

Local & Munl. (1895-) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 974 L.

DATED 5th June 1895

[Despatch Abstract.]

Land.

Ordering the issue of a notification for the acquisition
of --- required for a road from Bandur Canal to Valluru, in the
Kistna district.

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

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

Under Section 6, Act 1 of 1894, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following Schedule and measuring acres *0.14*
, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for *a road from Bandar a Canal to Valler*; and under Sections 3 and 7 of the same Act,
the said Assistant Collector of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Description of land, Wet or Dry, Inam or Pirmboke, with Survey or Paimash Number.	Name of Owner or Occupier.	PORTALITIES OF THE LAND REQUIRED TO BE TAKEN UP.			Extent to be taken up.	Estimated cost.	Authority sanctioning the same.
					North.	East.	South.			
Kistna	Begavala	Vallidur	Luam wet Dno 710.	Majumdar Venkata Karasina Dno 710	D. no 717	D. no 702	D. no 709	are 0.11	22-00	
			Do Dno 724	Do —	D. no 727	D. no 719	Do. no 725	0.03	6-00	
								0.14	28-00	
				(Signed) H. D. P.			Old field			
								42. Asteohector		

(2) Read No R 461 from
the Local Fund District
Engineer District forwarding
Copies of Land Plan and
Schedule for land taken
up in Valler for road
purposes for sanction

Sanctioned
and lands
to be
acquired.

(Do) J. W. Hughes
President.

258
J. B. 1795. / True extract. /

Forwarded to the Med Assistant
Collector, Matua for compliance.
Inclosures are sent.

(20). Ikejile
for President.

/ True copy. /

E. S. Leggett
For editor & Am

The Collector to
Camp Office
9-5-95

From

J. A. Atkinson Esquire
Collector, District
To The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Local and Municipal Branch
Madras.

Sir.

I have the honor to submit
herewith Copy of draft notification
for 14 cents of land required for a
road from Bander Canal to Valler
and to request that it may be
approved and orders issued for its
publication.

2. Copy of the Taking Board Resolution
sanctioning the work is enclosed
3. The dyphict of the owner cannot
be obtained as it is not known
where he is residing.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. S. Knight
for Collector.

14/3/195

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 14312

The folk at or
Kistna

To The Chief Secretary
to Government
Local & Municipal
Branch, Madras.

in order 11-5-95 No 974
The draft notification, as amended
by Government, will be published in the
East St George Gazette

1/5/95
31.V.

Date 21-9-895
20 MAY. 95
16 MAY. 95

No 1613
2nd two

Subject

Submitting for pub-
lication in the East
Saint George Gazette
a draft notification
for land required
for a road from
Bauer's Causeway to
Vallur.

The road in question does not appear in the
budget for 1895-96 or 1896-97. An allotment
for the work was therefore apparently made in the
course of the year.

To The Collr of Kistna
Gazetted 11-6-95.

(With order)

24/5-1895

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
1895 No. , MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

N.B.-
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.

BACK PAPER, No.

OF 189

FURTHER PAPER, No.

OF 189

Copied by
Examined by

Miscellaneous.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPT.
G.O., DATED 5-6-95
No. 974 L

INDEXED.

When given for copying.

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When given for copying
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When examined
When signed

189

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
189

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Acting Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 1st May 1895, No. 879-S.

I have the honour to forward herewith the marginally-noted correspondence on the subject of the Kartigai festival at Tiruvannamalai, which took place between the 1st and 10th December 1894. The importance of this festival was duly brought to the notice of the District Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, by this office, and suitable advice was offered in writing by him to the local authorities concerned. I personally inspected the festival on part of the 9th and of 10th December. I found the arrangements as to conservancy and protection of water-supply dangerously inadequate. This condition was, in chief part, due to want of sufficiently skilled staff and to the meagre funds placed at disposal of the officer responsible, who was, nevertheless, indefatigable in his efforts to secure success. I have in my remarks on the South Arcot District Board budget for 1895-96 brought to the notice of Government the urgent necessity for a more liberal allotment from local funds on this account.

