Local & Muni. (1896) Department.

PRINTED.

1

G.O., No. 333 L

DATED 18th February 1896

[Despatch Abstract.]

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording with remark, report on the Brahmotsavam festival held at Tirumalai North Arcot district in September 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.

Report on the Brahmanchavam festival at Tirumalai in North Arcot

C. No. 1572

28

From

The Sanitary Commissioner

C.S.
P.S.

Order No. 3332 &
Recorded 18.2.96

No. 125/5

Dated 16th } January 1896.
Read 19th }

2. The Taluk Board's attention will be drawn to the recommendations of the reporter and those of the Sanitary Commissioner in para 6 and 9 of his letter.

V.R. 11/2/96 WWD 12.11.96.

Forwarding with remarks report on the Brahmanchavam festival at Tirumalai in the North Arcot District.

From

To

The President, Taluk Board, Ranipet
thro' the President, District Board, North Arcot
" Collector of North Arcot
" Sanitary Commissioner
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupatur
Editor, Table

D.O. 3/3/96

Local and Municipal DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT No. 1572

From

SURN.-LT.-COL. W. [illegible] KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To

THE Chief Secretary
to Government
Local & Municipal

No. 125
S.

Dated 16th
Despatched 18th } January 1896.
Received X

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE
18 JAN 1896
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

ENCLOSURES. /

Subject.

Forwarding, with remarks, report on the Brahmautsavam festival at Tirumalai in the North Arcot Dt.

3332
18-2-96

200—16-11-95.

G.O. No. 157 L

Local

Report on Brahmamutchavam festival held at Tirumalai (Tirupati Hills)

District (1)	Name of Reporter (2)	Name of festival and where held (3)	Date of festival (4)	Number assembled (5)	Accommodation and Sanitary arrangements made (6)	Water-supply (7)
North Arcot	B. Lal Sing No. 126	Brahmotchavam. Tirumalai (Tirupati Hills)	From 21st to 30th September 1895	From 30,000 to 35,000	Matams, Mantapams, Choultries and houses around the four streets of the temple on the Hills. These have been whitewashed and kept tidy and clean.	see below

Water-supply

Only two Tanks were available for use viz Alwar Theertham and Sooreguuta or Banama gunta and several wells. The water in Sooreguuta being too scanty to supply throughout the festival, it was arranged to obtain to water through pipes on Garudotchavam and Car festival days, when a large number of people living in the vicinity and Suburbs as well as Pilgrims from various parts of the Presidency had gathered. Water from the selected wells was used, on other festival days, which were protected by parapet walls and platforms. A Bam-boo fencing was attached to the Drinking water tank and a channel was dug to its north for the conveyance of surface water. Rank vegetation within and without the Tanks has been eradicated.

Alwar Theertham was only used for bathing and washing purposes indirectly as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner. 50 Dhoby stones were put up on the Bund with sufficient number of empty Kerosine Tins.

Swamy Pushkarani. This tank was used for bathing directly and washing the clothes indirectly. The Pilgrims were not allowed to carry this water their homes. The egg-shaped drain constructed last year all around the tank was repaired and this year the people were made to make use of it. The outlet sluice not being in proper order the refuse water collected therein was removed in Tins. There were sufficient number of empty Kerosine Tins placed near the drain for washing clothes. Sign Boards and lights were put up in all the Tanks and carefully guarded by the Police and watchmen. The Prasadams were examined by me together with the Tahsildar and the Police Inspector from time to time. Those found to be of bad quality were destroyed. The water supplies were watched 15 days prior to the commencement of the festival as per suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner.

Nevertheless

from 21st to 30th September 1895 both days inclusive

6

Conservancy

The conservancy staff consisted as follows:—

	Last year	This year.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	1	Sanitary Inspector. 1
Sub Inspectors	2	Maistries 4
Sweepers	12	Sweepers 18
Scavengers	9	Scavengers 17
Total	24	Total 40

The Conservancy staff was sufficient this year and had satisfactorily worked under my direct Supervision. There were two bullock carts supplied by the Mahant as usual for removing rubbish &c. The staff was employed on the 14th September 1895. Seven days prior to the Commencement of the festival and was dispensed with on the 4th October 1895.

Eighteen air tight Receptacles for removing night soil to the depot were supplied as in last year.

Dust bins. Ten pintures and Sixteen Corrugated Iron Dustbins were kept ready for use during the festival as in last-year. Two Generators were constructed this year as per suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner. The amount of funds allotted by the Local Fund Board last year was Rs 560 and this year Rs 800.

Latrines. Two Latrines at each of the four corners of the Town were put up. One for males and the other for females. Of these four were pucca built ones and the rest temporary Cutty enclosures which were well tarred. These latrines were freely resorted to by the public. French system was kept up in all the Latrines which worked very satisfactorily. Water was placed in empty Kerosine tins and Buckets in the Latrines, with Tin Tumblers. Sign boards and lights were put up.

Urinals. There were six temporary urinals put up in spots where they were mostly needed, and they were very serviceable.

Observation Patrolling Staff. This consisted of one Police Constable, two bearers with a Chatty and a Coty with necessary materials viz Disinfecting Powder, Iron air tight Receptacle, Bucket, Murmuti and Pickaxe. Basket-giri ghaut. Eight temporary leaf foliage and Cutty Latrines were and ten Tumblers for each mile from Ulpari to Tirumalai and Chandra-giri ghaut. Generators were also Constructed. The route from Ulpari to also put up at each mile with Sign Boards, Kerosine Tins for water & Tin Tumblers. Tirumalai was kept scrupulously clean and tidy by repairing loose steps, cleaning of brushwood &c. Cholera medicines were given in charge of the Police Constables at each mile with necessary instructions for urgent use. The Tahsildar, myself and the Sanitary Inspector have been supervising the Patrolling staff &c by turns. The drinking water wells:—Tamala Manesawmi Chetti Bauli, Maimandoor Tanmah Bauli 2, Mooggoo Bauli 3. Anacharri Kona Bauli 4, were cleared of rank vegetation with and without. Platforms and Pulleys were also were also put up with Buck-ets and ropes and the entrances to those were blocked up, to prevent

Conservancy (continued)

to prevent people from polluting them. They were well guarded by the Police and watchmen. Permanganate of Potash was used in these wells 3 times during the festival at an interval of three days in given proportion. Alum was precipitated in the Vernala-Munesawmi chetty Bauli as the water being turbid. Iron tanks with taps were placed in four spots in the way. Water sheds were also put up. Brahmins and Sudras were engaged to supply hot water &c. Galy gopuram or Gopala Bauli was entirely blocked up the water being unfit for drinking purposes. Arrangements were made for the transport of good water from another source which was boiled and supplied

Cholera shed. Two sheds one for males and another for females with 16 floor beds in all were put up this year and the flooring made impervious. A shed for the hospital a Kitchen, and two Latrines, one for each sex were also constructed. Sign Boards and lights were put up. The staff consisted of one cook, one male attendant, one female attendant, one male Coly, one female Coly and a Sholo. The Police were satisfactorily working. The Divisional Officer J. W. Hughes Esquire was present throughout the festival and was constantly supervising the work. The streets, Lanes, Latrines, Maturms, Mantapams and Choultries were kept scrupulously clean. Disinfecting Powder and Sulphate of iron were freely used in all dirty places and drains.

