ocal & Munl. (1896) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 489 L

DATED 12th March 1896

[Despatch Abstract.]

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording, with remarks, abstract of reports on -- in the Madras Presidency during the fourth quarter of 1895.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Local and Municipal DEPARTMENT.

Local & Municipal
CURRENT No. 612 L

From

SURN.-LT.-COL. W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.
SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

In G.O. 489 L
12-3-1896

To

THE Chief Secretary
to Government
Local & Municipal

No. 423/S

Dated 25th
Despatched 25th } February 1896.
Received

ENCLOSURES.

CHIEF SECRETARY
25 FEB. 1896
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Subject.

Forwards abstract of fairs and festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner Madras during the 4th Quarter of 1895.

Press

Please put this in type & send 3 copies of the proof soon.
[illegible]
27/2/96

200—16-11-95.

Abstract of fairs and festival reports in the
Commissioner, Madras, during the 4th Quarter

Districts	Name of Report	Name of festival	Date of festival	Number assembled	Accommodation and Sanitary arrangements made.	Water-Supply				
Madura	N. Ramanujulu Naider 3rd Class Hospital Assistant.	Andy festival at Rameswaram Pamben Dn. Ramnad Taluq.	15th to 28th July 1895	about 15,000	Pilgrims found shelter in spacious houses, Chuttrams and Matams.	was obtained from temple wells.	Twelve tatty latrines under trench system were erected. 10 sweepers, 12 totties and one Maistry were also engaged temporarily. Rubbish &c was removed to a distance and buried in deep ditches.	A female aged 32 years native of Mannargudy was attacked with Cholera at Pamben on the 21.7.95 and came to Muscodi and died the same day. There were 11 attacks subsequently of which only 2 proved fatal. Cholera medicines were administered and necessary precautions were at once taken to arrest its progress. Sulphur and tar were burnt to fumigate the place.	— Good —	— Nil —

The report should have described the manner in which drinking water sources were conserved, and how Cholera infected matter was disposed of. Burning of tar and sulphur was an useless measure.

Instead of removing rubbish to a distance, it would have been more economical to have burnt it in small incinerators as close to inhabited areas as compatible with safety from fire.

Madras Presidency received in the Office of Sanitary
of 1895

						Conservancy	Epidemics	General Health	Recommendations of the Reporter	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner
— Malabar — Mr. K. Krishnan Civil Apothecary.	Ekadasi festival Guruvayur	28th November 1895, but fair lasted till 18.12.95.	Number assembled on Ekadasi day may be estimated at 15,000. On the day previous and 3 day following it there were about 8000 people.	None specially put up. Houses and compounds adjoining the temple provide accommodation to pilgrims who arrived from distant places. Houses close to the temple were white-washed and backyards and privies kept as clean as possible	Was obtained from a few private and one public well and also from four water pandals. Two tanks were used for bathing purposes. Scarcity of drinking water was felt by low caste men—	Two tatty latrines were erected on the trench system with 3 totis to throw earth over the excreta. 9 tatty urinals were also provided near the tanks said to have been used for bathing purposes. These were provided with tarred kerosine tins and one toty appointed for each urinal. Carbolic water was freely used to disinfect. The streets and lanes were swept both morning and evening by men engaged for the purpose A few lights were put up.	None	Very Satisfactory	The temple authorities should be directed to erect pandals for the accommodation of pilgrims. A few trees should also be planted on either side of the Nata. Two or three public wells should be sunk close to the Eastern Nata as the low caste people and others suffer for want of drinking water. The tanks close to the temple should be cleaned yearly or it is feared it will prove out to be the source of ills to the pilgrims of Guruvayur. The lane leading from the western side to the temple requires to be further widened and provided with good road and drains on either side of it. The number of lights should be increased to 24. — District Surgeon's remark The supply of good water for the poorer classes is essential. The authorities should be compelled to dig more wells Sd/ J. Hackett Wilkins Surgeon Major	The number of latrines and totis engaged for the occasion was much below requirement. The recommendations of the District Sanitary Officer should receive prompt and careful attention. Too much attention was paid to the use of urinals; too little to the use of latrines.

