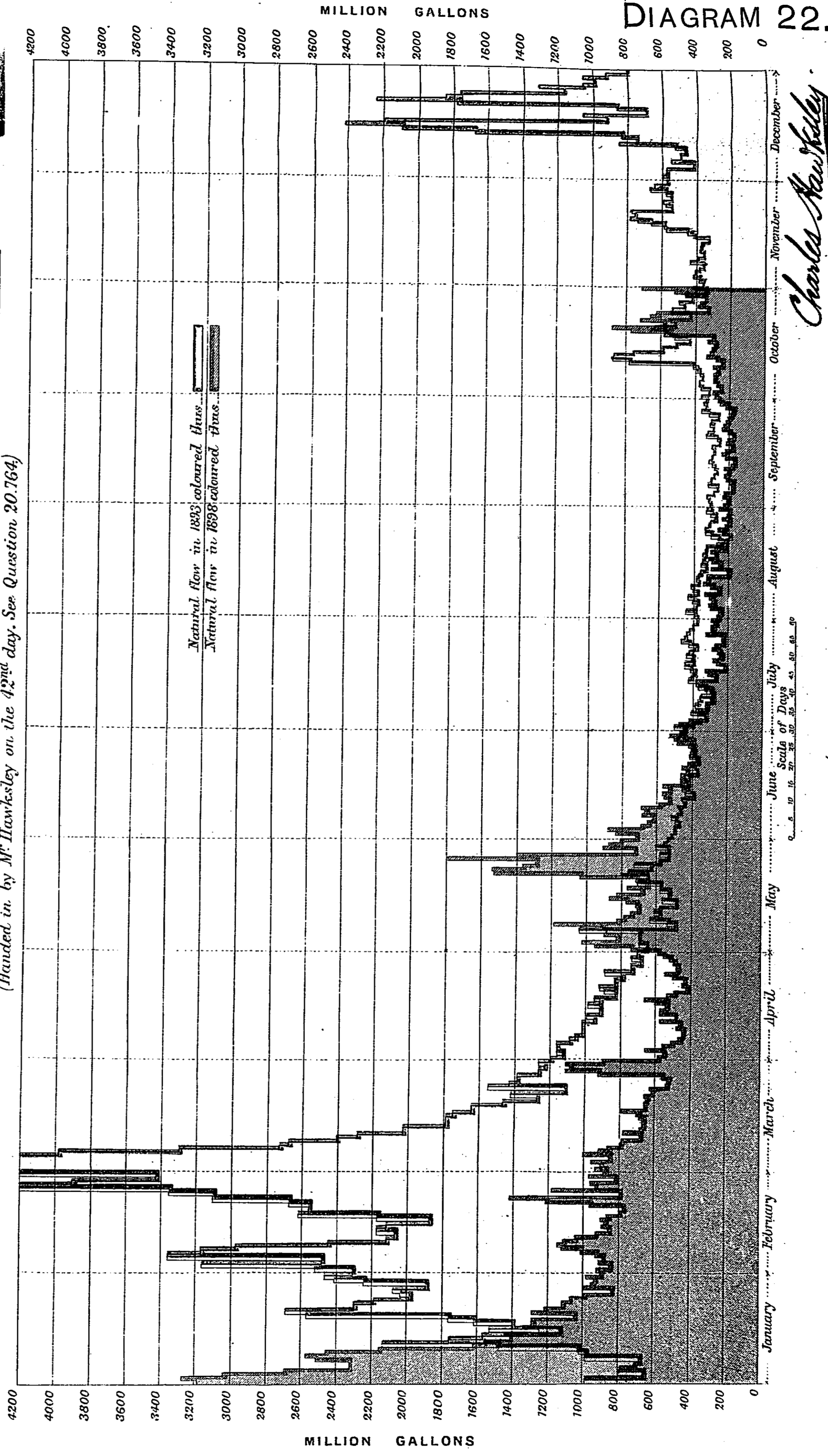


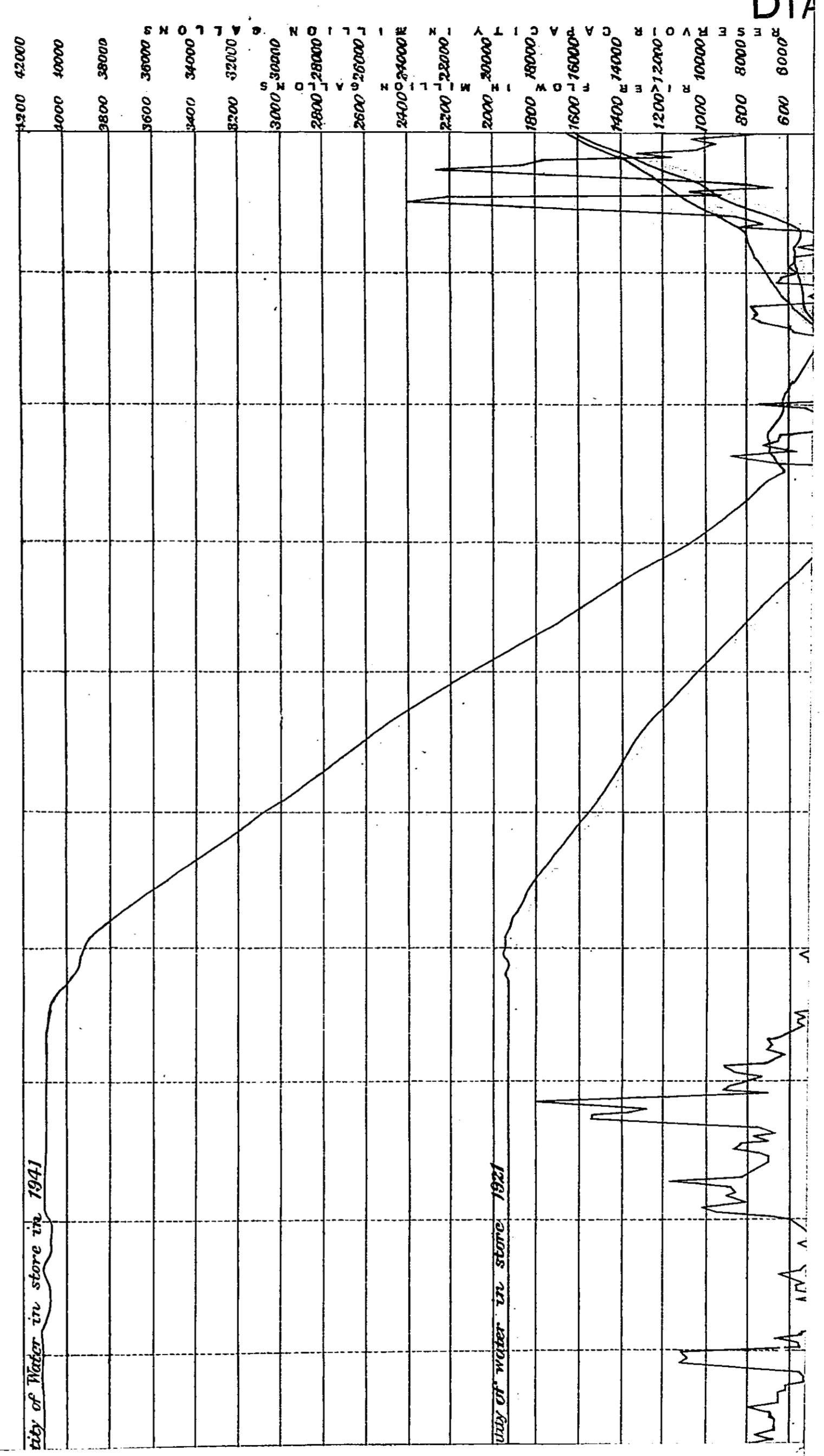
Diagram showing the Natural flow of the River Thames at Teddington Weir in the years 1893 and 1898.
 (Handed in by Mr Hawkesley on the 42nd day. See Question 20.764)



