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[Despatch Abstract.]

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording, with remarks, abstract of reports on --- in the Madras Presidency for the first quarter of 1896.

Anan	J. Parthasarathy Ch Assistant of Tumind Cha	Badayya Hiakamme	28.	Between 5000 & 6000 people and 30 pack bullocks.			…oyed consisted of 2 male and 2 female tohis and 4 sweepers. The police exercised greater vigilance this year in preventing nuisances. The Jewish method of conservancy was not found to be feasible at the foot of the hill owing to the nature of the soil.	Nil-	Good	— Nil —	The number of tohis employed was insufficient and should have been trebled
4	7	9	7/2	~~9~~ 8	10/1	11/1	14/1	9/1	8/1	16/1	1/2
Chingleput	Tahsildar of Conjee-veram	Sri-Devarajaswamis Paruvata utsavam (or) Palaya Seevaram.	14th January 1896	About 2000.	None specially provided as the festival lasts only for a few hours. 2 Chuttrams and the temple were used.	From the Palar river channel which was cleaned out and reserved for drinking	Temporary latrines were erected and 2 sweepers and a cart employed to clean the streets and latrines and remove the rubbish &c	Nil	Good	None	Nil

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Chinglepet (Continued)

V. Arumukham Pillai - L. Ch. No 5. Civil Apothecary - Tiruvallur	Sri-Veera Raghavaswamy's Thye newmoon & Brahmotsavam	11th to 20th January, 13th & 14th being the important days.	About 2,000	In Choultries and in the houses of the permanent residents	From private wells.	6 [illegible] males a -males erecte -dition t 3 perman latrines -ed for fe only. 5 r and 5 sc carts we -ployed 10 men to -tend to c -servancy	Nil -		— None —	The method of protecting the water-supply from contamination should have been stated.
1st Class Hospital Assistant I.T.H.h. Streenevasa Naidu No 262.	Sri Kunthaswamyar's Brahmotsavam including Masi Kirthigai festival at Tiruporur	19th February to 1st March 1896	20,000 —	In Chuttrams topes and houses.	From public and private wells and tanks. A tank was reserved for drinking purposes and guarded by a watchman.	was atten by the perman staff of 2 sweep and 2 totes aid by a temporary staff of 1 toty and 2 sweepers. 2 temporary latrines were put up in addition to the 2 permanent latrines. 25 scavenging carts were used.	None	Good -	Two more public wells should be sunk in addition to the one already in existence.	It is impossible to regard the feeble attempt made for conservancy purposes as meant otherwise than as a perfunctory recognition of sanitary demands. The recommendation of the reporter as to sinking more wells should be given effect to: so as to prevent the necessity for use of the tank for drinking purposes

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Coimbatore —	2d class Hospital Assistant Kodumudy.	Car festival at Kottai Mariamman temple - Punjaikalamangalam Village	The festival takes place in the month of Masi after New moon and lasts 10 days. The car ran on the 27th February.	Over 5,000	None specially provided; the pilgrims accommodated themselves in the temples and open spaces around them and in the topes and gardens. Bandies and animals were parked in the harvested paddy fields. The Calingarayen Channel was guarded by police constables from contamination, and other sanitary arrangements were fairly carried out.	From the river Cauvery and the Calingarayen Channel - Sufficient - 3 water pandals were also erected.	4 latrin a erected by temple -ties. Nece arrangem were made prevent peop committing nuisances the streets re- The streets we kept clean b the temple authorities.	None Water 9	Good 8	The Revenue authorities should be addressed to run down sufficient water in the Calingarayan Channel during festival days, especially for 3 days from the day previous to the car festival and subsequent to it. As totis are not available on the spot, arrangements should be made to bring down scavengers from Erode. The Police force during the festival should be augmented. 16
										No information is given as to the conservancy staff employed, nor is there any mention made of the method of protection of water-supply beyond the statement that "Police constables patrolled along the Calingarayan Channel." The attention of the authorities concerned is stated to have been drawn to the recommendations of the reporter which should receive attention. The District Surgeon's recommendation as to water-supply in last year's report appears to have received no attention at the hands of the L.F. Board. 12

Chin	— D.	Coimbatore (continued)	B. Gurupat Row – 3rd Class Hospital Assistant – Police Hospital	Car festival at Karamadai Metupaliyam taluq.	22nd February to 3rd March. The car ran on the 28th February	8 or 10,000.	None specially provided as the people returned to their village each day. Those who came from a distance found ample accommodation under trees, in festival pandals, Railway compound and market. A cholera shed and a temporary hospital were put up.	From garden wells and the railway station well. Two water pandals were also erected. The Police guarded the wells from pollution.	4 trench -trines u -ed in th and one t was emp to attend to 12 sweepers 2 maistries -tended to r -bish remov and sweep were remov in carts to fields at a distance.	None	Good	The Assistant Surgeon who inspected the car festival reports that the sanitary arrangements were unsatisfactory. No attempt was made to conserve the water supply which was subject to pollution in various ways. A well used for washing was allowed to be used for drinking also! People were allowed to defecate anywhere and everywhere notwithstanding the existence of the latrines. The conservancy staff was inadequate and as a result the refuse of the place with the faeces was not properly removed. The Assistant Surgeon's recommendations to provide pulleys and buckets to the wells and employ 4 coolies to draw water should receive attention. The number of totties employed was below requirements

9 9 7 8 8 10 11 14

Coimbatore (continued)

— do — 3d Class Hospital

Udalpet —

P. Venkat Subbayya L.M.S

Civil Apothecary - Madri:

Sri Narisimhaswamy Car festival.

23d February to 7th March

About 7000

9

Nothing Special

Most of the pilgrims put up in to the houses of friends and relatives whilst the others found accommodation in the temple the large Choultry, open spaces and under trees. Extra Establishment of toties and sweepers were employed and the lanes kept clean.

Good and sufft: From a stream to the west of the temple, and wells. The stream was thoroughly cleaned and reserved for drinking purposes and watched over by two men. Ponds near the temple whose water was unfit for drinking were closed to public use. a few water pandals were also put up

In addition the 6 permanent latrines, 4 temporary ones were put up in different parts of the town. The Conservancy staff consisted of 14 sweepers and 4 toties

10

— None —

— Good —

The ponds near the temple should be thoroughly cleaned out

The temple tank which is reported to be in a foul condition should be improved before the next festival begins and if this be used for drinking purposes mechanical arrangements should be made to effectually prevent pollution.

The recommendation of the reporter should receive attention. The purification of tanks and ponds with permanganate during festivals might be pursued with advantage, or, when their size renders this mode too expensive, the lime and alum process should be adopted. Instead of 14 sweepers and 4 toties, 14 toties and 4 sweepers should have been employed.

Coimbatore (continued)

Ganjam	B. Ramakrishna Naidu Medical Officer	Dhola festival at Siri-	27th to 29th February 189	about 4000.	in topes and the houses of friends and relatives. A hospital and a Cholera shed were put up	From the river Vamsadarah. Abundant.	was at by 14 sw and a m 4 latrin erected. Conservan work wa supervis by the re and the D Tahsildar	None	Good	None 12	The measures taken protect the river from pollution should have been described. It is presumed that the 14 sweepers employed attended also to the removal of excreta.
4	45	45	7	8	10	11	14				
Godavari	K. Dharmarajulu 1st Class Hospital Assistant Pithapur	Sivarathri at Pithapuram	11th to 16th February 1896	20,000	In a large pandal erected for the purpose, in the Choultry and in the houses of friends and relatives. Sale of unwholesome articles of food was prohibited and steps were taken to keep the place clean	From two fresh water wells near the temple. A large pandal was put up by the Union and was largely used by the pilgrims. The temple tank was reserved for bathing only. The drinking water wells were guarded by watchmen	Was fairly tended to by a large permanent staff aided by a temporary. The staff and pl for the occasion consisted of 2 totis, 20 sweepers 1 maistry and three filth carts. 2 large latrines were erected on the trench system. The rubbish was removed in filth carts and wheelbarrows to the Union rubbish Depôts	None	Good	**Remarks by the District Sanitary Officer** × × ×. It would be better to prohibit the use of the tank altogether for drinking purposes, × × ×. and any available funds should be devoted to the construction of 2 good wells with parapets and platforms in the neighbourhood of the temple. × × ×.	The recommendations of the District Sanitary Officer are sound and are worthy of consideration. The provision of but 2 totis and 2 latrines for a gathering of 20,000 was absurd.
do	—	Sri Kunthi Mahadeva Swami's Car Festival.	26th January to 4th February 1896	About 10000	A large pandal was erected for the accommodation of the pilgrims. Most of the visitors however were residents of adjoining	From a well situated near the temple. A watchman was appointed to prevent pollution of this well. A water	was fairly well attended to by an adequate staff. 2 large temporary latrines on the trench system were	None	Good	An outlet should be provided to the tank near the temple to prevent stagnation of the water let into the tank. Steps should	The recommendations of the reporter and the remarks of the District Sanitary Officer are worthy of
4	5	3	8		11		14	5 4	84	164	12

Godavari (Continued)

K. Dharmarazu, 1st Class Hospital Assistant Pittapur

Sri Kuntti Mahadevaswamiyam Car festival (Contd)

26th January to 4th February 1896

about 10000

adjoining villages whither they returned every evening. The Bazaar men and traders accommodated themselves in small sheds adjoining their bazaars &c. Bandies and animals were made to stay at a distance. The sale of unwholesome food was prohibited and the encampment kept fairly clean.

water pandal was also put up by the Union. A tank was set apart for bathing and other purposes.

were erected, distinguished by sign boards, for males and females. Besides the 14 scavengers and a maistry permanently employed by the Union 2 extra tokies and 6 sweepers were engaged for the festival. 2 filth carts were at work and the rubbish were removed to the nearest Union rubbish depôt. Every effort was made to keep the encampment &c in sanitary condition.

should be constructed to the remaining sides of the tank without delay. a couple of wells should be sunk in the vicinity of the tank as the supply of fresh water to the pilgrims is insufficient. the dirty pond near the only fresh water well should be filled up at an early date. Though the tank is subject to pollution through its feeder channels, the people are not prevented from using it for drinking purposes.

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Remarks by District Sanitary officer.

(1) With regard to the recommendations about water-supply it would be better to prohibit the use of the tank altogether for drinking purposes as it is fed from impure sources and any available funds should be devoted to the construction of 2 good wells with parapets and platforms in the neighbourhood of the temple. This should

of Consideration

										should be done as soon as possible. (2) More latrine accommodation is necessary and the deposits in the shallow trenches should be covered over twice or oftener daily. Remark by the President Taluq Board Cocanada. Steps will be taken to remedy the defect of good drinking water.	
— do — Godavari —	Godavari (Continued)	K. Sambiah Naidu - 2nd class Hospital Assistant of Ramachandrapur	Sivaratri at Kotipally	4th & 13th February 1896	10,000	Accommodation was found in 6 temporary pandals. Cattle and carts were accommodated at a distance of two furlongs. A hospital shed was also erected	From the Kotipally Canal a portion of which was reserved for drinking and guarded and a tank in front of the temple. A spot lower down the canal was set apart for bathing &c and for cattle. The tank water was unfit for drinking but was nevertheless used for that purpose in spite of the police guard placed for its prevention	Was attended to by 27 toties. 20 shallow trench latrines were erected for males and females beyond the river embankment, but bazaars and lanes were also used. Ten pits were also dug beyond the embankment for the disposal of rubbish which was removed and burnt. Night soil was removed and buried in pits.	None	Good	The tank should be repaired and the water in it let out. A trustworthy watcher should be engaged to look after the tank after it has been repaired. The sanitary arrangements effected this year should be continued at the next festival. District Surgeon's Remarks Recommended that the Police be made to exercise better control in preventing the use of a prohibited source of water supply and in compelling the people to use the latrines provided for the purpose, and no other places	The recommendations of the Reporter and the District Sanitary Officer should receive attention. The trenches in the latrines need not have been so wide as 2 feet. One foot would be quite sufficient. Defecation in the bazaars and lanes should be rigidly prohibited.

Godavari (Continued)

places. Also, that the tank be improved, as recommended by the Hospital Assistant and a good drinking water well constructed in the vicinity, which would be a better source of water supply than the tank.

Remarks by the President Taluk Board, Rajahmundry.

× × ×. The suggestion of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer as to the exercise of better control by the Police will be brought to the notice of the Police Superintendent. As to the improvement of the tank and the construction of a good drinking water well, the Tahsildar of Ramachandrapur will be requested to ascertain the views of the Maharajah of Vizianagram who owns the village, and submit the necessary proposals.

Godavari

Godavari (continued)

Jacob Paul - 1st class Hospital Assistant, Peddapur	Sivaratri at Bhimavaram	11th to 13th Feby 1896	about 7000.	Two sheds were erected but they were little used, as the pilgrims either returned to their homes or took lodgings in the villages. Some found accommodation in topes and in the temple. Over crowding was prevented.	From the Samalcotta canal and a channel running from it. The temple tank was used for bathing	No special staff was employed, the Samalkot Union sweepers being utilized for the occasion. Two latrines were erected, but they were not resorted to as the people returned home or went into the village. Those who remained used fields and other open spaces.	None	Good	The digging of another tank recommended in last year's report was not carried out, the number of Police Constables was too small, A sufficient number of sweepers should be engaged to work day and night during the festival instead of utilizing the services of the Union sweepers	The Jewish meth of Conservancy migh have been tried with advantage when it was found that th pilgrims resor fields and open spa for purposes of nat Extra sweepers an totis should certain ly have been engag No attempt seems to have been made to guard the purity of the water supply.
3rd Class Hospital Assistant C. K. Madhusorthana	Sivaratri at Patha Pattisam	11th and 12th Feby 1896	about 15,000.	Temporary sheds were erected for the accommodation of 400 families. 2 separate sheds one for a dispensary and the other for the treatment of epidemic diseases were also erected. All arrangements were made on the bed of the river Godavari.	From the river Godavari which was portioned off for drinking and other purposes, the upper part being reserved for drinking. The portions were guarded by the Police.	Two big temporary latrines were erected and the people were instructed by means of printed pamphlets to use them. The lunkahs adjoining the hill were also resorted to, to some extent notwithstanding the presence of the Police guard. 4 totis were employed for cleaning streets and latrines.	None	Good	Two more totis should be appointed as the number employed was insufficient to effect the work satisfactorily **Remarks by the District Surgeon.** × × ×. Double the number of totis should be provided on the next occasion.	I agree with the District Surgeon's remarks, but would prefer to see that totis are employed at the rate of 2 for every 1000 of the concourse as the pilgrims are reported to have use the lunkahs on thi as on the previous occasion. The suggestion to try the Jewish method of conservancy made in the last report does not appear to have engaged attention.

Godavari (continued)

3rd Class Hospital Assistant C. K. Madhu.. "

Godavari (continued)	P. Rungayakulu - 2nd class Hospital Assistant Tuni	Sagarala Amavasya at Chollangi	14th & 15th January 1896	about 2000 on the 14th and about 2000 on the 15th	In a pandal erected from private funds. Was insufficient. No sanitary arrangements were made as according to the Deputy Tahsildar it was anticipated pilgrims would not come from distant places owing to the Pongul festival.	From a tank. Fair and sufficient. It was not guarded from pollution	No latrine accommodation, no sweepers and toties were employed as the gathering was small and came from adjacent villages whither they returned after bathing.	None	Good.	The recommendations made last year are repeated by the Reporter. District Surgeon's Remarks. Full instructions were given to the Hospital Assistant of Tuni regarding the medical and sanitary arrangements of this festival, but no measures seem to have been adopted by the local authorities, owing to the small number of pilgrims. The Hospital Asst's recommendations should be carried out and means should also be adopted to guard the water supply from contamination. Remarks by the President, Taluk Board Cocanada. × ×. Many of the arrangements suggested by the Hospital Assistant seem to be unnecessary.	It is a matter for regret that no sanitary arrangements were made. Whether a large crowd was expected or not, precautionary measures should have been adopted as to protection of water supply, and reasonable provision should have been made for conservancy.
Kistna	Chairman Municipal Council, Bezwada.	Sivaratri at Bezwada	11th Feby 1896	about 16000.	In three temporary pandals.	Sources not mentioned. A water pandal was maintained.	Three additional temporary latrines were erected and the extra staff employed consisted of 6 toties and 6 peons.	None	Good.	Water supply and drainage schemes are necessary.	The extra toties employed were insufficient.