2. Cholera appeared at the festival, but unfortunately the first fatal case was classed as diarrhoea, although, from evidence gathered by me on the spot, I should think there can be no doubt it was one of cholera. No precaution as to destruction of choleraic matter was taken in this case. In the second case of cholera which was seen by myself in hospital, no information up to date of my inspection had been obtained as to the sites contaminated. The chances of water becoming thus charged with choleraic matter in a festival where every soul of 70,000 assembled bathes and drinks the water of certain holy tanks are obvious. The result was, as ascertained by tracing the history of individual cases, that numbers of persons left the locality during incubation, and thus spread the disease elsewhere. In contrast with the results here, I would respectfully remind Government that although at Tirupati three cases of cholera occurred in October 1894, the patrolling sanitary staff was sufficiently strong to at once detect these cases, and secure their correct segregation. I need say nothing further as to the importance of it being within the power of local bodies to secure sufficient funds to provide requisite sanitary staff and conservancy plant for dealing with the large festivals which take place in the Presidency, and which are, as at present conducted—owing, I believe, solely to the allotment of inadequate funds—a constant menace to the public health. I, therefore, agree with Mr. Castle Stuart in thinking that the introduction of the modified Poorer Act now under consideration by Government will prove a most opportune measure.

The last great festival at Allahabad * and that last year at Tirupati afford proof that it is possible to gather many thousands of pilgrims together and yet no epidemic need occur either at the spot or on dispersion of the multitude—prompt segregation of the cholera poison imported being the sole requisite.

* Minutes of Proceedings of the Sanitary Commissioner for the third quarter of 1894.

3. Mr. Castle Stuart Stuart (in paragraphs 3 and 4 of his endorsement, No. 103-Eng., dated 8th February 1895, forwarded herewith) not only brings forcibly to notice the necessity for measures such as suggested in the preceding paragraph, but has fully grasped the sanitary importance of the mistake committed in attempting to regard cases of cholera as "choleraic diarrhoea." This term has long been forbidden by the Medical Department, and it is desirable it should be impressed upon civil officers superintending fairs and festivals that all cases of severe diarrhoea should be segregated and the excreta be collected and destroyed, with as much care as in instances of unmistakeable cholera.

ENCLOSURES.

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Acting Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, to the District Magistrate and President, District Board, South Arcot, dated 27th December 1894, No. 288-Mag. GL.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, the reports of the Union Chairman and the Civil Apothecary of Tiruvannamalai on the annual Kartigai festival of Sree Arunachaleswaraswami held at that place from the 1st to 10th instant.

2. Last month, some days previous to the commencement of the festival, the District Medical Officer, Mr. Hyde, and I had occasion to go to Tiruvannamalai when the necessary instructions about making sanitary arrangements were given to the local officers.

3. I was present at Tiruvannamalai throughout the festival.

4. In pursuance of the recommendation made in the previous year's reports, Tiruvannamalai was made a major union in the year under report, the arrangement consequent on the festival being therefore entrusted to the Union Chairman, Mr. Sheshagiri Row, who is also the Stationary Second-class Magistrate.

5. The weather was exceedingly pleasant owing to the absence of rain on the festival days, the result being that the festival attracted rather phenomenally a large number of pilgrims from the various distant parts of the Presidency and that the pilgrims easily managed themselves to get convenient accommodation; the number of pilgrims that attended the festival was more than 150,000 and the Chairman's and the Apothecary's estimate of them in their reports enclosed is ridiculously low.

6. The procession of the god, Sree Arunachaleswaraswami, was on my special request made to the trustee of the temple, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Dhanakoti Mudaliar, Avargal, to whom my thanks in this and other respects are due for the ready manner in which he complied with my requests, commenced every night sufficiently at an early hour and closed sooner than it was the case in previous years, the result being that the pilgrims did not subject themselves to the evil consequences of want of sleep. The Civil Apothecary and the Chairman have reported that cholera made its appearance in the town on the eighth day of the festival with the result that there were four deaths against twelve attacks. Here, I must at once remark that there was no cholera at all during the festival until I left the town, which was on the 13th instant. It is true that there were deaths which were due to causes other than cholera. I myself went to the deceased and after close and searching enquiries, I came to the conclusion that in one case the deceased was a miserable half-fed Punjabi Brahmin woman about eighty years old who had by her side a pot full of old rice cooked some days ago and mixed up with tamarind juice, a preparation what is generally called puliyorai (புளியோரை) which for apparent reasons cannot easily be digested in cold weather. The other three deaths were similarly traced to be owing to the fact that the deceaseds concerned owing to their stupidity and laziness ate some rotten stuff. Precautions were then taken to see that the pilgrims did not eat such injurious stuff. It will thus be seen that the deaths were not owing to want of sanitary arrangements and that they were all owing to stupidity and that they might have occurred any day anywhere. Otherwise, the feast came to its end very satisfactorily with no other kinds of accidents.