Charles Newkley

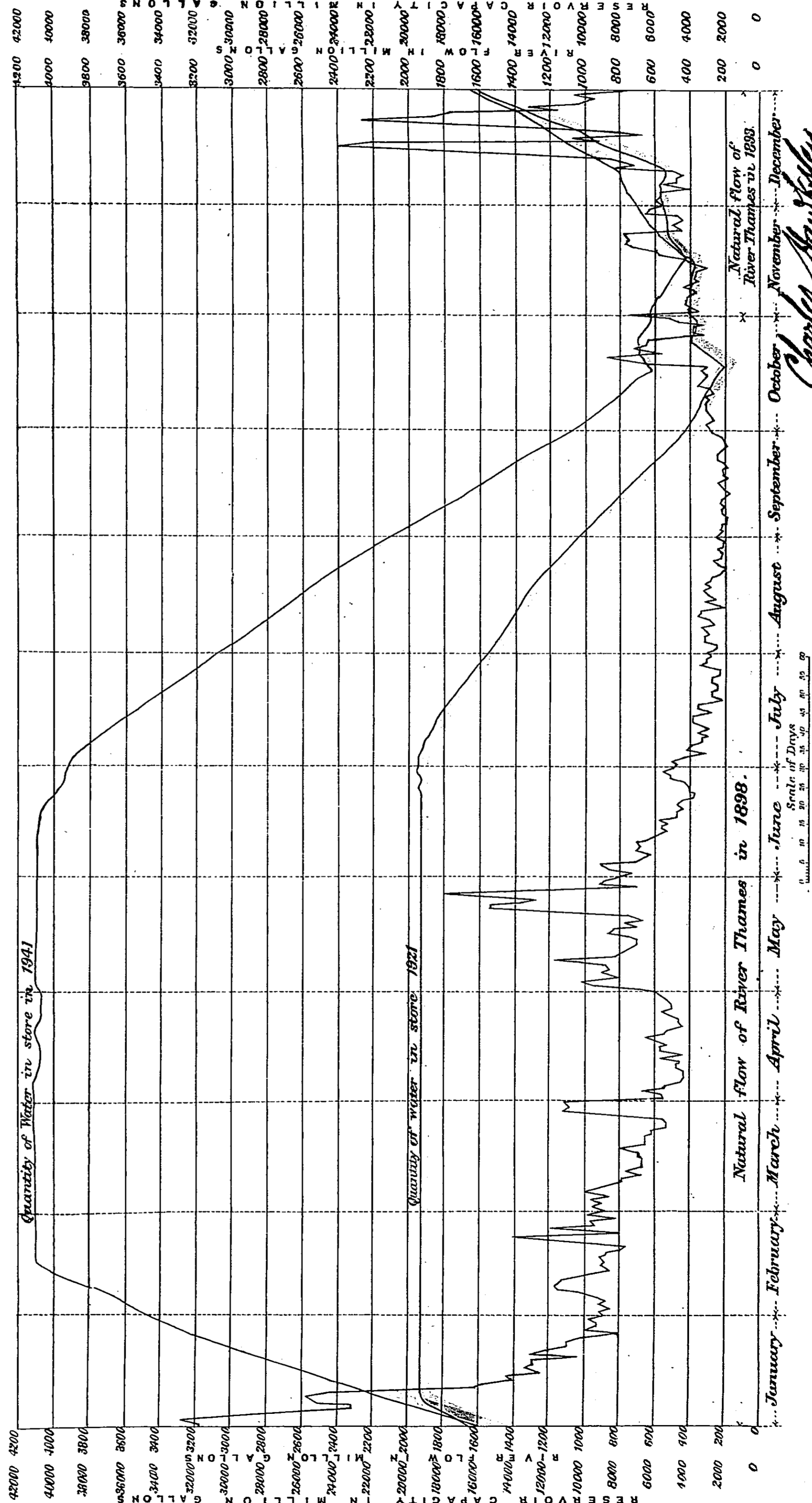
Diagram showing for the Thames Valley Storage Reservoirs, the Quantity of Water in store daily in the years 1921 and 1941.

(Handed in by Mr Hawksley on the 4th day. See Question 20763.)



DIA

Diagram showing for the Thames Valley Storage Reservoirs, the Quantity of Water in store daily in the years 1921 and 1941.
 (Handed in by Mr. Hawksley on the 42nd day. See Question 20763.)



Charles Hawksley

DIAGRAM 24.

v A.)

