[Jr. & M.
1,000—10-8-96.]

Local & Munl. (1895.) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 1981 L.

DATED 21st Oct 1895.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording, with remarks, abstract of reports on --- in the Presidency, received in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner during the second quarter of 1895.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

2 B.

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. 2564 of 1895, dated 30th August from the Sanitary Commissioner

Current No. of 189 , dated from the

Order. No 1981 2 Revn. 21-10-95

Recorded.

2. The attention of the Taluk Boards and Municipal Councils concerned will be drawn to the recommendations of the reporters and the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner will be referred to

3. The attention of the Collectors of Chingleput, Coimbatore, Cuddapah Kurnool, Madura, Nellore, North Arcot, Salem and Tanjore will be drawn to called the inadequacy of the information furnished by the reporting officers in the cases noted by the Sanitary Commissioner.

4. The recommendation of the reporter on the Brahmautsavam festival at Tiruppórúr (Chingleput) that the provisions of the Towns Nuisances Act should be temporarily enforced in that locality will be Considered

Considered in the Judicial Department.

5. The Collector of South Canara is requested to explain the great delay in the submission of the reports on the Shasti festival at Subrahmaniya, cattle fair at Kalgundi, and the annual festivals at Vittal and Manjeshwar.

6. The report on the Sundararaja perumal festival at Sivalaperi (Tinnevelly) should have been submitted by the hospital assistant who was deputed to attend to the medical and sanitary requirements at the festival, as required under G.O. No 2416 L., Local and Municipal, dated 28th October 1893, and not by the Tahsildar of Tinnevelly.

V.R.
27/10/95

W. Irvine

To the Presidents of the District Boards of Bellary, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Ganjam, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Madura, Nellore, North Arcot, Salem, South Canara, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly & Vizagapatam.

To the Collectors of the above Districts.

" Chairmen of the Municipal Councils of Palni, Kumbakonam.

" Sanitary Commissioner.

" Surgeon General

" Judicial Department

Editors' Table

Dupd 23/11/95

Abstract of reports on fairs and festivals for the second quarter of 1895.

25547

N/P.S.

No. 1981 L., 21st October 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1895.

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Bellary.	B. Muhammad Sharif, Hospital Assistant.	Kuruvatti car festival held at Kuruvatti, a village in the Harpanahalli taluk.	Car festival, 23rd February 1895 to 27th February 1895.	About 20,000; about 5,000 bullocks for sale; about 1,954 conveyances of all sorts.	A public shed was erected in the jatra compound for the accommodation of pilgrims. The refuse of the bazaar, streets and town was deposited outside the village and burnt.	From the river Tungabhadra, which was marked out into three sections, the uppermost portion being set apart for drinking, and the middle and the lowest for bathing and washing of cattle, respectively. Measures were taken to prevent pollution of water by pilgrims.
Chingleput.	C. Arunachala Nayakar, Second-class Hospital Assistant.	Srikandaswamiyar's Brahmautsavam including Masi Kirtigai festival, Tiruppórúr.	28th Februáry to 11th March 1895.	20,000; of this number 10,000 gathered on 2nd March 1895, the day of Masi Kirtigai.	Chattrams, topes and private houses afforded shelter to pilgrims.	Was obtained from one public and several private wells and a few tanks. One tank was reserved for drinking and guarded by a watchman.
	B. Balakrishna Raju, Revenue Inspector.	Roman Catholic festival at Kattivakam.	3rd, 4th and 5th May 1895.	About 6,000 ..	The roads were watered.	One pond was repaired and reserved for drinking purposes. Two other ponds and two pits were dug for watering roads and cattle.
Coimbatore.	P. Kuppuswami Mudali, Third-class Hospital Assistant, Police Hospital, Coimbatore.	Karamadai car festival, Mettupálaiyam taluk.	From 7th to 14th March 1895. Generally lasts for seven days. The car ran on 10th March 1895 this time.	Over 10,000; 10,000 people especially on the car day.	No special accommodation was provided as most of the visitors were residents of adjacent villages, whither they returned every evening. Private houses, shades of trees, festival pandals and railway station gave shelter to some.	Was obtained from several garden wells—principally two step wells within the village, a well in the railway station and three water-pandals. Quantity insufficient. Men were employed to pour water to prevent people contaminating well water. Police constables were also employed to prevent people getting into the wells.
	C. V. Ponnaranga Mudaliyar, Second class Hospital Assistant, Local Fund Dispensary, Kodumudi.	Car festival at Kottamariamman temple, Kolanalli village, Erode taluk.	13th to 15th March 1895. This festival generally takes place in the month of Masi (Tamil) and lasts for ten days. The car ran on the 14th March this time.	Over 10,000 people especially on the car day.	No special accommodation was necessary. Three or four temples and open spaces around them, topes and gardens about the Cauvery river afforded shelter to pilgrims. Bandies and animals were made to stay in harvested paddy fields. It was found impossible to keep the streets during the festival days clean, the crowd having been uncontrollably large.	In addition to a river which supplied water for all purposes, two water-pandals were also provided by the temple authorities. Coolies brought water from the river and distributed it to pilgrims near the temple.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1895.

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
The conservancy establishment consisted of a good staff of sweepers and toties with kolkars to supervise their work. Twenty latrines on the trench system were constructed with ten male and ten female toties to clean them. Pilgrims occasionally resorted to them.	None	Good	*Nil* .. .. *Recommendations of Reporter.*	*Nil.*
One scavenging cart and two sweepers were temporarily employed in addition to the permanent establishment of one cart and two sweepers. Two temporary latrines on the trench system were put up with two scavengers for them. Nuisance was committed notwithstanding.	None	Good	Temporary enforcement of Towns Nuisance Act during the festival is needed. — There is a large number of vacant houses and chattrams for the accommodation of extra population attracted on festival days. The number of carts and sweepers seems to have been insufficient. (Signed) H. A. F. NAILER, *District Sanitary Officer.*	As observed by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, the conservancy staff and plant were far below requirements, as was also the latrine accommodation provided.
Rubbish and filth on the roadsides and in the church compound were removed to a pit at a distance from the road by men employed for the purpose. Four latrines were erected and four toties employed to clean them.	*Nil*	On the whole good.	*Nil* .. .. *Recommendations of Reporter.*	The accommodation provided for the pilgrims has not been described. The omission should be supplied in future reports.
Four trench latrines — two for males and two for females — were erected. Four scavengers were employed to clean them. Eight special sweepers were entertained to keep the whole village clean. The temple premises were kept clean by the temple authorities.	*Nil*	Good	The two drinking-water wells should be repaired. — Inspected the car festival on the 11th March in company with the Collector and found the sanitary measures adopted satisfactory. The provision for water-supply was inadequate and the temple well (the important water supply) polluted in the most disgraceful way. This should be guarded in future years. (Signed) I. F. FITZPATRICK, Surgeon-Lieut.-Col., *District Medical and Sanitary Officer.*	The conservancy staff was not sufficiently strong to attend satisfactorily to requirements. The pollution of the well referred to by the District Sanitary Officer should be carefully prevented in future.
Two latrines were put up by the temple authorities in paddy fields, but none were resorted to. No latrines were erected by the Local Fund authorities, owing to the late date on which information as to celebration of festival was received.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* It would be well if arrangements could be made by the Local Fund Board to dig two good draw wells near the temple by the (Kalingarayan) channel side at convenient localities. The channel being close by, the cost of each well cannot, in my opinion, exceed Rs. 20. It would be a very good thing if the Local Fund Board would see fit to repair the teppakulam which is hundred yards from the temple towards the river and put it in order. It would supply a great defect, if the channel should happen to run dry as it did this time owing to the scarcity of rain and hot weather. It is hoped that four large public latrines would beprovided by the Local Fund Board next year. It would be advisable to convert the teppakulam into "draw well" furnished with pulleys, &c. From want of timely information arrangements made for the occasion were inadequate. (Signed) I. F. FITZPATRICK, Surgeon-Lieut.-Col., *District Medical and Sanitary Officer.*	The report does not furnish any information as to the conservancy staff employed. Steps should have been taken to compel the pilgrims to use the latrines put up. Arrangements should be made to give timely information of the date of the festival. Details should be given as to mode of protecting the river supply in future. The District Sanitary Officer's remarks as to water-supply demand attention.