7. Almost every night I went round the town with the procession in company with the local officers, and on some days, Mr. Sullivan, the District Superintendent of Police, and his Assistant, Mr. Sweeting, and Mr. Roberts, the Assistant Collector, also accompanied me. This naturally minimized thefts which were five against seven in the last year.

8. There was also a large gathering of cattle, about 30,000 in number against 20,000 in the previous year, and the cattle-stand was under the personal supervision of the Deputy Tahsildar of Chengam, Mr. Ponnuswami Mudaliar, assisted by three Revenue Inspectors.

9. It was anticipated that a very large number of pilgrims would attend the festival; hence two extra Hospital Assistants were deputed to help the local Apothecary who all attended to the sanitation of the town satisfactorily and rendered hearty co-operation to the local Revenue officers

who had to supervise the sanitary arrangement made by the Chairman of the union. The details of the several sanitary arrangements have been fully given in the accompanying Chairman's report, and I therefore think it unnecessary to reiterate them here. Excellent arrangements were made under instructions given by me and by the District Medical Officer at a cost of Rs. 403-7-11 against Rs. 318-11-1 in the last year. The temple trustee, M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur Dhanakoti Mudaliar, Avargal, has kindly consented to contribute a moiety of the expenditure which will soon be collected and credited to union funds. Dr. King, Sanitary Commissioner, appears to have been pleased with the arrangements, and his suggestions about reservation of more drinking water ponds and construction of more latrines on the festival occasion will be attended to next year.

11. The receipts of the union in fees levied for temporary booths, &c., amounted to Rs. 669-1-4 as against Rs. 386-13-7 in the previous year. This includes the amount for which three of the cart-stands were leased out for the whole year 1894-95. Far greater amount can be realized to the benefit of the union funds if the union can afford to make the cattle-stands secure and substantial and undertake the collection of fees under its own management instead of leasing system which has been in vogue for the last two years. This question will be considered by the Tindivanam Taluk Board at its next meeting.

12. The police arrangements made under the supervision of Mr. Sullivan, the District Superintendent of Police, I must, in justice to him, say were extremely splendid, and my thanks are due to him. The additional gate in the third Prakaram in the temple referred to in G.O., No. 418 L., dated 24th February 1893, was for the first time opened this year and it proved itself very useful for the purpose for which it was ordered.

13. I must in conclusion thank Mr. Roberts for his promptitude and willingness to go out and remain with me from 9 P.M. to 3 A.M. throughout the feast for supervising the procession, and I must also thank you for placing his services at my disposal during the Kartigai festival.

REPORT on the Kartigai festival held at Tiruvannámalai, South Arcot district, from 1st to 10th
December 1894.

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival and where held.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.
South Arcot.	S. Mathuswamy Pillai, Civil Apothecary, Tiruvannamalai.	Kartigai festival held at Tiruvannamalai.	From 1st to 10th December 1894.	About 70,000.	There are many madams and chatrams in the town available to the public for lodging purposes. As there was no rain throughout the festival some of the people stopped in the houses adjoining the town. Two temporary cholera sheds, each to accommodate about eight patients, were erected—one close to the town and the other at the cattle-stand. There were also two cattle diseases sheds at the cattle-stand. Twenty-three temporary latrines, 14 for males and 9 for females, were put up in different parts of the town against 19 last year. The people were required to white-wash their houses and to keep their backyards clean. All the street sweepings, which are being deposited near the hospital and travellers' bungalow, burnt.	Of the ten tanks in and near the town, four were reserved, only during the festival, for drinking purposes, and they were watched by the police. One tank near the cattle-stand was also reserved. All the cattle-owners were directed to take their cattle for washing and watering to the large irrigation tank in Samudram as suggested by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddalore. As there were heavy rains during the previous months, all the tanks had their full supply, and the quality of the water was also good. Other public and private wells were also used.	The permanent conservancy establishment of the union consists of three rubbish carts, ten sweepers, three female servants and two toties. For the festival the town was divided into six blocks and each block was provided with a rubbish cart with necessary sweepers and female servants and one scavenger to remove the night-soil in streets. Each block was supervised by a village monitor or karnam and also by a taluk gamastah. Each of the latrines was provided with a toi. The night-soil in streets and in the latrines within the town were removed and buried out of the town. An Hospital Assistant was specially deputed to attend to the sanitation at the cattle-stand and another Hospital Assistant assisted me in supervising the sanitation of the town. At the cattle-stand, about 60 coolies and 8 carts were engaged for the removal of the dung, &c., and to keep the place in a sanitary condition. The Deputy Tahsildar of Chengam and the Hospital Assistant supervised their works. Trenches were dug in six different places at the cattle-stand for the use of the people there.	The first case of death from cholera was reported on the morning of the 8th instant at the cattle-stand. Subsequently it made its appearance in the town also and is still prevailing. At the close of the festival (10th December 1894) 12 cases were reported with 4 deaths. The epidemic might probably have been imported into the town from infected villages: most probably from Tirupadattur, about 14 miles off, where it was reported that cholera prevailed during the first week of the month. On account of this outbreak steps were taken to break up the fair at the cattle-stand and to disperse the crowd in the town and thus all cleared off rather very early this year. Fumigation of the infected houses, &c., burial or burning or disinfection of the clothing, excreta, &c., of the patients and other necessary measures were adopted to check its further progress. I beg to add that almost all the attacks of cholera were among the new comers into the town for the festival.	Except for this epidemic, the general health of the people was rather good. There was a slight increase in the number of out-patients' admission with ordinary complaints.	In the three blocks of this town where people gather most for the purpose of trade and where the procession of the gods come round, two rubbish carts in each must be made to work. Some additional toties also should be engaged to remove the night-soil in streets, and also special carts for the removal of the same. Some temporary ~~and~~ screens for urinals at the entrances of streets are necessary. All deposit of street sweepings should be burnt at once. The extra scavenging establishment engaged for the festival should necessarily be retained for a bout a week at least after the tanks in the town be reserved for drinking purposes for the work. I also beg to recommend that at least two of the tanks in the town and the cattle-stand on the 9th and 10th instant.