— Salem —	M. Ozhavan Hospital Assistant	Mariammah festival Ennalapatti	14th to 18th August 1895	5 — 4000	None provided. People found shelter in adja-cent villages	A draw well near the temple, a water pandal and a river running close by the shandy formed the sources of water supply to pilgrims. The river was guarded	2 spacious temporary latrines were erected - 1 for males and another for females. 6 sweepers and 2 tokis were em-ployed for the occasion	None	Good	None. 6	The number of tokis employed was insufficient. At least 8 tokis should have been engaged. It would have been better policy to have had several small latrines than "two spacious ones"
— Salem —	M. R. Ry. T. Thiruthikumaran Pillay 1st Class Hospital Assistant	Pinnayamman Car festival At Elur	3rd September 1895 but the 10th, 11th & 12th are considered important owing to the large gathering of people.	Between 4 & 5 thousand.	None specially provided. Pil-grims accom-modated them-selves in three chavadees	3 wells were re-served for drink-ing purposes - Good in quality. A large irrigation tank with a small sup-ply supplied water for other purposes	The place was kept clean by the employ-ment of village servants and tokis. None were specially engaged for the conservancy of the village	Nil	Good.	Proposal has been made to the local authorities to repair one of the 3 wells situated in the midst of paddy fields and it is said that the Estimate awaits sanction. ——— + + + Remark of Dy Tah-sildar in Charge. The Estimate for the repairs of the well referred to was sub-mitted to the Pre-sident Taluq Board Namakal on the 24 Augt: 1895 but was ordered to be	— Nil —

Tanjore	S. Kannusawmy Pillay Hospital Assistant-Muttupett	Kanthri festival of Mahomedan Durga at Jambuvanodai - a village near Muttupett Union - Tiruturapundi Taluq	20th to 29th October 1895	About 6000	The 22 barrack like lines on the East and west of the Durga each consisting of about 10 huts and several other scattered huts were rented by the Lubbais of the Durga. Articles of food which were considered unfit for use were ordered to be destroyed.	The Durga tank on the southern side of the mosque was reserved for drinking purposes and guarded. The river Koraiyar to the North of the Durga was used for washing purposes.	4 temporary latrines on the dry earth system were erected. They were freely used and kept clean. 6 totties and a Sanitary maistry from ~~the~~ Muttupet and some coolies attended to the conservancy of the villages. Two totties were put on the conservancy work and two coolies to direct the people to the latrines. The scavengering Establishment was well supervised and worked satisfactorily.	Nil	Good	The Durga tank, the main, if not the only source of drinking water-supply, should as recommended last year be thoroughly drained and re filled before the commencement of the festival next year × ×× × 2. An estimate for Rs 110 has been prepared. The work will be taken up in the next summer season as the tank is now full of water. (Sd) Dy Collector & President [illegible] Board.	
Tinnevelly	kky R. D. Manuel Pillay Chairman & Hospital Assistant-Trichendur	Avani festival held at Tiruchendur	11th to 22d August 1895.	10,000	Pilgrims found accommodation in Matams and in the houses of the permanent residents. Sale of putrified fish was prohibited	Obtained from wells situated in and around the Avadayar-Kolam. These were all guarded	4 temporary latrines were constructed - 2 for males and 2 for females on the dry earth system and their contents were removed far off the town and buried in deep sand. A maistry and a few totties were specially appointed. One conservancy cart was also at work. Rubbish was removed far away from the town by 50 male and 90 female scavengers. The Streets and public lanes were kept clean.	Nil	Good	Nil	Latrine accommodation was insufficient

- Tanjore -:

- Coimbatore -	Veerasawmi 30th Class Hospital Assistant, Hanur:	Dipavali festival, Madeswaran Hills	15th to 18th Oct 1895	about 10000	Pilgrims found shelter in matams, houses of inhabitants, tents and pandals. Sale of unwholesome articles was prohibited.	Quantity abundant. A tank, a spring and a well supplied water. These were watched and kept free from contamination.	3 temporary latrines on the trench system were put up and night soil was covered with dry earth. The latrines were fairly clean, the adjoining forest land having been freely used for purposes of nature.	- nil -	Good.	The Jewish method of Conservancy should have been tried as advised in G.O. No. 2009 L dated 11th Aug 1890.

