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Fairs & Festivals.

Recording, with remarks, abstract of reports on — in the ~~[illegible]~~ Presy. received in the office of the Sanitary Commr. during the second quarter of 1896

Government {1896} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Proof for approval.

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G.O., No. 2050 L., 2nd November 1896.

NOVEMBER.

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording, with remarks, abstracts of reports on — in the Presidency received in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner during the second quarter of 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

Abstracts of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896.

ABSTRACTS of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896.

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemic.	General health.	Recommendations of the reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Bellary.	V. Dukaram, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Humphi car festival.	29th March 1896.	About 11,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter in mantapams, temporary sheds, under trees and near huge rocks. A large pandal also was put up for the use of visitors.	River Tungabadra and Thuritha channel formed the chief source of supply. A few wells were cleared of silt and purified by permanganate of potash and some water pandals were put up at convenient centres. Twelve watchmen were employed to prevent pollution of the river water.	Nine latrines on the trench system were put up,—five for males and four for females,—but as four of them were erected in cotton soil the earth removed from them was mostly in cakes and was not convenient for ready shelving in. The bank of the river towards the temple, especially where there were trees, &c., was used as latrines, Seventeen toties and 29 sweepers looked after the conservancy of the locality, and their work was supervised by one sanitary inspector aided by three assistants.	There was a case of cholera which was successfully treated.	Very good ..	(1) Washing of clothes must be prevented even in the bathing places in the river. (2) Wells must be deepened and be provided with parapet walls. (3) The number of water-pandals must be increased. (4) A separte cholera-shed must be erected, or the present mantapam be utilized for the purpose, enclosed by tatties. (5) The conservancy staff should be increased. (6) The latrines must be of smaller dimensions, say, 9" or 1 foot wide, and 20 or 30 of them should be erected at convenient centres with sign boards to each. (7) Sanitary arrangements to commence one month before the festival.	I personally inspected arrangements during this festival. The officer in charge failed in enforcing discipline or order in sanitary matters. So far as results were concerned, the water watchmen need not have been entertained. A minimum of utility was extracted from the menial sanitary staff. The reporter's recommendations are sound and should be followed. The question of bringing water by pipes from the channel to the site of the festival should be considered. Sinking wells on the river bank, or from the river from which water could be pumped for distribution, offers a suitable alternative if funds are available.
Chingleput.	Saiyid Muhammad Ismal Sahib, Apothecary.	The Little Mount festival, near Guindy.	23rd April to 3rd May 1896.	About 8,000 ..	The out-houses of the adjoining bungalows, a few arches of the Marmalong bridge, chattrams, topes, open spaces and two pandals accommodated many of the pilgrims. The place was kept clean and the sweepings were burnt. Putrid pork, beef, &c., were prohibited from being sold.	Was obtained from eleven pot-wells and the old jail well. The former source was reserved for drinking purposes and strictly guarded by the Police. Quantity quite insufficient.	Three male and three female latrines were temporarily constructed on the combined trench system in different localities. Ten toties and six sweepers with two carts were engaged. Night-soil found in thoroughfares, &c., was removed by extra scavengers and buried in deep pits with earth and McDougall's powder.	*Nil*	Good	(1) The Church authorities may be advised to reserve the shady open space opposite the church gates for the use of devotees in lieu of the stalls, &c. (2) The local board may be asked to take speedy measures to provide a new well. — Submitted to the Collector. The Local Fund Engineer has been requested by the President, Taluk Board, to select a suitable site for a new well in Little Mount and to submit an estimate for constructing it. (Sd.) ——, *Deputy Collector.*	*Nil.*
Coimbatore.	M.R.Ry. R. Sivalingam Pillai, Civil Apothecary, Local Fund Hospital, Kollegal.	Annual festival held at the tomb of Pir Ghyb (a Muhammadan saint of the 15th century) Sivanasamudram village, Kollegal Taluk.	6th to 8th March 1896.	Between 3,000 and 4,000.	People accommodated themselves in permanent and temporary sheds. Sale of unwholesome vegetables was prohibited.	A channel from the river Cauvery supplied water. Washing of clothes and bathing therein were prevented. The channel was watched by the Police. It was dug some time ago by private effort and is about 1 to 3 feet wide and a foot deep.	Fields about two furlongs from the village were used for purposes of nature. The tomb being built on an open plain, the surroundings are very clean.	None	Good	(1) The channel should be deepened and watchmen should be temporarily employed all along itscourse. (2) Temporary latrines may be constructed on the trench system. (3) The bazaars should not be allowed to be put up quite close to the water-supply. — * * * (3) I have communicated a copy of the recommendations made by the medical subordinate to the President of the Taluk Board, Kollegal, and have drawn the latter's attention thereto. (Sd.) J. G. WOOD, for *Collector.*	The Jewish method of conservancy might be tried with advantage—G.O., No. 2009 L., dated 11th August 1899. The third recommendation should be scrupulously observed in future.
Ganjam.	M.R.Ry. N. V. Gopal Rao Pantulu Garu, Deputy Tahsildar.	Sivaratri festival at Mokalingam.	10th to 13th Feb. 1896.	About 8,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter in the houses of the inhabitants of the village and in the large beautiful topes on the banks of the Vamsadhara river. Telugu brahmins accommodated themselves in a choultry. A hospital-shed and two cholera-sheds were put up.	Abundant. Was obtained from the river Vamsadhara.	Seven temporary latrines were erected and they were worked on the dry-earth system. They were cleaned twice a day. Twelve persons were prosecuted for committing nuisance near the banks of the river. Seventeen sweepers were entertained and their work was supervised by two maistries.	None	Good	None	The measures adopted to conserve the river should have been stated. It is not known how night-soil removal was effected and what the staff employed for this purpose was.