Epidemics

General health

Remarks.

Nil

Fairs &c.

Name, Disease, Provisions, Caterers &c.
Sanitary diseases and the public
Sanitary treatment

1. A permanent watchman may be employed to guard Surigum the only drinking water reservoir. It may be deepened and the bund strengthened. The two temporary Latrines on the Hills may be made pucca ones. I suggest a permanent Conservancy staff of atleast four Sweepers may be entertained and left under the Supervision of the village magistrate, as not less than 500 Pilgrims on an average per day visit the place in addition to the permanent residents numbering about 200.

The four streets through which the Car passes are uneven and allows the water to stagnate in several spots as the stone pavement has become depressed forming small shallow ditches. I have temporarily got these spots cleared and covered with sand. It would be better to metal these roads with side ditches.

Tiruvalur 8-10-95 No 2930

(Signed) B. Paul Singh No 126.
1st class Hospital Assistant on Special duty Tiruvalur

Forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, through the President, Taluk Board, Ranipettai.

Vellore 11th October 95

(Signed) A. J. Hesterlow
Assistant Surgeon.
For District Medical & Sanitary officer, North Arcot

CURRENT No. 1608 Eng
DATED 2-11-95

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21195.

No. 125/S

Office of Sanitary Commissioner,
Camp Kaveli
~~Fort St. George~~, 16 January 1896.
Dispt 18-1-96

From

Surgeon Lieut.-Col. W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Local & Municipal Department

Enclosure.

Sir,

In forwarding the accompanying report on the late Brahma Utchavam festival at Tirupatti, I have the honor to state that aided by G.O. No 935 L dated 27th May 1895 Local and Municipal, I applied to the Tirupatti Municipality and to the President, District Board, North Arcot, to increase the very inadequate allotments made to meet the sanitary requirements of this festival. The sums were then raised to a total of Rs 500 from the Taluq Board, and Rs 500 from the Municipality. Full instructions as to procedure advised by me were sent on the 3rd August 1895 to the President, District Board, the President Taluq Board, Ranipet, and the Chairman Municipal Council Tirupatti.

2. Through a mistake as to dates, I did not arrive for inspection until subsequent to the first car procession. This

nevertheless, gave me every opportunity of judging how far requirements had been met. I inspected the town, and the majority of the people up the hill. The condition of the latter was most creditable to the officer in charge (Mr. Hughes I.C.S.) and his subordinates, M.R.Ry. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu. Tahsildar, B. Lal Singh. Hospital Assistant and certificated Sanitary P. Kothandaram Rao, who worked under his orders.

3. No report has reached me from Lower Tirupatti, and I think it is desirable it should be understood in future that notwithstanding this being a municipal area, a full account should be forwarded by the medical officer in duty for the time being. Although I have no doubt from the statements of the Chairman that he had taken much trouble to get matters right the actual work fulfilled was short of requirements, and considerably short of my suggestions both as to water-supply and conservancy.

4. In regard to the Assistant Collector's para 2, it must be remembered that it was not intended to prevent the pilgrims bathing in the Pushkarani tank, as this would have amounted to an interference with religious

requirements. All that was thought feasible was to prevent the actual washing of clothes after the style of the dhobi in it. This every Hindu would support, as there can be no object gained in washing clothing in a holy tank.

5. One of the most satisfactory features of the festival is that referred to in para 6 of the Assistant Collector's remarks. Both in Lower Tirupatti and Upper Tirupatti the arrangement of making pilgrims wash their bodies and clothing outside the tank was enforced. The people readily fell in with the arrangement, and I found them myself at Lower Tirupatti pursuing the practice without trouble. This is a very great gain in the experience of sanitary care in festivals. I had many prophecies of failure vouchsafed to me, but I felt convinced that the people would readily enough obey a direction which in no way ran counter to religious practices, and was obviously meant to aid in securing cleanly water for all concerned. That it did succeed, however, I ascribe in great part to the arrangement for protecting the water-supplies by engaging the staff 15 days before-hand. As a result, the pilgrims on arrival found the town people already drilled

drilled to the habit, and they naturally adopted what was apparently the manner of the locality.

6. In regard to the iron tanks employed not proving the success anticipated, I ascribe the result simply to the men employed to fill these tanks. Brahmins were employed, who probably had never done a days work in their lives. It was not therefore their interest that the tanks should be used. It was sufficient for them to receive their pay. The tanks should of course before use have been thoroughly flushed out, when no doubt need have been present in the water. Next year, it would be well to employ strong brahmins capable of muscular work, and a trustworthy man to supervise them specially. The boiled water prepared for pilgrims on the route up the hill was I myself saw freely used, so that no difficulty on this point need exist in future.

7. One case of Cholera occurred in Tirupatti, but it was promptly segregated and no spread occurred. At Renigunta, where pilgrims frequently halt, three cases of Cholera occurred, but here also segregation was promptly effected by the Hospital Assistant Lal Singh, aided by Deputy Tehsildar Gopalachariar. The other case of a suspicious nature was also segregated and retained under observation.

8. There were then all the required elements for an outbreak of cholera at the festival, and that it did not occur must, I think, in chief part be ascribed to the arrangements made for careful observation and prompt removal of suspicious cases.

9. I consider the suggestion by Hospital Assistant Lal Singh as to the entertainment of a permanent Conservancy staff at Tirumalai most desirable. Police are stationed there, and it might to be possible to enforce the Nuisance Act. I sometime back advised the District Board to arrange with the Mahant for the placing here of a Hospital Assistant. Seeing that a constant stream of pilgrims passes through this place, such aid would be most desirable both in regard to medical as well as sanitary requirements. Further either the Mahant or the Taluq Board should be expected to correctly protect the water-supply sources on the hill and the route up from Lower Tirupatti and Chandragiri by permanent works.