	P. Ananda Row 3rd class Hospital Assistant	Maha Sivaratri at Mahanandi	11th to 13th Feby 1896	6000.	In pandals and topes. The place was kept clean. 53	From a tank reserved for drinking. The tank was cleaned out previously and a watchman appointed to guard the tank from pollution.	Was fairly well attended to by an adequate staff. 8 latrines were put up and 8 sweepers and 8 toties were employed. The jungle was also used as a place d'aisance. The establishment worked under the direct supervision of the Medical Officer and the Tahsildar.	None	Good and satisfactory.	The tan[illegible]t aside for drinking purposes should be thoroughly repaired, the road leading to the Mahanandy from Nandyal should be put in order.	The recommendations of the reporte should be attende to. The temple autho-ties are reported to have been ad-dressed in regard to the tank and the Taluk Board President as to the road. 24
Kurnool	Stalam Raja Ramdoss No. 419 2nd class Hospl. Asst.	Maha Sivaratri at Srisailam	11th to 13th Feby 1896	3500.	In topes, mantapams, and pandals at the several halting places. The encamping grounds were kept clean, the water sources looked after, and satisfactory Sanitary arrangements made.	From wells, a reservoir, tank, ravine and the river Kistna. Good and sufficient on the whole. In some cases the water was bad. Sources were reserved for drinking purposes and watchmen appointed to guard them from pollution	Fairly well attended to. Temporary latrines were erected for males and females at suitable places and extra toties and sweepers employed. The rubbish was removed and burnt.	None	Good.	The steps leading into the Mallakapunu well should be permanently closed. The well needs two more pillars to draw water. There are several mantapams inside the temple in a ruinous condition. The temple authorities were told by the Revenue Officers to put them in order as soon as possible. The abovenamed well is to be converted into a draw well.	The recommendations of the reporter are worthy of consideration. The conversion of the "step" into a "draw" well as advised by the reporter is most desirable. The number of latrines put up and the conservancy staff employed should have been specifically stated.
4	9#	9#	7	8	10#	11#	14#				

Madura	P. Munisawmi, 1st class Hospital Assistant	Teppam Ootchavam at Madura	30th January 1896	10000	None speci—, provided as the duration of the festival was very short. Those who remained without returning to their homes took shelter in the cocoanut topes on the banks of the river Vaigai	From the river Vaigai which was divided into 3 parts the uppermost being reserved for drinking and the next two for bathing and watering cattle. Measures were taken to prevent pollution	14 sweepers were employed to sweep and keep the roads clean. 4 rubbish and 2 night soil carts were employed.	None	Good	4 latrines of compartments for males and females on the trench system and a hospital shed should be erected in conspicuous places.	The recommendations of the reporter should receive attention. The reporter made the same recommendations last year as to latrines, but no notice appears to have been taken by the authorities concerned. The Conservancy arrangements were bad.
	A. G. Narayaniah L.M.S. Civil apothecary. Palni	Thai Pusam at Palni	24th January & 2d Feby 1896	about 10000.	Nothing special. Pilgrims found ample accommodation in the Matams and Mantapams. Watchmen were appointed to prevent the pollution of the water supply and satisfactory arrangements were made to keep the place clean	From the Vyapuri tank and a river which were used for bathing and drinking. Fairly good and sufficient.	Besides the permanent staff of the Municipality 3 sweepers and 4 totties were employed. 4 temporary latrines were erected in addition to those already existing. The filth were removed to the night soil depôt	None	Good.	none	One of the water sources should have been reserved exclusively for drinking and carefully conserved. The work for the well, for the protection of which the Sanitary Board lately passed plans should be put in hand without delay.

North Arcot	S. M. G. Dustagir Sahib Hospl Assistant	Annual Car festival of Rottapudyhur	28th Feby to 1st March	5000	Special accommodation was not necessary as most of the pilgrims were from adjoining villages. Those from a distance found accommodation in chuttrams.	From public and private wells and a tank. This last had a watchman appointed to it. Quantity sufficient	Beyond the entertainment of 2 temporary sweepers in addition to the two already existing no special provision was made. The pilgrims resorted to fields and waste lands for purposes of nature.	None	Good	None	The previous meth of conservancy mig have been tried i the absence of latrin
Salem	A. V. Ponnusawmy Pillai 1st cl: Hospl Assistant	Car festival at Kapilamalai	30th January 1896	5000 to 6000.	In chattrams, mantapams and the pials of houses.	From a big pond. 5 water pandals were also erected to supply water to the pilgrims. 2 watchmen were appointed over the big pond.	20 sweepers were employed to sweep the streets and lanes and remove night soil. The pilgrims resorted to the fields for purposes of nature. The rubbish was carried away from the village and burnt.	None	Good	None	No arrangement for conservancy seems to have existed. Latrines should have been employed and defecation in the streets have been strictly prohibited.

S. Rathin

Salem	Mr R Ry A. Tillanayagam Pillai Chairman Union Panchayet Shendamangalam	Car festival of Lakshminarasimhaswamy and Someeswaraswami at Shendamangalam	20th Feby to 2nd March 1896	about 10000	In temple buildings, pandals and open places	From 4 wells. 11 water pandals were also erected. The wells were guarded by 2 watchmen	Two tempor- latrines were erected besides the 4 permanent structures. 5 sweepers and 2 totis were employed in addition to the permanent staff.	None	Good.	The present feeder channel of the Ettikulam tank has been found a failure. During the last monsoon the tank received no supply of water at all through the channel. If the suggestion to introduce the Kallimalays water into the tank take a practical shape this will ensure an unfailing supply of water to the tank.	The number latrines and staff were bel requirements is not likely 2 watchmen efficiently loo after 4 wells.
South Arcot	G. A. W. Vellows. Civil apothecary Chidambaram	Aurodra Darisanam	23rd Decr/95 to 1st January/96	Nearly 15000	In choultries madam and in the houses of the permanent residents. Temporary latrines were erected, extra establishment employed and other satisfactory sanitary arrangements made. A cholera shed was also erected	Was obtained from temple wells and tanks of which 6 were reserved and guarded. The tanks are fed by open irrigation channels from the Coleroon. The Khan sahib's canal also afforded water for bathing and drinking. Quantity abundant.	Was fairly well attended to by the permanent staff aided by a temporary staff employed for the occasion. The entire staff working consisted of 2 Sanitary Inspectors, 5 maistries, 1 sanitary peon 22 sweepers and 23 totis. 3 additional tank watchers were also employed. Besides 10 permanent latrines 4 tatty enclosures were put	None	Good. Slight fever & Catarrh prevailed.	A permanent well-ventilated cholera shed is necessary for the town as there is a large gathering every 6 mths. It was found almost impossible to procure good totis in the station and none could be had from neighbouring talugs, some previous arrangement might be made to hold in hand a staff of not less than half a dozen competent totis to be brought down for festival work. **Remarks by the Head Assistant Collector** There is a real difficulty	The recommenda -tions of the Repo are worthy of con -sideration. As r -gards the difficu about totis they should be impo from elsewhere was done in the of the festival a Tiruvannamal Large gangs of m could always b had at Tirupa and Madras. Nellore Distric also is a good field whence to -tain totis.

				put up in the car streets and a trench latrine in the S.W. of the town.			difficulty, as pointed out by the Civil Apothecary, in obtaining gangs of toties on the occasion of large festivals and any scheme by way of a remedy would be very welcome.	
4	South Canara M.R.Ry Vorkadi Rama Rau, Ag: Tahsildar of Uppinangadi Taluq. Annual Cattle fair at Kalgunda and Annual Jatra or Shasti festival at Subramania in Uppinangadi Taluq. Cattle fair from 2nd to 18th November and Shasti: from 18th to 25th Nov: 1895. Maximum 18000 people Number of Cattle about 25,000	In 33 temporary sheds. At Subramanya the better class of people put up in rented houses. An isolation shed was erected at each of the places for the segregation and treatment of patients suffering from any epidemic disease. At Kalgunda a cattle pound was erected for the treatment of sick cattle and at Subramanya a hospital shed.	From public wells at both places. The wells were cleaned out and fenced round and the Police guarded them from pollution. For bathing and washing and for cattle two streams were made use of. Precautions were taken against people drinking the water of the streams. Good and sufficient.	13 latrines on the dry earth system were erected at each place and cleaned twice daily by the 12 scavengers employed for the purpose at each place. 42 dust-bins at Kalgunda and 24 at Subramanya were also provided for the storage of rubbish &c. The Towns Nuisance Act and the Cattle disease prevention Act were put in force. Conservancy was fairly well attended to.	None. Rinderpest and Foot and mouth disease prevailed to some extent at Kalgunda	Good	**By the Reporter.** The walls of the wells on the fair grounds may be raised and the wells provided each with 2 or 3 pulleys for drawing water. One well may be sunk in Shringermukki which is at a distance from the present wells. The number of lights and dust-bins may be raised each to 50. It is essential that a road should be opened and kept in good order from Kalgunda to Subramanya. The present road is far from satisfactory. **By the Dy. Collector.** &c. The drinking water wells have not got masonry sloped pavements round them so as to drain away refuse water. As it is the water stagnates round the wells and may percolate back into them. The wells should have neat parapet walls and water wheels or pulleys to draw water from	The remarks of Deputy Collector decidedly to point, and it is hoped, will be effect to. The pro-tection of wel is essential
	17#		11#	14#		8#	16#	12

Cut up in the Car

South Canara Continued

from them. In the absence of the latter the water is drawn by people standing on platforms of a few pieces of wood placed close together over a part of the mouth of the well. In this arrangement the dust & filth attaching to the feet of the drawer of water is liable to drip into the well. When pulleys and parapets, the latter close round the mouth of the well, are provided the people can stand on the pavement outside the parapets and draw water by means of the pulleys.

Further when it rains, and sometimes it pours continuously for hours together, the people have no shelter near enough ~~near enough~~ to the cattle stand. I think therefore that round the Cattle fair there should be some sheds thrown up to provide shelter on such emergency. I have these matters in hand and will have estimates made for the necessary improvements against the next season.

By the Collector. Cattle coming to Kulgunda have to cross a stream at a place called Adihalla in the Mysore Province about 5 miles from the frontier. The Mysore Govt. annually bridge it but not in good time and difficulty is experienced in the way of bringing cattle to the fair. Some are said to have met with accidents and others taken back instead of being brought to the fair. The District Board is taking steps with a view to the Mysore Government being moved to bridge the stream in time. It is very desirable that the stream in question should be so bridged.

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South Canara (Continued)	Tumbe Narasappa. Revenue Inspector	Deepothsava or Illumination Festival at Dharmasthala in Uppinangadi Taluq	13th & 14th November 1895	Maximum 11,000 people	In sheds and pandals. Two hospital sheds were also erected	From a tank and two wells. These were specially cleaned out for the occasion and a Police guard was placed to prevent contamination. A few private wells were also cleaned out and made use of by the people.	[illegible] with the Carments as last year 42 scavengers and sweepers were employed to clean the latrines, roads and the premises of the temple. 6 latrines were put up and 24 dust bins and 25 lamps provided	None	Good	None	
	Mr. R. Rama Row - Ag: Tahsildar of Kasaragod	Annual festival of the Subraya Devasthanam alias Madantes-vara temple at Manjeshwar	16th & 22nd Nov: 1895	4000	In private houses and in Swami's Mutt	From private wells. The wells were protected by enclosures and "the water was pure"	The temple premises were kept clean. No lights were put up by the Taluq Board; a few were lighted here and there by private persons	None	Good		No information furnished as to latrine accommodation and conservancy arrangement.
	Mr. R. Rama Row. Ag: Tahsildar of Kasaragod	Annual Festival in the Madantes-vara temple at Vittal	16th & 22nd Nov: 1895	2000	In 2 pandals	From one public and several private wells. The wells were protected by enclosures and the water was pure	No latrines were constructed as the people resorted to the hills in the vicinity. Two sweepers were employed to remove the rubbish &c. 8 lanterns were lighted.	None	Good.	None	
4	9 #	# 9	7	8	10 #	11 #	14 #	9 #	# 8	16 #	12

			In sheds and	from a tank and	buried in the car as last year.				
Tanjore	5. Velusawmi Chettiar, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant	Margali festival at Avadaiyarkoil 22nd Decr /95 to 1st Jany 1896. about 900.	In a large pandal. A cholera shed was also erected.	Good and sufficient. From tanks. Watchmen were appointed over tanks used for drinking and cooking purposes	6 latrines were erected and 4 toties employed to clean them. Besides these 4 more toties were stationed at each end of the main roads to remove night soil. The night soil was collected and buried in trenches — near the latrines. In addition to the permanent staff and plant of 2 scavengers and a hand cart, 2 sweepers and a bullock cart were — engaged.	None	Good.	A [illegible] of wells should be sunk as the tanks are rain fed and there might not be sufficient water during the Anni festival; a bullock cart should be substituted for the present cart. **Remarks by the Collector.** × ×. The reporting officers recommendation to sink wells will receive proper consideration. the Dy: Collector — Pattukota Division has stated in — another report that the water of the wells in Avidayar-Koil is brackish. He has been asked to state if there are places about that village where wells could be sunk with the prospect of obtaining good water.	The recommendations of the reporter should receive attention. In view of the uncertain character of the water, it would be advisable to use Norton's tube wells. If the water be found brackish they could be removed, without loss being incurred.
			11	14	6	9	8	16	12

In sheds and ... from a tank and ... under the ...
... two ... ments as last year.

Tanna... Tinnevelly. S. J. Mullens. Civil Apothecary, Srivilliputtur Ennaikappu at Srivilliputtur 6th to 15th January 1896 about 6000.	39	None specially provided as the people returned to their homes. Those who remained found accommodation in mutams, chattrams and private houses	From two tanks and several public and private wells. Three peons aided by the Police watched the tanks. Most of the wells have now platforms and drains.	Fairly well attended to by an adequate staff. 6 totis were temporarily employed in addition to the 6 permanent men. The night soil was carted to a distance and buried in pits. 3 latrines and 3 urinals were erected in addition to the permanent structures. There were 24 sweepers aided by four permanent and 2 temporary peons to attend to the rubbish conservancy. The rubbish was removed to the depot then and there. The whole staff worked under the supervision of a Sanitary Inspector

...ines

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...ta

...nd

6

6

None	Good	None

40

Vizagapatam.

C. Rajaratnam Mudaliar. - 3rd Class Hospital Assistant

Kaliyanam festival of Sree Venkateswara Swamivaru
Vappumaka

24th Feby 1896

about 10000.

Most of the pilgrims were accommodated in hired houses in Vappumaka and the poor found accommodation in temporary pandals erected by shopkeepers. 2 cholera sheds were also erected.

Was obtained from a large tank to the North of the village. The tank was divided into two portions for drinking and bathing. 2 water pandals also were in existence.

2 latrines were put up in the ploughed fields but they were not much resorted to, the pilgrims preferring open places. 24 coolies were employed to look after the cleanliness of the place in addition to the itinerating conservancy staff of one maisty and 6 sweepers.

None

Good

The Reporter is of opinion that the whole tank should be reserved for drinking only, as the division in a body of water (not flowing) cannot prevent pollution, and the permanent tank watcher should also be directed to watch the whole tank.

Remarks by the President Taluq Board Narasapatam.

× × ×. The Hospital Assistant's recommendation is only a copy of the Sanitary Commissioner's remark last year. The Hospital Asst should have seen the remark was given effect to.

Remarks by the District Sanitary Officer. × × ×

Enquiries will be made to ascertain what water is available for bathing, and if the tank water must be used, the authorities will be asked to prevent bathing in the

The watching could hardly be efficient if one man were appointed over a large tank. At least 4 men should be employed. The use of the tank for both bathing and washing purposes (by direct entrance should be absolutely forbidden.