ROW

WEIR AN
ES FROM
O DECEMB

See Que

Daily Average:-

scale ↑

D
(Sir Willis

ORGANIC IMPURITIES

DIAGRAM SHEWING THE FLOW OF THE RIVER THAMES
WATER DURING FLOOD IN THE CASE OF THE FIVE THIRDS
AVERAGE OF MICROBES

(Handed in by Sir W. Crookes

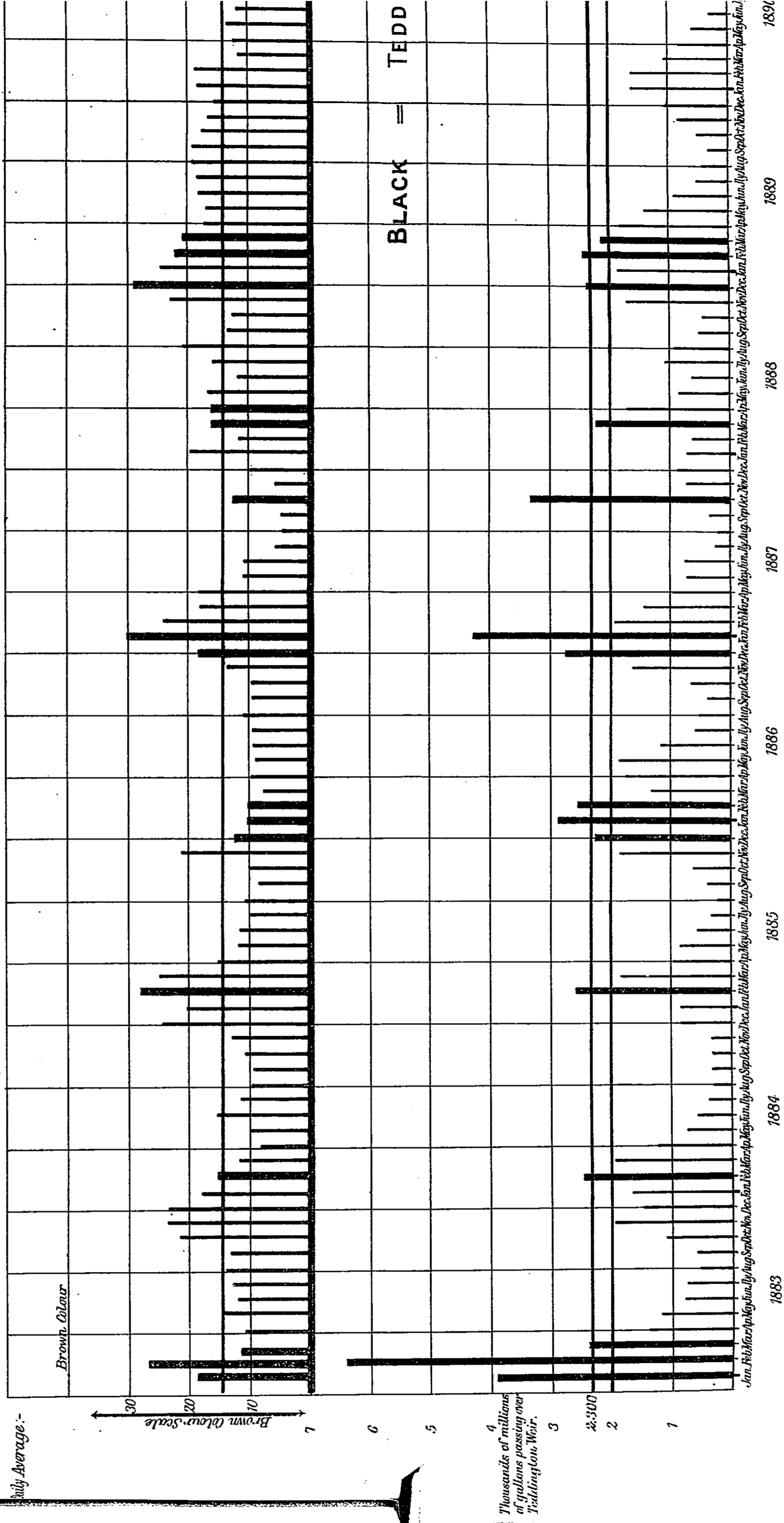
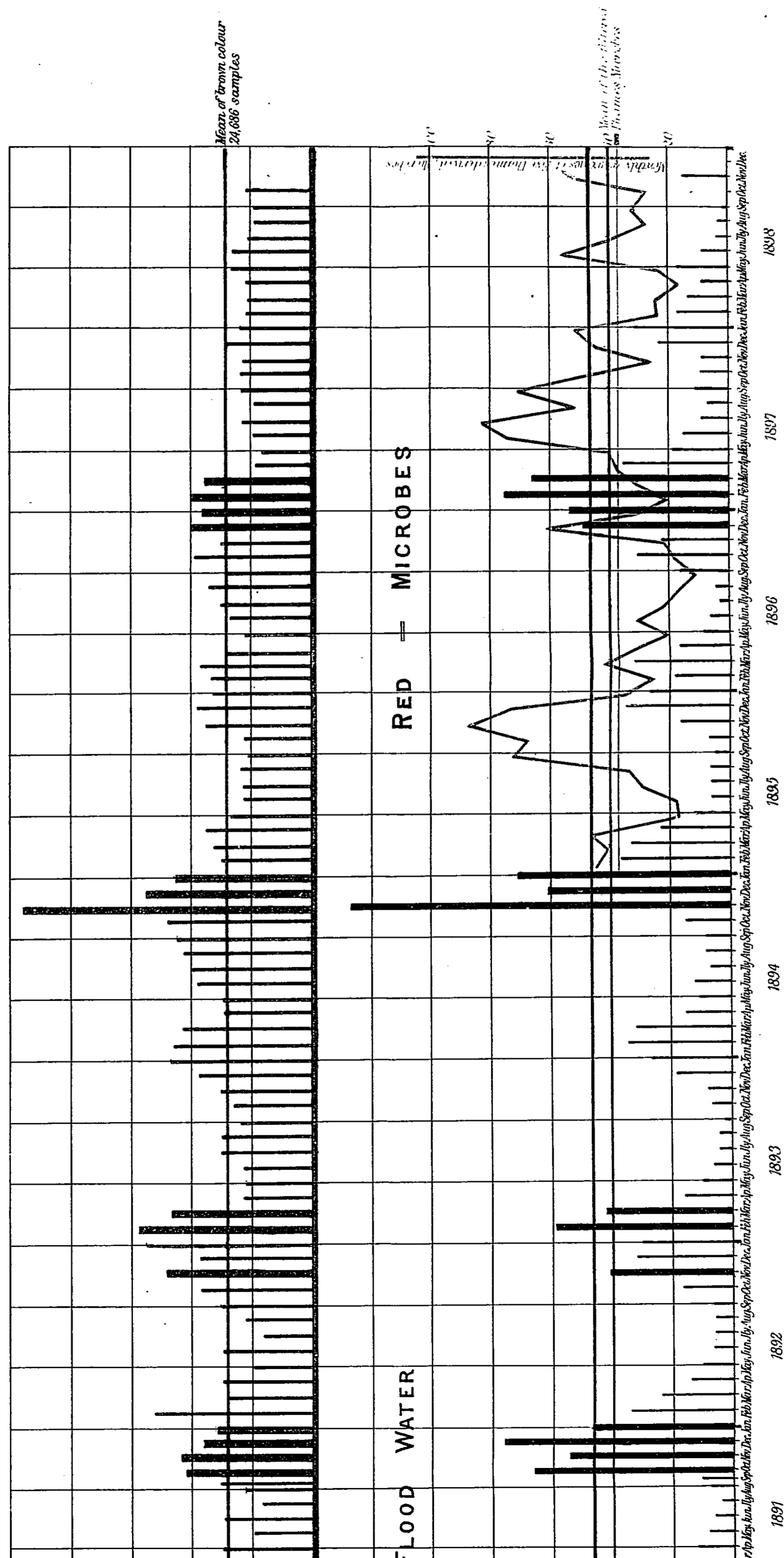