TIRUVANNAMALAI,
17th December 1894.

(Signed) S. MUTHUSWAMY,
Civil Apothecary.

No. 1949-Mis.

Forwarded to the President, Taluk Board, Tindivanam, with a suggestion that the budget provision for this festival may be enhanced from Rs. 400 to at least Rs. 1,000 in order that the sanitary arrangements may be organised on a more satisfactory scale. The recommendations of the Civil Apothecary, Tiruvannámalai, are approved.

(Signed) A. FERNANDEZ,
Assistant Surgeon in Medical Charge.

True copy submitted—with Tiruvannámalai Civil Apothecary's report, dated 17th December 1894, in original, and copy of Tiruvannámalai Union Chairman's report, dated 19th December 1894—to the Chief Secretary to Government, through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

2. Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan took considerable interest in the management of the festival. It is due to his personal exertions, seconded by Mr. H. E. Sullivan, Superintendent of Police, that the arrangements for the public welfare were so complete. The suggestions of the District Medical officer who visited Tiruvannamalai shortly before the festival began were carried out. The Sanitary Commissioner also inspected the town during the progress of the festival.

3. I am unable to endorse Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan's opinion that the deaths which occurred towards the end of the festival were not caused by cholera. The Civil Apothecary describes these as cases of cholera, while the Union Chairman calls them cases of choleraic diarrhoea. Judged by subsequent events, there can be no doubt they were true cases of cholera—"probably introduced," as the Civil Apothecary states, "from a village some 14 miles from Tiruvannámalai." Directly information was received that cholera had appeared in the taluk, special warning notices (copy enclosed) were printed and widely circulated. Medical aid was sent to the affected village and steps were taken to trace the origin of the disease. The Tahsildar of Kallakurchi reports that about 24th November 1894 cholera was introduced into his taluk by pilgrims from the Atur taluk, Salem district, on their way to Tiruvannámalai for the festival. It is certain that pilgrims returning from the festival scattered the disease far and wide, not only in this district, but in the adjacent districts. At the instance of the Sanitary Commissioner enquiries are being made as to how far, if at all, the South Indian Railway Company may be considered responsible for this result. Frequent special trains to and from Tiruvannámalai were run during, and at the close of, the festival, and some returning pilgrims undoubtedly died of cholera a few hours after leaving the train. The Union Chairman estimates that some 40,000 persons were carried by rail. It remains to be seen how these passengers were conveyed and whether any cases of actual cholera occurred in the trains, and if so, whether the carriages or wagons were detached and disinfected or allowed to proceed with the remaining occupants.