If latrines ar
unpopular a
open spaces a
preferred th
Jewish meth
of conservan
should be tri

2 latrines

43

Vizagapatam continued

future, the Hospital assistant has now been directed to put up on the wall of his. Will the recommendations made and to note that a reference is to be made to me not less than one month before the date of the next festival.

MB, CM, DPH,
Surgeon Lt Col
Sanitary Commissioner, Madras

Office of Sanitary Commr
Fort St George } 4th June 1896

No 1078
S.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Local & Municipal Department

7 x 4½

Local and Municipal DEPARTMENT.

15-9-9 L

From

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

To

THE *Chief Secretary*
to Government
Local & Municipal

No. *1078*
S

Dated *4th*
Despatched *4th* } *June* 189*6*.
Received 4 JUN

Ind. P.D. *1267 L*
ENCLOSURES. *13/7/96*

Subject.

Forwards abstract of fairs and festival reports in the Madras Presidency received in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1896.

... pub this in ... & send 3 copies of the pa... as usual.
8/6/96

1267 No. *L* L., *13* ~~4~~ Ju~~ne~~*ly* 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 the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1896.

[Statement.

ABSTRACT of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1896.

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Anantapur.	J. Parthasarathy Chetty, First-class Hospital Assistant and ~~Municipal~~ Union Chairman, Penukonda.	Babayya Urusu annual Mahamedan festival.	28th Nov. to 2nd Dec. 1895.	Between 5,000 and 6,000 people; about 30 bandies, 25 horses and 30 pack bullocks.	In mantapams and in the houses of permanent residents. Sanitary arrangements good.	From wells and a tank. Good and sufficient. The sources were watched over and contamination by bathing and washing prevented.	Four temporary latrines on the trench and dry-earth system were erected in addition to the four permanent structures. The staff employed consisted of two male and two female toties and four sweepers. The police exercised greater vigilance this year in preventing nuisances. The Jewish method of conservancy was not found to be feasible at the foot of the hill owing to the nature of the soil.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	The number of toties employed was insufficient and should have been trebled.
Chingleput.	Tahsildar of Conjeeveram.	Sri Devarajaswamiar's Parvathautchavam (old) Palaya Seevaram.	14th Jan. 1896.	About 2,000 ..	None specially provided as the festival last only for a few hours. Two chattrams and the temple were used.	From the Pálár river channel which was cleaned out and reserved for drinking.	Temporary latrines were erected and two sweepers and a cart employed to clean the streets and latrines and remove the rubbish, &c.	*Nil*	Good	None	*Nil.*
	V. Armukam Pillai, L.M. & S., Civil Apothecary, Tiruvallúr.	Sri-Veera Ragavasawmy's Thye new moon and Bramotchavam.	11th to 20th Jan., 13th and 14th being the important days.	About 2,000 ..	In choultries and in the houses of the permanent residents.	From private wells ..	Six urinals for males and females were erected in addition to the three permanent latrines intended for females only. Five rubbish and five sewage carts were employed with ten men to attend to conservancy.	*Nil*	Good	None	The method of protecting the water-supply from contamination should have been stated.
	First-class Hospital Assistant T. K. H. Sreenivasa Naidu, No. 262.	Srikanthasawmiyar's Brahmotchavam including Masi Kirthigai festival at Tirupporúr.	19th Feb. to 1st March 1896.	20,600 ..	In chattrams, topes and houses.	From public and private wells and tanks. A tank was reserved for drinking purposes and guarded by a watchman.	Was attended to by the permanent staff of two sweepers and two toties aided by a temporary staff of one toty and two sweepers. Two temporary latrines were put up in addition to the two permanent latrines. Two scavengering carts were used.	None	Good	Two more public wells should be sunk in addition to the one already in existence.	It is impossible to regard the feeble attempt made for conservancy purposes as meant otherwise than as a perfunctory recognition of sanitary demands. The recommendation of the reporter as to sinking more wells should be given effect to: so as to prevent the necessity for use of the tank for drinking purposes.
Coimbatore.	Second-class Hospital Assistant, Kodumudi.	Car festival at Kottai Mariamman temple, Nunjaculavalli village.	The festival takes place in the month of Masi after new moon and lasts ten days. The car ran on the 27th Feb.	Over 5,000 ..	None specially provided, the pilgrims accommodated themselves in the temples and open spaces around them and in the topes and gardens. Bandies and animals were parked in the harvested paddy fields. The Calingaroyan channel was guarded by police constables from contamination, and other sanitary arrangements were fairly carried out.	From the river Cauvery and the Calingaroyan channel. Sufficient; three water-pandals were also erected.	Four latrines were erected by the temple authorities. Necessary arrangements were made to prevent people committing nuisances in the streets, &c. The streets were kept clean by the temple authorities.	None ..	Good	The Revenue authorities should be addressed to run down sufficient water in the Calingaroyan channel during festival days, especially for three days from the day previous to the car festival and subsequent to it. As toties are not available on the spot, arrangements should be made to bring down scavengers from Erode. The police force during the festival should be augmented.	No information is given as to the conservancy staff employed nor is there any mention made of the method of protection of water-supply beyond the statement that "Police constables patrolled along the Calingaroyan channel." The attention of the authorities concerned is stated to have been drawn to the recommendations of the reporter which should receive attention. The District Surgeon's recommendations as to water-supply in last year's report appear to have received no attention at the hands of the Local Fund Board.

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Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1896—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Coimbatore—*cont.*	B. Ganput Row, Third-class Hospital Assistant, Police Hospital.	Car festival at Karamadai, Méttupálaiyam taluk.	22nd Feb. to 3rd March. The car ran on the 28th Feb.	Over 10,000 ..	None specially provided as the people returned to their villages each day. Those who came from a distance found ample accommodation under trees, in festival pandals, railway compound and market. A cholera shed and a temporary hospital were put up.	From garden wells and the railway station well. Two water pandals were also erected. The police guarded the wells from pollution.	Four trench latrines were erected in the fields and one toty was employed to attend to them. Twelve sweepers with two maistries attended to rubbish removal, and sweepings, &c., were removed in carts to fields at a distance.	None	Good	....	The Assistant Surgeon who inspected the car festival reports that the sanitary arrangements were unsatisfactory. No attempt was made to conserve the water-supply which was subject to pollution in various ways. A well used for washing was allowed to be used for drinking also! People were allowed to defœcate anywhere and everywhere, notwithstanding the existence of the latrines. The conservancy staff was inadequate, and as a result the refuse of the place with the fœces was not properly removed. The Assistant Surgeon's recommendations to provide pulleys and buckets to the wells and employ four coolies to draw water should receive attention. The number of toties employed was below requirements. The temple tank, which is reported to be in a foul condition, should be improved before the next festival begins, and if this be used for drinking purposes, mechanical arrangements should be made to effectually prevent pollution.
Cuddapah.	P. Venketsubbayya, L.M. & S., Civil Apothecary, Kadiri.	Sri Narasimhaswamy car festival.	23rd Feb. to 7th March.	About 7,000 ..	Nothing special; most of the pilgrims put up in the houses of friends and relatives, whilst the others found accommodation in the temple, the large choultry, open spaces and under trees. Extra establishment of toties and sweepers were employed and the lanes, &c., kept clean.	Good and sufficient. From a stream to the west of the temple and wells. The stream was thoroughly cleaned and reserved for drinking purposes and watched over by two men. Ponds near the temple whose water was unfit for drinking were closed to public use. A few water pandals were also put up.	In addition to the six permanent latrines, four temporary ones were put up in different parts of the town. The conservancy staff consisted of fourteen sweepers and four toties.	None	Good	The ponds near the temple should be thoroughly cleaned out.	The recommendation of the reporter should receive attention. The purification of tanks and ponds with permanganate during festivals might be pursued with advantage, or, when their size renders this mode too expensive, the lime and alum process should be adopted. Instead of fourteen sweepers and four toties, fourteen toties and four sweepers should have been employed.
Ganjám.	B. Ramakrishna Naidu, Medical Officer.	Dhola festival at Liviri.	27th to 9th Feb. 1896.	About 4,000 ..	In topes and the houses of friends and relatives. A hospital and a cholera shed were put up.	From the river Vamsadarah. Abundant.	Was attended to by fourteen sweepers and a maistry; four latrines were erected. The conservancy work was supervised by the reporter and the Deputy Tahsildar.	None	Good	None	The measures taken to protect the river from pollution should have been described. It is presumed that the fourteen sweepers employed attended also to the removal of excreta.
Godávari.	K. Dharmarajulu, First-class Hospital Assistant, Pitthápuram.	Sivarathri at Pitthápuram.	11th to 16th Feb. 1896.	20,000	In a large pandal erected for the purpose, in the choultry and in the houses of friends and relatives. Sale of unwholesome articles of food was prohibited and steps were taken to keep the place clean.	From two fresh-water wells near the temple. A large pandal was put up by the union and was largely used by the pilgrims. The temple tank was reserved for bathing only. The drinking-water wells were guarded by watchmen.	Was fairly attended to by the permanent staff aided by a temporary staff. The staff and plant for the occasion consisted of two toties, twenty sweepers, one maistry and three filth carts. Two large latrines were erected on the trench system. The rubbish was removed in filth carts and wheelbarrows to the union rubbish depôts.	None	Good	*Remarks by the District Sanitary Officer.*— * * * It would be better to prohibit the use of the tank altogether for drinking purposes * * * and any available funds should be devoted to the construction of two good wells with parapets and platforms in the neighbourhood of the temple * * *	The recommendations of the District Sanitary Officer are sound and are worthy of consideration. The provision of but two toties and two latrines for a gathering of 20,000 was absurd.
	K. Dharmarajulu, First-class Hospital Assistant, Pitthápuram.	Sri Kunthi Mahadevaswamiwaru car festival.	26th Jan. to 4th Feb. 1896.	About 10,000 ..	A large pandal was erected for the accommodation of the pilgrims. Most of the visitors however were residents of adjoining villages whither they returned every evening. The bazaar-men and traders accommodated themselves in small sheds adjoining their bazaars, &c. Bandies and animals were made to stay at a distance. The sale of unwholesome food was prohibited and the encampment kept fairly clean.	From a well situated near the temple. A watchman was appointed to prevent pollution of this well. A water-pandal was also put up by the union. A tank was set apart for bathing and other purposes.	Was fairly well attended to by an adequate staff. Two large temporary latrines on the trench system were erected, distinguished by signboards, for males and females. Besides the fourteen scavengers and a maistry permanently employed by the union, two extra toties and six sweepers were engaged for the festival. Two filth carts were at work, and the rubbish was removed to the nearest union rubbish depôt. Every effort was made to keep the encampment, &c., in a sanitary condition.	None	Good	An outlet should be provided to the tank near the temple to prevent stagnation of the water let into the tank. Steps should be constructed to the remaining sides of the tank without delay. A couple of wells should be sunk in the vicinity of the tank, as the supply of fresh water to the pilgrims is insufficient; the dirty pond near the only fresh-water well should be filled up at an early date. Though the tank is subject to pollution through its feeder channels, the people are not prevented from using it for drinking purposes. *Remarks by District Sanitary Officer.*—(1) With regard to the recommendations about water-supply, it would be better to prohibit the use of the tank altogether for drinking purposes as it is fed from impure sources, and any available funds should be devoted to the construction of two good wells with parapets and platforms in the neighbourhood of the temple. This should be done as soon as possible. (2) More latrine accommodation is necessary, and the deposits in the shallow trenches should be covered over twice or oftener daily. *Remark by the President, Taluk Board, Cocanada.*—Steps will be taken to remedy the defect of good drinking water.	The recommendations of reporter and the remarks of the District Sanitary Officer are worthy of consideration.

ABSTRACT of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1896—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Gódávari—*cont.* i/	K. Samb~~asa~~ayya Naidu, Second-class Hospital Assistant of Rámachandrapuram.	Sivaratri at Kotipally.	11th to 13th Feb. 1896.	10,000	Accommodation was found in six temporary pandals. Cattle and carts were accommodated at a distance of two furlongs. A hospital shed was also erected.	From the Kotipally canal, a portion of which was reserved for drinking and guarded, and a tank in front of the temple. A spot lower down the canal was set apart for bathing, &c., and for cattle. The tank water was unfit for drinking, but was nevertheless used for that purpose in spite of the police guard placed for its prevention.	Was attended to by twenty-seven toties. Twenty shallow trench latrines were erected for males and females beyond the river embankment, but bazaars and lanes were also used. Ten pits were also dug beyond the embankment for the disposal of rubbish which was removed and burnt. Night-soil was removed and buried in pits.	None	Good	The tank should be repaired and the water in it let out. A trustworthy watcher should be engaged to look after the tank after it has been repaired. The sanitary arrangements effected this year should be continued at the next festival. *District Surgeon's remarks.*—Recommended that the police be made to exercise better control in preventing the use of a prohibited source of water-supply and in compelling the people to use the latrines provided for the purpose, and no other places. Also that the tank be improved as recommended by the Hospital Assistant, and a good drinking-water well constructed in the vicinity, which would be a better source of water-supply than the tank. *Remarks by the President, Taluk Board, Rajahmundry.*— * * * The suggestion of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer as to the exercise of better control by the police will be brought to the notice of the Police Superintendent. As to the improvement of the tank and the construction of a good drinking-water well, the Tahsildar of Rámachandrapuram will be requested to ascertain the views of the Maharajah of Vizianagram, who owns the village, and submit the necessary proposals.	The recommendations of the reporter and the District Sanitary Officer should receive attention. The trenches in the latrines need not have been so wide as two feet One foot would be quite sufficient. Defœcation in the bazaars and lanes should be rigidly prohibited.
	Jacob Paul, First-class Hospital Assistant, Peddápuram.	Sivaratri at Bhimavaram ..	11th to 13th Feb. 1896.	About 7,000 ..	Two sheds were erected, but they were little used, as the pilgrims either returned to their homes or took lodgings in the villages. Some found accommodation in topes and in the temple. Overcrowding was prevented.	From the Samalkot canal and a channel running from it. The temple tank was used for bathing.	No special staff was employed, the Samalkot union sweepers being utilized for the occasion. Two latrines were erected, but they were not resorted to as the people returned home or went into the village. Those who remained used fields and other open spaces.	None	Good	The digging of another tank recommended in last year's report was not carried out; the number of police constables was too small; a sufficient number of sweepers should be engaged to work day and night during the festival instead of utilizing the services of the union sweepers.	The Jewish method of conservancy might have been tried with advantage when it was found that the pilgrims resorted to fields and open spaces for purposes of nature. Extra sweepers and toties should certainly have been engaged. No attempt seems to have been made to guard the purity of the water-supply.
d/	C. K. Madhus~~oo~~udana, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Sivaratri at Patha Pattesam.	11th and 12th Feb. 1896.	About 15,000 ..	Temporary sheds were erected for the accommodation of 400 families. Two separate sheds, one for a dispensary and the other for the treatment of epidemic diseases, were also erected. All arrangements were made on the bed of the river Gódávari.	From the river Gódávari which was portioned off for drinking and other purposes, the upper part being reserved for drinking. The portions were guarded by the police.	Two big temporary latrines were erected, and the people were instructed by means of printed pamphlets to use them. The lankahs adjoining the hill were also resorted to to some extent notwithstanding the presence of the police guard. Four toties were employed for cleaning streets and latrines.	None	Good	Two more toties should be appointed as the number employed was insufficient to effect the work satisfactorily. *Remarks by the District Surgeon.*— * * * Double the number of toties should be provided on the next occasion.	I agree with the District Surgeon's remarks, but would prefer to see that toties are employed at the rate of two for every 1,000 of the concourse, as the pilgrims are reported to have used the lankahs on this as on the previous occasion. The suggestion to try the Jewish method of conservancy made in the last report does not appear to have engaged attention.
a/	P. Ranganayakulu, Second-class Hospital Assistant, Tuni.	Sagarala Amavasya at Chollangi.	14th and 15th Jan. 1896.	About 2,000 on the 14th and about 2,000 on the 15th.	In a pandal erected from private funds was insufficient. No sanitary arrangements were made, as, according to the Deputy Tahsildar, it was anticipated pilgrims would not come from distant places owing to the Pongal festival.	From a tank; fair and sufficient. It was not guarded from pollution.	No latrine accommodation; no sweepers and toties were employed, as the gathering was small and came from adjacent villages whither they returned after bathing.	None	Good	The recommendations made last year are repeated by the reporter. *District Surgeon's remarks.*—Full instructions were given to the Hospital Assistant of Tuni regarding the medical and sanitary arrangements of this festival, but no measures seem to have been adopted by the local authorities owing to the small number of pilgrims. The Hospital Assistant's recommendations should be carried out and means should also be adopted to guard the water-supply from contamination. *Remarks by the President, Taluk Board, Cocanada.*— * * Many of the arrangements suggested by the Hospital Assistant seem to be unnecessary.	It is a matter for regret that no sanitary arrangements were made. Whether a large crowd was expected or not, precautionary measures should have been adopted as to protection of water-supply, and reasonable provision should have been made for conservancy.
Kistna. 8	Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada.	Sivaratri at Bezwada.	11th Feb, 1896.	About 16,000 ..	In three temporary pandals.	Sources not mentioned. A water-pandal was maintained.	Three additional temporary latrines were erected, and the extra staff employed consisted of six toties and six peons.	None	Good	Water-supply and drainage schemes are necessary.	The extra toties employed were insufficient.