Diagram A.)

BROWN COLOUR.

DINGTON WEIR AND THE COLOUR OF CLEAR FILTERED COMPANIES FROM 1883 TO 1898; ALSO THE MONTHLY Y 1895 TO DECEMBER 1898.

the day. See Question 21,474.)



William Crookes.

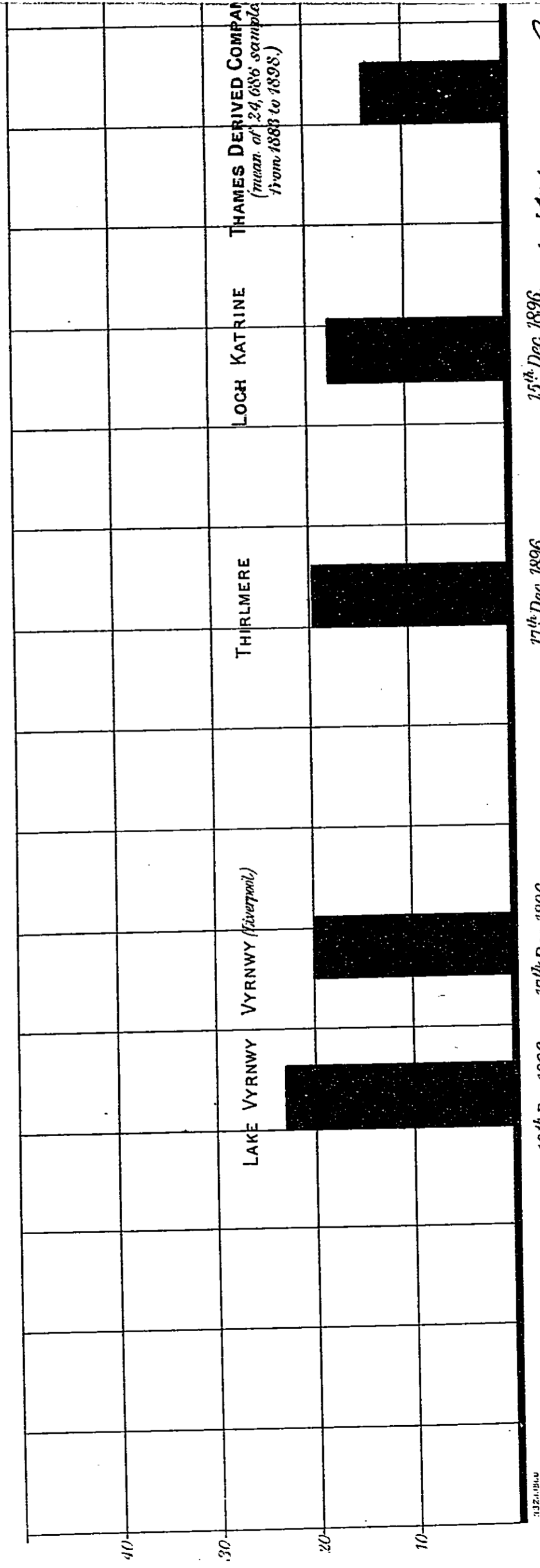
DIAGRAM 25.

(Sir W. Crookes' Diagram B.)

ORGANIC IMPURITY AND BROWN COLOUR.

DIAGRAM SHEWING COMPARISON OF BROWN COLOUR IN LAKE VYRNWY, THIRLMERE,
LOCH KATRINE AND FILTERED THAMES WATER.

(Handed in by Sir W. Crookes on the 4th day. See Question 21.530.)