No 423/S

Office of Sanitary Commissioner
Fort St George 25th February 1896

W. King

~~Surgeon~~ Lieut-Col.
Sanitary Commissioner

11

No. L., MARCH 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

ABSTRACT of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the fourth quarter of 1895.

[Statement.

ABSTRACT of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the fourth quarter of 1895.

Districts.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations of the reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Madura.	M. Ramanjulu Naidu, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Andy festival at Rámésvaram, Pámban Division, Ramnad taluk.	15th to 28th July 1895.	About 15,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter in spacious houses, chattrams and matams.	Was obtained from temple wells.	Twelve tatty latrines under trench system were erected. Ten sweepers, twelve toties and one maistry were also engaged temporarily. Rubbish, &c., was removed to a distance and buried in deep ditches.	A female aged thirty-two years, native of Mannárgudi, was attacked with cholera at Pámban on the 21st July 1895, and came to Thanuscodi and died the same day. There were eleven attacks subsequently, of which only two proved fatal. Cholera medicines were administered and necessary precautions were at once taken to arrest its progress. Sulphur and tar were burnt to fumigate the place.	Good	*Nil*	The report should have described the manner in which drinking-water sources were conserved and how cholera-infected matter was disposed of. Burning of tar and sulphur was a useless measure. Instead of removing rubbish to a distance, it would have been more economical to have burnt it in small incinerators as close to inhabited areas as compatible with safety from fire.
Malabar.	Mr. K. Krishnan, Civil Apothecary.	Ekadasi festival, Guruvayur.	28th November 1895, but fair lasted till 18th December 1895.	Number assembled on Ekadasi day may be estimated at 15,000. On the day previous and three days following it there were about 8,000 people.	None specially put up. Houses and compounds adjoining the temple provided accommodation to pilgrims who arrived from distant places. Houses close to the temple were whitewashed and backyards and privies kept as clean as possible.	Was obtained from a few private wells and one public well and also from four water-pandals. Two tanks were used for bathing purposes. Scarcity of drinking water was felt by low caste men.	Two tatty latrines were erected on the trench system with three toties to throw earth over the excreta. Nine tatty urinals were also provided near the tanks said to have been used for bathing purposes. These were provided with tarred kerosine tins and one toty appointed for each urinal. Carbolic water was freely used to disinfect. The streets and lanes were swept both morning and evening by men engaged for the purpose. A few lights were put up.	None	Very satisfactory.	The temple authorities should be directed to erect pandals for the accommodation of pilgrims. A few trees should also be planted on either side of the Nata. Two or three public wells should be sunk close to the eastern Nata as the low caste people and others suffer for want of drinking water. The tanks close to the temple should be cleaned yearly or it is feared it will turn out to be the luna of ills to the pilgrims of Guruvayur. The lane leading from the western side to the temple requires to be further widened and provided with good road and drains on either side of it. The number of lights should be increased to twenty-four. *District Surgeon's Remark.* The supply of good water for the poorer classes is essential. The authorities should be compelled to dig more wells. (Sd.) J. HACKETT WILKINS, Surgeon-Major.	The number of latrines and toties engaged for the occasion was much below requirements. The recommendations of the District Sanitary Officer should receive prompt and careful attention. Too much attention was paid to the use of urinals, too little to the use of latrines.
	K. Odanan, Hospital Assistant.	Kanjamah festival, Erulapati.	14th to 18th August 1895.	4,000	None provided. People found shelter in adjacent villages.	A draw-well near the temple, a water-pandal and a river running close by the shandy formed the sources of water-supply to pilgrims. The river was guarded.	Two spacious temporary latrines were erected, one for males and another for females. Six sweepers and two toties were employed for the occasion.	None	Good	None	The number of toties employed was insufficient. At least eight toties should have been engaged. It would have been better policy to have had several small latrines than "two spacious ones."
Salem.	M.R.Ry. T. Muthukumaroo Pillai, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Paimayamman Car festival at Elur.	3rd September 1895, but the 10th, 11th and 12th are considered important owing to the large gathering of people.	Between ~~4 and 5 thousand~~. 4000 and 5000	None specially provided. Pilgrims accommodated themselves in three chavadies.	Three wells were reserved for drinking purposes. Good in quality. A large irrigation tank with a small supply supplied water for other purposes.	The place was kept clean by the employment of village servants and toties. None were specially engaged for the conservancy of the village.	*Nil*	Good	Proposal has been made to the local authorities to repair one of the three wells situated in the midst of paddy fields and it is said that the estimate awaits sanction. *Remarks of Deputy Tahsildar in Charge.* The estimate for the repair of the well referred to was submitted to the President, Taluk Board, Námakkal, on the 24th August 1895, but was ordered to lie over.	*Nil.*