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1896—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Kurnool.	P. Ananda R~~ow~~ ao, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Mahasivaratri at Mahanandi.	11th to 13th Feb. 1896.	6,000	In pandals and topes. The place was kept clean.	From a tank reserved for drinking. The tank was cleaned out previously and a watchman appointed to guard the tank from pollution.	Was fairly well attended to by an adequate staff. Eight latrines were put up and eight sweepers and eight toties were employed. The jungle was also used as a place *d'aisance*. The establishment worked under the direct supervision of the Medical officer and the Tahsildar.	None	Good and satisfactory.	The tank set aside for drinking purposes should be thoroughly repaired, the road leading to the Mahanandi from Nandyal should be put in order.	The recommendations of the reporter should be attended to. The temple authorities are reported to have been addressed in regard to the tank and the Taluk Board President as to the road.
	Stalam Raja Ramdoss, No. 419, Second-class Hospital Assistant.	Mahasivaratri at Srisailam.	Do.	3,500	In topes, mantapams and pandals at the several halting places. The encamping grounds were kept clean, the water sources looked after, and satisfactory sanitary arrangements made.	From wells, a reservoir, tank, ravine and the river Kistna. Good and sufficient on the whole. In some cases the water was bad. Sources were reserved for drinking purposes, and watchmen appointed to guard them from pollution.	Fairly well attended to. Temporary latrines were erected for males and females at suitable places, and extra toties and sweepers employed. The rubbish was removed and burnt.	None	Good	The steps leading into the Mallakagunu well should be permanently closed. The well needs two more pillars to draw water. There are several mantapams in side the temple in a ruinous condition. The temple authorities were told by the Revenue officers to put them in order as soon as possible. The abovenamed well is to be converted into a draw well.	The recommendations of the reporter are worthy of consideration. The conversion of the 'step' into a 'draw' well as advised by the reporter is most desirable. The number of latrines put up and the conservancy staff employed should have been specifically stated.
Madura.	P. Munis~~aw~~mi wa, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Teppam Ootchavam at Madura.	30th Jan. 1896.	10,000	None specially provided, as the duration of the festival was very short. Those who remained without returning to their homes took shelter in the cocoanut topes on the banks of the river Vaigai.	From the river Vaigai which was divided into three parts, the uppermost being reserved for drinking and the next two for bathing and watering cattle. Measures were taken to prevent pollution.	Fourteen sweepers were employed to sweep and keep the roads clean, four rubbish and two night soil-carts were employed.	None	Good	Four latrines with compartments for males and females on the trench system and a hospital shed should be erected in conspicuous places.	The recommendations of the reporter should receive attention. The reporter made the same recommendation last year as to latrines, but no notice appears to have been taken by the authorities concerned. The conservancy arrangements were bad.
	A. Y. Narayan~~iah~~ ayya, L.M. & S., Civil Apothecary, Palni.	Thai Pusam at Palni.	24th Jan. to 2nd Feb. 1896.	About 10,000 ..	Nothing special. Pilgrims found ample accommodation in the matams and mantapams. Watchmen were appointed to prevent the pollution of the water-supply, and satisfactory arrangements were made to keep the place clean.	From the Vyapuri tank and a river which were used for bathing and drinking. Fairly good and sufficient.	Besides the permanent staff of the municipality three sweepers and four toties were employed. Four temporary latrines were erected in addition to those already existing. The filth, &c., were removed to the night-soil depôt.	None	Good	None	One of the water sources should have been reserved exclusively for drinking and carefully conserved. The work for the well, for the protection of which the Sanitary Board lately passed plans, should be put in hand without delay.
North Arcot.	S. M. G. ~~Dustaghir~~ Dastgir Sahib, Hospital Assistant.	Annual car festival of Rollapudghur.	28th Feb. to 1st Mar.	5,000	Special accommodation was not necessary, as most of the pilgrims were from adjoining villages. Those from a distance found accommodation in chattrams.	From public and private wells and a tank. This last had a watchman appointed to it. Quantity sufficient.	Beyond the entertainment of two temporary sweepers in addition to the two already existing no special provision was made. The pilgrims resorted to fields and waste lands for purposes of nature.	None	Good	None	The Jewish method of conservancy might have been tried in the absence of latrines.
Salem.	A. V. M~~oonesawmy~~ u i wa j Pillai, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Car festival at Kapilamalai.	30th Jan. 1896.	5,000 to 6,000 ..	In chattrams, mantapams and the pials of houses.	From a big pond. Five water-pandals were also erected to supply water to the pilgrims. Two watchmen were appointed over the big pond.	Twenty sweepers were employed to sweep the streets and lanes and remove night-soil. The pilgrims resorted to the fields for purposes of nature. The rubbish was carried away from the village and burnt.	None	Good	None	No arrangement for conservancy seems to have existed. Latrines should have been employed and defœcation inthe streets have been strictly prohibited.
	M.R.Ry. A. Tillanayagam Pillai, Chairman, Union Panchayat, Shendamangalam.	Car festival of Lakshiminarayanaswami and Somesvaras~~aw~~mi wa at Shendamangalam.	20th Feb. to 2nd Mar. 1896.	About 10,000.	In temple buildings, pandals and open places.	From four wells. Eleven water-pandals were also erected. The wells were guarded by two watchmen.	Two temporary latrines were erected besides the four permanent structures. Five sweepers and two toties were employed in addition to the permanent staff.	None	Good	The present feeder channel of the Ettikulam tank has been found a failure. During the last monsoon the tank received no supply of water at all through the channel. If the suggestion to introduce the Kallimalays water into the tank take a practical shape, this will ensure an unfailing supply of water to the tank.	The number of latrines and the staff were below requirements. It is not likely that two watchmen could efficiently look after four wells.

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1896—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
South Arcot.	G. A. W. Velloms, Civil Apothecary, Chidambaram.	Aurudra Darisanam.	23rd Dec. 1895 to 1st Jan. 1896.	Nearly 15,000 ..	In choultries, madam and in the houses of the permanent residents. Temporary latrines were erected; extra establishment employed and other satisfactory sanitary arrangements made. A cholera shed was also erected.	Was obtained from temple wells and tanks, of which six were reserved and guarded. The tanks are fed by open irrigation channels from the Coleroon. The Khan Sahib's canal also afforded water for bathing and drinking. Quantity abundant.	Was fairly well attended to by the permanent staff aided by a temporary staff employed for the occasion. The entire staff working consisted of two sanitary inspectors, five maistries, one sanitary peon, twenty-two sweepers and twenty-three toties. Three additional tank watchers were also employed. Besides ten permanent latrines four tatty enclosures were put up in the Car streets and a trench latrine in the south-west of the town.	None	Good. Slight fevers and catarrh prevailed.	A permanent well-ventilated cholera shed is necessary for the town, as there is a large gathering every six months. It was found almost impossible to procure good toties in the station and none could be had from neighbouring taluks; some previous arrangement might be made to hold in hand a staff of not less than half-a-dozen competent toties to be brought down for festival work. *Remarks by the Head Assistant Collector.*—There is a real difficulty as pointed out by the Civil Apothecary in obtaining gangs of toties on the occasion of large festivals and any scheme by way of a remedy would be very welcome.	The recommendations of the reporter are worthy of consideration. As regards the difficulty about toties they should be imported from elsewhere as was done in the case of the festival at Tiruvannámalai. Large gangs of men could always be had at Tirupati and Madras. Nellore district also is a good field whence to obtain toties.
South Canara.	M.R.Ry. Vorkadi Rama Rao, Acting Tahsildar of Uppinangudi taluk.	Annual cattle fair at Kalgunda and annual Jatra or Shasti festival at Subramania in Uppinangudi taluk.	Cattle fair from 2nd to 16th Nov. and Shasti from 16th to 23rd Nov. 1895.	Maximum 18,000 people, number of cattle about 25,000.	In 33 temporary sheds. At Subramanya the better class of people put up in rented houses. An isolation shed was erected at each of the places for the segregation and treatment of patients suffering from any epidemic disease. At Kalgunda a cattle pound was erected for the treatment of sick cattle and at Subramanya a hospital shed.	From public wells at both places. The wells were cleaned out and fenced round and the police guarded them from pollution. For bathing and washing and for cattle two streams were made use of. Precautions were taken against people drinking the water of the streams. Good and sufficient. y/ y/	Thirteen latrines on the dry earth system were erected at each place and cleaned twice daily by the twelve scavengers employed for the purpose at each place. Forty-two dust-bins at Kalgunda and twenty-four at Subramanya were also provided for the storage of rubbish, &c. The Towns Nuisance Act and the Cattle Disease Prevention Act were put in force. Conservancy was fairly well attended to.	None. Rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease prevailed to some extent at Kalgunda.	Good	*By the Reporter.*—The walls of the wells on the fair grounds may be raised and the wells provided each with two or three pulleys for drawing water. One well may be sunk in Shringermukki which is at a distance from the present wells. The number of lights and dust-bins may be raised each to 50. It is essential that a road should be opened and kept in good order from Kalgunda to Subramanya. The present road is far from satisfactory. *By the Deputy Collector.*— * * * The drinking-water wells have not got masonry sloped pavements round them so as to drain away refuse water. As it is, the water stagnates round the wells and may percolate back into them. The wells should have neat parapet walls and water wheels or pulleys to draw water from them. In the absence of the latter the water is drawn by people standing on platforms of a few pieces of wood placed close together over a part of the mouth of the well. In this arrangement the dust or filth attaching to the feet of the drawer of water is liable to drip into the well. When pulleys and parapets, the latter clos~~e~~ing round the mouth of the well, are provided the people can stand on the pavement outside the parapets and draw water by means of the pulleys. Further, when it rains and sometimes it pours continuously for hours together, the people have no shelter near enough to the cattle-stand. I think therefore that round the cattle fair there should be some sheds thrown up to provide shelter on such emergency. I have these matters in hand and will have estimates made for the necessary improvements against the next season. *By the Collector.*—Cattle coming to Kalgunda have to cross a stream at a place called Adahalla in the Mysore Province about five miles from the frontier. The Mysore Government annually bridge it but not in good time, and difficulty is experienced in the way of bringing cattle to the fair. Some are said to have met with accidents and others taken back instead of being brought to the fair. The district board is taking steps with a view to the Mysore Government being moved to bridge the stream in time. It is very desirable that the stream in question should be so bridged.	The remarks of the Deputy Collector are decidedly to the point, and, it is hoped, will be given effect to. The protection of wells is essential.
	Tumbe Narnappa, Revenue Inspector.	Deepothsaba or Illumination festival at Dharmastala in Uppinangadi taluk.	13th to 16th Nov. 1895.	Maximum 11,000 people.	In sheds and pandals. Two hospital sheds were also erected.	From a tank and two wells. These were specially cleaned out for the occasion and a police guard was placed to prevent contamination. A few private wells were also cleaned out and made use of by the people.	Some arrangements as last year. 42 scavengers and sweepers were employed to clean the latrines, roads and the premises of the temple. Six latrines were put up and 24 dust-bins and 25 lamps provided.	None	Good	None	....
	~~Mr~~ M.R.Ry. R. Rama ~~Row~~ Rao, Acting Tahsildar of Kasaragod.	Annual festival in the Subraya Devastanam *alias* Madantesvara temple at Manjeshwar.	16th to 22nd Nov. 1895.	4,000	In private houses and in Swami's mutt.	From private wells. The wells were protected by enclosures and "the water was pure."	The temple premises were kept clean. No lights were put up by the taluk board; a few were lighted here and there by private persons.	None	Good	....	No information furnished as to latrine accommodation and conservancy arrangement.
	~~Mr~~ M.R.Ry. R. Rama ~~Row~~ Rao, Acting Tahsildar of Kasaragod.	Annual festival in the Madantesvara temple at Vital.	16th to 22nd Nov. 1895.	2,000	In two pandals.	From one public and several private wells. The wells were protected by enclosures and the water was pure.	No latrines were constructed as the people resorted to the hills in the vicinity. Two sweepers were employed to remove the rubbish, &c. Eight latrines were lighted.	None	Good	None	....

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Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1896—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Tanjore.	S. Veluswami Chettiar, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Margali festival at Ávadaiyárkóvil.	22nd Dec. 1895 to 1st Jan. 1896.	About 900 ..	In a large pandal. A cholera shed was also erected.	Good and sufficient. From tanks. Watchmen were appointed over tanks used for drinking and cooking purposes.	Six latrines were erected and four toties employed to clean them. Besides these four more toties were stationed at each end of the main roads to remove night-soil. The night-soil was collected and buried in trenches near the latrines. In addition to the permanent staff and plant of two scavengers and a hand cart, two sweepers and a bullock cart were engaged.	None	Good	A couple of wells should be sunk as the tanks are rain-fed and there might not be sufficient water during the Anni festival; a bullock cart should be substituted for the present cart. *Remarks by the Collector.*— * * * The reporting officer's recommendation to sink wells will receive proper consideration, the Deputy Collector, Pattukkóttai Division, has stated in another report that the water of the wells in Ávadaiyárkóvil is brackish. He has been asked to state if there are places about that village where wells could be sunk with the prospect of obtaining good water.	The recommendations of the reporter should receive attention. In view of the uncertain character of the water, it would be advisable to use Norton's tube wells. If the water be found brackish there could be removed, without loss being incurred.
Tinnevelly.	S. J. Mullins, Civil Apothecary, Srívilliputtúr.	Ennaikappu at Srívilliputtúr.	6th to 15th Jan. 1896.	About 6,000 ..	None specially provided as the people returned to their homes. Those who remained found accommodation in matams, chattrams and private houses.	From two tanks and several public and private wells. Three peons aided by the police watched the tanks. Most of the wells have now platforms and drains.	Fairly well attended to by an adequate staff. Six toties were temporarily employed in addition to the six permanent men. The night-soil was carted to a distance and buried in pits. Three latrines and three urinals were erected in addition to the permanent structures. There were twenty-four sweepers aided by four permanent and two temporary peons to attend to the rubbish conservancy. The rubbish was removed to the depôt then and there. The whole staff worked under the supervision of a Sanitary Inspector.	None	Good	None.	
Vizagapatam.	C. Rajaratnam Mudaliar, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Kaliyanam festival of Sree Venkataswara Swamivaru of Vuppumaka.	24th Feb. 1896.	About 10,000 ..	Most of the pilgrims were accommodated in hired houses in Vuppumaka and the poor found accommodation in temporary pandals erected by shopkeepers. Two cholera sheds were also erected.	Was obtained from a large tank to the north of the village. The tank was divided into two portions for drinking and bathing. Two water-pandals also were in existence.	Two latrines were put up in the ploughed fields, but they were not much resorted to the pilgrims preferring open places. Twenty-four coolies were employed to look after the cleanliness of the place in addition to the itinerating conservancy staff of one maistry and six sweepers.	None	Good	The reporter is of opinion that the whole tank should be reserved for drinking only, as the division in a body of water (not flowing) cannot prevent pollution, and the permanent tank watcher should also be directed to watch the whole tank. *Remarks by the President, Taluk Board, Narasapatnam.*— * * * The Hospital Assistant's recommendation is only a copy of the Sanitary Commissioner's remark last year. The Hospital Assistant should have seen the remark was given effect to. *Remarks by the District Sanitary Officer.*— * * * Enquiries will be made to ascertain what water is available for bathing, and if the tank water must be used, the authorities will be asked to prevent bathing in the tank and to make them bathe outside the bund. Several Hospital Assistants have been in charge of the station during the past year, so that last year's orders were overlooked. To prevent this in future, the Hospital Assistant has now been directed to put up on the wall of his office the recommendations made and to note that a reference is to be made to me not less than one month before the date of the next festival.	The watching could hardly be efficient if only one man were appointed over a large tank. At least four men should be employed. The use of the tank for both bathing and washing purposes (by direct entrance) should be absolutely forbidden. If latrines are unpopular and open spaces are preferred the Jewish method of conservancy should be tried.