4. The recommendation of the Assistant Surgeon that in future provision for the festival should be raised from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000 is excellent, but it is more easy to make than to carry out under existing financial circumstances. The introduction of some measure similar to the Peeree Lodging-house Act which I have elsewhere advocated (*vide* my letter, No. A, dated 8th December 1894) would prevent overcrowding in insanitary houses and would augment the funds available for the more perfect conduct of the festival. The temple and the owners of houses who often obtain fancy prices for letting lodgings to visitors chiefly benefit by this vast annual influx of people, and the sooner they are required by law to contribute substantially towards the proper sanitation of the place, the sooner will it be possible to cope more adequately with the dangers attendant upon these festivals. When it is remembered that in the year 1892 no less than 724,015 deaths were registered in India as due to cholera, of which no less than 79,033 occurred in this Presidency, and that in the twenty-one years extending from 1872 to 1892 no less than 1,267,131 deaths were registered as due to the same disease in India (*vide* statements printed at pages 6 and 107 of the "Report on Sanitary Measures in India in 1892-93, volume XXVI," just received), it would appear high time that stringent regulations should be legally enforceable to render these pestiferous congregations less potent for evil.

CUDDALORE,
8th February 1895.

(Signed)

Acting Collector.

Cum no 1286 L

Report on the Marthandam festival at
Thiruvannamalai. S. S. S. S.

C.S.
P.S.

Order

Recorded.

2. The Taluk Board's attention will be drawn to the recommendations of the reporter and the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner in para. 1 of his letter.
3. The question of introducing into this Presidency an act similar to the Puri Lodging house Act is under the consideration of Government.

P.S.
21/5/95

To the Presd., Taluk Bd., Tiruvannamalai
thru: the Presd., Dist Bd., S. Arcot.
" Collector of South Arcot.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
Editorial Table

[G.]
[24.]
600-8-3-95

DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.
Again G.O., dated 189 , No.
Current No. of 189 , dated from

Current No. of 1895, dated 1.11.95 from the Sanitary Commissioner

ORDER. dt 5-6-95 no 976 L

Recorded

1. The suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner will be commended to the attention of the Taluk Board as well as those of the Civil Apothecary and especially that regarding the retention of the scavenging establishment until the town has been restored to a cleanly condition.
2. With regard to the question of funds it is observed that the expenditure by the Taluk Board at this festival amounts to considerably less than the receipts and that even so it is shown by the trustee of the temple. Under these circumstances the Government consider that it ought to be ^{quite} ~~sanitary~~ possible to find funds for an increased allotment for sanitary arrangements.
3. From the reporter's statement the places for ^{the} ~~the~~ deposit do not

to have been well chosen.

25. V. S. The ~~Sanitary Commissioner~~ ^{Sanitary Commissioner} has under consideration the advisability of taking up the subject of legislation on the lines indicated by the Sanitary Commission. All that arrangement can be done is to ~~prepare~~ ^{prepare} carry out such sanitary measures as are possible with the funds ~~which~~ ^{which} can be made available; and ~~it is~~ ^{it is} hoped that the Sanitary Board will next year largely increase.

28/6/95

Report on the Kartigai festival at Tiruvannamalai.

Hm
e.s.

1

5TH JUNE 1895, No. 976 L., LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

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2. Cholera appeared at the festival, but unfortunately the first fatal case was classed as diarrhoea, although, from evidence gathered by me on the spot, I should think there can be no doubt it was one of cholera. No precaution as to destruction of choleraic matter was taken in this case. In the second case of cholera which was seen by myself in hospital, no information up to date of my inspection had been obtained as to the sites contaminated. The chances of water becoming thus charged with choleraic matter in a festival where every soul of 70,000 assembled bathes and drinks the water of certain holy tanks are obvious. The result was, as ascertained by tracing the history of individual cases, that numbers of persons left the locality during incubation, and thus spread the disease elsewhere. In contrast with the results here, I would respectfully remind Government that although at Tirupati three cases of cholera occurred in October 1894, the patrolling sanitary staff was sufficiently strong to at once detect these cases, and secure their correct segregation. I need say nothing further as to the importance of it being within the power of local bodies to secure sufficient funds to provide requisite sanitary staff and conservancy plant for dealing with the large festivals which take place in the Presidency, and which are, as at present conducted—owing, I believe, solely to the allotment of inadequate funds—a constant menace to the public health. I, therefore, agree with Mr. Castlestuart Stuart in thinking that the introduction of the modified Puri Act now under consideration by Government will prove a most opportune measure.

* Minutes of Proceedings of the Sanitary Commissioner for the third quarter of 1894.

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10
The President of Board of Directors, Tiruvannamalai
The President of Board of Directors, South Arcot
The Collector of South Arcot
The Sanitary Commissioner
Editor Table.