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

Districts.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations of the reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Tanjore.	M.R.Ry S. Kannus~~awmy~~wami Pillai, Hospital Assistant, Muttupet.	Kauthri festival of Mahomedan Durga at Jambuvan odai, a village near Muttupet union, Tirut-t~~ura~~i ~~ppu~~ndi taluk.	20th to 29th October 1895.	About 6,000 ..	The twenty-two barrack-like lines on the east and west of the Durga, each consisting of about ten huts and several other scattered huts were rented by the Lubbais of the Durga. Articles of food which were considered unfit for use were ordered to be destroyed.	The Durga tank on the southern side of the mosque was reserved for drinking purposes and guarded. The river Koraiyar to the north of the Durga was used for washing purposes.	Four temporary latrines on the dry-earth system were erected. They were freely used and kept clean. Six toties and a sanitary maistry from Muttupet and some coolies attended to the conservancy of the villages. Two toties were put on the conservancy work and two coolies to direct the people to the latrines. The scavengering establishment was well supervised and worked satisfactorily.	*Nil*	Good	The Durga tank, the main, if not the only, source of drinking water-supply should, as recommended last year, be thoroughly drained and re-filled before the commencement of the festival next year. * * * 2. An estimate for Rs. 110 has been prepared. The work will be taken up in the next summer season as the tank is now full of water. (Sd.) K. V. Lakshmana Rao. *Deputy Collector and President, Taluk Board.*	*Nil.*
Tinnevelly.	M.R.Ry. R.D. Manuel Pillay Chairman and Hospital Assistant, Tiruchendúr.	Avani festival held at Tiruchendúr.	11th to 22nd August 1895.	10,000	Pilgrims found accommodation in matams and in the houses of the permanent residents. Sale of putrified fish, &c., was prohibited.	Obtained from wells situated in and around the Avadayarkolam. These were all guarded.	Four temporary latrines were constructed, two for males and two for females on the dry-earth system and their contents were removed far off the town and buried in deep sand. A maistry and a few toties were specially appointed. One conservancy cart was also at work. Rubbish was removed far away from the town by fifty male and ninety female scavengers. The streets and public lanes were kept clean.	*Nil.*	Good	*Nil*	Latrine accommodation was insufficient.
Coimbatore.	M.R.Ry Veerasami, Third-class Hospital Assistant, Hanur.	Dipavali festival, M~~adesvaram~~ Hills.	15th to 18th October 1895.	About 10,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter in matams, houses of inhabitants, tents and pandals. Sale of unwholesome articles was prohibited.	Quantity abundant. A tank, a spring and a well supplied water. These were watched and kept free from contamination.	Three temporary latrines on the trench system were put up and night-soil was covered with dry earth. The latrines were fairly clean, the adjoining forest land having been freely used for purposes of nature.	*Nil.*	Good	*Nil*	The Jewish method of conservancy should have been tried as adviced in G.O., No. 2009 L., dated 11th August 1890.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
FORT ST. GEORGE, 25*th February* 1896.