30th March 1895.

(2) Eighteen street sweepers and four scavengers were employed from 10th to 14th March to keep the village clean and three sanitary maistries were also employed.

(3) I shall submit estimates at an early date to the President, Taluk Board, Coimbatore, in the matter of the inadequacy of water-supply.

(Signed) RAMASUBBAYYA, *Deputy Tahsildar.*

15th May 1895.

(2) It will be seen from paragraph 2 of the Mettupálaiyam Deputy Tahsildar's endorsement, dated the 15th current, that eighteen sweepers and three sanitary maistries were employed, whereas the Civil Hospital Assistant speaks of eight special sweepers and does not allude to maistries.

(3) I have asked the President, Taluk Board, Coimbatore, to see to the repair of the two wells referred to by the Hospital Assistant. I have also informed the temple authorities that, if their tank is not cleaned before next festival, its use will be prohibited.

(Signed) S. SOUNDARARAJA AIYANGAR, for *Collector.*

21st May 1895.

A copy of the remarks of the Hospital Assistant under "Water-supply" and "Conservancy" has been forwarded to the President, Taluk Board, for information.

(Signed) H. BRADLEY, *Collector.*

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1895—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Cuddapah.	M.R.Ry. Venkatasubbayya, L.M.S., Civil Apothecary.	Narapuram Swami's car feast at Jammalamadugu.	From 11th to 14th May 1895.	About 5,000 ..	None specially made as most of the people belonged to the village of Jammalamadugu. The rest of the visitors were from adjacent villages and they returned to their houses during nights.	From the channel and small wells in the river Pennéru. The main river being dry, channels were dug and wells sunk. These were well guarded.	Two temporary latrines were erected. Main streets were swept and watered.	None	Good	None	Particulars of conservancy arrangements made, *e.g.*, staff and plant at disposal for the occasion should have been furnished.
Ganjám.	T. Ramunni, Third-class Hospital Assistant, Municipal Hospital, Chicacole.	Dola festival held at Srikurmam, Chicacole taluk.	9th to 11th March 1895.	About 15,000 ..	Accommodation sufficient. Sanitary arrangements were carried out with great care. A temporary hospital and cholera shed were erected at convenient places.	Two tanks were reserved for drinking purposes only, while the one near the temple, viz., Swatagundam, was partly reserved for drinking. Fouling of the aforesaid sources was prevented by beat of tom tom and by the Police and sanitary staff. A few wells of good water were also used for drinking purposes. Water in the tank was of a doubtful quality and that in the wells fair.	Thirty-two latrines—sixteen for males and sixteen for females—on the dry earth system were erected at convenient distances from the fair. Twenty-four additional sweepers were entertained and these were constantly employed in removing the rubbish to convenient distances where it was buried. Persons committing nuisance were prosecuted before the Magistrate.	None	Very good ..	*Recommendations of Reporter.* The reserved drinking-water tanks, viz., Chindalam and Sanigundam, should be deepened and cleaned out so as to hold a larger supply of water, and watchmen should be constantly placed over them to prevent pollution. The roads are in a very bad condition and need attending to.	The recommendations of the Hospital Assistant as to removal of silt from the tanks should receive attention.
	M.R.Ry. B. Ramakrishnama Nayudu, First-class Hospital Assistant in medical charge.	Dola festival at Livery, Parlákimedi taluk.	9th to 11th March 1895.	About 4,000 people, a little less than the previous year, as the Zamindar of Parlákimedi has not attended the festival.	None were specially needed, as people found shelter in mango topes all round the village and in the houses of friends and relatives. A small hospital and cholera shed were constructed as usual.	The upper stream of the river Vamsadarah was reserved and guarded for drinking purposes only. Quantity abundant.	Four temporary latrines on the dry earth system were erected, and special care was taken to keep them always clean. Twelve sweepers were employed to keep the village clean both morning and evening. The sweepings were removed to a distant place.	None broke out ..	Good	None	*Nil.*
Gódávari.	Muhammad Ghalib, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Kaliyanam festival of Sri Rama at Bhadráchalam or Sri Rama Navami festival.	4th April 1895 and the following four days.	About 10,000 ..	Two hundred and thirty-seven temporary sheds were built on and below the Gódávari bund for the accommodation of pilgrims. Two pandals at different places from the bund to the river were also erected to give shelter to pilgrims going to the river to fetch water. An hospital shed was erected. Tar and sulphur were burnt in the streets and lanes.	Water was obtained from the river Gódávari; good and sufficient. Three portions of the river were set apart by flags and signboards. The highest portion of the river was used for drinking, the middle for bathing and the last for washing. The boats were removed to the lowest portion of the river. Watering cattle was also prevented.	Four latrines were erected and dry earth was used therein. Conservancy arrangements were satisfactory. Eight scavengers and six toties were employed.	*Nil*	Good	* * * I personally saw that the arrangements made were satisfactory. (Signed) C. G. SPENCER, *Special Assistant Agent.*	The conservancy staff employed and the latrine accommodation provided were below requirements. The burning of tar and sulphur was a wasteful item of expenditure. Prevention of defilement of the soil should have been aimed at. The undersigned has not seen the locality, but would suggest that camping on and below the bund is undesirable.