17/6/95

12915-12916-12917

3. Mr. Castlestuart Stuart (in paragraphs 3 and 4 of his endorsement, No. 103-Eng., dated 8th February 1895, forwarded herewith) not only brings forcibly to notice the necessity for measures such as suggested in the preceding paragraph, but has fully grasped the sanitary importance of the mistake committed in attempting to regard cases of cholera as "choleraic diarrhoea." This term has long been forbidden by the Medical Department, and it is desirable it should be impressed upon civil officers superintending fairs and festivals that all cases of severe diarrhoea should be segregated and the excreta be collected and destroyed, with as much care as in instances of unmistakeable cholera.

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4. In pursuance of the recommendation made in the previous year's reports, Tiruvannamalai was made a major union in the year under report, the arrangement consequent on the festival being therefore entrusted to the Union Chairman, Mr. Sheshagiri Row, who is also the Stationary Second-class Magistrate.

5. The weather was exceedingly pleasant owing to the absence of rain on the festival days, the result being that the festival attracted rather phenomenally a large number of pilgrims from the various distant parts of the Presidency and that the pilgrims easily managed themselves to get convenient accommodation; the number of pilgrims that attended the festival was more than 150,000 and the Chairman's and the Apothecary's estimate of them in their reports enclosed is ridiculously low.

6. The procession of the god, Sri Arunachalesvaraswami, was on my special request made to the trustee of the temple, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. Dhanakoti Mudaliyar, Avargal, to whom my thanks in this and other respects are due for the ready manner in which he complied with my requests, commenced every night sufficiently at an early hour and closed sooner than it was the case in previous years, the result being that the pilgrims did not subject themselves to the evil consequences of want of sleep. The Civil Apothecary and the Chairman have reported that cholera made its appearance in the town on the eighth day of the festival with the result that there were four deaths against twelve attacks. Here, I must at once remark that there was no cholera at all during the festival until I left the town, which was on the 13th instant. It is true that there were deaths which were due to causes other than cholera. I myself went to the deceased and after close and searching enquiries, I came to the conclusion that in one case the deceased was a miserable half-fed Punjabi Brahmin woman about eighty years old who had by her side a pot full of old rice cooked some days ago and mixed up with tamarind juice, a preparation what is generally called puliyorai (புளியோரை) which for apparent reasons cannot easily be digested in cold weather. The other three deaths were similarly traced to be owing to the fact that the deceaseds concerned owing to their stupidity and laziness ate some rotten stuff. Precautions were then taken to see that the pilgrims did not eat some such injurious stuff. It will thus be seen that the deaths were not owing to want of sanitary arrangements and that they were all owing to stupidity and that they might have occurred any day anywhere. Otherwise, the feast came to its end very satisfactorily with no other kinds of accidents.

7. Almost every night I went round the town with the procession in company with the local officers, and on some days, Mr. Sullivan, the District Superintendent of Police, and his Assistant, Mr. Sweeting, and Mr. Roberts, the Assistant Collector, also accompanied me. This naturally minimized thefts which were five against seven in the last year.

8. There was also a large gathering of cattle, about 30,000 in number against 20,000 in the previous year, and the cattle-stand was under the personal supervision of the Deputy Tahsildar of Chengam, Mr. Ponnuswami Mudaliyar, assisted by three Revenue Inspectors.

9. It was anticipated that a very large number of pilgrims would attend the festival; hence two extra Hospital Assistants were deputed to help the local Apothecary who all attended to the sanitation of the town satisfactorily and rendered hearty co-operation to the local Revenue officers

who had to supervise the sanitary arrangement made by the Chairman of the union. The details of the several sanitary arrangements have been fully given in the accompanying Chairman's report, and I therefore think it unnecessary to reiterate them here. Excellent arrangements were made under instructions given by me and by the District Medical Officer at a cost of Rs 403-7-11 against Rs. 318-11-1 in the last year. The temple trustee, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Dhanakoti Mudaliyar, Avargal, has kindly consented to contribute a moiety of the expenditure which will soon be collected and credited to union funds. Dr. King, Sanitary Commissioner, appears to have been pleased with the arrangements, and his suggestions about reservation of more drinking-water ponds and construction of more latrines on the festival occasion will be attended to next year.

11. The receipts of the union in fees levied for temporary booths, &c., amounted to Rs. 669-1-4 as against Rs. 386-13-7 in the previous year. This includes the amount for which three of the cart-stands were leased out for the whole year 1894-95. Far greater amount can be realized to the benefit of the union funds if the union can afford to make the cattle-stands secure and substantial and undertake the collection of fees under its own management instead of leasing system which has been in vogue for the last two years. This question will be considered by the Tindivanam Taluk Board at its next meeting.