10 J

10. I trust that next year the modified Poorer Pilgrim Lodging House Act will be applicable to this and other pilgrim centres. Vide G.O. No 120 Md dated 3 February 1894 para 3 2 th.)

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servt
W G King
Surgeon Lt Col.
Sanitary Commissioner
Madras

No. L., th February 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.PH., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Rajoli, 16th January 1896, No. 125–S.

In forwarding the accompanying report on the late Brahmautchavam festival at Tirupati, I have the honour to state that aided by G.O., Mis. No. 935 L., dated 27th May 1895, I applied to the Tirupati Municipality and to the President, District Board, North Arcot, to increase the very inadequate allotments made to meet the sanitary requirements of this festival. The sums were then raised to a total of Rs. 500 from the taluk board and Rs. 500 from the municipality. Full instructions as to procedure advised by me were sent on the 3rd August 1895 to the President, District Board, the President, Taluk Board, Ránipéttai, and the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupati.

2. Through a mistake as to dates, I did not arrive for inspection until subsequent to the great car procession. This nevertheless gave me every opportunity of judging how far requirements had been met. I inspected the town and the majority of the route up the hill. The condition of the latter was most creditable to the officer in charge (Mr. Hughes, I.C.S.), and his subordinates, M.R.Ry. Y. Narayanaswamy Naidu, Tahsildar, B. Laul Singh, Hospital Assistant, and certificated sanitary P. Kothandaram Rao, who worked under his orders.

3. No report has reached me from Lower Tirupati, and I think it is desirable it should be understood in future that notwithstanding this being a municipal area, a full account should be forwarded by the Medical officer on duty for the time being. Although I have no doubt from the statements of the Chairman that he had taken much trouble to get matters right, the actual work fulfilled was short of requirements and considerably short of my suggestions both as to water-supply and conservancy.

4. In regard to the Assistant Collector's paragraph 2 it must be remembered that it was not intended to prevent the pilgrims bathing in the Pushkarani tank, as this would have amounted to an interference with religious requirements. All that was thought feasible was to prevent the actual washing of clothes after the style of the dhoby in it. This every Hindu would support, as there can be no object gained in washing clothing in a holy tank.

5. One of the most satisfactory features of the festival is that referred to in paragraph 4 of the Assistant Collector's remarks. Both in Lower Tirupati and in Upper Tirupati the arrangement of making pilgrims wash their bodies and clothing *outside* the tank was enforced. The people readily fell in with the arrangement, and I found them myself at Lower Tirupati pursuing the practice without trouble. This is a very great gain in the experience of sanitary care in festivals. I had many prophecies of failure vouchsafed to me, but I felt convinced that the people would readily enough obey a direction which in no way ran counter to religious practices and was obviously meant to aid in securing cleanly water for all concerned. That it did succeed, however, I ascribe, in great part, to the arrangement for protecting the water-supplies by engaging the staff fifteen days beforehand. As a result the pilgrims on arrival found the townspeople already drilled to the habit, and they naturally adopted what was apparently the *mamool* of the locality.

ENCLOSURE.

REPORT on Brahmautchavam festival held at Tirumalai (Tirupati Hills) from 21st to 30th September 1895, both days inclusive.

1	District.	North Arcot.
2	Name of reporter.	B. Laul Singh, No. 126.
3	Name of festival and where held.	Brahmautchavam, Tirumalai (Tirupati Hills).
4	Date of festival.	From 21st to 30th September 1895.
5	Number assembled.	From 30,000 to 35,000.
6	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Matams, mantapams, choultries and houses around the four streets of the temple on the hills. All these have been whitewashed and kept tidy and clean.
7	Water-supply.	Only two tanks were available for use, viz., Alwar Theertham and Seergunta or Banamagunta and several wells. The water in Seergunta being too scanty to supply throughout the festival, it was arranged to obtain its water through pipes on Garudutchavam and Car festival days, when a large number of people living in the vicinity and suburbs as well as pilgrims from various parts of the Presidency had gathered. Water from the selected wells was used on other festival days which were protected by parapet walls and platforms. A bamboo fencing was attached to the drinking-water tank and a channel was dug to its north for the conveyance of surface water. Rank vegetation within and without the tanks has been eradicated. *Alwar Theertham* was only used for bathing and washing purposes indirectly as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner. Fifty dhoby stones were put up on the bund with sufficient number of empty kerosine tins. *Swami Pushkarani.*—This tank was used for bathing directly and washing the clothes indirectly. The pilgrims were not allowed to carry this water to their homes. The egg-shaped drain constructed last year all around the tank was repaired and this year the people were made to make use of it. The outlet sluice, not being in proper order, the refuse water collected therein was removed in tins. There were sufficient number of empty kerosine tins placed near the drain for washing clothes. Sign-boards and lights were put up in all the tanks and carefully guarded by the police and watchmen. *The Prasadams* were examined by me together with the Tahsildar and the Police Inspector from time to time. Those found to be of bad quality were destroyed. The water supplies were watched fifteen days prior to the commencement of the festival as per suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner.
8	Conservancy.	The *Conservancy Staff* consisted as follows :— *Last year.* — Chief Sanitary Inspector .. 1; Sub-Inspectors .. .. .. 2; Sweepers .. .. .. 12; Scavengers .. .. .. 9; Total .. 24 *This year.* — Sanitary Inspector .. .. .. 1; Maistries .. .. 4; Sweepers .. .. 18; Scavengers .. .. 17; Total .. 40 The conservancy staff was sufficient this year and had satisfactorily worked under my direct supervision. There were two bullock-carts supplied by the Mahant as usual for removing rubbish, &c. The staff was employed on the 14th September 1895, seven days prior to the commencement of the festival and was dispensed with on the 4th October 1895. *Eighteen air-tight receptacles* for removing night-soil to the depôt were supplied as in last year. *Dust-bins.*—Ten fixtures and sixteen corrugated iron dust-bins were kept ready for use during the festival as in last year. Two cinerators were constructed this year as per suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner. The amount of funds allotted by the Local Fund Board last year was Rs. 560 and this year Rs. 800. *Latrines.*—Two latrines at each of the four corners of the town were put up—one for males and the other for females. Of these, four were pucca-built ones and the rest temporary tatty enclosures which were well tarred. These latrines were freely resorted to by the public. Trench system was kept up in all the latrines which worked very satisfactorily. Water was placed in empty kerosine tins and buckets in the latrines with tin tumblers. Sign-boards and lights were put up. *Urinals.*—There were six temporary urinals put up in spots where they were mostly needed and they were very serviceable. *Observation Patrolling staff.*—This consisted of one police constable, two dhooly bearers with a dhooly and a toty with necessary materials, viz, disinfecting powder, iron air-tight receptacle, bucket, mamuti and pick-axe, basket and tin tumblers for every mile from Ulperi to Tirumalai and Chendragiri ghât. Eight temporary leaf foliage and tatty latrines were also put up at each mile with sign-boards, kerosine tins for water and tin tumblers. Cinerators were also constructed. The route from Ulperi to Tirumalai was kept scrupulously clean and tidy by repairing loose steps, cleaning of brush-wood, &c. Cholera medicines were given in charge of the police constables at each mile with necessary instructions for urgent use. The Tahsildar, myself and the Sanitary Inspector have been supervising the patrolling staff, &c., by turns. The drinking-water wells: Vamala Muniswami Chetti Bavi 1, Mamandoor Samah Bavi 2, Mooggoo Bavi 3, Avacharri Kona Bavi 4 were cleared of rank vegetation within and without. Platforms and pulleys were also put up with buckets and ropes and the entrances to those were blocked up to prevent people from polluting them. They were well guarded by the police and watchmen. Permanganate of potash was used in these wells three times during the festival at an interval of three days in given proportion. Alum was precipitated in Vamala Muniswami Chetti Bavi, as the water being turbid Iron tanks with taps were placed in four spots on the way. Water-sheds were also put up. Brahmins and Sudras were engaged to supply hot water, &c. Gali gopuram or Gopala Bavi was entirely blocked up, the water being unfit for drinking purposes. Arrangements were made for the transport of good water from another source which was boiled and supplied. *Cholera Shed.*—Two sheds—one for males and another for females with sixteen floor beds in all were put up this year and the flooring made impervious. A shed for the hospital, a kitchen and two latrines, one for each sex, were also constructed. Sign-boards and lights were put up. The staff consisted of one cook, one male attendant, one female attendant, one male toty, one female toty and a dhooly. The police were satisfactorily working. The Divisional officer J. W. Hughes, Esq., was present throughout the festival and was constantly supervising the work. The streets, lanes, latrines, matams, mantapams and choultries were kept scrupulously clean. Disinfecting powder and sulphate of iron were freely used in all dirty places and drains.
9	Epidemics.	*Nil.*
10	General health.	Ague, dysentery, bronchitis, catarrah and diarrhœa were the prevailing diseases and the public had the benefit of the English treatment.
11	Remarks.	A permanent watchman may be employed to guard Surigunta, the only drinking-water reservoir. It may be deepened and the bund strengthened. The two temporary latrines on the hills may be made pucca ones. I suggest a permanent conservancy staff of at least four sweepers may be entertained and left under the supervision of the village magistrate, as not less than 500 pilgrims on an average per day visit the place in addition to the permanent residents numbering about 200. The four streets through which the car passes are uneven and allows the water to stagnate in several spots as the stone pavement has become depressed forming small shallow ditches. I have temporarily got these spots cleared and covered with sand. It would be better to metal these roads with side ditches.