C. No. 1599 L.

Abstract of fairs and festival reports for the 1st quarter of 1896.

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Order No. 1267 L. d/ 13/7/96.

Recorded.

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

V.R.
7/7/96

WWS
6.7.96

To

The President, District Board, Anantapur √ 18
" " " Chingleput √ 18
" " " Coimbatore √ 18
" " " Cuddapah √ 21
" " " Ganjam √ 18
" " " Godavari √ 38
" " " Kurnool √ 10
" " " North Arcot √ 18
" " " Salem √ 18
" " " South Canara √ 16
" " " Tanjore √ 17
" " " Vizagapatam √ 18
" Collectors √ 3 of the above Districts and of Kistna, Madura, South Arcot, and Tinnevelly
" Chairman, Municipal Council, ~~Conjeeveram~~ √ 2
— — — Bezwada √ 2
" " " Madura √ 2
" " " Palni √ 2
" " " Chidambaram
" " " Srivilliputtur
" Sanitary Commissioner 3
" Surgeon General √ 6
Editor's Table. Cops 108/101.

6/7

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No. 1267 L., 13th July 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 the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1896.

[Statement.

ABSTRACT of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1896.

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Anantapur.	J. Partasaradhi Chetti, First-class Hospital Assistant and Union Chairman, Penukonda.	Babayya Urusu, annual Muhammadan festival.	28th Nov. to 2nd Dec. 1895.	Between 5,000 and 6,000 people; about 30 bandies, 25 horses and 30 pack bullocks.	In mantapams and in the houses of permanent residents. Sanitary arrangements good.	From wells and a tank. Good and sufficient. The sources were watched over and contamination by bathing and washing prevented.	Four temporary latrines on the trench and dry-earth system were erected in addition to the four permanent structures. The staff employed consisted of two male and two female toties and four sweepers. The police exercised greater vigilance this year in preventing nuisances. The Jewish method of conservancy was not found to be feasible at the foot of the hill owing to the nature of the soil.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	The number of toties employed was insufficient and should have been trebled.
Chingleput.	Tahsildar of Conjeeveram.	Sri Devarajaswamiar's Parvathautchavam (old) Palaya Seevaram.	14th Jan. 1896.	About 2,000 ..	None specially provided as the festival last only for a few hours. Two chattrams and the temple were used.	From the Pálár river channel which was cleaned out and reserved for drinking.	Temporary latrines were erected and two sweepers and a cart employed to clean the streets and latrines and remove the rubbish, &c.	*Nil*	Good	None	*Nil.*
	V. Arumukam Pillai, L.M. & S., Civil Apothecary, Tiruvallúr.	Sri-Vira Ragavaswmi's Thai new moon and Brahmotchavam.	11th to 20th Jan., 13th and 14th being the important days.	About 2,000 ..	In choultries and in the houses of the permanent residents.	From private wells ..	Six urinals for males and females were erected in addition to the three permanent latrines intended for females only. Five rubbish and five sewage carts were employed with ten men to attend to conservancy.	*Nil*	Good	None	The method of protecting the water-supply from contamination should have been stated.
	First-class Hospital Assistant T. K. H. Srinivasa Nayudu, No. 262.	Srikandaswamiyar's Brahmotchavam including Masi Kirthigai festival at Tirupporúr.	19th Feb. to 1st March 1896.	20,600 ..	In chattrams, topes and houses.	From public and private wells and tanks. A tank was reserved for drinking purposes and guarded by a watchman.	Was attended to by the permanent staff of two sweepers and two toties aided by a temporary staff of one toty and two sweepers. Two temporary latrines were put up in addition to the two permanent latrines. Two scavengering carts were used.	None	Good	Two more public wells should be sunk in addition to the one already in existence.	It is impossible to regard the feeble attempt made for conservancy purposes as meant otherwise than as a perfunctory recognition of sanitary demands. The recommendation of the reporter as to sinking more wells should be given effect to : so as to prevent the necessity for use of the tank for drinking purposes.
Coimbatore.	Second-class Hospital Assistant, Kodumudi.	Car festival at Kottai Mariamman temple, Nunjaculavalli village.	The festival takes place in the month of Masi after new moon and lasts ten days. The car ran on the 27th Feb.	Over 5,000 ..	None specially provided, the pilgrims accommodated themselves in the temples and open spaces around them and in the topes and gardens. Bandies and animals were parked in the harvested paddy fields. The Calingarayan channel was guarded by police constables from contamination, and other sanitary arrangements were fairly carried out.	From the river Cauvery and the Calingarayan channel. Sufficient; three water-pandals were also erected.	Four latrines were erected by the temple authorities. Necessary arrangements were made to prevent people committing nuisances in the streets, &c. The streets were kept clean by the temple authorities.	None ..	Good	The Revenue authorities should be addressed to run down sufficient water in the Calingarayan channel during festival days, especially for three days from the day previous to the car festival and subsequent to it. As toties are not available on the spot, arrangements should be made to bring down scavengers from Erode. The police force during the festival should be augmented.	No information is given as to the conservancy staff employed nor is there any mention made of the method of protection of water-supply beyond the statement that "Police constables patrolled along the Calingarayan channel." The attention of the authorities concerned is stated to have been drawn to the recommendations of the reporter which should receive attention. The District Surgeon's recommendations as to water-supply in last year's report appear to have received no attention at the hands of the Local Fund Board.

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1896—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Coimbatore—*cont.*	B. Ganput Rao, Third-class Hospital Assistant, Police Hospital.	Car festival at Karamadai, Méttupálaiyam taluk.	22nd Feb. to 3rd March. The car ran on the 28th Feb.	Over 10,000 ..	None specially provided as the people returned to their villages each day. Those who came from a distance found ample accommodation under trees, in festival pandals, railway compound and market. A cholera shed and a temporary hospital were put up.	From garden wells and the railway station well. Two water pandals were also erected. The police guarded the wells from pollution.	Four trench latrines were erected in the fields and one toty was employed to attend to them. Twelve sweepers with two maistries attended to rubbish removal, and sweepings, &c., were removed in carts to fields at a distance.	None	Good	....	The Assistant Surgeon who inspected the car festival reports that the sanitary arrangements were unsatisfactory. No attempt was made to conserve the water-supply which was subject to pollution in various ways. A well used for washing was allowed to be used for drinking also! People were allowed to defœcate anywhere and everywhere, notwithstanding the existence of the latrines. The conservancy staff was inadequate, and as a result the refuse of the place with the fœces was not properly removed. The Assistant Surgeon's recommendations to provide pulleys and buckets to the wells and employ four coolies to draw water should receive attention. The number of toties employed was below requirements. The temple tank, which is reported to be in a foul condition, should be improved before the next festival begins, and if this be used for drinking purposes, mechanical arrangements should be made to effectually prevent pollution.
Cuddapah.	P. Venketsubbayya, L.M. & S., Civil Apothecary, Kadiri.	Sri Narasimhaswami car festival.	23rd Feb. to 7th March.	About 7,000 ..	Nothing special; most of the pilgrims put up in the houses of friends and relatives, whilst the others found accommodation in the temple, the large choultry, open spaces and under trees. Extra establishment of toties and sweepers were employed and the lanes, &c., kept clean.	Good and sufficient. From a stream to the west of the temple and wells. The stream was thoroughly cleaned and reserved for drinking purposes and watched over by two men. Ponds near the temple whose water was unfit for drinking were closed to public use. A few water pandals were also put up.	In addition to the six permanent latrines, four temporary ones were put up in different parts of the town. The conservancy staff consisted of fourteen sweepers and four toties.	None	Good	The ponds near the temple should be thoroughly cleaned out.	The recommendation of the reporter should receive attention. The purification of tanks and ponds with permanganate during festivals might be pursued with advantage, or, when their size renders this mode too expensive, the lime and alum process should be adopted. Instead of fourteen sweepers and four toties, fourteen toties and four sweepers should have been employed.
Ganjám.	B. Ramakrishna Nayudu, Medical Officer.	Dhola festival at Liviri.	27th to 9th Feb. 1896.	About 4,000 ..	In topes and the houses of friends and relatives. A hospital and a cholera shed were put up.	From the river Vamsadarah. Abundant	Was attended to by fourteen sweepers and a maistry; four latrines were erected. The conservancy work was supervised by the reporter and the Deputy Tahsildar.	None	Good	None	The measures taken to protect the river from pollution should have been described. It is presumed that the fourteen sweepers employed attended also to the removal of excreta.
Godávari.	K. Dharmarajulu, First-class Hospital Assistant, Pithápuram.	Sivarathri at Pithápuram.	11th to 16th Feb. 1896.	20,000	In a large pandal erected for the purpose, in the choultry and in the houses of friends and relatives. Sale of unwholesome articles of food was prohibited and steps were taken to keep the place clean.	From two fresh-water wells near the temple. A large pandal was put up by the union and was largely used by the pilgrims. The temple tank was reserved for bathing only. The drinking-water wells were guarded by watchmen.	Was fairly attended to by the permanent staff aided by a temporary staff. The staff and plant for the occasion consisted of two toties, twenty sweepers, one maistry and three filth carts. Two large latrines were erected on the trench system. The rubbish was removed in filth carts and wheelbarrows to the union rubbish depôts.	None	Good	*Remarks by the District Sanitary Officer.*— * * * It would be better to prohibit the use of the tank altogether for drinking purposes * * * and any available funds should be devoted to the construction of two good wells with parapets and platforms in the neighbourhood of the temple * * *	The recommendations of the District Sanitary Officer are sound and are worthy of consideration. The provision of but two toties and two latrines for a gathering of 20,000 was absurd.
	K. Dharmarajulu, First-class Hospital Assistant, Pithápuram.	Sri Kunti Mahadevaswamiwari car festival.	26th Jan. to 4th Feb. 1896.	About 10,000 ..	A large pandal was erected for the accommodation of the pilgrims. Most of the visitors however were residents of adjoining villages whither they returned every evening. The bazaar-men and traders accommodated themselves in small sheds adjoining their bazaars, &c. Bandies and animals were made to stay at a distance. The sale of unwholesome food was prohibited and the encampment kept fairly clean.	From a well situated near the temple. A watchman was appointed to prevent pollution of this well. A water-pandal was also put up by the union. A tank was set apart for bathing and other purposes.	Was fairly well attended to by an adequate staff. Two large temporary latrines on the trench system were erected, distinguished by signboards, for males and females. Besides the fourteen scavengers and a maistry permanently employed by the union, two extra toties and six sweepers were engaged for the festival. Two filth carts were at work, and the rubbish was removed to the nearest union rubbish depôt. Every effort was made to keep the encampment, &c., in a sanitary condition.	None	Good	An outlet should be provided to the tank near the temple to prevent stagnation of the water let into the tank. Steps should be constructed to the remaining sides of the tank without delay. A couple of wells should be sunk in the vicinity of the tank, as the supply of fresh water to the pilgrims is insufficient; the dirty pond near the only fresh-water well should be filled up at an early date. Though the tank is subject to pollution through its feeder channels, the people are not prevented from using it for drinking purposes. *Remarks by District Sanitary Officer.*—(1) With regard to the recommendations about water-supply, it would be better to prohibit the use of the tank altogether for drinking purposes as it is fed from impure sources, and any available funds should be devoted to the construction of two good wells with parapets and platforms in the neighbourhood of the temple. This should be done as soon as possible. (2) More latrine accommodation is necessary, and the deposits in the shallow trenches should be covered over twice or oftener daily. *Remark by the President, Taluk Board, Cocanada.*—Steps will be taken to remedy the defect of good drinking water.	The recommendations of reporter and the remarks of the District Sanitary Officer are worthy of consideration.

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in t
Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1896—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supp	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Gódávari—cont.	K. Sambayya Nayudu, Second-class Hospital Assistant of Rámachandrapuram.	Sivaratri at Kotipalli.	11th to 13th Feb. 1896.	10,000	Accommodation was found in six temporary pandals. Cattle and carts were accommodated at a distance of two furlongs. A hospital shed was also erected.	From the Ko canal, a portio which was rese for drinking guarded, and a in front of the tem A spot lower the canal was set ap for bathing, &c., for cattle. The water was unfit drinking, but nevertheless used that purpose in sp of the police gua placed for its prote tion.	Was attended to by twenty-seven toties. Twenty shallow trench latrines were erected for males and females beyond the river embankment, but bazaars and lanes were also used. Ten pits were also dug beyond the embankment for the disposal of rubbish which was removed and burnt. Night-soil was removed and buried in pits.	None	Good	The tank should be repaired and the water in it let out. A trustworthy watcher should be engaged to look after the tank after it has been repaired. The sanitary arrangements effected this year should be continued at the next festival. *District Surgeon's remarks.*—Recommended that the police be made to exercise better control in preventing the use of a prohibited source of water-supply and in compelling the people to use the latrines provided for the purpose, and no other places. Also that the tank be improved as recommended by the Hospital Assistant, and a good drinking-water well constructed in the vicinity, which would be a better source of water-supply than the tank. *Remarks by the President, Taluk Board, Rajahmundry.*— * * * The suggestion of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer as to the exercise of better control by the police will be brought to the notice of the Police Superintendent. As to the improvement of the tank and the construction of a good drinking-water well, the Tahsildar of Rámachandrapuram will be requested to ascertain the views of the Maharajah of Vizianagram, who owns the village, and submit the necessary proposals.	The recommendations of the reporter and the District Sanitary Officer should receive attention. The trenches in the latrines need not have been so wide as two feet One foot would be quite sufficient. Defœcation in the bazaars and lanes should be rigidly prohibited.
	Jacob Paul, First-class Hospital Assistant, Peddápuram.	Sivaratri at Bhimavaram.	11th to 13th Feb. 1896.	About 7,000 ..	Two sheds were erected, but they were little used, as the pilgrims either returned to their homes or took lodgings in the villages. Some found accommodation in topes and in the temple. Overcrowding was prevented.	From the Samalk canal and a chann running from it. The temple tank was use for bathing.	No special staff was employed, the Samalkot union sweepers being utilized for the occasion. Two latrines were erected, but they were not resorted to as the people returned home or went into the village. Those who remained used fields and other open spaces.	None	Good	The digging of another tank recommended in last year's report was not carried out; the number of police constables was too small; a sufficient number of sweepers should be engaged to work day and night during the festival instead of utilizing the services of the union sweepers.	The Jewish method of conservancy might have been tried with advantage when it was found that the pilgrims resorted to fields and open spaces for purposes of nature. Extra sweepers and toties should certainly have been engaged. No attempt seems to have been made to guard the purity of the water-supply.
	C. K. Madhusudana, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Sivaratri at Pata Pattisam.	11th and 12th Feb. 1896.	About 15,000 ..	Temporary sheds were erected for the accommodation of 400 families. Two separate sheds, one for a dispensary and the other for the treatment of epidemic diseases, were also erected. All arrangements were made on the bed of the river Gódávari.	From the river Góda vari which was por tioned off for drinking and other purpos the upper part bei reserved for drinking The portions we guarded by the police	Two big temporary latrines were erected, and the people were instructed by means of printed pamphlets to use them. The lankahs adjoining the hill were also resorted to to some extent notwithstanding the presence of the police guard. Four toties were employed for cleaning streets and latrines.	None	Good	Two more toties should be appointed as the number employed was insufficient to effect the work satisfactorily. *Remarks by the District Surgeon.*— * * * Double the number of toties should be provided on the next occasion.	I agree with the District Surgeon's remarks, but would prefer to see that toties are employed at the rate of two for every 1,000 of the concourse, as the pilgrims are reported to have used the lankahs on this as on the previous occasion. The suggestion to try the Jewish method of conservancy made in the last report does not appear to have engaged attention.
	P. Ranganayakulu, Second-class Hospital Assistant, Tuni.	Sagarala Amavasya at Chollangi.	14th and 15th Jan. 1896.	About 2,000 on the 14th and about 2,000 on the 15th.	In a pandal erected from private funds was insufficient. No sanitary arrangements were made, as, according to the Deputy Tahsildar, it was anticipated pilgrims would not come from distant places owing to the Pongal festival.	From a tank; fair and sufficient. It was not guarded from pollu tion.	No latrine accommodation; no sweepers and toties were employed, as the gathering was small and came from adjacent villages whither they returned after bathing.	None	Good	The recommendations made last year are repeated by the reporter. *District Surgeon's remarks.*—Full instructions were given to the Hospital Assistant of Tuni regarding the medical and sanitary arrangements of this festival, but no measures seem to have been adopted by the local authorities owing to the small number of pilgrims. The Hospital Assistant's recommendations should be carried out and means should also be adopted to guard the water-supply from contamination. *Remarks by the President, Taluk Board, Cocanada.*—* * Many of the arrangements suggested by the Hospital Assistant seem to be unnecessary.	It is a matter for regret that no sanitary arrangements were made. Whether a large crowd was expected or not, precautionary measures should have been adopted as to protection of water-supply, and reasonable provision should have been made for conservancy.
Kistna.	Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada.	Sivaratri at Bezwada.	11th Feb. 1896.	About 16,000 ..	In three temporary pandals.	Sources not mentioned. A water-pandal was maintained.	Three additional temporary latrines were erected, and the extra staff employed consisted of six toties and six peons.	None	Good	Water-supply and drainage schemes are necessary.	The extra toties employed were insufficient.