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

Abstract of reports on fairs and
festivals for the 4th quarter of 1895.

current No. 612 L. of 1896.

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N/P.S **Order** No. 489 L. d/12-3-96

Recorded.

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

V.R.
11/3/96

12-3-96

To

The Presidents of the District Boards of
Coimbatore, 18 Madura, 18 Malabar, 18
Salem, 18 Tanjore 17 and Tinnevelly. 18
The Collectors of the above districts. 63
" Sanitary Commissioner. 5
" Surgeon-General. 6
Editors' Table.

Despd. 20/3/96

No. 489 L., 12th March 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

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Tanjore.	M.R.Ry. S. Kannuswami Pillai, Hospital Assistant, Muttupet.	Kauthri festival of Mahomedan Durga at Jambuvan odai, a village near Muttupet union, Tiruturaippundi taluk.	20th to 29th October 1895.	About 6,000 ..	The twenty-two barrack-like lines on the east and west of the Durga, each consisting of about ten huts and several other scattered huts were rented by the Lubbais of the Durga. Articles of food which were considered unfit for use were ordered to be destroyed.	The Durga tank on the southern side of the mosque was reserved for drinking purposes and guarded. The river Koraiyar to the north of the Durga was used for washing purposes.	Four temporary latrines on the dry-earth system were erected. They were freely used and kept clean. Six toties and a sanitary maistry from Muttupet and some coolies attended to the conservancy of the villages. Two toties were put on the conservancy work and two coolies to direct the people to the latrines. The scavengering establishment was well supervised and worked satisfactorily.	*Nil*	Good	The Durga tank, the main, if not the only, source of drinking water-supply should, as recommended last year, be thoroughly drained and re-filled before the commencement of the festival next year. * * * 2. An estimate for Rs. 110 has been prepared. The work will be taken up in the next summer season as the tank is now full of water. (Sd.) K. V. LAKSHMANA RAO, *Deputy Collector and President, Taluk Board.*	*Nil.*
Tinnevelly.	M.R.Ry. R.D. Manuel Pillai Chairman and Hospital Assistant, Tiruchendúr.	Avani festival held at Tiruchendúr.	11th to 22nd August 1895.	10,000	Pilgrims found accommodation in matams and in the houses of the permanent residents. Sale of putrified fish, &c., was prohibited.	Obtained from wells situated in and around the Avadayarkulam. These were all guarded.	Four temporary latrines were constructed, two for males and two for females on the dry-earth system, and their contents were removed far off the town and buried in deep sand. A maistry and a few toties were specially appointed. One conservancy cart was also at work. Rubbish was removed far away from the town by fifty male and ninety female scavengers. The streets and public lanes were kept clean.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	Latrine accommodation was insufficient.
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OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
FORT ST. GEORGE, *25th February* 1896.

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

ORDER—No. 489 L., dated 12th March 1896.

Recorded.

2. The attention of the taluk boards concerned will be drawn to the recommendations of the reporters and the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Coimbatore.
" " " Madura.
" " " Malabar.
" " " Salem.
" " " Tanjore.
" " " Tinnevelly.
" Collectors of the above districts.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Surgeon-General.
Editors' table.

Exd. P. Seetharam.

Gobt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., No. 489 L., 12th March 1896.

MARCH.

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording, with remarks, abstract of reports on — in the Madras Presidency during the fourth quarter of 1895.

2401

No. 489 L., 12th March 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

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ABSTRACT of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the fourth quarter of 1895.