TIRUPATI,
8th October 1895.

(Signed) B. LAUL SING, No. 126,
1st-Class Hospital Assistant on special duty, Tirumalai.

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6. In regard to the iron tanks employed not proving the success anticipated, I ascribe the result simply to the men employed. To fill these tanks Brahmins were employed, who probably had never done a day's work in their lives. It was not, therefore, their interest that the tanks should be used. It was sufficient for them to receive their pay. The tanks should of course before use have been thoroughly flushed out, when no rust need have been present in the water. Next year it would be well to employ strong Brahmins capable of muscular work, and a *trustworthy* man to supervise them specially. The boiled water prepared for pilgrims on the route up the hill was, I myself saw, freely used, so that no difficulty on this point need exist in future.

7. One case of cholera occurred in Tirupati, but it was promptly segregated and no spread occurred. At Renigunta, where pilgrims frequently halt, three cases of cholera occurred, but here also segregation was promptly effected by the Hospital Assistant Laul Singh, aided by Deputy Tahsildar Gopalacharliar. One other case of a suspicious nature was also segregated and retained under observation.

8. There were thus all the required elements for an outbreak of cholera at the festival, and that it did not occur must, I think, in chief part be ascribed to the arrangements made for careful observation and prompt removal of suspicious cases.

9. I consider the suggestion by Hospital Assistant Laul Singh as to the entertainment of a permanent conservancy staff at Tirumalai most desirable. Police are stationed there, and it ought to be possible to enforce the Nuisance Act. I sometime back advised the district board to arrange with the Mahant for the placing here of a hospital assistant, seeing that a constant stream of pilgrims passes through this place. Such aid would be most desirable both in regard to medical as well as sanitary requirements. Further, either the Mahant or the taluk board should be expected to correctly protect the water-supply sources on the hill and the route up from Lower Tirupati and Chendragiri *by permanent works.*

10. I trust that next year the modified Pooree Pilgrim Lodging House Act will be applicable to this and other pilgrim centres (*vide* G.O., No. 120 M., dated 3rd February 1894, paragraph 3).

No. 2930.

Forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, through the President, Taluk Board, Ránipéttai.

VELLORE,
11*th October* 1895.

(Signed) A. J. HESTERLOW,
Assistant Surgeon,
for *District Medical and Sanitary Officer,*
North Arcot.

Forwarded.

2. All the recommendations of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel King in respect to this festival were fully complied with and the Mahant cordially co-operated in the work by carrying out every arrangement, the necessity for which was pointed out to him.

3. As regards the Swami Puskarani tank it was sufficiently obvious that though tins were placed near the egg-shaped drain for washing clothes, they were very seldom used. The watchmen and constables placed there were callous in the matter. Most of the people consider that, if they do not wash in the tank itself, half the virtue of their pilgrimage is lost and it is easy to understand how the official scruples of the watchmen are overruled. Still every effort short of actual compulsion was made to induce the pilgrims to make use of the tins.

4. As for the Alwar Thirtham, the dhoby stones and tins were not only supplied but were made use of.

5. The wells were all blocked up satisfactorily and disinfected with permanganate of potash. There was no sort of objection raised to this process.

6. The people were not satisfied with the iron tanks. They complained that the water obtained therefrom was of a reddish colour. The tanks not having been used before were probably somewhat rusty.