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Cuddapah.	M.R.Ry. Venkatasubbayya, L.M.S., Civil Apothecary.	Narapuram Swami's car feast at Jammalamadugu.	From 11th to 14th May 1895.	About 5,000 ..	None specially made as most of the people belonged to the village of Jammalamadugu. The rest of the visitors were from adjacent villages and they returned to their houses during nights.	From the channel and small wells in the river Pennéru. The main river being dry, channels were dug and wells sunk. These were well guarded.
Ganjám.	T. Ramunni, Third-class Hospital Assistant, Municipal Hospital, Chicacole.	Dola festival held at Srikurmam, Chicacole taluk.	9th to 11th March 1895.	About 15,000 ..	Accommodation sufficient. Sanitary arrangements were carried out with great care. A temporary hospital and cholera shed were erected at convenient places.	Two tanks were reserved for drinking purposes only, while the one near the temple, viz., Swatagundam, was partly reserved for drinking. Fouling of the aforesaid sources was prevented by beat of tom tom and by the Police and sanitary staff. A few wells of good water were also used for drinking purposes. Water in the tank was of a doubtful quality and that in the wells fair.
	M.R.Ry. B. Ramakrishnama Nayudu, First-class Hospital Assistant in medical charge.	Dola festival at Livery, Parlákimedi taluk.	9th to 11th March 1895.	About 4,000 people, a little less than the previous year, as the Zamindar of Parlákimedi has not attended the festival.	None were specially needed, as people found shelter in mango topes all round the village and in the houses of friends and relatives. A small hospital and cholera shed were constructed as usual.	The upper stream of the river Vamsadarah was reserved and guarded for drinking purposes only. Quantity abundant.
Gódávari.	Muhammad Ghalib, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Kaliyanam festival of Sri Rama at Bhadráchalam or Sri Rama Navami festival.	4th April 1895 and the following four days.	About 10,000 ..	Two hundred and thirty-seven temporary sheds were built on and below the Gódávari bund for the accommodation of pilgrims. Two pandals at different places from the bund to the river were also erected to give shelter to pilgrims going to the river to fetch water. An hospital shed was erected. Tar and sulphur were burnt in the streets and lanes.	Water was obtained from the river Gódávari; good and sufficient. Three portions of the river were set apart by flags and signboards. The highest portion of the river was used for drinking, the middle for bathing and the last for washing. The boats were removed to the lowest portion of the river. Watering cattle was also prevented.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1895—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Two temporary latrines were erected. Main streets were swept and watered.	None	Good	None	Particulars of conservancy arrangements made, *e.g.*, staff and plant at disposal for the occasion should have been furnished.
			Recommendations of Reporter.	
Thirty-two latrines—sixteen for males and sixteen for females—on the dry earth system were erected at convenient distances from the fair. Twenty-four additional sweepers were entertained and these were constantly employed in removing the rubbish to convenient distances where it was buried. Persons committing nuisance were prosecuted before the Magistrate.	None	Very good ..	The reserved drinking-water tanks, viz., Chindalam and Sanigundam, should be deepened and cleaned out so as to hold a larger supply of water, and watchmen should be constantly placed over them to prevent pollution. The roads are in a very bad condition and need attending to.	The recommendations of the Hospital Assistant as to removal of silt from the tanks should receive attention.
Four temporary latrines on the dry earth system were erected, and special care was taken to keep them always clean. Twelve sweepers were employed to keep the village clean both morning and evening. The sweepings were removed to a distant place.	None broke out ..	Good	None	*Nil.*
Four latrines were erected and dry earth was used therein. Conservancy arrangements were satisfactory. Eight scavengers and six toties were employed.	*Nil*	Good	I personally saw that the arrangements made were satisfactory. (Signed) C. G. SPENCER. *Special Assistant Agent.*	The conservancy staff employed and the latrine accommodation provided were below requirements. The burning of tar and sulphur was a wasteful item of expenditure. Prevention of defilement of the soil should have been aimed at. The undersigned has not seen the locality, but would suggest that camping on and below the bund is undesirable.

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Gódávari—*cont.*	M.R.Ry. K. Dharma Rajulu, No. 83, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Sri Kuntu Madhavaswami car festival at Pithapuram.	From Ekadasi 6th to Pavurnami, 10th Feb. 1895.	5,000	Some of the pilgrims found shelter in a large pandal erected for the occasion and in private houses, chattrams and compounds. The majority of the visitors went back to their villages every evening. Sale of unwholesome articles was prohibited. Carts and bullocks were kept at a reasonable distance from the temple and the tank.	Was obtained from two fresh-water wells reserved solely for drinking purposes and guarded. A watershed was also put up at the expense of the Union. For bathing and other purposes a tank was set apart.
	M.R.Ry. M. V. Ramanjulu Nayudu, First-class Hospital Assistant, Peddápuram.	Sivaratri festival held at Bhimavaram.	22nd Feb. 1895.	About 5,000 ..	Two large pandals were erected for the accommodation of pilgrims. Some people took shelter under cocoanut and other trees of which the place is full. Overcrowding was prohibited. The place was swept twice a day and the rubbish burnt.	Was obtained from the Samalkot canal which receives its supply from the river Gódávari. Quantity abundant both for drinking and washing purposes. People were made to take water for drinking purposes as far as possible from a place up the current.
Kistna.	P. Rajagopal Nayudu, Third-class Hospital Assistant, Municipal Hospital, Guntúr.	Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswami Varu's festival held at Mangalagiri, 3rd to 12th March 1895.	12th March 1895.	About 20,000 people.	A shed, 18 feet by 12 feet, was erected at the foot of the hills. This was insufficient. People therefore took shelter in private houses in the village and under trees. A cholera shed was put up and a temporary hospital was opened. Sulphur and tar were burnt at nights in various centres of the village.	Was obtained from 94 wells; 56 of these were reserved for drinking purposes, while the rest were set apart for washing, &c. Many of these wells are unprotected and are surrounded by raised grounds, consequently drainage water must find entrance into them.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1895—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
No latrines were put up as the sanction of funds for their erection was received after the festival was over. Fields were therefore resorted to by pilgrims for purposes of nature. Fourteen scavengers of the Union and two filth carts headed by a maistry were employed to keep the town as well as the surroundings of the temple clean. Steps were taken to prevent people from polluting the encamping ground.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* A site at a reasonable distance from the temple should be acquired from the Pithápuram estate for latrine purposes during the festival. This is a want greatly felt by all the new comers on such occasions. If a proper site is obtained, the Jewish system of camp conservancy may be tried from next year. *Remarks by President, Taluk Board.* The temporary use of the fields close by can be so easily obtained that it does not seem to me to be worth while acquiring a site for the purpose. *Recommendations of Reporter.* The fresh-water well just on the tank bund should either be filled up entirely or thoroughly repaired so as to prevent percolation of outside refuse water into the well. *Remarks by President, Taluk Board.* An estimate for filling this in should be sent by the Hospital Assistant.	Arrangements should be made by the authorities concerned to get timely information as to the date of festival in view to provide for requirements beforehand.
Two latrines—one for males and the other for females—were put up. Dry earth was used to cover the excreta. The latrines were properly cleaned.	None	Fair	*Recommendations of Reporter.* In the compound there is a small tank which is consecrated for bathing purposes. This receives its supply from the neighbouring canal, but there is no outlet to it. Some of the people would use the water of this polluted tank for drinking purposes. This should be prohibited and it would be a boon if a small tank is dug in the vicinity which may be fed from the canal before the festival begins and the tank well guarded from pollution. This must be used entirely for drinking purposes. This method would be very beneficial during an epidemic. *Remarks by District Sanitary Officer.* * * * Use might be made of the Samalkot railway station artesian well close by if the railway authorities would permit it. This is pure and free from pollution.	The number of latrines provided was insufficient. Particulars of the conservancy establishment employed should have been specifically stated. The artesian well yields more than is required by the railway authorities. Application should be made to them.
Four latrines, 10 feet by 6 feet each, were put up. They were worked on the dry earth system. The latrines were inadequate and consequently pilgrims were seen defiling the surroundings of the village without restraint. Many of the lanes in the village were strewn with every kind of rubbish including excreta of pigs and dogs.	None	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* Sufficient accommodation must be provided for pilgrims by erecting a number of temporary spacious sheds in different parts of the village. (2) Of the wells, at least those yielding the supply of drinking water, must be protected with parapet walls and sloping platform (3) The latrines must be more spacious and trebled in number and guards appointed to see pilgrims freely use them. (4) The number of sweepers must at least be doubled for the occasion, so that the village may be maintained in a cleanlier state during the festival.	The suggestions of the Reporter should be carried out. About the inefficacy of burning tar and sulphur, please see remarks on the Kaliyanam festival at Bhadráchalam *supra*. "Elbow grease" only is required.