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1896—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Kurnool.	P. Ananda Rao, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Mahasivaratri at Mahanandi.	11th to 13th Feb. 1896.	6,000	In pandals and topes. The place was kept clean.	From a tank reserved for drinking. The tank was cleaned out previously and a watchman appointed to guard the tank from pollution.	Was fairly well attended to by an adequate staff. Eight latrines were put up and eight sweepers and eight toties were employed. The jungle was also used as a place *d'aisance*. The establishment worked under the direct supervision of the Medical officer and the Tahsildar.	None	Good and satisfactory.	The tank set aside for drinking purposes should be thoroughly repaired, the road leading to the Mahanandi from Nandyal should be put in order.	The recommendations of the reporter should be attended to. The temple authorities are reported to have been addressed in regard to the tank and the Taluk Board President as to the road.
	Stalam Raja Ramdas, No. 419, Second-class Hospital Assistant.	Mahasivaratri at Srisailam.	Do.	3,500	In topes, mantapams and pandals at the several halting places. The encamping grounds were kept clean, the water sources looked after, and satisfactory sanitary arrangements made.	From wells, a reservoir, tank, ravine and the river Kistna. Good and sufficient on the whole. In some cases the water was bad. Sources were reserved for drinking purposes, and watchmen appointed to guard them from pollution.	Fairly well attended to. Temporary latrines were erected for males and females at suitable places, and extra toties and sweepers employed. The rubbish was removed and burnt.	None	Good	The steps leading into the Mallakagunu well should be permanently closed. The well needs two more pillars to draw water. There are several mantapams inside the temple in a ruinous condition. The temple authorities were told by the Revenue officers to put them in order as soon as possible. The abovenamed well is to be converted into a draw well.	The recommendations of the reporter are worthy of consideration. The conversion of the 'step' into a 'draw' well as advised by the reporter is most desirable. The number of latrines put up and the conservancy staff employed should have been specifically stated.
Madura.	P. Muniswami, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Teppam Ootchavam at Madura.	30th Jan. 1896.	10,000	None specially provided, as the duration of the festival was very short. Those who remained without returning to their homes took shelter in the cocoanut topes on the banks of the river Vaigai.	From the river Vaigai which was divided into three parts, the uppermost being reserved for drinking and the next two for bathing and watering cattle. Measures were taken to prevent pollution.	Fourteen sweepers were employed to sweep and keep the roads clean, four rubbish and two night soil-carts were employed.	None	Good	Four latrines with compartments for males and females on the trench system and a hospital shed should be erected in conspicuous places.	The recommendations of the reporter should receive attention. The reporter made the same recommendation last year as to latrines, but no notice appears to have been taken by the authorities concerned. The conservancy arrangements were bad.
	A. Y. Narayanayya, L.M. & S., Civil Apothecary, Palni.	Thai Pusam at Palni.	24th Jan. to 2nd Feb. 1896.	About 10,000 ..	Nothing special. Pilgrims found ample accommodation in the matams and mantapams. Watchmen were appointed to prevent the pollution of the water-supply, and satisfactory arrangements were made to keep the place clean.	From the Vyapuri tank and a river which were used for bathing and drinking. Fairly good and sufficient.	Besides the permanent staff of the municipality three sweepers and four toties were employed. Four temporary latrines were erected in addition to those already existing. The filth, &c., were removed to the night-soil depôt.	None	Good	None	One of the water sources should have been reserved exclusively for drinking and carefully conserved. The work for the well, for the protection of which the Sanitary Board lately passed plans, should be put in hand without delay.
North Arcot.	S. M. G. Dastgir Sahib, Hospital Assistant.	Annual car festival of Rollapudghur.	28th Feb. to 1st Mar.	5,000	Special accommodation was not necessary, as most of the pilgrims were from adjoining villages. Those from a distance found accommodation in chattrams.	From public and private wells and a tank. This last had a watchman appointed to it. Quantity sufficient.	Beyond the entertainment of two temporary sweepers in addition to the two already existing no special provision was made. The pilgrims resorted to fields and waste lands for purposes of nature.	None	Good	None	The Jewish method of conservancy might have been tried in the absence of latrines.
Salem.	A. V. Muniswami Pillai, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Car festival at Kapilamalai.	30th Jan. 1896.	5,000 to 6,000 ..	In chattrams, mantapams and the pials of houses.	From a big pond. Five water-pandals were also erected to supply water to the pilgrims. Two watchmen were appointed over the big pond.	Twenty sweepers were employed to sweep the streets and lanes and remove night-soil. The pilgrims resorted to the fields for purposes of nature. The rubbish was carried away from the village and burnt.	None	Good	None	No arrangement for conservancy seems to have existed. Latrines should have been employed and defœcation inthe streets have been strictly prohibited.
	M.R.Ry. A. Tillanayagam Pillai, Chairman, Union Panchayat, Shendamangalam.	Car festival of Lakshiminarayanaswami and Somesvaraswami at Shendamangalam.	20th Feb. to 2nd Mar. 1896.	About 10,000.	In temple buildings, pandals and open places.	From four wells. Eleven water-pandals were also erected. The wells were guarded by two watchmen.	Two temporary latrines were erected besides the four permanent structures. Five sweepers and two toties were employed in addition to the permanent staff.	None	Good	The present feeder channel of the Ettikulam tank has been found a failure. During the last monsoon the tank received no supply of water at all through the channel. If the suggestion to introduce the Kallimalays water into the tank take a practical shape, this will ensure an unfailing supply of water to the tank.	The number of latrines and the staff were below requirements. It is not likely that two watchmen could efficiently look after four wells.

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1896—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
South Arcot.	G. A. W. Velloms, Civil Apothecary, Chidambaram.	Aurudra Darisanam.	23rd Dec. 1895 to 1st Jan. 1896.	Nearly 15,000 ..	In choultries, matam and in the houses of the permanent residents. Temporary latrines were erected; extra establishment employed and other satisfactory sanitary arrangements made. A cholera shed was also erected.	Was obtained from temple wells and tanks, of which six were reserved and guarded. The tanks are fed by open irrigation channels from the Coleroon. The Khan Sahib's canal also afforded water for bathing and drinking. Quantity abundant.	Was fairly well attended to by the permanent staff aided by a temporary staff employed for the occasion. The entire staff working consisted of two sanitary inspectors, five maistries, one sanitary peon, twenty-two sweepers and twenty-three toties. Three additional tank watchers were also employed. Besides ten permanent latrines four tatty enclosures were put up in the Car streets and a trench latrine in the south-west of the town.	None	Good. Slight fevers and catarrh prevailed.	A permanent well-ventilated cholera shed is necessary for the town, as there is a large gathering every six months. It was found almost impossible to procure good toties in the station and none could be had from neighbouring taluks; some previous arrangement might be made to hold in hand a staff of not less than half-a-dozen competent toties to be brought down for festival work. *Remarks by the Head Assistant Collector.*—There is a real difficulty as pointed out by the Civil Apothecary in obtaining gangs of toties on the occasion of large festivals and any scheme by way of a remedy would be very welcome.	The recommendations of the reporter are worthy of consideration. As regards the difficulty about toties they should be imported from elsewhere as was done in the case of the festival at Tiruvannámalai. Large gangs of men could always be had at Tirupati and Madras. Nellore district also is a good field whence to obtain toties.
South Canara.	M.R.Ry. Vorkadi Rama Rao, Acting Tahsildar of Uppinangudi taluk.	Annual cattle fair at Kalgunda and annual Jatra or Shasti festival at Subramania in Uppinangudi taluk.	Cattle fair from 2nd to 16th Nov. and Shasti from 16th to 23rd Nov. 1895.	Maximum 18,000 people, number of cattle about 25,000.	In 33 temporary sheds. At Subramanya the better class of people put up in rented houses. An isolation shed was erected at each of the places for the segregation and treatment of patients suffering from any epidemic disease. At Kalgunda a cattle pound was erected for the treatment of sick cattle and at Subramanya a hospital shed.	From public wells at both places. The wells were cleaned out and fenced round and the police guarded them from pollution. For bathing and washing and for cattle two streams were made use of. Precautions were taken against people drinking the water of the streams. Good and sufficient.	Thirteen latrines on the dry earth system were erected at each place and cleaned twice daily by the twelve scavengers employed for the purpose at each place. Forty-two dust-bins at Kalgunda and twenty-four at Subramanya were also provided for the storage of rubbish, &c. The Towns Nuisance Act and the Cattle Disease Prevention Act were put in force. Conservancy was fairly well attended to.	None. Rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease prevailed to some extent at Kalgunda.	Good	*By the Reporter.*—The walls of the wells on the fair grounds may be raised and the wells provided each with two or three pulleys for drawing water. One well may be sunk in Shringermukki which is at a distance from the present wells. The number of lights and dust-bins may be raised each to 50. It is essential that a road should be opened and kept in good order from Kalgunda to Subramanya. The present road is far from satisfactory. *By the Deputy Collector.*— * * * The drinking-water wells have not got masonry sloped pavements round them so as to drain away refuse water. As it is, the water stagnates round the wells and may percolate back into them. The wells should have neat parapet walls and water wheels or pulleys to draw water from them. In the absence of the latter the water is drawn by people standing on platforms of a few pieces of wood placed close together over a part of the mouth of the well. In this arrangement the dust or filth attaching to the feet of the drawer of water is liable to drip into the well. When pulleys and parapets, the latter closing round the mouth of the well, are provided the people can stand on the pavement outside the parapets and draw water by means of the pulleys. Further, when it rains and sometimes it pours continuously for hours together, the people have no shelter near enough to the cattle-stand. I think therefore that round the cattle fair there should be some sheds thrown up to provide shelter on such emergency. I have these matters in hand and will have estimates made for the necessary improvements against the next season. *By the Collector.*—Cattle coming to Kalgunda have to cross a stream at a place called Adahalla in the Mysore Province about five miles from the frontier. The Mysore Government annually bridge it but not in good time, and difficulty is experienced in the way of bringing cattle to the fair. Some are said to have met with accidents and others taken back instead of being brought to the fair. The district board is taking steps with a view to the Mysore Government being moved to bridge the stream in time. It is very desirable that the stream in question should be so bridged.	The remarks of the Deputy Collector are decidedly to the point, and, it is hoped, will be given effect to. The protection of wells is essential.
	Tumbe Narnappa, Revenue Inspector.	Dipotsava or Illumination festival at Dharmastala in Uppinangadi taluk.	13th to 16th Nov. 1895.	Maximum 11,000 people.	In sheds and pandals. Two hospital sheds were also erected.	From a tank and two wells. These were specially cleaned out for the occasion and a police guard was placed to prevent contamination. A few private wells were also cleaned out and made use of by the people.	Some arrangements as last year. 42 scavengers and sweepers were employed to clean the latrines, roads and the premises of the temple. Six latrines were put up and 24 dust-bins and 25 lamps provided.	None	Good	None	....
	M.R.Ry. R. Rama Rao, Acting Tahsildar of Kasaragod.	Annual festival in the Subraya Devastanam *alias* Madantesvara temple at Manjeshwar.	16th to 22nd Nov. 1895.	4,000	In private houses and in Swami's mutt.	From private wells. The wells were protected by enclosures and "the water was pure."	The temple premises were kept clean. No lights were put up by the taluk board; a few were lighted here and there by private persons.	None	Good	....	No information furnished as to latrine accommodation and conservancy arrangement.
	M.R.Ry. R. Rama Rao, Acting Tahsildar of Kasaragod.	Annual festival in the Madantesvara temple at Vital.	16th to 22nd Nov. 1895.	2,000	In two pandals.	From one public and several private wells. The wells were protected by enclosures and the water was pure.	No latrines were constructed as the people resorted to the hills in the vicinity. Two sweepers were employed to remove the rubbish, &c. Eight latrines were lighted.	None	Good	None	....