7. The general health of the public was excellent.

8. It would be advisable to put the Nuisance Act in force during the festival. This was not done this year.

9. The Tahsildar of the taluk, M.R.Ry. Y. Narayanaswami Naidu, was indefatigable in seeing that all the arrangements were carried out. Long before the festival began he was upon the hill actively engaged in the preparation and it is due to his exertions that everything was done so well and went without any hitch. The 1st-Class Hospital Assistant Mr. B. Laul Singh, who was put on special duty at Tirumalai, was also very keen and did invaluable work in the matter of conservancy and seeing to the purity of the water-supply. He was ably assisted by the Sanitary Inspector (certificated Sanitary Inspector Hanumantha Rao) temporarily entertained by the taluk board for the festival.

10. The Police arrangements were excellent.

RANIPETTAI,
23*rd October* 1895.

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
President and Acting Head
Assistant Collector.

Forwarded.

2. The remark of the Head Assistant Collector in paragraph 8 is not understood. The Act was in force from 16th September to 15th October—*vide Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th September 1895, part I, page 1019.

CHITTOOR,
3*rd November* 1895.

(Signed) S. H. WYNNE,
Collector.

No. 333 L., 18TH FEBRUARY 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.PH., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Rajoli, 16th January 1896, No. 125–S.

In forwarding the accompanying report on the late Brahmavutchavam festival at Tirupati, I have the honour to state that aided by G.O., Mis. No. 935 L., dated 27th May 1895, I applied to the Tirupati Municipality and to the President, District Board, North Arcot, to increase the very inadequate allotments made to meet the sanitary requirements of this festival. The sums were then raised to a total of Rs. 500 from the taluk board and Rs. 500 from the municipality. Full instructions as to procedure advised by me were sent on the 3rd August 1895 to the President, District Board, the President, Taluk Board, Ránipéttai, and the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupati.

2. Through a mistake as to dates, I did not arrive for inspection until subsequent to the great car procession. This nevertheless gave me every opportunity of judging how far requirements had been met. I inspected the town and the majority of the route up the hill. The condition of the latter was most creditable to the officer in charge (Mr. Hughes, I.C.S.), and his subordinates, M.R.Ry. Y. Narayanaswami Nayudu, Tahsildar, B. Laul Singh, Hospital Assistant, and certificated Sanitary Inspector P. Kothandaram Rao, who worked under his orders.

3. No report has reached me from Lower Tirupati, and I think it is desirable it should be understood in future that notwithstanding this being a municipal area, a full account should be forwarded by the Medical officer on duty for the time being. Although I have no doubt from the statements of the Chairman that he had taken much trouble to get matters right, the actual work fulfilled was short of requirements and considerably short of my suggestions both as to water-supply and conservancy.

4. In regard to the Assistant Collector's paragraph 2 it must be remembered that it was not intended to prevent the pilgrims bathing in the Pushkarani tank, as this would have amounted to an interference with religious requirements. All that was thought feasible was to prevent the actual washing of clothes after the style of the dhoby in it. This every Hindu would support, as there can be no object gained in washing clothing in a holy tank.

5. One of the most satisfactory features of the festival is that referred to in paragraph 4 of the Assistant Collector's remarks. Both in Lower Tirupati and in Upper Tirupati the arrangement of making pilgrims wash their bodies and clothing *outside* the tank was enforced. The people readily fell in with the arrangement, and I found them myself at Lower Tirupati pursuing the practice without trouble. This is a very great gain in the experience of sanitary care in festivals. I had many prophecies of failure vouchsafed to me, but I felt convinced that the people would readily enough obey a direction which in no way ran counter to religious practices and was obviously meant to aid in securing cleanly water for all concerned. That it did succeed, however, I ascribe, in great part, to the arrangement for protecting the water-supplies by engaging the staff fifteen days beforehand. As a result the pilgrims on arrival found the townspeople already drilled to the habit, and they naturally adopted what was apparently the *mamool* of the locality.

6. In regard to the iron tanks employed not proving the success anticipated, I ascribe the result simply to the men employed. To fill these tanks Brahmins were employed, who probably had never done a day's work in their lives. It was not, therefore, their interest that the tanks should be used. It was sufficient for them to receive their pay. The tanks should of course before use have been thoroughly flushed out, when no rust need have been present in the water. Next year it would be well to employ strong Brahmins capable of muscular work, and a *trustworthy* man to supervise them specially. The boiled water prepared for pilgrims on the route up the hill was, I myself saw, freely used, so that no difficulty on this point need exist in future.

7. One case of cholera occurred in Tirupati, but it was promptly segregated and no spread occurred. At Renigunta, where pilgrims frequently halt, three cases of cholera occurred, but here also segregation was promptly effected by the Hospital Assistant Laul Singh, aided by Deputy Tahsildar Gopalachariyar. One other case of a suspicious nature was also segregated and retained under observation.

8. There were thus all the required elements for an outbreak of cholera at the festival, and that it did not occur must, I think, in chief part be ascribed to the arrangements made for careful observation and prompt removal of suspicious cases.

9. I consider the suggestion by Hospital Assistant Laul Singh as to the entertainment of a permanent conservancy staff at Tirumalai most desirable. Police are stationed there, and it ought to be possible to enforce the Nuisance Act. I sometime back advised the district board to arrange with the Mahant for the placing here of a hospital assistant, seeing that a constant stream of pilgrims passes through this place. Such aid would be most desirable both in regard to medical as well as sanitary requirements. Further, either the Mahant or the taluk board should be expected to correctly protect the water-supply sources on the hill and the route up from Lower Tirupati and Chendragiri *by permanent works*.

10. I trust that next year the modified Puri Pilgrim Lodging House Act will be applicable to this and other pilgrim centres (*vide* G.O., No. 120 M., dated 3rd February 1894, paragraph 3).

ENCLOSURE.

REPORT on Brahmavutchavam festival held at Tirumalai (Tirupati Hills) from 21st to 30th September 1895, both days inclusive.

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival and where held.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.
North Arcot.	B. Laul Singh, No. 126.	Brahmavutchavam, Tirumalai (Tirupati Hills).	From 21st to 30th September 1895.	From 30,000 to 35,000.	Matams, mantapams, choultries and houses around the four streets of the temple on the hills. All these have been whitewashed and kept tidy and clean.

Only two tanks were available for use, viz., Alwar Tirtam and Suriguntа or Banamaguntа and several wells. The water in Suriguntа being too scanty to supply throughout the festival, it was arranged to obtain its water through pipes on Garudotchavam and Car festival days, when a large number of people living in the vicinity and suburbs as well as pilgrims from various parts of the Presidency had gathered. Water from the selected wells was used on other festival days which were protected by parapet walls and platforms. A bamboo fencing was attached to the drinking-water tank and a channel was dug to its north for the conveyance of surface water. Rank vegetation within and without the tanks has been eradicated.