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Kistna—*cont.*	M.R.Ry. Samuel Peraji, Civil Apothecary, Local Fund Dispensary, Bápatla.	Car festival, Ponnur.	7th and 8th May 1895.	Approximately 10,000.	Five pandals were put up, three in the heart of the town and one at each extremity of it.	Four wells were sunk in the bed of the irrigation channels which were guarded to prevent pollution of all sorts. One koneru, a well and a tank were also used.
Kurnool.	M. A. Sundaram Pillai, Third class Hospital Assistant, No. 404.	Virabhadraswami festival, Dipaguntla.	28th to 31st March 1895.	About 3,000 ..	Most of the people took shelter under trees, while the rest built temporary sheds near the temple for protection from sun. The roads were watered and lights put up during nights.	Water for drinking and cooking purposes was obtained from a well inside the temple. A well outside the temple supplied water for other purposes.
	Muhammad Azam Sahib, First-class Hospital Assistant doing duty Kurnool Hospital.	Ahobilam festival on Nallamala hills, Sirvel taluk.	12th to 22nd March, both days inclusive.	About 12,000 people.	Sufficient number of pandals were erected by order of Senior Revenue officer.	Fair and sufficient ..
	T. S. Devadasan, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Ranganayakulu festival at Tartur.	8th to 12th April 1895.	About 10,000 people.	Pilgrims took shelter in five temporary pandals, two gardens and in open spaces. Sale of unwholesome articles was forbidden.	Was obtained from four step wells and a few water sheds. Abundant in quantity and good in quality. The wells were guarded. Stones were put over the steps above the level of the water to prevent people polluting the water with their feet. Two step wells were set apart for the use of cattle.
	M.R.Ry. J. Daniel, First-class Hospital Assistant, No. 253.	Chennakesavaswami Utsavam, Markapur, Markapur taluk.	9th to 24th April 1895.	About 10,000 ..	A very small pandal enough to accommodate 100 people was put up, houses in the village and trees having afforded shelter to the rest of the visitors. Sale of noxious and unwholesome articles was prevented. Much frequented roads were watered. Lights were put up in parts of the town and on wells.	Obtained from wells, chiefly two, and a tank. Some of the wells and the tank were set apart for washing and bathing. The wells were all guarded. The Malas have a well, while the Madigas have none.
Madura.	Manickam Pillai, Second-class Hospital Assistant.	Sandanakudu festival held at Ervadi.	9th to 19th May 1895.	About 12,000 ..	A few sheds were erected for the accommodation of visitors. Articles of food unfit for human consumption were prevented from being sold.	Was obtained chiefly from wells. A water-shed was also maintained.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1895—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
			Recommendations of Reporter.	
Two large enclosures with palmyra fencing were put up, one on each side of the town for purposes of latrine. The streets were kept clean by four scavengers and vetties of the place and were fumigated with tar and sulphur.	*Nil*	Good	The town, being an important one, it should be provided with a few dust-bins, two latrines and a urinal.	The suggestions of the Reporter should be carried out. About the inefficacy of burning tar and sulphur, please see remarks on the Kaliyanam festival at Bhadrâchalam *supra*. "Elbow grease" only is required.
Four sweepers, two toties, four watermen and one lamplighter were temporarily engaged.	None	Tolerably good.	None	*Nil.*
Sufficient number of latrines were erected. Peons, sweepers and toties were engaged. The Police were also in attendance.	None	Good	None	Very meagre. The measures for conserving drinking-water sources and the nature of sanitary arrangements made should be described in future reports.
Four temporary latrines were put up in places easy of access. They were kept clean and people were advised to resort to them. Four toties and four sweepers were temporarily employed. Street refuse was taken out of the village and burnt.	None	Good on the whole.	None	It would be advisable to convert the "step well" into "draw wells" by filling in with clean gravel and sand except a central cylinder.
			Recommendations of Reporter.	
There are five permanent latrines which were solely used by females. Males resorted to tilled fields for purposes of nature. Police have done the best arrangements to prevent people from fouling streets and lanes. Six toties and three sweepers of the Union were deputed to clean the latrines and parts of the town. Six additional sweepers were also employed to attend to the cleanliness of the main streets. A Sanitary Inspector was also temporarily appointed.	None	Good. Three persons fell under the car wheels and died instantaneously.	Although the festival lasted for fifteen days sanitary arrangements were made only during the last five days. It would be better if these arrangements are made throughout the festival. (2) Suitable latrine arrangements should be made for males also. (3) Madigas should have a well for their use.	The remarks of the Hospital Assistant should receive attention. If the Madigas are numerous, a well should be provided for them.
			Recommendations of Reporter.	
Two temporary latrines with cocoanut leaf tatties were erected. Six toties were engaged to clean the streets with a maistry to supervise their work. Only one cart was employed to remove sweepings. Palmyra topes and gardens near the village were used as latrines.	*Nil*	Good	Another water-shed should be maintained between the site of the present water-shed and Ervadi village. (2) The village munsif states that the Sanitary Association at Ervadi is not in working order. It is very necessary that the working of the association should be revived considering the importance of the place.	Conservancy arrangements including staff employed were far from adequate.