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1896—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Tanjore.	S. Veluswami Chettiyar, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Margali festival at Ávadaiyárkóvil.	22nd Dec. 1895 to 1st Jan. 1896.	About 900 ..	In a large pandal. A cholera shed was also erected.	Good and sufficient. From tanks. Watchmen were appointed over tanks used for drinking and cooking purposes.	Six latrines were erected and four toties employed to clean them. Besides these four more toties were stationed at each end of the main roads to remove night-soil. The night-soil was collected and buried in trenches near the latrines. In addition to the permanent staff and plant of two scavengers and a hand cart, two sweepers and a bullock cart were engaged.	None	Good	A couple of wells should be sunk as the tanks are rain-fed and there might not be sufficient water during the Ani festival; a bullock cart should be substituted for the present cart. *Remarks by the Collector.*— * * * The reporting officer's recommendation to sink wells will receive proper consideration, the Deputy Collector, Pattukkóttai Division, has stated in another report that the water of the wells in Ávadaiyárkóvil is brackish. He has been asked to state if there are places about that village where wells could be sunk with the prospect of obtaining good water.	The recommendations of the reporter should receive attention. In view of the uncertain character of the water, it would be advisable to use Norton's tube wells. If the water be found brackish these could be removed, without loss being incurred.
Tinnevelly.	S. J. Mullins, Civil Apothecary, Srívilliputtúr.	Ennaikappu at Srívilliputtúr.	6th to 15th Jan. 1896.	About 6,000 ..	None specially provided as the people returned to their homes. Those who remained found accommodation in matams, chattrams and private houses.	From two tanks and several public and private wells. Three peons aided by the police watched the tanks. Most of the wells have now platforms and drains.	Fairly well attended to by an adequate staff. Six toties were temporarily employed in addition to the six permanent men. The night-soil was carted to a distance and buried in pits. Three latrines and three urinals were erected in addition to the permanent structures. There were twenty-four sweepers aided by four permanent and two temporary peons to attend to the rubbish conservancy. The rubbish was removed to the depôt then and there. The whole staff worked under the supervision of a Sanitary Inspector.	None	Good	None.	
Vizagapatam.	C. Rajaratnam Mudaliyar, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Kaliyanam festival of Sri Venkateswara Swamivaru of Vuppumaka.	24th Feb. 1896.	About 10,000 ..	Most of the pilgrims were accommodated in hired houses in Vuppumaka and the poor found accommodation in temporary pandals erected by shopkeepers. Two cholera sheds were also erected.	Was obtained from a large tank to the north of the village. The tank was divided into two portions for drinking and bathing. Two water-pandals also were in existence.	Two latrines were put up in the ploughed fields, but they were not much resorted to the pilgrims preferring open places. Twenty-four coolies were employed to look after the cleanliness of the place in addition to the itinerating conservancy staff of one maistry and six sweepers.	None	Good	The reporter is of opinion that the whole tank should be reserved for drinking only, as the division in a body of water (not flowing) cannot prevent pollution, and the permanent tank watcher should also be directed to watch the whole tank. *Remarks by the President, Taluk Board, Narasapatnam.*— * * * The Hospital Assistant's recommendation is only a copy of the Sanitary Commissioner's remark last year. The Hospital Assistant should have seen the remark was given effect to. *Remarks by the District Sanitary Officer.*— * * * Enquiries will be made to ascertain what water is available for bathing, and if the tank water must be used, the authorities will be asked to prevent bathing in the tank and to make them bathe outside the bund. Several Hospital Assistants have been in charge of the station during the past year, so that last year's orders were overlooked. To prevent this in future, the Hospital Assistant has now been directed to put up on the wall of his office the recommendations made and to note that a reference is to be made to me not less than one month before the date of the next festival.	The watching could hardly be efficient if only one man were appointed over a large tank. At least four men should be employed. The use of the tank for both bathing and washing purposes (by direct entrance) should be absolutely forbidden. If latrines are unpopular and open spaces are preferred the Jewish method of conservancy should be tried.

ORDER—No. 1267 L., dated 13th July 1896.

Recorded.

2. The attention of the taluk boards and municipal councils concerned will be drawn to the remarks and suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner.

(True Extract.)

Under Secretary, P.W.D.,
for *Chief Secretary.*

To the President, District Board, Anantapur.
„ „ „ Chingleput.
„ „ „ Coimbatore.
„ „ „ Cuddapah.
„ „ „ Ganjám.
„ „ „ Gódávari.
„ „ „ Kurnool.
„ „ „ North Arcot.
„ „ „ Salem.
„ „ „ South Canara.
„ „ „ Tanjore.
„ „ „ Vizagapatam.
„ Collectors of the above districts, and of Kistna,
Madura, South Arcot and Tinnevelly.
„ Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada.
„ „ „ „ Maḍura.
„ „ „ „ Palni.
„ „ „ „ Chiḍambaram.
„ „ „ „ Srívilliputtúr.
„ Sanitary Commissioner.
„ Surgeon-General.
Editors' Table.

Gobt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

A. S.

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Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., No 1267 L., 13th July 1896.

JULY.

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Fairs and Festivals.

Recording, with remark, abstract of reports on — in the Madras Presidency for the first quarter of 1896.

No. 1267 L., 13th July 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers:—

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1896.

[Statement.

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1896—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Coimbatore—*cont.*	B. Ganput Rao, Third-class Hospital Assistant, Police Hospital.	Car festival at Karamadai, Méttupálaiyam taluk.	22nd Feb. to 3rd March. The car ran on the 28th Feb.	Over 10,000	None specially provided as the people returned to their villages each day. Those who came from a distance found ample accommodation under trees, in festival pandals, railway compound and market. A cholera shed and a temporary hospital were put up.	From garden wells and the railway station well. Two water pandals were also erected. The police guarded the wells from pollution.	Four trench latrines were erected in the fields and one toty was employed to attend to them. Twelve sweepers with two maistries attended to rubbish removal, and sweepings, &c., were removed in carts to fields at a distance.	None	Good	....	The Assistant Surgeon who inspected the car festival reports that the sanitary arrangements were unsatisfactory. No attempt was made to conserve the water-supply which was subject to pollution in various ways. A well used for washing was allowed to be used for drinking also! People were allowed to defœcate anywhere and everywhere, notwithstanding the existence of the latrines. The conservancy staff was inadequate, and as a result the refuse of the place with the fœces was not properly removed. The Assistant Surgeon's recommendations to provide pulleys and buckets to the wells and employ four coolies to draw water should receive attention. The number of toties employed was below requirements. The temple tank, which is reported to be in a foul condition, should be improved before the next festival begins, and if this be used for drinking purposes, mechanical arrangements should be made to effectually prevent pollution.
Cuddapah.	P. Venketsubbayya, L.M. & S., Civil Apothecary, Kadiri.	Sri Narasimhaswami car festival.	23rd Feb. to 7th March.	About 7,000	Nothing special; most of the pilgrims put up in the houses of friends and relatives, whilst the others found accommodation in the temple, the large choultry, open spaces and under trees. Extra establishment of toties and sweepers were employed and the lanes, &c., kept clean.	Good and sufficient. From a stream to the west of the temple and wells. The stream was thoroughly cleaned and reserved for drinking purposes and watched over by two men. Ponds near the temple whose water was unfit for drinking were closed to public use. A few water pandals were also put up.	In addition to the six permanent latrines, four temporary ones were put up in different parts of the town. The conservancy staff consisted of fourteen sweepers and four toties.	None	Good	The ponds near the temple should be thoroughly cleaned out.	The recommendation of the reporter should receive attention. The purification of tanks and ponds with permanganate during festivals might be pursued with advantage, or, when their size renders this mode too expensive, the lime and alum process should be adopted. Instead of fourteen sweepers and four toties, fourteen toties and four sweepers should have been employed.
Ganjám.	B. Ramakrishna Nayudu, Medical Officer.	Dhola festival at Liviri.	27th to 9th Feb. 1896.	About 4,000	In topes and the houses of friends and relatives. A hospital and a cholera shed were put up.	From the river Vamsadarah. Abundant.	Was attended to by fourteen sweepers and a maistry; four latrines were erected. The conservancy work was supervised by the reporter and the Deputy Tahsildar.	None	Good	None	The measures taken to protect the river from pollution should have been described. It is presumed that the fourteen sweepers employed attended also to the removal of excreta.
Godávari.	K. Dharmarajulu, First-class Hospital Assistant, Pithápuram.	Sivarathri at Pithápuram.	11th to 16th Feb. 1896.	20,000	In a large pandal erected for the purpose, in the choultry and in the houses of friends and relatives. Sale of unwholesome articles of food was prohibited and steps were taken to keep the place clean.	From two fresh-water wells near the temple. A large pandal was put up by the union and was largely used by the pilgrims. The temple tank was reserved for bathing only. The drinking-water wells were guarded by watchmen.	Was fairly attended to by the permanent staff aided by a temporary staff. The staff and plant for the occasion consisted of two toties, twenty sweepers, one maistry and three filth carts. Two large latrines were erected on the trench system. The rubbish was removed in filth carts and wheelbarrows to the union rubbish depôts.	None	Good	*Remarks by the District Sanitary Officer.*— * * * It would be better to prohibit the use of the tank altogether for drinking purposes * * * and any available funds should be devoted to the construction of two good wells with parapets and platforms in the neighbourhood of the temple * * *	The recommendations of the District Sanitary Officer are sound and are worthy of consideration. The provision of but two toties and two latrines for a gathering of 20,000 was absurd.
	K. Dharmarajulu, First-class Hospital Assistant, Pithápuram.	Sri Kunti Mahadevaswamiwari car festival.	26th Jan. to 4th Feb. 1896.	About 10,000	A large pandal was erected for the accommodation of the pilgrims. Most of the visitors however were residents of adjoining villages whither they returned every evening. The bazaar-men and traders accommodated themselves in small sheds adjoining their bazaars, &c. Bandies and animals were made to stay at a distance. The sale of unwholesome food was prohibited and the encampment kept fairly clean.	From a well situated near the temple. A watchman was appointed to prevent pollution of this well. A water-pandal was also put up by the union. A tank was set apart for bathing and other purposes.	Was fairly well attended to by an adequate staff. Two large temporary latrines on the trench system were erected, distinguished by signboards, for males and females. Besides the fourteen scavengers and a maistry permanently employed by the union, two extra toties and six sweepers were engaged for the festival. Two filth carts were at work, and the rubbish was removed to the nearest union rubbish depôt. Every effort was made to keep the encampment, &c., in a sanitary condition.	None	Good	An outlet should be provided to the tank near the temple to prevent stagnation of the water let into the tank. Steps should be constructed to the remaining sides of the tank without delay. A couple of wells should be sunk in the vicinity of the tank, as the supply of fresh water to the pilgrims is insufficient; the dirty pond near the only fresh-water well should be filled up at an early date. Though the tank is subject to pollution through its feeder channels, the people are not prevented from using it for drinking purposes. *Remarks by District Sanitary Officer.*—(1) With regard to the recommendations about water-supply, it would be better to prohibit the use of the tank altogether for drinking purposes as it is fed from impure sources, and any available funds should be devoted to the construction of two good wells with parapets and platforms in the neighbourhood of the temple. This should be done as soon as possible. (2) More latrine accommodation is necessary, and the deposits in the shallow trenches should be covered over twice or oftener daily. *Remark by the President, Taluk Board, Cocanada.*—Steps will be taken to remedy the defect of good drinking water.	The recommendations of reporter and the remarks of the District Sanitary Officer are worthy of consideration.

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1896—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Gódávari—*cont.*	K. Sambayya Nayudu, Second-class Hospital Assistant of Rámachandrapuram.	Sivaratri at Kotipalli.	11th to 13th Feb. 1896.	10,000	Accommodation was found in six temporary pandals. Cattle and carts were accommodated at a distance of two furlongs. A hospital shed was also erected.	From the Kotipalli canal, a portion of which was reserved for drinking and guarded, and a tank in front of the temple. A spot lower down the canal was set apart for bathing, &c., and for cattle. The tank water was unfit for drinking, but was nevertheless used for that purpose in spite of the police guard placed for its prevention.	Was attended to by twenty-seven toties. Twenty shallow trench latrines were erected for males and females beyond the river embankment, but bazaars and lanes were also used. Ten pits were also dug beyond the embankment for the disposal of rubbish which was removed and burnt. Night-soil was removed and buried in pits.	None	Good	The tank should be repaired and the water in it let out. A trustworthy watcher should be engaged to look after the tank after it has been repaired. The sanitary arrangements effected this year should be continued at the next festival. *District Surgeon's remarks.*—Recommended that the police be made to exercise better control in preventing the use of a prohibited source of water-supply and in compelling the people to use the latrines provided for the purpose, and no other places. Also that the tank be improved as recommended by the Hospital Assistant, and a good drinking-water well constructed in the vicinity, which would be a better source of water-supply than the tank. *Remarks by the President, Taluk Board, Rajahmundry.*— * * * The suggestion of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer as to the exercise of better control by the police will be brought to the notice of the Police Superintendent. As to the improvement of the tank and the construction of a good drinking-water well, the Tahsildar of Rámachandrapuram will be requested to ascertain the views of the Maharajah of Vizianagram, who owns the village, and submit the necessary proposals.	The recommendations of the reporter and the District Sanitary Officer should receive attention. The trenches in the latrines need not have been so wide as two feet One foot would be quite sufficient. Defœcation in the bazaars and lanes should be rigidly prohibited.
	Jacob Paul, First-class Hospital Assistant, Peddápuram.	Sivaratri at Bhimavaram.	11th to 13th Feb. 1896.	About 7,000 ..	Two sheds were erected, but they were little used, as the pilgrims either returned to their homes or took lodgings in the villages. Some found accommodation in topes and in the temple. Overcrowding was prevented.	From the Samalkot canal and a channel running from it. The temple tank was used for bathing.	No special staff was employed, the Samalkot union sweepers being utilized for the occasion. Two latrines were erected, but they were not resorted to as the people returned home or went into the village. Those who remained used fields and other open spaces.	None	Good	The digging of another tank recommended in last year's report was not carried out; the number of police constables was too small; a sufficient number of sweepers should be engaged to work day and night during the festival instead of utilizing the services of the union sweepers.	The Jewish method of conservancy might have been tried with advantage when it was found that the pilgrims resorted to fields and open spaces for purposes of nature. Extra sweepers and toties should certainly have been engaged. No attempt seems to have been made to guard the purity of the water-supply.
	C. K. Madhusudana, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Sivaratri at Pata Pattisam.	11th and 12th Feb. 1896.	About 15,000 ..	Temporary sheds were erected for the accommodation of 400 families. Two separate sheds, one for a dispensary and the other for the treatment of epidemic diseases, were also erected. All arrangements were made on the bed of the river Gódávari.	From the river Gódávari which was portioned off for drinking and other purposes, the upper part being reserved for drinking. The portions were guarded by the police.	Two big temporary latrines were erected, and the people were instructed by means of printed pamphlets to use them. The lankahs adjoining the hill were also resorted to to some extent notwithstanding the presence of the police guard. Four toties were employed for cleaning streets and latrines.	None	Good	Two more toties should be appointed as the number employed was insufficient to effect the work satisfactorily. *Remarks by the District Surgeon.*— * * * Double the number of toties should be provided on the next occasion.	I agree with the District Surgeon's remarks, bu would prefer to see that toties are employed at the rate of two for every 1,000 of the concourse, as the pilgrims are reported to have used the lankahs on this as on the previous occasion. The suggestion to try the Jewish method of conservancy made in the last report does not appear to have engaged attention.
	P. Ranganayakulu, Second-class Hospital Assistant, Tuni.	Sagarala Amavasya at Chollangi.	14th and 15th Jan. 1896.	About 2,000 on the 14th and about 2,000 on the 15th.	In a pandal erected from private funds was insufficient. No sanitary arrangements were made, as, according to the Deputy Tahsildar, it was anticipated pilgrims would not come from distant places owing to the Pongal festival.	From a tank; fair and sufficient. It was not guarded from pollution.	No latrine accommodation; no sweepers and toties were employed, as the gathering was small and came from adjacent villages whither they returned after bathing.	None	Good	The recommendations made last year are repeated by the reporter. *District Surgeon's remarks.*—Full instructions were given to the Hospital Assistant of Tuni regarding the medical and sanitary arrangements of this festival, but no measures seem to have been adopted by the local authorities owing to the small number of pilgrims. The Hospital Assistant's recommendations should be carried out and means should also be adopted to guard the water-supply from contamination. *Remarks by the President, Taluk Board, Cocanada.*—* * Many of the arrangements suggested by the Hospital Assistant seem to be unnecessary.	It is a matter for regret that no sanitary arrangements were made. Whether a large crowd was expected or not, precautionary measures should have been adopted as to protection of water-supply, and reasonable provision should have been made for conservancy.
Kistna.	Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada.	Sivaratri at Bezwada.	11th Feb. 1896.	About 16,000 ..	In three temporary pandals.	Sources not mentioned. A water-pandal was maintained.	Three additional temporary latrines were erected, and the extra staff employed consisted of six toties and six peons.	None	Good	Water-supply and drainage schemes are necessary.	The extra toties employed were insufficient.