Alwar Tirtam was only used for bathing and washing purposes indirectly as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner. Fifty dhoby stones were put up on the bund with sufficient number of empty kerosine tins.

Swami Pushkarani.—This tank was used for bathing directly and washing the clothes indirectly. The pilgrims were not allowed to carry this water to their homes. The egg-shaped drain constructed last year all around the tank was repaired and this year the people were made to make use of it. The outlet sluice, not being in proper order, the refuse water collected therein was removed in tins. There were sufficient number of empty kerosine tins placed near the drain for washing clothes. Sign-boards and lights were put up in all the tanks and carefully guarded by the police and watchmen.

The Prasadams were examined by me together with the Tahsildar and the Police Inspector from time to time. Those found to be of bad quality were destroyed. The water supplies were watched fifteen days prior to the commencement of the festival as per suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner.

7	8	9	10	11
Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Remarks.
		Nil.	Ague, dysentery, bronchitis, catarrah and diarrhœa were the prevailing diseases and the public had the benefit of the English treatment.	A permanent watchman may be employed to guard Suriguntа, the only drinking-water reservoir. It may be deepened and the bund strengthened. The two temporary latrines on the hills may be made pucca ones. I suggest a permanent conservancy staff of at least four sweepers may be entertained and left under the supervision of the village magistrate, as not less than 500 pilgrims on an average per day visit the place in addition to the permanent residents numbering about 200. The four streets through which the car passes are uneven and allow the water to stagnate in several spots as the stone pavement has become depressed forming small shallow ditches. I have temporarily got these spots cleared and covered with sand. It would be better to metal these roads with side ditches.

(Signed) B. LAUL SING, No. 126,
1st-Class Hospital Assistant on special duty, Tirumalai.

8th October 1895.

The *Conservancy Staff* consisted as follows :—

Last year.		*This year.*	
Chief Sanitary Inspector ..	1	Sanitary Inspector	1
Sub-Inspectors	2	Mistries	4
Sweepers	12	Sweepers	18
Scavengers	9	Scavengers	17
Total ..	24	Total ..	40

The conservancy staff was sufficient this year and had satisfactorily worked under my direct supervision. There were two bullock-carts supplied by the Mahant as usual for removing rubbish, &c. The staff was employed on the 14th September 1895, seven days prior to the commencement of the festival and was dispensed with on the 4th October 1895.

Eighteen dry-night receptacles for removing night-soil to the depôt were supplied as in last year.

Dust-bins.—Ten fixtures and sixteen corrugated iron dust-bins were kept ready for use during the festival as in last year. Two cinerators were constructed this year as per suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner. The amount of funds allotted by the Local Fund Board last year was Rs. 660 and this year Rs. 800.

Latrines.—Two latrines at each of the four corners of the town were put up—one for males and the other for females. Of these, four were pucca-built ones and the rest temporary tatty enclosures which were well tarred. These latrines were freely resorted to by the public. Trench system was kept up in all the latrines which worked very satisfactorily. Water was placed in empty kerosine tins and buckets in the latrines with tin tumblers. Sign-boards and lights were put up.

Urinals.—There were six temporary urinals put up in spots where they were mostly needed and they were very serviceable.

Observation Patrolling staff.—This consisted of one police constable, two dhobys bearers with a dhoby and a toty with necessary materials, viz, disinfecting powder, iron air-light receptacle, bucket, mamuti and pick-axe, basket and tin tumblers for every mile from Ulpert to Tirumalai and Chendragiri ghat. Eight temporary leaf foliage and tatty latrines were also put up at each mile with sign-boards, kerosine tins for water and tin tumblers. Cinerators were also constructed. The route from Ulpert to Tirumalai was kept scrupulously clean and tidy by repairing loose steps, cleaning of brushwood, &c. Cholera medicines were given in charge of the police constables at each mile with necessary instructions for urgent use. The Tahsildar, myself and the Sanitary Inspector have been superintending the patrolling staff, &c. by turns. The drinking-water wells: Vanala Maniswami Chetti Bavi 1, Mamandoor Samah Bavi 2, Moogoor Bavi 3, Avarahatri Kona Bavi 4 were cleared of rank vegetation within and without. Platforms and pulleys were also put up with buckets and ropes and the entrances to those were blocked up to prevent people from polluting them. They were well guarded by the police and watchmen. Permanganate of potash was used in these wells three times during the festival at an interval of three days in given proportion. Alum was precipitated in four spots on the way. Water-sheds were also put up. Brahmins and Sudras were engaged to supply hot water, &c. (Saligpuram or Gopala Bavi was entirely blocked up, the water being unfit for drinking purposes. Arrangements were made for the transport of good water from another source which was boiled and supplied.

Cholera Shed.—Two sheds—one for males and another for females with sixteen floor beds in all were put up this year and the flooring made impervious. A shed for the hospital, a kitchen and two latrines, one for each sex, were also constructed. Sign-boards and lights were put up. The staff consisted of one cook, one male attendant, one female attendant, one male toty, one female toty and a dhooly. The police were satisfactorily working. The Divisional officer J. W. Hughes, Esq., was present throughout the festival and was constantly supervising the work. The streets, lanes, latrines, matams, matapams, and choultries were kept scrupulously clean. Disinfecting powder and sulphate of iron were freely used in all dirty places and drains.

No. 2930.

Forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, through the President, Taluk Board, Ránipéttai.

VELLORE,
11*th October* 1895.

(Signed) A. J. HESTERLOW,
Assistant Surgeon,
for *District Medical and Sanitary Officer,*
North Arcot.

Forwarded.

2. All the recommendations of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel King in respect to this festival were fully complied with and the Mahant cordially co-operated in the work by carrying out every arrangement, the necessity for which was pointed out to him.

3. As regards the Swami Pushkarani tank it was sufficiently obvious that though tins were placed near the egg-shaped drain for washing clothes, they were very seldom used. The watchmen and constables placed there were callous in the matter. Most of the people consider that, if they do not wash in the tank itself, half the virtue of their pilgrimage is lost and it is easy to understand how the official scruples of the watchmen are overruled. Still every effort short of actual compulsion was made to induce the pilgrims to make use of the tins.

4. As for the Alwar Tirtam, the dhoby stones and tins were not only supplied but were made use of.

5. The wells were all blocked up satisfactorily and disinfected with permanganate of potash. There was no sort of objection raised to this process.

6. The people were not satisfied with the iron tanks. They complained that the water obtained therefrom was of a reddish colour. The tanks not having been used before were probably somewhat rusty.