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Madura—*cont.*	M.R.Ry. P. M. Swaminatha Pillai, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Panguni Uttiram festival held at Tiruparankunram.	14th and 15th March 1895.	About 3,000 ..	Devastanam pandals, mantapams, chattrams, temple, private houses and topes afforded convenient accommodation to visitors. Sanitary arrangements were well attended to. The number of visitors was comparatively smaller than usual, the festival having begun earlier than hitherto.	Drinking-water was obtained from seven wells provided with platforms and a spring; good in quality and sufficient in quantity. These were watched by the Police. Three water-sheds were specially erected in different directions which were supplemented by several private ones. Three tanks were set apart for bathing and washing purposes.
	M.R.Ry. M. D. Gnanamani, Civil Apothecary.	Panguni Uttiram held at Adivaram, Palni.	2nd to 11th April 1895.	About 15,000 ..	None specially provided, the town having a large number of madams. Pilgrims also halted in topes round the temple rock and in the tank bed now nearly dry. Sanitary arrangements made by the municipality were satisfactory.	The supply channel near Adivaram was divided into two portions, the higher being used for drinking purposes and the lower for washing and bathing. These were guarded by watchmen specially appointed. Several water-pandals were also put up.
Nellore.	K. V. Subba Rao and P. Pullayya Nayudu, Reserve Hospital Assistants.	Sri Veligondrayaswami Varu's festival on hill near Kalujulapadu, Podili division.	18th to 20th March 1895.	About 20,000 ..	None specially provided, visitors as usual having accommodated themselves in temporary pandals erected by them and under trees. Two hospital huts were erected and the pilgrims were informed by beat of tom tom daily that medical aid was available at these and that the sick should repair thither for treatment.	Drinking-water was obtained from five wells, two of which are large and guarded against pollution. River (Musi) water was used for all other purposes.
	N. Vasudeva Rao, Reserve Hospital Assistant.	Narasimhaswami's festival on hill.	4th to 10th May 1895.	About 10,000 ..	Twelve Local Fund pandals and several private ones afforded accommodation to visitors. Sanitary arrangements were fair.	Was obtained from two wells and water-pandals erected by private individuals and also by the Local Fund Board. Water was brought in casks from the supply channel to the Nellore tank to water-pandals. Quantity of water insufficient.
	J. Hidayat-ullah, Local Fund Hospital Assistant.	Penchalakona hill festival.	6th to 8th May 1895.	About 10,000 ..	None specially provided. Pilgrims took shelter in sheds erected by them and under trees. The Local Fund choultry accommodated some of the visitors.	Was obtained from springs, wells and four water-pandals. Drinking-water sources were kept clean. Quality good and quantity insufficient.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1895—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
			Recommendations of Reporter.	
Five tatty latrines, 40 feet by 20 feet, with partitions for males and females (on the dry earth system) were put up. To each latrine two toties and a waterman were attached. They were kept clean and were freely resorted to. Vacant grounds and topes outside the town were also used by some of the visitors as latrines. Night-soil was buried in trenches specially dug at a safe distance. Rubbish was removed in carts and deposited out of the town for sale after the close of the festival. Three carts, sixteen scavengers with three *chittals* and four maistries were temporarily employed. The streets and lanes were kept clean.	*Nil*	Good	There ought to be a permanent building for market and for carts and bullocks. Two permanent latrines are also necessary as the town has many important festivals in a year.	*Nil.*
Temporary latrines were erected and special sweepers, scavengers and peons were entertained. Night-soil mixed with dry earth and rubbish were removed then and there. The streets and latrines were kept clean.	None	Good	*Nil*	Detailed information as regards number of latrines erected and the conservancy staff employed should have been furnished.
			Recommendations of Reporter.	
Two spacious temporary latrines were erected, one for females and the other for males, but they were not used much, as the jungles in the neighbourhood were found safe retreats for answering the calls of nature.	*Nil*	Good	Provision of a large number of temporary sheds and lights is necessary. An easy approach to the large well is necessary, the steps being so steep and narrow as to be dangerous.	The provision of lights is not a necessity, but the construction of a shed and an easy approach to the well is. The Jewish method of camp conservancy should have been tried, and for this the jungles are eminently fitted. Particulars of the conservancy establishment employed should have been furnished.
			Recommendations of Reporter.	
Six latrines were erected, but they were not used as pilgrims preferred open places and jungles. Temporary coolies were engaged to keep the place clean.	*Nil*	Good	A well near Chitrakutam at the foot of the hill requires repair. More water-pandals should be erected at suitable places by the Local Fund Board. In arranging bazaars the local authorities should take prior steps, such as fixing flags, so as to leave broad space for the carts to pass so that people may not be troubled.	As to conservancy—*vide* remarks above.
No latrines were erected though advised as people resorted to the nearest jungle which is plentiful.	*Nil*	Good	None	Do.

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
North Arcot.	M.R.Ry. Raju Chetti, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Brahma Utsavam of Kálahasti Esvarar, Kálahasti.	18th to 27th February 1895.	About 22,000 ..	None specially provided, as there are chattrams and other suitable places to accommodate pilgrims.	River Swarnamukhi, a fresh water pond, and four springs dug in the river bed formed the principal sources of water-supply to the pilgrims. Three additional watchmen were placed over the springs to prevent pollution.
	M.R.Ry. C. Govindaswami Nayudu, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Brahma Utsavam festival at Vapur Village, Arcot Union.	29th April to 8th May 1895	About 2,000 ..	Private houses and gardens afforded sufficient accommodation for pilgrims.	Was obtained from the river Pálár and a river channel running through the village. The latter is guarded from pollution.
Salem.	M.R.Ry. A. Thillanayakam Pillai, Chairman, Union Panchayat.	Car festival of Lakshmi Narayanaswami and Somesvaraswami at Sendamangalam.	2nd to 13th March 1895.	About 10,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter in temple buildings, pandals and open places.	Four wells and nine water-sheds kept by private individuals supplied water to pilgrims.
	Mr. E. A. D'Cruz, Civil Apothecary.	Car festival, Námakkal.	9th April 1895.	About 10,000 ..	Most of the people attended the procession and leave almost immediately as it is over, while others that come from a great distance make use of pials and verandahs of houses.	Three water-pandals were put up—one by the Union Panchayat and the rest by private individuals.
South Canara.	M.R.Ry. Vorkadi Rama Rao, Acting Tahsildar of Uppinangadi taluk.	Annual Jatra for Shasti festival at Subrahmaniya and cattle fair at Kalgundi in Uppinangadi taluk.	Cattle fair from 13th to 27th November and Shasti festival from 27th November to 3rd December 1894.	Maximum 18,000 people.	Twelve temporary sheds at Kalgunda and twenty at Subrahmaniya were erected for the accommodation of the people. A temporary shed was also erected at each of these places for the segregation and treatment of cases of contagious diseases. At Subrahmaniya a hospital shed for pauper patients and at Kalgunda a pound for the treatment of cattle attacked with contagious diseases were also erected.	Four public wells in Kalgunda and four in Subrahmaniya were cleaned and protected with fences. Police men were posted to prevent contamination of water. Quality good and quantity sufficient. Two streams near the fair ground were used only for bathing and washing of clothes and cattle.
	Tumbe Narnappa, Revenue Inspector, and M. Scsha Bhat, Hospital Assistant.	Depotsava or Illumination festival at Dharmastala in Uppinangadi taluk.	23rd to 26th November 1894.	Maximum, 13,000 people.	Six sheds containing 26 compartments and six pandals were erected for the accommodation of pilgrims. Two hospital sheds were also put up.	Was obtained from a tank and two wells specially cleaned. A few private wells which were caused to be cleansed were also made use of. The principal sources of water-supply were guarded from pollution by the Police and watchmen.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1895—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Six latrines in addition to six permanent ones were constructed with a toty to each. They were solely used by females; the male population resorted to open fields outside the town. Four urinals were also put up with two toties. Four rubbish carts, eight sweepers and five itinerating scavengers with a pygust to supervise their work were temporarily employed in addition to the permanent conservancy staff of the place.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* Recommended that the usual 100 temporary lights may be renewed for the convenience of the pilgrims and two hand carts be advantageously employed to water the four important streets as the heat of the sun is horrible during the festival days. As I considered that the construction of as many temporary latrines as possible was desirable and that the temple authorities might well be expected to provide extra lights and sprinkle water over the roads I disallowed the proposed expenditure of Rupees 33-13-0 for additional lights and Rs. 9-6-0 for watering roads. Even as it is, the number of latrines though greater than last year was insufficient. (Sd.) A. SUBRAHMANIYA AIYAR, *Vice-Presdt.*, for *Presdt.*, *Taluk Bd.*	The number of latrines and staff should be trebled in future.
Temporary latrines were constructed with accommodation for both sexes. Two sweepers and a toty with a pygust to supervise their work were employed.	None	Good	None	Mode of protecting water-supply should have been stated.
Two temporary latrines in addition to the four permanent ones were erected. Eight extra sweepers and two toties were employed in addition to the permanent conservancy staff.	None	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* The feeder channel of Ettikulam tank should be improved.	The suggestion of the Chairman should receive early attention. Mode of protection of water-supply should have been stated.
Two public latrines were specially erected and the excreta removed daily by the conservancy staff.	None	Good	None	The number of latrines put up was inadequate. The conservancy staff employed should have been detailed and measures for water protection should have been described.
Nine latrines at Kalgunda and thirteen at Subrahmaniya were erected on the dry-earth system and cleaned twice a day. Twenty-four sweepers were employed, twelve at each place to sweep the streets and cleanse the latrines. Fifty-nine dust-bins were also provided—35 at Kalgunda and 24 at Subrahmaniya. Thirty-six lanterns at Kalgunda and forty at Subrahmaniya were lighted.	None	Good	The reporter is of opinion that at Kalgunda forty lanterns may be lighted for the first twelve days and their number reduced to twenty afterwards.	*Nil.*
Six latrines were erected and 42 scavengers and sweepers employed to clean them as well as the roads and premises of the temple. Twenty-four dust-bins and 27 lamps were provided.	None	Good	None	Latrine accommodation was less than requisite.