12. The police arrangements made under the supervision of Mr. Sullivan, the District Superintendent of Police, I must, in justice to him, say were extremely splendid, and my thanks are due to him. The additional gate in the third Prakaram in the temple referred to in G.O., No. 418 L., dated 24th February 1893, was for the first time opened this year and it proved itself very useful for the purpose for which it was ordered.

13. I must in conclusion thank Mr. Roberts for his promptitude and willingness to go out and remain with me from 9 P.M. to 3 A.M. throughout the feast for supervising the procession, and I must also thank you for placing his services at my disposal during the Kartigai festival.

REPORT on the Kartigai festival held at Tiruvannámalai, South Arcot district, from 1st to 10th December 1894.

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival and where held.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.
South Arcot.	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Civil Apothecary, Tiruvannámalai.	Kartigai festival held at Tiruvannámalai.	From 1st to 10th December 1894.	About 70,000.	There are many madams and chattrams in the town available to the public for lodging purposes. As there was no rain throughout the festival some of the people stopped in the tops adjoining the town. Two temporary cholera sheds, each to accommodate about eight patients, were erected—one close to the town and the other at the cattle-stand. There were also two cattle diseases sheds at the cattle-stand. Twenty-three temporary latrines, 14 for males and 9 for females, were put up in different parts of the town against 19th inst year. The people were required to white-wash their houses and to keep their backyards clean. All the street sweepings, which are being deposited near the hospital and travellers' bungalow, burnt.	Of the ten tanks in and near the town, four were reserved, only during the festival, for drinking purposes, and they were watched by the police. One tank near the cattle-stand was also reserved. All the cattle-owners were directed to take their cattle for washing and watering to the large irrigation tank in Sunnam as suggested by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddalore. As there were heavy rains during the previous months, all the tanks had their full supply, and the quality of the water was also good. Other public and private wells were also used.	The permanent conservancy establishment of the union consists of three rubbish carts, ten sweepers, three female servants and two toties. For the festival the town was divided into six blocks and each block was provided with a rubbish cart with necessary sweepers and female servants and one scavenger to remove the night-soil in streets. Each block was supervised by a village monitor or karnam and also by a tank gunasthal. Each of the latrines was provided with a toti. The Assistant was specially deputed to attend to the sanitation at the cattle-stand and another Hospital Assistant assisted me in supervising the sanitation of the town. At the cattle-stand, about 60 coolies and 8 carts were engaged for the removal of the dung, &c., and to keep the place in a sanitary condition. The Deputy Tahsildar of Chengann and the Hospital Assistant supervised their works. Trenches were dug in six different places at the cattle-stand for the use of the people there.	The first case of death from cholera was reported on the morning of the 8th instant at the cattle-stand. Subsequently it made its appearance in the town also and is still prevailing. At the close of the festival (10th December 1894) 12 cases were reported with 4 deaths. The epidemic might probably have been imported into the town from infected villages: most probably from Tirunadattur, about 14 miles off, where it was reported that cholera prevailed during the first week of the month. On account of this outbreak steps were taken to break up the fair at the cattle-stand and to disperse the crowd in the town and thus all cleared off rather very early this year. Fumigation of the infected houses, &c., burial or burning or disinfection of the clothing, excreta, &c., of the patients and other necessary measures were adopted to check its further progress. I beg to add that almost all the attacks of cholera were among the new comers into the town for the festival.	Except for this epidemic, the general health of the people was rather good. There was a slight increase in the number of out-patients' admission with ordinary complaints.	In the three blocks of this town where people gather most for the purpose of trade and where the procession of the gods come round, two rubbish carts in each must be made to work. Some additional toties also should be engaged to remove the night-soil in streets, and also special carts for the removal of the same. Some temporary fatty screens for urinals at the entrances of streets are necessary. All deposit of street sweepings should be burnt at once. The extra scavenging establishment engaged for the festival should necessarily be retained for about a week at least after the festival as the permanent staff is quite inadequate for the work. I also beg to recommend that at least two of the tanks in the town be reserved for drinking purposes only throughout the year. The Sanitary Commissioner of Madras inspected the town and the cattle-stand on the 9th and 10th instant.

TIRUVANNAMALAI,
17th December 1894.(Signed) S. MUTHUSWAMI,
Civil Apothecary.

No. 1949-Mis.

Forwarded to the President, Taluk Board, Tindivanam, with a suggestion that the budget provision for this festival may be enhanced from Rs. 400 to at least Rs. 1,000 in order that the sanitary arrangements may be organised on a more satisfactory scale. The recommendations of the Civil Apothecary, Tiruvannámalai, are approved.