William Crookes

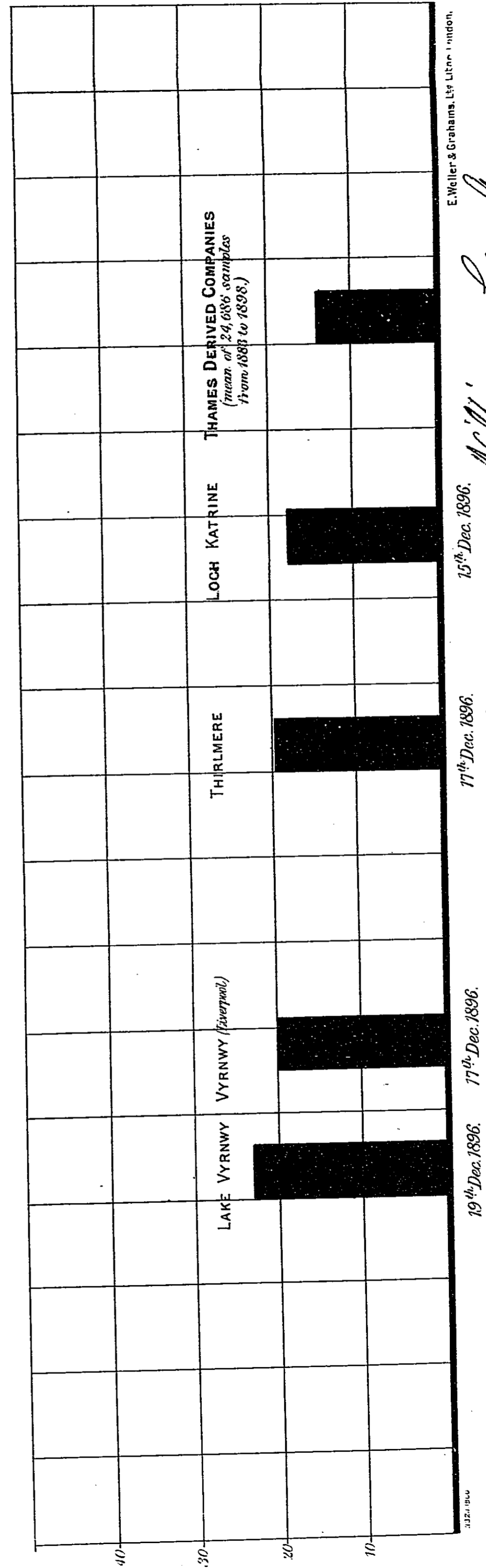
DIAGRAM 25.

(Sir W. Crookes' Diagram B.)

ORGANIC IMPURITY AND BROWN COLOUR.

DIAGRAM SHEWING COMPARISON OF BROWN COLOUR IN LAKE VYRNWY, THIRLMERE, LOCH KATRINE AND FILTERED THAMES WATER.

(Handed in by Sir W. Crookes on the 4th day. See Question 21,530.)



19th Dec. 1896. 77th Dec. 1896.

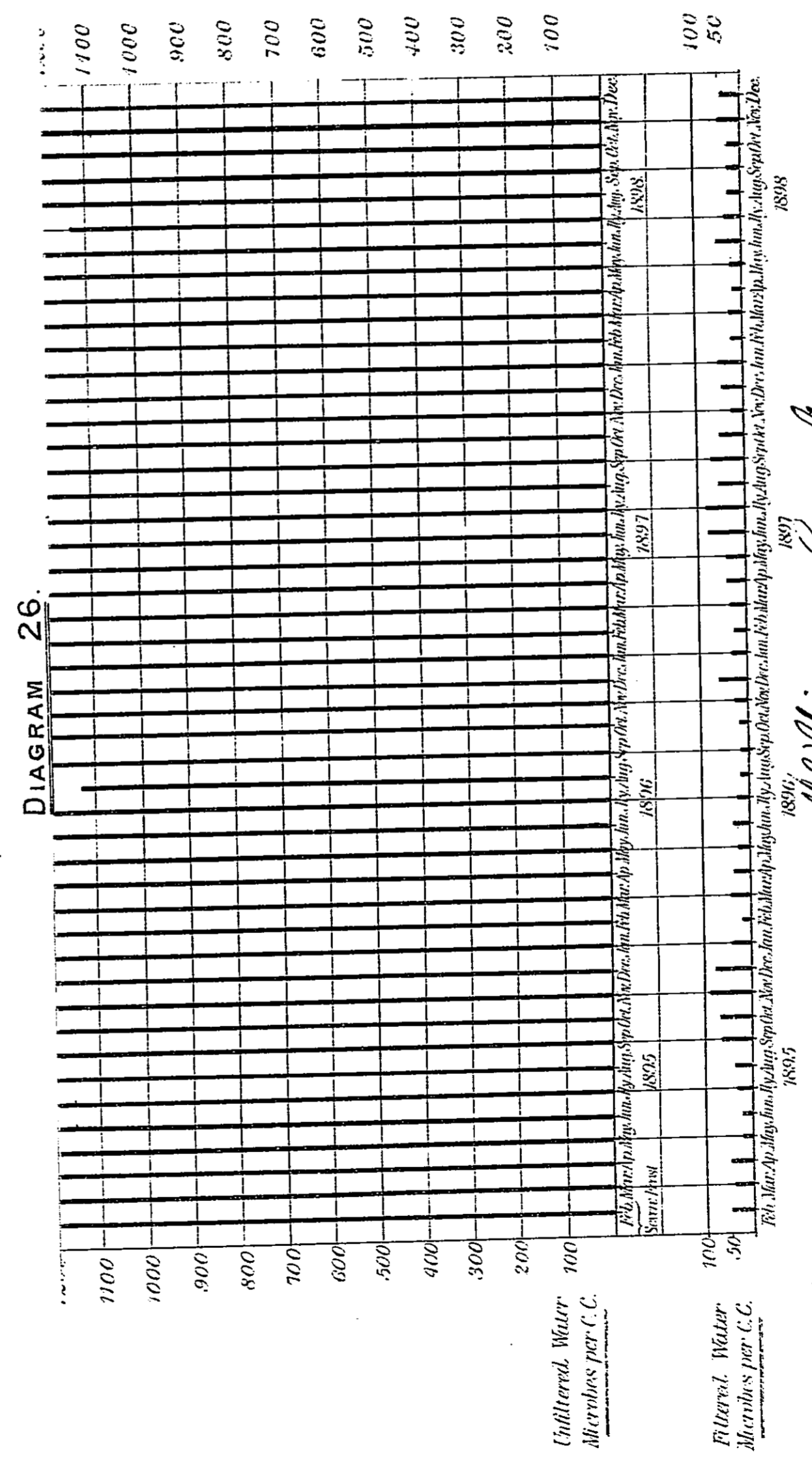
77th Dec. 1896.

15th Dec. 1896.

E. Weller & Grahams, Ltd., London.

William Crookes

DIAGRAM 26.



E. Weiler & Grahams Ltd. Litho. London.

William Crookes.

DIAGRAM 26.

(Sir W. Crookes' Diagram C.)

DIAGRAM SHEWING THE NUMBER OF MICROBES IN FILTERED AND UNFILTERED THAMES WATER FROM 1895 TO 1898.

(Handed in by Sir W. Crookes on the 44th day. See Question 21,542.)