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1895—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
South Canara—*cont.*	M.R.Ry. Babu Rao, Acting Tahsildar of Kasaragod taluk.	Annual festival at Madantesvar temple at Vittal, Kasaragod taluk.	29th November to 4th December 1894.	2,500 people ..	A pandal was erected in front of the temple for the accommodation of visitors.	Private wells close to the temple, which were cleansed and fenced, supplied water of a good quality to pilgrims.	Three latrines were erected and one sweeper was engaged. Six lanterns were lighted.	None	Good	None	The conservancy staff, which apparently consisted of a single sweeper, was inadequate.
	M.R Ry. Babu Rao, Acting Tahsildar of Kasaragod taluk.	Annual festival in Subraya Devastanam *alias* Madantesvara temple at Manjeshvar, Kasaragod taluk.	29th November to 4th December 1894.	5,000 people ..	There was enough of accommodation in private houses and Swami's Mutt.	Private wells close to the temple, which were cleansed and fenced, supplied water of a good quality to pilgrims.	Three latrines were erected and two sweepers were engaged. Six lanterns were lighted.	None	Good	None	Conservancy staff inadequate.
Tanjore.	M.R.Ry. M. R. Thiagaraja Pillai, Civil Apothecary.	No. 1. Sri Nadiyamman festival, Pattukkottai; No. 2, Roman Catholic festival, Pattukkottai.	No. 1, 3rd April 1895 to 12th April 1895; No. 2, 12th April 1895 to 14th April 1895.	No. 1, 7,000; No. 2, 3,000.	Chattrams and madams, of which there are many, gave shelter to pilgrims. These places and the whole town were kept clean on the occasion.	Was obtained from two rain-fed tanks especially reserved for drinking purposes and watched permanently and from a few water-pandals, public and private. Four tanks were used for bathing and washing purposes. All the tanks contained only a small quantity of water owing to partial failure of monsoon during 1894. Three wells were sunk by private agencies for the occasion.	No latrines were erected as open spaces and waste lands were available. Two temporary toties in addition to the four permanent men and two carts were engaged.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* The two rubbish carts and four toties working in the Union are not sufficient, considering the growing extent of the town. Two more carts and four more toties are required. (2) The tanks in the station being rain-fed, they do not receive a fresh supply of water if the monsoon fails. (3) The major portion of Pattukkóttai people depend upon Kasangulam tank for their supply of drinking water. There is no probability of proper supply to it even in the best monsoon as the lands bordering on the sides of the supply channel and the tanks are raised and cultivated throughout. In order to ensure a permanent and proper supply to Kasangulam tank, a supply channel should be opened from the jungle stream (Maharajah Samudram river) which runs close to the town and thus relieve the people of Pattukkóttai from scarcity of water which they feel every now and then. — The matter of the supply-channel is now under correspondence. As regards the dust-carts and toties the subject can be taken up only when funds are available. (Sd.) M. RAVI VARMA, *President, Taluk Board.*	Early steps should be taken to have the wants brought to notice by the Civil Apothecary supplied; but in the first place, full reason for not giving preference to wells being sunk should be assigned.
	P. Tambuswami Pillai, Hospital Assistant.	Pushiyam festival, Tiruvadamarudur.	28th January to 8th February 1895. The fifth and last day of the festival are important.	15,000	None specially provided. A cholera shed was erected.	Was obtained from springs in the Virasholam bed and a shallow tank in the town. Supply insufficient on the whole. The Executive Engineer, Tanjore Circle, was requested to let in some water in the Virasholam during the festival, but no reply was received.	Five temporary latrines with *keeths* and bamboos were erected. These were cleaned both morning and evening by three toties specially engaged. Dry-earth system was adopted. One cart and two sweepers were entertained in addition to the permanent conservancy staff.	There was one fatal case of cholera among the pilgrims. He came from a village near Nidamangalam where cholera was prevalent then.	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter,* The letting in some water to flow in the river Virasholam during the festival is highly beneficial. If not, the existing tanks should be dug out to hold a larger supply of water for drinking alone. — The drinking water tank referred to is reserved for drinking purposes and a watchman appointed. The supervision of the Hospital Assistant and Deputy Tahsildar of the place, from what I observed on one morning that I was present during the festival, was not what it ought to have been. (Sd.) R. B. CLEGG, *Ag. Sub-Collector.* The arrangements for future festivals require more consideration by the Kumbakónam Taluk Board. (Sd.) J. THOMSON, *Ag. Collector.*	The special report called for in G.O., No. 296 L., dated 15th February 1895, has not been submitted in this instance. The number of latrines put up and the staff employed were far below requirements. The District Sanitary Officer should be required to inspect and suggest arrangements as to water-supply.