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1896—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Kurnool.	P. Ananda Rao, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Mahasivaratri at Mahanandi.	11th to 13th Feb. 1896.	6,000	In pandals and topes. The place was kept clean.	From a tank reserved for drinking. The tank was cleaned out previously and a watchman appointed to guard the tank from pollution.	Was fairly well attended to by an adequate staff. Eight latrines were put up and eight sweepers and eight toties were employed. The jungle was also used as a place *d'aisance*. The establishment worked under the direct supervision of the Medical officer and the Tahsildar.	None	Good and satisfactory.	The tank set aside for drinking purposes should be thoroughly repaired, the road leading to the Mahanandi from Nandyal should be put in order.	The recommendations of the reporter should be attended to. The temple authorities are reported to have been addressed in regard to the tank and the Taluk Board President as to the road.
	Stalam Raja Ramdas, No. 419, Second-class Hospital Assistant.	Mahasivaratri at Srisailam.	Do.	3,500	In topes, mantapams and pandals at the several halting places. The encamping grounds were kept clean, the water sources looked after, and satisfactory sanitary arrangements made.	From wells, a reservoir, tank, ravine and the river Kistna. Good and sufficient on the whole. In some cases the water was bad. Sources were reserved for drinking purposes, and watchmen appointed to guard them from pollution.	Fairly well attended to. Temporary latrines were erected for males and females at suitable places, and extra toties and sweepers employed. The rubbish was removed and burnt.	None	Good	The steps leading into the Mallakagunu well should be permanently closed. The well needs two more pillars to draw water. There are several mantapams inside the temple in a ruinous condition. The temple authorities were told by the Revenue officers to put them in order as soon as possible. The abovenamed well is to be converted into a draw well.	The recommendations of the reporter are worthy of consideration. The conversion of the 'step' into a 'draw' well as advised by the reporter is most desirable. The number of latrines put up and the conservancy staff employed should have been specifically stated.
Madura.	P. Muniswami, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Teppam Ootchavam at Madura.	30th Jan. 1896.	10,000	None specially provided, as the duration of the festival was very short. Those who remained without returning to their homes took shelter in the cocoanut topes on the banks of the river Vaigai.	From the river Vaigai which was divided into three parts, the uppermost being reserved for drinking and the next two for bathing and watering cattle. Measures were taken to prevent pollution.	Fourteen sweepers were employed to sweep and keep the roads clean, four rubbish and two night soil-carts were employed.	None	Good	Four latrines with compartments for males and females on the trench system and a hospital shed should be erected in conspicuous places.	The recommendations of the reporter should receive attention. The reporter made the same recommendation last year as to latrines, but no notice appears to have been taken by the authorities concerned. The conservancy arrangements were bad.
	A. Y. Narayanayya, L.M. & S., Civil Apothecary, Palni.	Thai Pusam at Palni.	24th Jan. to 2nd Feb. 1896.	About 10,000 ..	Nothing special. Pilgrims found ample accommodation in the matams and mantapams. Watchmen were appointed to prevent the pollution of the water-supply, and satisfactory arrangements were made to keep the place clean.	From the Vyapuri tank and a river which were used for bathing and drinking. Fairly good and sufficient.	Besides the permanent staff of the municipality three sweepers and four toties were employed. Four temporary latrines were erected in addition to those already existing. The filth, &c., were removed to the night-soil depôt.	None	Good	None	One of the water sources should have been reserved exclusively for drinking and carefully conserved. The work for the well, for the protection of which the Sanitary Board lately passed plans, should be put in hand without delay.
North Arcot.	S. M. G. Dastgir Sahib, Hospital Assistant.	Annual car festival of Rollapudghur.	28th Feb. to 1st Mar.	5,000	Special accommodation was not necessary, as most of the pilgrims were from adjoining villages. Those from a distance found accommodation in chattrams.	From public and private wells and a tank. This last had a watchman appointed to it. Quantity sufficient.	Beyond the entertainment of two temporary sweepers in addition to the two already existing no special provision was made. The pilgrims resorted to fields and waste lands for purposes of nature.	None	Good	None	The Jewish method of conservancy might have been tried in the absence of latrines.
Salem.	A. V. Muniswami Pillai, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Car festival at Kapilamalai.	30th Jan. 1896.	5,000 to 6,000 ..	In chattrams, mantapams and the pials of houses.	From a big pond. Five water-pandals were also erected to supply water to the pilgrims. Two watchmen were appointed over the big pond.	Twenty sweepers were employed to sweep the streets and lanes and remove night-soil. The pilgrims resorted to the fields for purposes of nature. The rubbish was carried away from the village and burnt.	None	Good	None	No arrangement for conservancy seems to have existed. Latrines should have been employed and defœcation inthe streets have been strictly prohibited.
	M.R.Ry. A. Tillanayagam Pillai, Chairman, Union Panchayat, Shendamangalam.	Car festival of Lakshiminarayanaswami and Somesvaraswami at Shendamangalam.	20th Feb. to 2nd Mar. 1896.	About 10,000.	In temple buildings, pandals and open places.	From four wells. Eleven water-pandals were also erected. The wells were guarded by two watchmen.	Two temporary latrines were erected besides the four permanent structures. Five sweepers and two toties were employed in addition to the permanent staff.	None	Good	The present feeder channel of the Ettikulam tank has been found a failure. During the last monsoon the tank received no supply of water at all through the channel. If the suggestion to introduce the Kallimalays water into the tank take a practical shape, this will ensure an unfailing supply of water to the tank.	The number of latrines and the staff were below requirements. It is not likely that two watchmen could efficiently look after four wells.

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1896—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
South Arcot.	G. A. W. Velloms, Civil Apothecary, Chidambaram.	Aurudra Darisanam.	23rd Dec. 1895 to 1st Jan. 1896.	Nearly 15,000 ..	In choultries, matam and in the houses of the permanent residents. Temporary latrines were erected; extra establishment employed and other satisfactory sanitary arrangements made. A cholera shed was also erected.	Was obtained from temple wells and tanks, of which six were reserved and guarded. The tanks are fed by open irrigation channels from the Coleroon. The Khan Sahib's canal also afforded water for bathing and drinking. Quantity abundant.	Was fairly well attended to by the permanent staff aided by a temporary staff employed for the occasion. The entire staff working consisted of two sanitary inspectors, five maistries, one sanitary peon, twenty-two sweepers and twenty-three toties. Three additional tank watchers were also employed. Besides ten permanent latrines four tatty enclosures were put up in the Car streets and a trench latrine in the south-west of the town.	None	Good. Slight fevers and catarrh prevailed.	A permanent well-ventilated cholera shed is necessary for the town, as there is a large gathering every six months. It was found almost impossible to procure good toties in the station and none could be had from neighbouring taluks; some previous arrangement might be made to hold in hand a staff of not less than half-a-dozen competent toties to be brought down for festival work. *Remarks by the Head Assistant Collector.*—There is a real difficulty as pointed out by the Civil Apothecary in obtaining gangs of toties on the occasion of large festivals and any scheme by way of a remedy would be very welcome.	The recommendations of the reporter are worthy of consideration. As regards the difficulty about toties they should be imported from elsewhere as was done in the case of the festival at Tiruvannámalai. Large gangs of men could always be had at Tirupati and Madras. Nellore district also is a good field whence to obtain toties.
South Canara.	M.R.Ry. Vorkadi Rama Rao, Acting Tahsildar of Uppinangudi taluk.	Annual cattle fair at Kalgunda and annual Jatra or Shasti festival at Subramania in Uppinangudi taluk.	Cattle fair from 2nd to 16th Nov. and Shasti from 16th to 23rd Nov. 1895.	Maximum 18,000 people, number of cattle about 25,000.	In 33 temporary sheds. At Subramanya the better class of people put up in rented houses. An isolation shed was erected at each of the places for the segregation and treatment of patients suffering from any epidemic disease. At Kalgunda a cattle pound was erected for the treatment of sick cattle and at Subramanya a hospital shed.	From public wells at both places. The wells were cleaned out and fenced round and the police guarded them from pollution. For bathing and washing and for cattle two streams were made use of. Precautions were taken against people drinking the water of the streams. Good and sufficient.	Thirteen latrines on the dry earth system were erected at each place and cleaned twice daily by the twelve scavengers employed for the purpose at each place. Forty-two dust-bins at Kalgunda and twenty-four at Subramanya were also provided for the storage of rubbish, &c. The Towns Nuisance Act and the Cattle Disease Prevention Act were put in force. Conservancy was fairly well attended to.	None. Rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease prevailed to some extent at Kalgunda.	Good	*By the Reporter.*—The walls of the wells on the fair grounds may be raised and the wells provided each with two or three pulleys for drawing water. One well may be sunk in Shringermukki which is at a distance from the present wells. The number of lights and dust-bins may be raised each to 50. It is essential that a road should be opened and kept in good order from Kalgunda to Subramanya. The present road is far from satisfactory. *By the Deputy Collector.*— * * * The drinking-water wells have not got masonry sloped pavements round them so as to drain away refuse water. As it is, the water stagnates round the wells and may percolate back into them. The wells should have neat parapet walls and water wheels or pulleys to draw water from them. In the absence of the latter the water is drawn by people standing on platforms of a few pieces of wood placed close together over a part of the mouth of the well. In this arrangement the dust or filth attaching to the feet of the drawer of water is liable to drip into the well. When pulleys and parapets, the latter closing round the mouth of the well, are provided the people can stand on the pavement outside the parapets and draw water by means of the pulleys. Further, when it rains and sometimes it pours continuously for hours together, the people have no shelter near enough to the cattle-stand. I think therefore that round the cattle fair there should be some sheds thrown up to provide shelter on such emergency. I have these matters in hand and will have estimates made for the necessary improvements against the next season. *By the Collector.*—Cattle coming to Kalgunda have to cross a stream at a place called Adahalla in the Mysore Province about five miles from the frontier. The Mysore Government annually bridge it but not in good time, and difficulty is experienced in the way of bringing cattle to the fair. Some are said to have met with accidents and others taken back instead of being brought to the fair. The district board is taking steps with a view to the Mysore Government being moved to bridge the stream in time. It is very desirable that the stream in question should be so bridged.	The remarks of the Deputy Collector are decidedly to the point, and, it is hoped, will be given effect to. The protection of wells is essential.
	Tumbe Narnappa, Revenue Inspector.	Dipotsava or Illumination festival at Dharmastala in Uppinangadi taluk.	13th to 16th Nov. 1895.	Maximum 11,000 people.	In sheds and pandals. Two hospital sheds were also erected.	From a tank and two wells. These were specially cleaned out for the occasion and a police guard was placed to prevent contamination. A few private wells were also cleaned out and made use of by the people.	Some arrangements as last year. 42 scavengers and sweepers were employed to clean the latrines, roads and the premises of the temple. Six latrines were put up and 24 dust-bins and 25 lamps provided.	None	Good	None	....
	M.R.Ry. R. Rama Rao, Acting Tahsildar of Kasaragod.	Annual festival in the Subraya Devastanam *alias* Madantesvara temple at Manjeshwar.	16th to 22nd Nov. 1895.	4,000	In private houses and in Swami's mutt.	From private wells. The wells were protected by enclosures and "the water was pure."	The temple premises were kept clean. No lights were put up by the taluk board; a few were lighted here and there by private persons.	None	Good	....	No information furnished as to latrine accommodation and conservancy arrangement.
	M.R.Ry. R. Rama Rao, Acting Tahsildar of Kasaragod.	Annual festival in the Madantesvara temple at Vital.	16th to 22nd Nov. 1895.	2,000	In two pandals.	From one public and several private wells. The wells were protected by enclosures and the water was pure.	No latrines were constructed as the people resorted to the hills in the vicinity. Two sweepers were employed to remove the rubbish, &c. Eight latrines were lighted.	None	Good	None	....

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1896—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Tanjore.	S. Veluswami Chettiyar, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Margali festival at Ávadaiyárkóvil.	22nd Dec. 1895 to 1st Jan. 1896.	About 900 ..	In a large pandal. A cholera shed was also erected.	Good and sufficient. From tanks. Watchmen were appointed over tanks used for drinking and cooking purposes.	Six latrines were erected and four toties employed to clean them. Besides these four more toties were stationed at each end of the main roads to remove night-soil. The night-soil was collected and buried in trenches near the latrines. In addition to the permanent staff and plant of two scavengers and a hand cart, two sweepers and a bullock cart were engaged.	None	Good	A couple of wells should be sunk as the tanks are rain-fed and there might not be sufficient water during the Ani festival; a bullock cart should be substituted for the present cart. *Remarks by the Collector.*— * * * The reporting officer's recommendation to sink wells will receive proper consideration, the Deputy Collector, Pattukkóttai Division, has stated in another report that the water of the wells in Ávadaiyárkóvil is brackish. He has been asked to state if there are places about that village where wells could be sunk with the prospect of obtaining good water.	The recommendations of the reporter should receive attention. In view of the uncertain character of the water, it would be advisable to use Norton's tube wells. If the water be found brackish these could be removed, without loss being incurred.
Tinnevelly.	S. J. Mullins, Civil Apothecary, Srívilliputtúr.	Ennaikappu at Srívilliputtúr.	6th to 15th Jan. 1896.	About 6,000 ..	None specially provided as the people returned to their homes. Those who remained found accommodation in matams, chattrams and private houses.	From two tanks and several public and private wells. Three peons aided by the police watched the tanks. Most of the wells have now platforms and drains.	Fairly well attended to by an adequate staff. Six toties were temporarily employed in addition to the six permanent men. The night-soil was carted to a distance and buried in pits. Three latrines and three urinals were erected in addition to the permanent structures. There were twenty-four sweepers aided by four permanent and two temporary peons to attend to the rubbish conservancy. The rubbish was removed to the depôt then and there. The whole staff worked under the supervision of a Sanitary Inspector.	None	Good	None.	
Vizagapatam.	C. Rajaratnam Mudaliyar, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Kaliyanam festival of Sri Venkateswara Swamivaru of Vuppumaka.	24th Feb. 1896.	About 10,000 ..	Most of the pilgrims were accommodated in hired houses in Vuppumaka and the poor found accommodation in temporary pandals erected by shopkeepers. Two cholera sheds were also erected.	Was obtained from a large tank to the north of the village. The tank was divided into two portions for drinking and bathing. Two water-pandals also were in existence.	Two latrines were put up in the ploughed fields, but they were not much resorted to the pilgrims preferring open places. Twenty-four coolies were employed to look after the cleanliness of the place in addition to the itinerating conservancy staff of one maistry and six sweepers.	None	Good	The reporter is of opinion that the whole tank should be reserved for drinking only, as the division in a body of water (not flowing) cannot prevent pollution, and the permanent tank watcher should also be directed to watch the whole tank. *Remarks by the President, Taluk Board, Narasapatnam.*— * * * The Hospital Assistant's recommendation is only a copy of the Sanitary Commissioner's remark last year. The Hospital Assistant should have seen the remark was given effect to. *Remarks by the District Sanitary Officer.*— * * * Enquiries will be made to ascertain what water is available for bathing, and if the tank water must be used, the authorities will be asked to prevent bathing in the tank and to make them bathe outside the bund. Several Hospital Assistants have been in charge of the station during the past year, so that last year's orders were overlooked. To prevent this in future, the Hospital Assistant has now been directed to put up on the wall of his office the recommendations made and to note that a reference is to be made to me not less than one month before the date of the next festival.	The watching could hardly be efficient if only one man were appointed over a large tank. At least four men should be employed. The use of the tank for both bathing and washing purposes (by direct entrance) should be absolutely forbidden. If latrines are unpopular and open spaces are preferred the Jewish method of conservancy should be tried.

ORDER—No. 1267 L., dated 13th July 1896.

Recorded.

2. The attention of the taluk boards and municipal councils concerned will be drawn to the remarks and suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Anantapur.
" " " Chingleput.
" " " Coimbatore.
" " " Cuddapah.
" " " Ganjám.
" " " Gódávari.
" " " Kurnool.
" " " North Arcot.
" " " Salem.
" " " South Canara.
" " " Tanjore.
" " " Vizagapatam.
" Collectors of the above districts, and of Kistna, Madura, South Arcot and Tinnevelly.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada.
" " " " Madura.
" " " " Palni.
" " " " Chidambaram.
" " " " Srivilliputtúr.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Surgeon-General.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Raitt

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., No. 1267 L., 13th July 1896.

JULY.

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording, with remark, abstract of reports on — in the Madras Presidency for the first quarter of 1896.

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