Districts.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations of the reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Madura.	M.R.Ry. M. Ramanujulu Naidu, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Audy festival at Rámésvaram, Pámban Division, Ramnad taluk.	15th to 28th July 1895.	About 15,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter in spacious houses, chattrams and matams.	Was obtained from temple wells.	Twelve tatty latrines under trench system were erected. Ten sweepers, twelve toties and one maistry were also engaged temporarily. Rubbish, &c., was removed to a distance and buried in deep ditches.	A female aged thirty-two years, native of Mannárgudi, was attacked with cholera at Pámban on the 21st July 1895, and came to Thanushcodi and died the same day. There were eleven attacks subsequently, of which only two proved fatal. Cholera medicines were administered and necessary precautions were at once taken to arrest its progress. Sulphur and tar were burnt to fumigate the place.	Good	Nil	The report should have described the manner in which drinking-water sources were conserved and how cholera-infected matter was disposed of. Burning of tar and sulphur was a useless measure. Instead of removing rubbish to a distance, it would have been more economical to have burnt it in small incinerators as close to inhabited areas as compatible with safety from fire.
Malabar.	M.R.Ry. K. Krishnan, Civil Apothecary.	Ekadasi festival, Guruvayur.	28th November 1895, but fair lasted till 18th December 1895.	Number assembled on Ekadasi day may be estimated at 15,000. On the day previous and three days following it there were about 8,000 people.	None specially put up. Houses and compounds adjoining the temple provided accommodation to pilgrims who arrived from distant places. Houses close to the temple were whitewashed and backyards and privies kept as clean as possible.	Was obtained from a few private wells and one public wells and also from four water-pandals. Two tanks were used for bathing purposes. Scarcity of drinking water was felt by low caste men.	Two tatty latrines were erected on the trench system with three toties to throw earth over the excreta. Nine tatty urinals were also provided near the tanks said to have been used for bathing purposes. These were provided with tarred kerosine tins and one toty appointed for each urinal. Carbolic water was freely used to disinfect. The streets and lanes were swept both morning and evening by men engaged for the purpose. A few lights were put up.	None	Very satisfactory.	The temple authorities should be directed to erect pandals for the accommodation of pilgrims. A few trees should also be planted on either side of the Nata. Two or three public wells should be sunk close to the eastern Nata as the low caste people and others suffer for want of drinking water. The tanks close to the temple should be cleaned yearly or it is feared it will turn out to be the ~~luna~~ × of ills to the pilgrims of Guruvayur. The lane leading from the western side to the temple requires to be further widened and provided with good road and drains on either side of it. The number of lights should be increased to twenty-four. *District Surgeon's Remark.* The supply of good water for the poorer classes is essential. The authorities should be compelled to dig more wells. (Sd.) J. HACKETT WILKINS, Surgeon-Major.	The number of latrines and toties engaged for the occasion was much below requirements. The recommendations of the District Sanitary Officer should receive prompt and careful attention. Too much attention was paid to the use of urinals, too little to the use of latrines.
Salem.	K. Odanan, Hospital Assistant.	Kanniammah festival, Erulapati.	14th to 18th August 1895.	4,000	None provided. People found shelter in adjacent villages.	A draw-well near the temple, a water-pandal and a river running close by the shandy formed the sources of water-supply to pilgrims. The river was guarded.	Two spacious temporary latrines were erected, one for males and another for females. Six sweepers and two toties were employed for the occasion.	None	Good	None	The number of toties employed was insufficient. At least eight toties should have been engaged. It would have been better policy to have had several small latrines than "two spacious ones."
	M.R.Ry. T. Muthukumaru Pillai, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Paimayamman Car festival at Elur.	3rd September 1895, but the 10th, 11th and 12th are considered important owing to the large gathering of people.	Between 4,000 and 5,000.	None specially provided. Pilgrims accommodated themselves in three chavadies.	Three wells were reserved for drinking purposes — good in quality. A large irrigation tank with a small supply supplied water for other purposes.	The place was kept clean by the employment of village servants and toties. None were specially engaged for the conservancy of the village.	Nil	Good	Proposal has been made to the local authorities to repair one of the three wells situated in the midst of paddy fields and it is said that the estimate awaits sanction. * * * *Remarks of Deputy Tahsildar in Charge.* The estimate for the repair of the well referred to was submitted to the President, Taluk Board, Námakkal, on the 24th August 1895, but was ordered to lie over.	Nil.

cause/

× This word is not to be found in any dictionary and the Sanitary Commissioner's office is not able to give its meaning, the word having been simply copied by it from the apothecary's report. It is suggested that the words "or it is feared etc. up to Guruvayur" may be omitted from the report and asterisks inserted instead.