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Tanjore—*cont.*	Mr. J. W. Wright, Civil Apothecary, Kumbakónam.	Makham, Kumbakónam.	9th to 14th March 1895.	About 15,000 ..	The real days of the festival being the 9th and the night of the 14th no accommodation was specially provided. Chattrams, madams and pials of houses afforded shelter to the visitors. One Third-class Hospital Assistant was deputed for duty with medicines and appliances. He was also provided with a dhooly. 5,000 pairs of bullocks were brought for sale and were accommodated in the pettahs on the north bank of the Cauvery.	Large springs dug in the beds of the Cauvery and Arasalar rivers and municipal wells supplied drinking water. The water-supply was the best that could be had, and was sufficient for all purposes. The former sources were guarded from pollution. Water for cattle was not quite sufficient in the locality where they were gathered.
Trichinopoly.	Tahsidlar of Musiri.	Car festival of Subrahmaniyaswami in Chettikulam village.	7th and 8th April 1895.	About 5,000 or 6,000.	....	From tanks and wells which were conserved.
Tinnevelly.	M.R.Ry. Sankara Aiyar, Tahsildar, Tinnevelly taluk.	Sundararajaperumal festival at Sivalaperi.	Festival commenced on 4th April and the cattle began to gather from the 12th idem and continued till the 25th.	About 20,000 people and 19,000 cattle gathered besides timber, cloth, vessels, &c., shops. Extent of land, Government and Putta, occupied by the above was 76 acres.	Four temporary sheds were constructed to accommodate pilgrims. Brahmins and other high caste people found accommodation in chattrams and pagoda. Tents, palmyra trees and sheds erected by people gave shelter to a few. There was a heavy rain on the night of the 18th and on the afternoon of the 19th which caused several people to quit the place.	Was obtained from the river Tambraparni. Quantity sufficient. One portion of the river was set apart for drinking and another for bathing and washing purposes. Watchmen and Police constables were posted near the river to prevent pollution. Two water-pandals were also put up for distributing water to all classes of people.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1895—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendation.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Two temporary latrines were put up in addition to those in the neighbourhood; the urinals were also used. The conservancy staff of the division was strengthened. Road sweepings, night-soil from latrines, and rubbish were removed frequently during the day. The floor of latrines was covered thickly with river sand and kept as clean as possible.	Cholera, which was present in a mild epidemic form in January 1895, ceased at the end of that month. It, however, broke out afresh on the 4th March in Uppukkarai street not far from the Mahamakham tank. I do not think, however, that the epidemic had any connection with the festival as almost all cases attacked were the permanent residents of the town, no cases having been reported among the new comers. The origin of the fresh outbreak is undoubtedly due to the use of the water of the Agi tank for household purposes, as almost all the cases attacked live near about the tank and use its water, if not for drinking, for other domestic purposes. In 1894 a similar outbreak was directly traced to the use of the water of this tank which was then reserved for drinking purposes. Since then it was notified to the people by notices and otherwise that the water should not be used for any purpose in their houses as it was polluted. Notwithstanding all warning, the people have continued to use the water for domestic purposes resulting in this fresh outbreak. The first step taken was to completely prevent access to the tank by fencing it and appointing a watchman. A special Sanitary Inspector with a peon and toty have been appointed to attend to removal of cholera evacuation, disinfection of good clothing and houses and burning of mats and old rags, &c., used for the patients. A small dispensary also with a stock of cholera medicines was established in the street to give immediate relief to those requiring it. Special sanitary precautions regarding drains, &c., are being taken under the personal supervision of the Civil Apothecary.	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* More provision should be made for the water-supply of the cattle coming to the fair in future. The number of attacks and deaths during the festival should have been stated. It is for the Sub-Collector as Divisional Officer to require the Municipality to attend properly to its duty regarding the Agi tank and to make due provision for cattle stand. (Sd.) J. THOMSON, *Ag. Collector.* The cattle picketted as they are in the Cauvery bank and about the streets of the locality north of the Cauvery should be provided for in future occasions at a distance from the town and not allowed to overcrowd the bandy pettahs and block the thoroughfares. The Agi tank ought to be permanently closed for all purposes; and if it cannot be cleaned, if funds are available should be filled in. (Sd.) R. B. CLEGG, *Ag. Sub-Collector.*	A special report as required in G.O., No. 296 L., dated 15th February 1895, was not forwarded to this office as to the outbreak of cholera. The Agi kulam should be permanently closed as suggested by the Collector. Disinfection by the alum and lime process was suggested by me in 1893, but apparently nothing was done by the Chairman. If not filled in before next festival, it should be disinfected by the permanganate of potash process (*vide* this office circular letter No. 1193, dated 27th June 1895).
Temporary latrines were put up. Topes at the foot of the hill were lighted.	None	Good	None	Very meagre.
Ten latrines were constructed on the trench system and their contents removed then and there and buried in pits a few yards away from the latrines. Twenty sweepers were also employed to sweep the streets.	There were two attacks of cholera, of which one proved fatal. The dead body was burnt and the place was well scraped off and fumigated with sulphur and tar. The house was white-washed. There were three deaths of cattle from ordinary causes and one attack of rinderpest. There were also eight attacks from epizootic aptha, *i.e.*, foot-and-mouth disease.	Generally good.	*Recommendations of Reporter.* Cattle should be made to stand as far as possible as it would facilitate inspection and separation of sick cattle. Dung-pits should be dug at either extremity of the cattle lines and the dung should be collected in pits and eventually removed twice a day quarter of a mile from the fair. Trenches should be dug here and there for the collection of dirty water and subsequently removed half a mile from the fair. * * * * The fair being held partly on puttah land and partly on ayan, the pattadars took the cow-dung on their own land and a contractor removed the rest. He merely had the cow-dung collected in heaps to be removed subsequently. These were still standing on the empty ground when I left the place. * * * * * * After the heavy rain of the 18th large pools collected in the ways made through the fair and the water was more filthy because of the heaps of cow-dung round about. A great deal of stagnant water is still standing between the fair and the village on the eastern side of the road, the rest having dried up. To avoid this in future the lowlying land might be filled in, at all events near the road which is perhaps the most crowded part of the fair. * * * (Signed) LIONEL VIBERT. *Assistant Collector.* * * * * * (3) Though it was a condition that the contractor should remove cow-dung daily, it was not strictly enforced. Next year the matter will receive due attention. The other suggestion of the Assistant Collector in regard to the surface drainage is not practicable, besides being very expensive. Endeavours will be made in future to induce cattle owners to picket cattle in regular rows and pattadars to remove cow-dung from their land daily. (Signed) T. V. NARASIMHALU, *President, Taluk Board, Tinnevelly.*	The report does not appear to have been drawn up by the Hospital Assistant, although one seems to have been present throughout the festival.

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Tinnevelly—*cont.*	M.R.Ry. Shenbagakutti Nadar, Chairman of the Union Panchayat, Sivakási.	Mariamman Panguni festival at Sivakási.	31st March to 12th April 1895.	More than 5,000.	No special accommodation was necessary as most of the pilgrims who came from the neighbouring villages returned to their houses in the evening. Some of the people that came from distant parts found shelter in the houses of their relatives or rented houses.	Besides the water-shed maintained by the Union eight others were put up by private individuals. There was no difficulty felt for water.
	M.R.Ry. N. Diraviyam Pillai, Civil Apothecary, Virudupatti.	Mariamman festival, Virudupatti.	From 1st to 10th April 1895.	About 7,000 persons, 150 carriages.	None specially provided as the majority of the visitors returned to their houses every evening. Those that remained found shelter in Local Fund choultry, mantapams and temporary sheds erected by private people. The place was kept clean.	Water was obtained from water-sheds provided by the Union as well as by some charitable persons. Six wells were also reserved for drinking purposes. No scarcity was felt for water.
	M.R.Ry. M. Maharaja Pillai, Acting Tahsildar.	Thai Pusam festival at Kalugumalai, Ottappidáram taluk.	Festival, 30th January to 8th February 1895; cattle, 9th to 18th February 1895.	5,000 people for the festival; 10,000 people for the cattle fair.	Mantapams, chattrams and private houses afforded sufficient accommodation to those that came from distant villages. The people that came from the neighbouring villages returned to their houses every evening. Cattle dealers built sheds of their own in the cattle market protected on all sides by two lines of fences, one of the ordinary iron wire and the other of barbed wire.	Two fresh water square tanks attached to the temple supplied water sufficient for people and cattle. It was guarded from pollution by watchmen appointed by the Zemindar. Two large wells in the cattle market were also deepened from Zemindari funds for the use of cattle. Two waterpandals were also put up.
	M.R.Ry. R. D. Manuel Pillai, for Chairman and Hospital Assistant.	Masi festival at Tiruchendúr.	28th February to 11th Mar. 1895.	20,000	Most of the pilgrims found accommodation in matams of their caste and the rest found shelter in the houses of the inhabitants. Low caste people erected temporary sheds for their use in open plains and under trees. The place was kept clean. All sorts of impurities collected in backyards of houses, in the vicinity of matams and other public places were removed. Sale of putrified fish, &c., was strictly prohibited. A cholera shed was also erected.	Was obtained chiefly from wells in and about the Avadayar kulam tank. A watchman was appointed to guard these wells.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1895—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Three temporary latrines and four temporary urinals were put up. They were kept clean by special scavengers. Three toties and two scavengers were employed in addition to the permanent staff.	*Nil*	Good	None	*Nil.*
Two temporary latrines were put up in convenient places with two toties. Two rubbish carts, four sweepers and two sanitary peons were employed in addition to the permanent staff to attend to the cleanliness of the town.	*Nil*	Good	None	*Nil.*
			Recommendations of Reporter.	
Five latrines in ploughed fields were erected—four for males and one for females, and one toti was put in charge of each. The contents of these latrines were removed many times during the day and buried in pits dug for the purpose in the fields. Rubbish was removed in carts to fieldsdistant from the village. One hundred and seventy-four toties and scavengers with a maistry to supervise their work were employed.	None	Good	It would be well if a subordinate Medical officer is posted from the last day of the festival for about a week, as it is during this time that the crowd is great. * * * As regards the Tahsildar's proposal, there is no Hospital Assistant of this Board near Kalugumalai. A reserve man might, however, be sent. (Sd.) J. A. CUMMING, *President, Taluk Board.*	It is very desirable, as suggested by the reporter, that a medical subordinate should be present throughout the festival.
Eight temporary latrines—four for males and four for females—were put up and the contents of these were removed then and there and fresh sand put in. One-hundred and twenty male and 200 female scavengers were employed to keep the latrines and streets clean. A conservancy cart was also at work. Rubbish was removed far away from the town.	Four cases of choleraic diarrhœa were admitted and treated successfully.	Good	None	Latrine accommodation was insufficient.