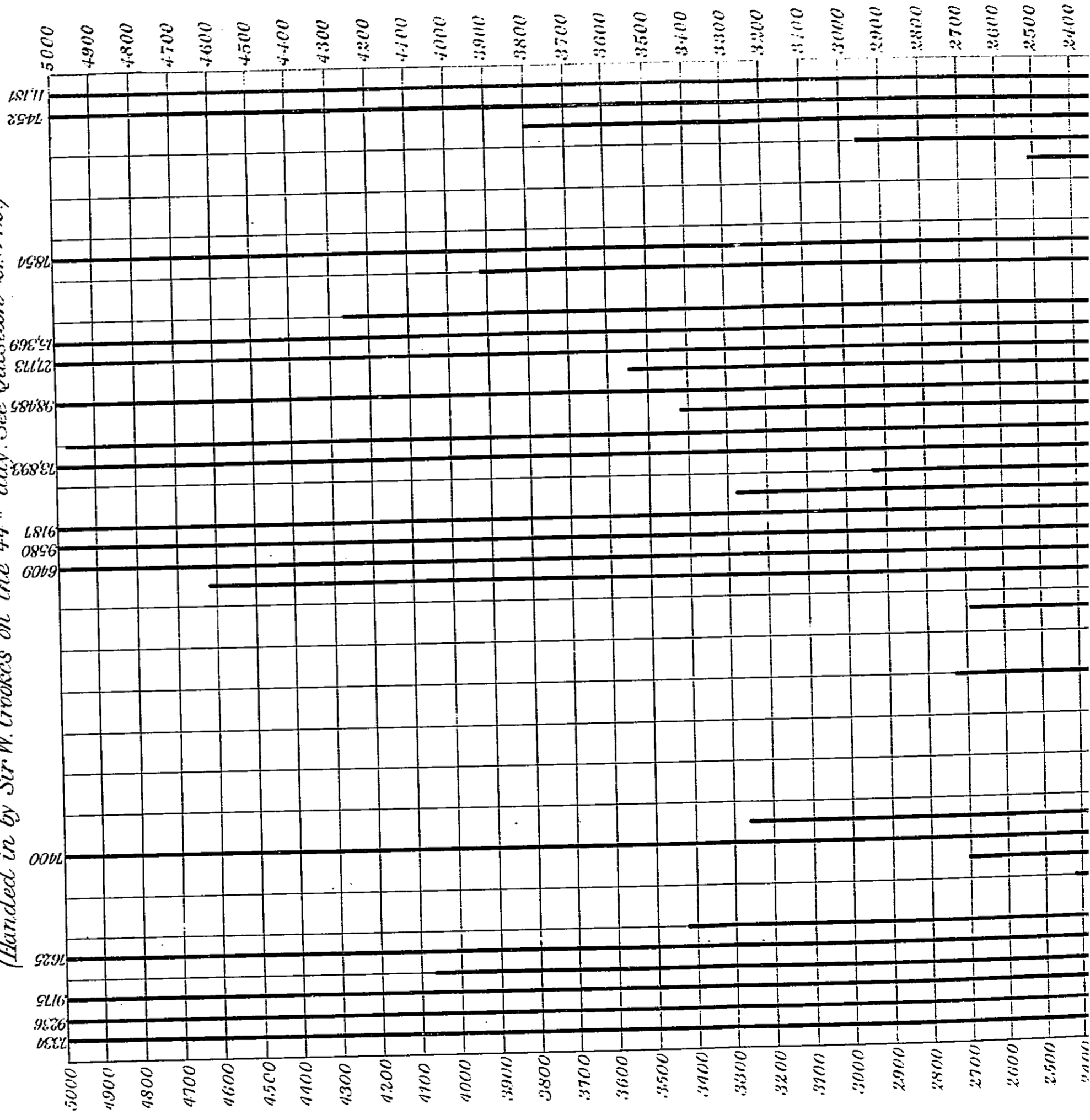
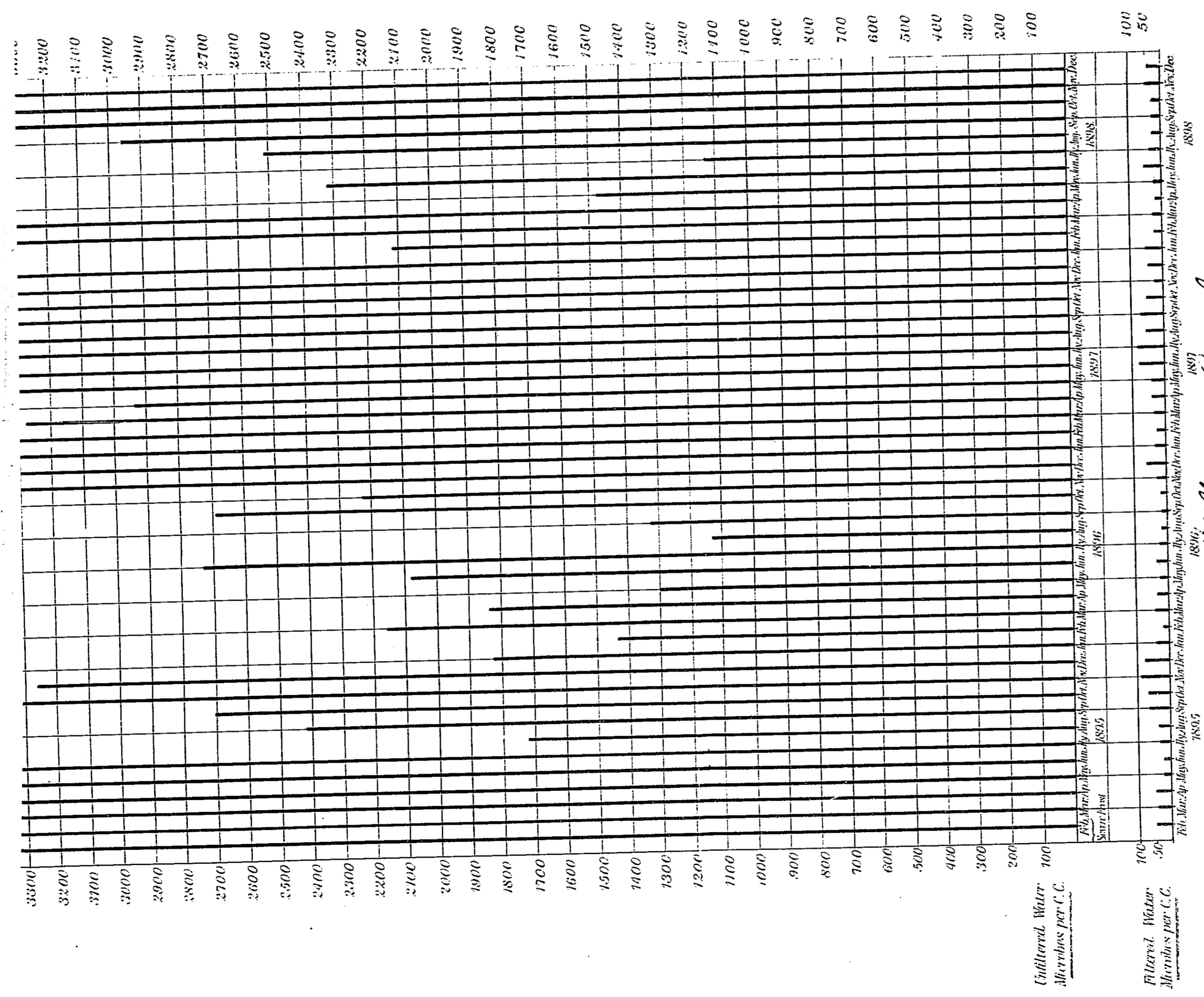