7. The general health of the public was excellent.

8. It would be advisable to put the Nuisance Act in force during the festival. This was not done this year.

9. The Tahsildar of the taluk, M.R.Ry. Y. Narayanaswami Nayudu, was indefatigable in seeing that all the arrangements were carried out. Long before the festival began he was upon the hill actively engaged in the preparation and it is due to his exertions that everything was done so well and went without any hitch. The 1st Class Hospital Assistant Mr. B. Laul Singh, who was put on special duty at Tirumalai, was also very keen and did invaluable work in the matter of conservancy and seeing to the purity of the water-supply. He was ably assisted by the Sanitary Inspector (certificated Sanitary Inspector Hanumanta Rao) temporarily entertained by the taluk board for the festival.

10. The Police arrangements were excellent.

RANIPETTAI,
23*rd October* 1895.

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
President and Acting Head
Assistant Collector.

Forwarded.

2. The remark of the Head Assistant Collector in paragraph 8 is not understood. The Act was in force from 16th September to 15th October—vide *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th September 1895, part I, page 1019.

CHITTOOR,
3*rd November* 1895.

(Signed) S. H. WYNNE,
Collector.

ORDER—No. 333 L., dated 18th February 1896.

Recorded.

2. The taluk board's attention will be drawn to the recommendations of the reporter and those of the Sanitary Commissioner in paragraphs 6 and 9 of his letter.

(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary.*

To the President, Taluk Board, Ránipéttai,
through the President, District Board, North Arcot.
" Collector of North Arcot.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupati.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

For A. S.
Proof for approval

Issued

Read. *Encl.*

G.O., No. 333 L., 18th Feb. 1896.

FEBRUARY.

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording, with remark, report on the Brahmavutchavam festival held at Tirumalai, North Arcot district, in September 1895.

No. 333 L., 18TH FEBRUARY 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.PH., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Rajoli, 16th January 1896, No. 125–S.

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2. Through a mistake as to dates, I did not arrive for inspection until subsequent to the great car procession. This nevertheless gave me every opportunity of judging how far requirements had been met. I inspected the town and the majority of the route up the hill. The condition of the latter was most creditable to the officer in charge (Mr. Hughes, I.C.S.), and his subordinates, M.R.Ry. Y. Narayanaswami Nayudu, Tahsildar, B. Laul Singh, Hospital Assistant, and certificated Sanitary Inspector P. Kothandaram Rao, who worked under his orders.

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5. One of the most satisfactory features of the festival is that referred to in paragraph 4 of the Assistant Collector's remarks. Both in Lower Tirupati and in Upper Tirupati the arrangement of making pilgrims wash their bodies and clothing *outside* the tank was enforced. The people readily fell in with the arrangement, and I found them myself at Lower Tirupati pursuing the practice without trouble. This is a very great gain in the experience of sanitary care in festivals. I had many prophecies of failure vouchsafed to me, but I felt convinced that the people would readily enough obey a direction which in no way ran counter to religious practices and was obviously meant to aid in securing cleanly water for all concerned. That it did succeed, however, I ascribe, in great part, to the arrangement for protecting the water-supplies by engaging the staff fifteen days beforehand. As a result the pilgrims on arrival found the townspeople already drilled to the habit, and they naturally adopted what was apparently the *mamool* of the locality.

ENCLOSURE.

REPORT on Brahmavutchavam festival held at Tirumalai (Tirupati Hills) from 21st to 30th September 1895, both days inclusive.