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1895—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Vizagapatam.	T. Suriya Narayana Nayudu, Second-class Hospital Assistant, No. 400	Kaliyanam festival of Sri Venkateswaraswamivaru of Vupinaka.	7th March 1895 commencing.	About 10,000 ..	Most of the pilgrims were accommodated in hired quarters in Vupinaka, while the poor found shelter in temporary pandals and huts erected by shopkeepers. Two cholera sheds were erected at a convenient site from the place of festivity.	Was obtained from a large tank, good and sufficient, to the north of the village. A tank in Nakkapalli also supplied water. Three portions were set apart—one for drinking, the other for bathing, and a third for watering cattle.	Four ordinary latrines were erected—two near Vupinaka and two near Nakkapalli, which were freely used. Thirty sweepers and two maistries constituted the conservancy staff.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil* .. .. *Recommendations of Reporter.*	No bathing or washing should have been allowed in the tank. The division described in a body of water not flowing was useless.
	M.R.Ry. R. Olagasundram Pillai, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Kaliyanam festival, Simhachalam.	6th to 10th April 1895.	21,000 ..	None were provided. Trees, vacant grounds situated around the hill and the verandahs of the temple afforded accommodation to pilgrims.	Water is distributed by means of pipes from a reservoir fed by one of the springs on the hill. In its course the water undergoes pollution as bathing is allowed. It is thought impossible on religious grounds to prevent people from bathing in the reservoir of the main spring which is the source of water-supply. In the down hill there are some wells and a rain-fed tank. These are covered with weeds and the water is of bad quality.	Six temporary latrines—three for males and three for females—were erected up and down the hill, respectively, and their contents removed and buried in trenches away from the village. Twelve sweepers were employed with two maistries to supervise their work. There are no public latrines in the village.	*Nil*	Good	The main spring should be preserved from pollution as well as the tank water if used for drinking purposes. * * * * Suggests that a scavenging establishment be permanently retained there; that the temple authorities be requested to keep the precincts of the temple in a more satisfactory state; that enquiry be made to ascertain whether the present pollution of the water as it decends the hill cannot be put a stop to without causing inconvenience to people. Two Hospital Assistants should, in future, be present during festivals as one cannot look after the arrangement on the hill and the foot of the hill. (Sd.) A. H. LEAPINGWELL, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col., *Dist. Medical and Sanitary Officer.* *Recommendations of Reporter.*	A special report should be furnished as to whether the defilement of the tank cannot be prohibited. It ought to be possible to take the water from the spring at its head before defilement in the tank.
	M.R.Ry. M. Appala Narasayya, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Chendanayatra, Simhachalam.	26th and 27th April 1895.	15,000 ..	No arrangements as to accommodation made. Vacant houses, pials and verandahs of the temple gave shelter to pilgrims.	Is obtained from two or three springs on the hill. The water passes from one large stone basin to another till it reaches the foot of the hill. The first stream is held sacred for bathing and hence polluted to a great extent. None reserved for drinking.	Six temporary latrines were put up which were freely resorted to. Three sweepers were employed to clean the latrines on the hill and in the village.	*Nil*	Good	That a permanent establishment of three sweepers and one maistry on the hill and three sweepers in the village down the hill be entertained. The way up-hill is about 1½ miles consisting of steps alone, some of which are steep. This was not lighted this year and was consequently a source of inconvenience and danger to pilgrims. The temple was insufficiently lighted. The floor, which is a paved one, was very slippery, as large quantities of oil were carelessly poured into the lamps. It was found difficult to walk on this floor without danger of falling and being trampled upon. *Recommendations of Reporter.*	Arrangement should be made to divert a part of the first stream for drinking water.
	V. M. Sindhurayan, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Down-hill sanitary report on the Simhachalam festival.	26th to 28th April 1895.	....	Strict attention was paid to the cleanliness of the place and articles of consumption sold in the bazaar.	From a spring in the up-hill. The spring water runs down in several streams, the principal of which, Madhavadhara, is freely used for bathing, washing and drinking purposes. The water is polluted by washing and bathing in many places during its descent. From two wells in the village chiefly used by the residents and also from a tank overgrown with various vegetations.	Two latrines on the dry-earth system were put up, which were resorted to freely. Night-soil was buried at a distance in deep trenches. Six sweepers were employed to keep the place clean. The sweepings were carted away to a distance.	*Nil*	Very good ..	A small permanent staff of sweepers will be a boon to the place of pilgrimage. The system of employing temporary sweepers does not tend to any satisfactory cleanliness of the place.	Do. do.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner,
Fort St. George, 30*th August* 1895.

(Signed) W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Surgn.-Lt.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Order—No. 1981 L., Local and Municipal, dated 21st October 1895.

Recorded.

2. The recommendations of the reporters and the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner will be referred to the taluk boards and municipal councils concerned.

3. The attention of the Collectors of Chingleput, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Madura, Nellore, North Arcot, Salem and Tanjore will be called to the inadequacy of the information furnished by the reporting officers in the cases noted by the Sanitary Commissioner.

4. The recommendation of the reporter on the Brahmautsavam festival at Tiruppórúr (Chingleput), that the provisions of the Towns Nuisances Act should be temporarily enforced in that locality, will be considered in the Judicial Department.

5. The Collector of South Canara is requested to explain the great delay in the submission of the reports on the Shasti festival at Subrahmaniya cattle fair at Kalgundi, and the annual festivals at Vittal and Manjeshvar.

6. The report on the Sundararajaperumal festival at Sivalaperi (Tinnevelly) should, under G.O., No. 2416 L., dated 28th October 1893, have been submitted by the hospital assistant who was deputed to attend to medical and sanitary requirements at it, and not by the Tahsildar of Tinnevelly.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Bellary.
" " " Chingleput.
" " " Coimbatore.
" " " Cuddapah.
" " " Ganjám.
" " " Gódávari.
" " " Kistna.
" " " Kurnool.
" " " Madura.
" " " Nellore.
" " " North Arcot.
" " " Salem.
" " " South Canara.
" " " Tanjore.
" " " Trichinopoly.
" " " Tinnevelly.
" " " Vizagapatam.
" " "
" Collectors of the above districts.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Palni.
" " " Kumbakónam.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Surgeon-General.
" Judicial Department.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A Raitt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., No. 1981 L., 21st Oct. 1895.

OCTOBER.

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording, with remarks, abstract of reports on — in the Presidency, received in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner during the second quarter of 1895.

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