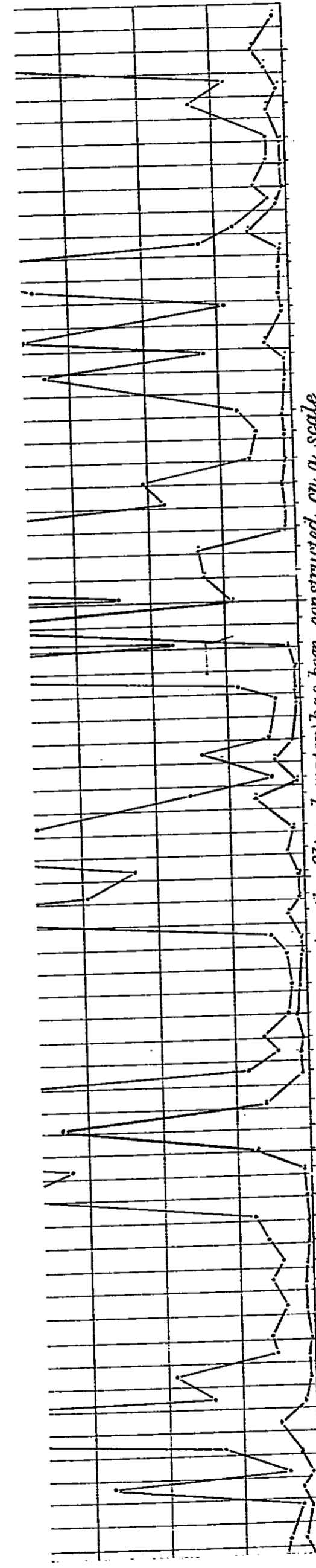
DIAGRAM 26.



William Crookes.

E. Weiler & Grahams Lit. Litho. London.

DIAGRAM 27.