(Signed) A. P. FERNANDEZ,
Assistant Surgeon in Medical Charge.

No. 103-Eng.

True copy submitted—with Tiruvannámalai Civil Apothecary's report, dated 17th December 1894, in original, and copy of Tiruvannámalai Union Chairman's report, dated 19th December 1894—to the Chief Secretary to Government, through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

2. Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan took considerable interest in the management of the festival. It is due to his personal exertions seconded by Mr. H. E. Sullivan, Superintendent of Police, that the arrangements for the public welfare were so complete. The suggestions of the District Medical officer who visited Tiruvannámalai shortly before the festival began were carried out. The Sanitary Commissioner also inspected the town during the progress of the festival.

3. I am unable to endorse Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan's opinion that the deaths which occurred towards the end of the festival were not caused by cholera. The Civil Apothecary describes these as cases of cholera, while the Union Chairman calls them cases of choleraic diarrhoea. Judged by subsequent events, there can be no doubt they were true cases of cholera—"probably introduced," as the Civil Apothecary states, "from a village some 14 miles from Tiruvannámalai." Directly information was received that cholera had appeared in the taluk, special warning notices (copy enclosed) were printed and widely circulated. Medical aid was sent to the affected village and steps were taken to trace the origin of the disease. The Tahsildar of Kallakurchi reports that about 24th November 1894 cholera was introduced into his taluk by pilgrims from the Atur taluk, Salem district, on their way to Tiruvannámalai for the festival. It is certain that pilgrims returning from the festival scattered the disease far and wide, not only in this district, but in the adjacent districts. At the instance of the Sanitary Commissioner enquiries are being made as to how far, if at all, the South Indian Railway Company may be considered responsible for this result. Frequent special trains to and from Tiruvannámalai were run during, and at the close of, the festival, and some returning pilgrims undoubtedly died of cholera a few hours after leaving the train. The Union Chairman estimates that some 40,000 persons were carried by rail. It remains to be seen how these passengers were conveyed and whether any cases of actual cholera occurred in the trains, and if so, whether the carriages or wagons were detached and disinfected or allowed to proceed with the remaining occupants.

4. The recommendation of the Assistant Surgeon that in future provision for the festival should be raised from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000 is excellent, but it is more easy to make than to carry out under existing financial circumstances. The introduction of some measure similar to the Puri Lodging-house Act which I have elsewhere advocated (*vide* my letter, No. A, dated 8th December 1894) would prevent overcrowding in insanitary houses and would augment the funds available for the more perfect conduct of the festival. The temple and the owners of houses who often obtain fancy prices for letting lodgings to visitors chiefly benefit by this vast annual influx of people, and the sooner they are required by law to contribute substantially towards the proper sanitation of the place, the sooner will it be possible to cope more adequately with the dangers attendant upon these festivals. When it is remembered that in the year 1892 no less than 724,015 deaths were registered in India as due to cholera, of which no less than 79,033 occurred in this Presidency, and that in the twenty-one years extending from 1872 to 1892 no less than 1,267,131 deaths were registered as due to the same disease in India (*vide* statements printed at pages 6 and 107 of the "Report on Sanitary Measures in India in 1892-93, volume XXVI," just received), it would appear high time that stringent regulations should be legally enforceable to render these pestiferous congregations less potent for evil.

CUDDALORE, (Signed) A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART,
8th February 1895. Acting Collector.

Order—dated 5th June 1895, No. 976 L., Local and Municipal.

Recorded.

2. The suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner as well as those of the Civil Apothecary, and especially that regarding the retention of the scavenging establishment until the town has been restored to a cleanly condition, will be commended to the attention of the Taluk Board.

3. With regard to the question of funds it is observed that the expenditure by the Taluk Board at this festival amounts to considerably less than the receipts and is shared by the trustee of the temple. Under these circumstances the Government considers that it ought to be quite possible to find means for an increased allotment for sanitary arrangements.

4. From the reporter's statement the places for the deposit of rubbish do not appear to have been well chosen.

5. The Government has under consideration the advisability of legislation of the nature indicated by the Sanitary Commissioner. In the meantime, all that can be done is, to strictly carry out such sanitary measures as are possible with such funds as can be made available; these the Government expects the Taluk Board to next year largely increase.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, Taluk Board, Tindivanam, through the
President, District Board, South Arcot.
,, President, District Board, South Arcot.
,, Collector of South Arcot.
,, Sanitary Commissioner.
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