1. District.	North Arcot.
2. Name of reporter.	B. Laul Singh, No. 126.
3. Name of festival and where held.	Brahmavutchavam, Tirumalai (Tirupati Hills).
4. Date of festival.	From 21st to 30th September 1895.
5. Number assembled.	From 30,000 to 35,000.
6. Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Matams, mantapams, choultries and houses around the four streets of the temple on the hills. All these have been whitewashed and kept tidy and clean.
7. Water-supply.	Only two tanks were available for use, viz., Alwar Tirtam and Surigunta or Banamagunta and several wells. The water in Surigunta being too scanty to supply throughout the festival, it was arranged to obtain its water through pipes on Garudutchavam and Car festival days, when a large number of people living in the vicinity and suburbs as well as pilgrims from various parts of the Presidency had gathered. Water from the selected wells was used on other festival days which were protected by parapet walls and platforms. A bamboo fencing was attached to the drinking-water tank and a channel was dug to its north for the conveyance of surface water. Rank vegetation within and without the tanks has been eradicated. *Alwar Tirtam* was only used for bathing and washing purposes indirectly as suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner. Fifty dhoby stones were put up on the bund with sufficient number of empty kerosine tins. *Swami Pushkarani.*—This tank was used for bathing directly and washing the clothes indirectly. The pilgrims were not allowed to carry this water to their homes. The egg-shaped drain constructed last year all around the tank was repaired and this year the people were made to make use of it. The outlet sluice, not being in proper order, the refuse water collected therein was removed in tins. There were sufficient number of empty kerosine tins placed near the drain for washing clothes. Sign-boards and lights were put up in all the tanks and carefully guarded by the police and watchmen. *The Prasadams* were examined by me together with the Tahsildar and the Police Inspector from time to time. Those found to be of bad quality were destroyed. The water supplies were watched fifteen days prior to the commencement of the festival as per suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner.
8. Conservancy.	The *Conservancy Staff* consisted as follows :— *Last year.* — Chief Sanitary Inspector .. 1; Sub-Inspectors .. .. .. 2; Sweepers .. .. .. 12; Scavengers .. .. .. 9; Total .. 24 *This year.* — Sanitary Inspector .. .. .. 1; Maistries .. .. 4; Sweepers .. .. 18; Scavengers .. .. 17; Total .. 40 The conservancy staff was sufficient this year and had satisfactorily worked under my direct supervision. There were two bullock-carts supplied by the Mahant as usual for removing rubbish, &c. The staff was employed on the 14th September 1895, seven days prior to the commencement of the festival and was dispensed with on the 4th October 1895. *Eighteen air-tight receptacles* for removing night-soil to the depôt were supplied as in last year. *Dust-bins.*—Ten fixtures and sixteen corrugated iron dust-bins were kept ready for use during the festival as in last year. Two cinerators were constructed this year as per suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner. The amount of funds allotted by the Local Fund Board last year was Rs. 560 and this year Rs. 800. *Latrines.*—Two latrines at each of the four corners of the town were put up—one for males and the other for females. Of these, four were pucca-built ones and the rest temporary tatty enclosures which were well tarred. These latrines were freely resorted to by the public. Trench system was kept up in all the latrines which worked very satisfactorily. Water was placed in empty kerosine tins and buckets in the latrines with tin tumblers. Sign-boards and lights were put up. *Urinals.*—There were six temporary urinals put up in spots where they were mostly needed and they were very serviceable. *Observation Patrlloing staff.*—This consisted of one police constable, two dhooly bearers with a dhooly and a toty with necessary materials, viz, disinfecting powder, iron air-tight receptacle, bucket, mamuti and pick-axe, basket and tin tumblers for every mile from Ulperi to Tirumalai and Chendragiri ghât. Eight temporary leaf foliage and tatty latrines were also put up at each mile with sign-boards, kerosine tins for water and tin tumblers. Cinerators were also constructed. The route from Ulperi to Tirumalai was kept scrupulously clean and tidy by repairing loose steps, cleaning of brush-wood, &c. Cholera medicines were given in charge of the police constables at each mile with necessary instructions for urgent use. The Tahsildar, myself and the Sanitary Inspector have been supervising the patrolling staff, &c., by turns. The drinking-water wells: Vamala Muniswami Chetti Bavi 1, Mamandoor Samah Bavi 2, Mooggoo Bavi 3, Avacharri Kona Bavi 4 were cleared of rank vegetation within and without. Platforms and pulleys were also put up with buckets and ropes and the entrances to those were blocked up to prevent people from polluting them. They were well guarded by the police and watchmen. Permanganate of potash was used in these wells three times during the festival at an interval of three days in given proportion. Alum was precipitated in Vamala Muniswami Chetti Bavi, as the water being turbid. Iron tanks with taps were placed in four spots on the way. Water-sheds were also put up. Brahmins and Sudras were engaged to supply hot water, &c. (Jaligopuram or Gopala Bavi was entirely blocked up, the water being unfit for drinking purposes. Arrangements were made for the transport of good water from another source which was boiled and supplied. *Cholera Shed.*—Two sheds—one for males and another for females with sixteen floor beds in all were put up this year and the flooring made impervious. A shed for the hospital, a kitchen and two latrines, one for each sex, were also constructed. Sign-boards and lights were put up. The staff consisted of one cook, one male attendant, one female attendant, one male toty, one female toty and a dhooly. The police were satisfactorily working. The Divisional officer J. W. Hughes, Esq., was present throughout the festival and was constantly supervising the work. The streets, lanes, latrines, matams, mantapams and choultries were kept scrupulously clean. Disinfecting powder and sulphate of iron were freely used in all dirty places and drains.
9. Epidemics.	*Nil.*
10. General health.	Ague, dysentery, bronchitis, catarrah and diarrhœa were the prevailing diseases and the public had the benefit of the English treatment.
11. Remarks.	A permanent watchman may be employed to guard Surigunta, the only drinking-water reservoir. It may be deepened and the bund strengthened. The two temporary latrines on the hills may be made pucca ones. I suggest a permanent conservancy staff of at least four sweepers may be entertained and left under the supervision of the village magistrate, as not less than 500 pilgrims on an average per day visit the place in addition to the permanent residents numbering about 200. The four streets through which the car passes are uneven and allow the water to stagnate in several spots as the stone pavement has become depressed forming small shallow ditches. I have temporarily got these spots cleared and covered with sand. It would be better to metal these roads with side ditches. TIRUPATI, *8th October* 1895. (Signed) B. LAUL SING, No. 126, *1st-Class Hospital Assistant on special duty, Tirumalai.*

6. In regard to the iron tanks employed not proving the success anticipated, I ascribe the result simply to the men employed. To fill these tanks Brahmins were employed, who probably had never done a day's work in their lives. It was not, therefore, their interest that the tanks should be used. It was sufficient for them to receive their pay. The tanks should of course before use have been thoroughly flushed out, when no rust need have been present in the water. Next year it would be well to employ strong Brahmins capable of muscular work, and a *trustworthy* man to supervise them specially. The boiled water prepared for pilgrims on the route up the hill was, I myself saw, freely used, so that no difficulty on this point need exist in future.

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10. I trust that next year the modified Puri Pilgrim Lodging House Act will be applicable to this and other pilgrim centres (*vide* G.O., No. 120 M., dated 3rd February 1894, paragraph 3).

No. 2930.

Forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, through the President, Taluk Board, Ránipéttai.

(Signed) A. J. HESTERLOW,
Assistant Surgeon,
for *District Medical and Sanitary Officer,*
North Arcot.

Vellore,
11*th October* 1895.

Forwarded.

2. All the recommendations of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel King in respect to this festival were fully complied with and the Mahant cordially co-operated in the work by carrying out every arrangement, the necessity for which was pointed out to him.

3. As regards the Swami Pushkarani tank it was sufficiently obvious that though tins were placed near the egg-shaped drain for washing clothes, they were very seldom used. The watchmen and constables placed there were callous in the matter. Most of the people consider that, if they do not wash in the tank itself, half the virtue of their pilgrimage is lost and it is easy to understand how the official scruples of the watchmen are overruled. Still every effort short of actual compulsion was made to induce the pilgrims to make use of the tins.

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6. The people were not satisfied with the iron tanks. They complained that the water obtained therefrom was of a reddish colour. The tanks not having been used before were probably somewhat rusty.

7. The general health of the public was excellent.

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9. The Tahsildar of the taluk, M.R.Ry. Y. Narayanaswami Nayudu, was indefatigable in seeing that all the arrangements were carried out. Long before the festival began he was upon the hill actively engaged in the preparation, and it is due to his exertions that everything was done so well and went without any hitch. The 1st-Class Hospital Assistant Mr. B. Laul Singh, who was put on special duty at Tirumalai, was also very keen and did invaluable work in the matter of conservancy and seeing to the purity of the water-supply. He was ably assisted by the Sanitary Inspector (certificated Sanitary Inspector Hanumanta Rao) temporarily entertained by the taluk board for the festival.

10. The Police arrangements were excellent.

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
President and Acting Head
Assistant Collector.

Ranipettai,
23*rd October* 1895.

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2. The remark of the Head Assistant Collector in paragraph 8 is not understood. The Act was in force from 16th September to 15th October—vide *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th September 1895, part I, page 1019.

(Signed) S. H. WYNNE,
Collector.

Chittoor,
3*rd November* 1895.

Order—No. 333 L., dated 18th February 1896.

Recorded.

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(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
for *Chief Secretary.*

To the President, Taluk Board, Ránipéttai,
through the President, District Board, North Arcot.
„ Collector of North Arcot.
„ Sanitary Commissioner.
„ Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupati.
Editors' Table.

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