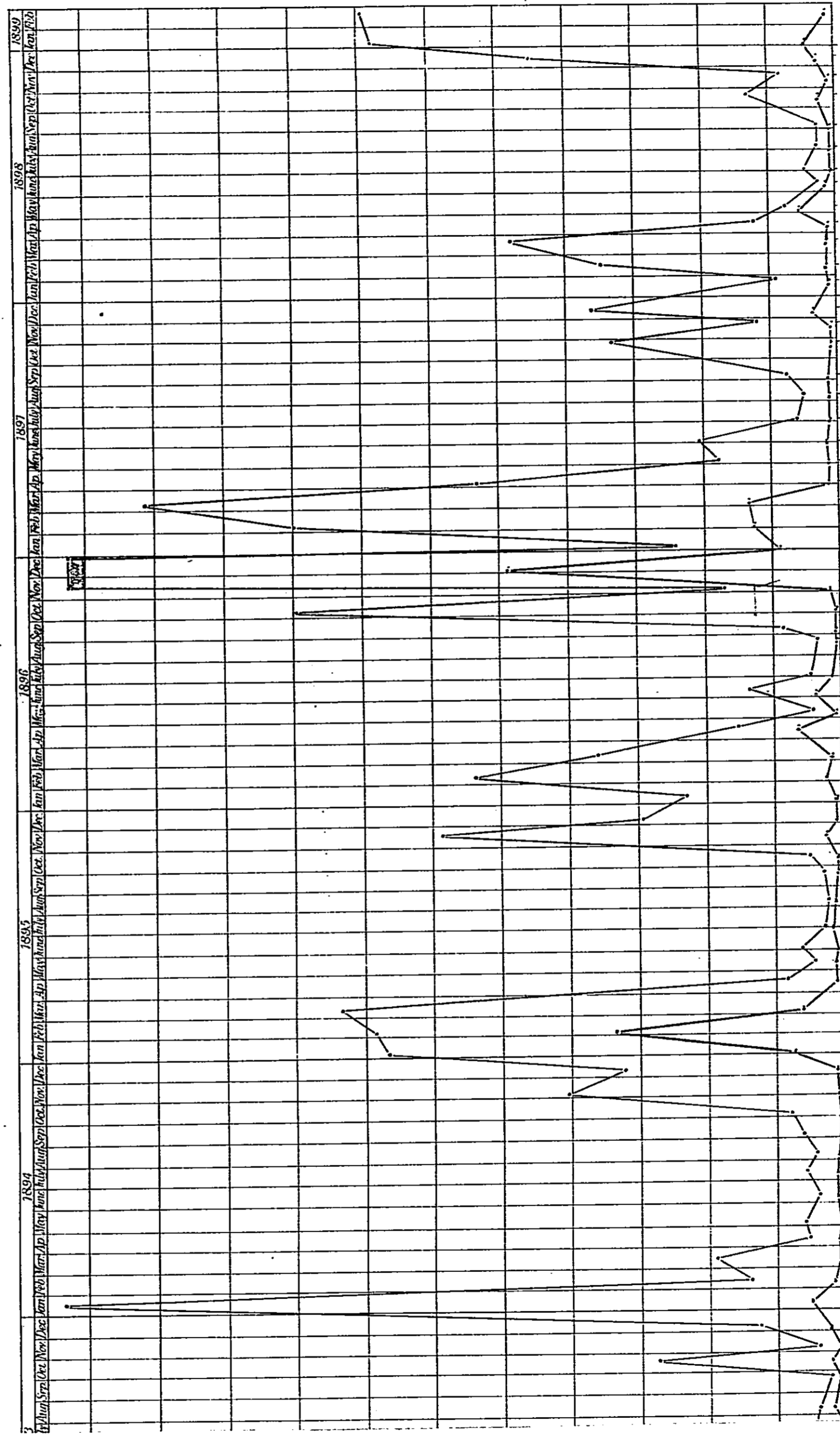


NOTE: For the purpose of comparison, the Red line (representing the filtered water) has been constructed on a scale ten times that of the Black line (representing the Raw Thames Water).

E. Weiler & Grahams Lit. Litho. London.

DIAGRAM 27.
DIAGRAM SHEWING THE MICROBES IN RAW AND FILTERED THAMES WATER
FROM MAY 1892 TO FEBRUARY 1899.
(Hauled in by Sir Edward Frankland on the 57th day. See Question 28775.)

*Black Line represents numbers of Microbes in Raw Thames Water.
 Red Line represents numbers of Microbes in Filtered Thames Water. (Average of five Companies.)*

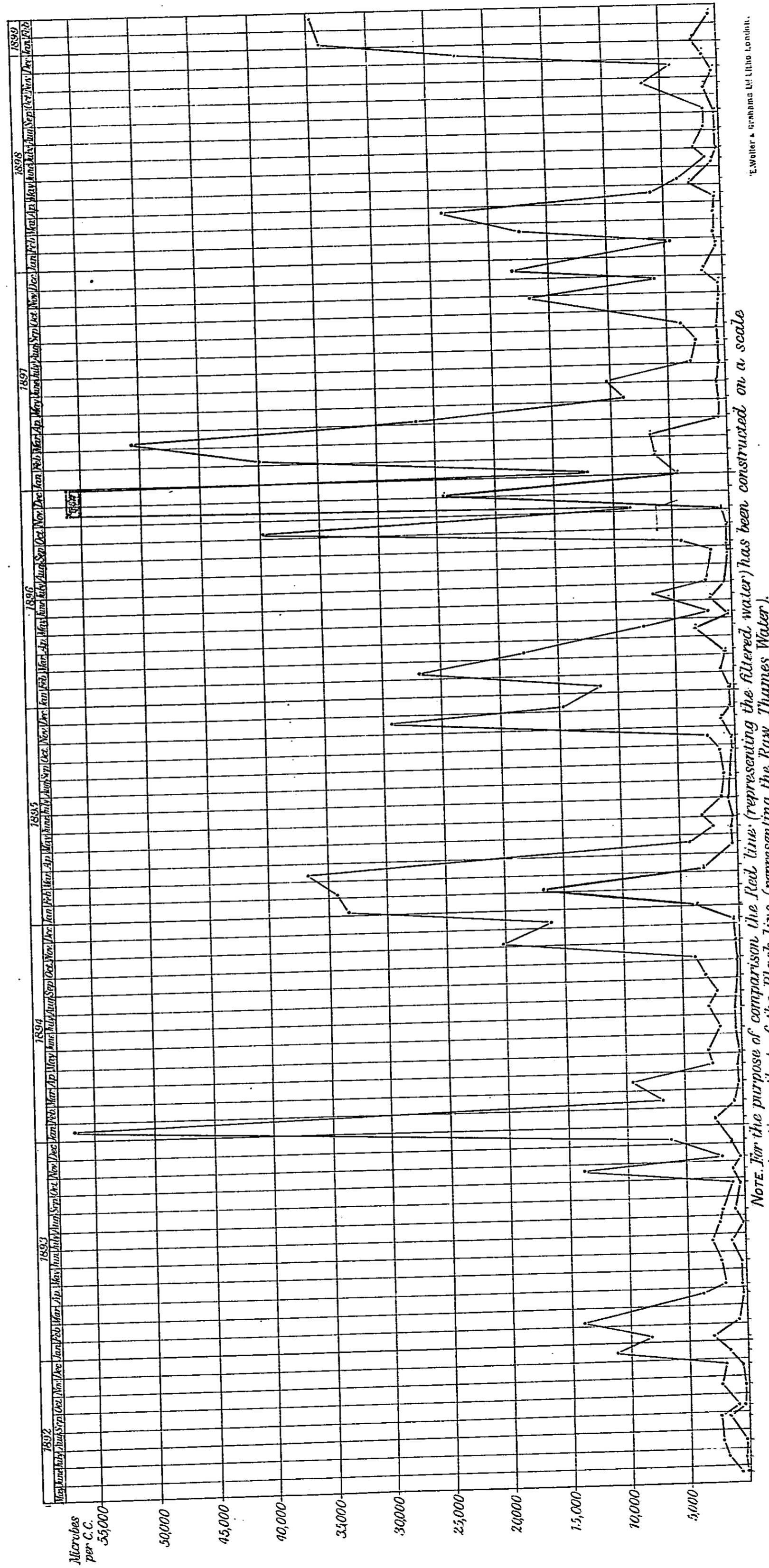


Note. For the purpose of comparison the Red line (representing the filtered water) has been constructed on a scale ten times that of the Black line (representing the Raw Thames Water).

E. Weiler & Gramann Ltd. Litho London.

DIAGRAM 27.
 DIAGRAM SHEWING THE MICROBES IN RAW AND FILTERED THAMES WATER
 FROM MAY 1892 TO FEBRUARY 1899.
 (Handed in by Sir Edward Frankland on the 57th day. See Question 28,715.)

Black Line represents numbers of Microbes in Raw Thames Water. (Average of five Companies.)
 Red Line represents numbers of Microbes in Filtered Thames Water.



Note. For the purpose of comparison the Red line (representing the filtered water) has been constructed on a scale ten times that of the Black line (representing the Raw Thames Water).

E. WEIR & GRAHAM 11, LIME LANE, LONDON.