Put "cause" instead.

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

Districts.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations of the reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Tanjore.	M.R.Ry. S. Kannuswami Pillai, Hospital Assistant, Muttupet.	Kauthri festival of Mahomedan Durga at Jambuvan odai, a village near Muttupet union, Tiruturaippundi taluk.	20th to 29th October 1895.	About 6,000 ..	The twenty-two barrack-like lines on the east and west of the Durga, each consisting of about ten huts and several other scattered huts were rented by the Lubbais of the Durga. Articles of food which were considered unfit for use were ordered to be destroyed.	The Durga tank on the southern side of the mosque was reserved for drinking purposes and guarded. The river Koraiyar to the north of the Durga was used for washing purposes.	Four temporary latrines on the dry-earth system were erected. They were freely used and kept clean. Six toties and a sanitary maistry from Muttupet and some coolies attended to the conservancy of the villages. Two toties were put on the conservancy work and two coolies to direct the people to the latrines. The scavengering establishment was well supervised and worked satisfactorily.	*Nil*	Good	The Durga tank, the main, if not the only, source of drinking water-supply should, as recommended last year, be thoroughly drained and re-filled before the commencement of the festival next year. * * * 2. An estimate for Rs. 110 has been prepared. The work will be taken up in the next summer season as the tank is now full of water. (Sd.) K. V. LAKSHMANA RAO, *Deputy Collector and President, Taluk Board.*	*Nil.*
Tinnevelly.	M.R.Ry. R.D. Manuel Pillai Chairman and Hospital Assistant, Tiruchendúr.	Avani festival held at Tiruchendúr.	11th to 22nd August 1895.	10,000	Pilgrims found accommodation in matams and in the houses of the permanent residents. Sale of putrified fish, &c., was prohibited.	Obtained from wells situated in and around the Avadayarkulam. These were all guarded.	Four temporary latrines were constructed, two for males and two for females on the dry-earth system, and their contents were removed far off the town and buried in deep sand. A maistry and a few toties were specially appointed. One conservancy cart was also at work. Rubbish was removed far away from the town by fifty male and ninety female scavengers. The streets and public lanes were kept clean.	*Nil.*	Good	*Nil*	Latrine accommodation was insufficient.
Coimbatore.	M.R.Ry. Veeraswami, Third-class Hospital Assistant, Hanur.	Dipavali festival, Madesvaram Hills.	15th to 18th October 1895.	About 10,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter in matams, houses of inhabitants, tents and pandals. Sale of unwholesome articles was prohibited.	Quantity abundant. A tank, a spring and a well supplied water. These were watched and kept free from contamination.	Three temporary latrines on the trench system were put up and night-soil was covered with dry earth. The latrines were fairly clean, the adjoining forest land having been freely used for purposes of nature.	*N*	Good	*Nil*	The Jewish method of conservancy should have been tried as adviced in G.O., No. 2009 L., dated 11th August 1890.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner,
Fort St. George, 25*th February* 1896.

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

Order—No. 489 L., dated 12th March 1896.

Recorded.

2. The attention of the taluk boards concerned will be drawn to the recommendations of the reporters and the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Coimbatore.
" " " Madura.
" " " Malabar.
" " " Salem.
" " " Tanjore.
" " " Tinnevelly.
" Collectors of the above districts.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Surgeon-General.
Editors' table.

Exd. P. Seetharam.

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