Abstracts of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemic.	General health.	Recommendations of the reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Ganjám—*cont.*	M.R.Ry. B. Ramakrishna Nayudu, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Dhola festival at Liviry.	27th to 29th Feb. 1896.	About 4,000 ..	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in the houses of friends and relatives and in the large mango topes with which the village abounds. An hospital and a cholera shed were constructed. The streets were swept both morning and evening.	Was obtained from the river Vamsadhara, the village being situated on the banks of the river.	Four temporary latrines on the dry-earth system were put up. Sweepers were directed to attend these latrines by turns in view to keep them clean. Fourteen sweepers were entertained and their work was supervised by a maistry, the Deputy Tahsildar and the Medical officer.	None	Good	None	The measures adopted to conserve the river should have been stated. It is not known how night-soil removal was effected and what the staff employed for this purpose was.
Gódávari.	Jayaram Rao Nayudu, Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam.	Kalyanam festival of Sri Rama of Bhadráchalam.	23rd March and four following days.	6,000	Two hundred and fifty temporary sheds erected on and below the banks of the Gódávari, afforded shelter to the pilgrims. Two pandals were also put up to give shelter to pilgrims going to the river for water. An hospital-shed was also erected.	Was obtained from the river Gódávari. Separate places were set apart in the river for drinking, bathing and washing of clothes and for mooring boats.	The camping ground and the town were kept clean by an establishment of thirteen sweepers and five scavengers employed for the purpose. Six latrines were erected and dry earth was used in them.	None	Good	None	The numerical strength of the sweepers should have been reduced to that of scavengers employed, and *vice versa*.
	Muhammad Ghaleb, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Sriramanavami festival at Bhadráchalam.	23rd to 28th March 1896.	About 8,000 ..	Temporary sheds were erected on the banks of the river Gódávari for the accommodation of pilgrims. A shed for hospital was also provided. Two sheltering pandals from the river bank to the water were put up.	Was obtained from the river Gódávari. Good and sufficient. The highest portion of the river was reserved for drinking, the middle for bathing, and the last for washing. The boats were removed to the lowest portion of the river.	Six latrines on the dry-earth system were erected. Thirteen sweepers and five toties were employed and their work was supervised by five peons. The conservancy arrangements were satisfactory.	*Nil*	Good	None	Do. do.
	Muhammad Abdul, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Kalyanavutchavam of Sri Venkatesvaruluvaru.	27th April 1896.	Nearly 2,000 people.	Huts were not properly built for the use of pilgrims, and bazaars were likewise defective in structure.	There are three tanks; but only one of these is used for drinking, bathing and washing soiled clothes, the other two being filthy.	No latrine accommodation was provided, fields and open spaces being used as such.	*Nil*	Almost all the people are suffering from skin diseases and stomach complaints.	(1) Sweepers must be engaged to remove all rubbish. (2) One tank must be reserved for drinking purposes. (3) The karnam and the village munsif should be warned for refusing to help the reporter in making necessary sanitary arrangements, &c.	Sanitary arrangements were next to nothing. The fact that the pilgrims suffered from bowel and skin complaints betokens unwholesome water-supply. The measures requisite for the improvement of the water-supply should be reported on by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
Kurnool.	M.R.Ry. V. Kuppuswami Nayudu, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Brahmautchavam, Ahobalam.	28th February to 11th March 1896.	15,000	Mantapams, pandals and trees afforded shelter to visitors. Public ways and paths all round the temple were cleared. Unwholesome articles of food were prevented from being sold.	Was obtained from two wells sufficient in quantity, but bad in quality. The surroundings of drinking-water wells were kept clean and they were guarded. Lights were also put up near drinking-water wells.	Two latrines in lower and one in upper Ahobalam were constructed. The conservancy establishment consisted of two toties and five sweepers.	*Nil*	Good	The drinking-water wells in the temple should be cleared of silt, so that there may be a good collection of water for the ensuing festival. The temple committee should take steps to clear the well of its silt. (Sd.) C. M. MULLALY, Collector.	Conservancy arrangements were almost *nil*. The employment of two toties and five sweepers for a concourse of 15,000 was absurd, even holding in memory the character of the surroundings of the camp.
	K. Ganapati Aiyar, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Virabadraswami festival, Deebaguntla.	15th to 19th March 1896.	About 3,000 ..	Visitors accommodated themselves in the mango tope, under trees and in temporary sheds erected by people.	Was abundant in quantity and good in quality.	Two temporary latrines—one for males and one for females—were erected. Two toties and four sweepers were appointed.	None	Good	None	Information as to water-supply and mode of protection useless. At least three latrines ought to have been erected. The conservancy staff entertained for the occasion was too small for actual requirements.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Kurnool—*cont.*	T. S. Devadasan, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Ranganayakulu festival in Tartur village, Nandikótkur taluk.	25th to 31st March.	About 5,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter in temporary sheds and in gardens. Unwholesome food was not allowed to be exposed for sale. The village was kept clean by sweepers employed for the purpose.	Drinking-water was obtained from five wells, and two constables and a talayari were posted to each of these wells to prevent pollution. Planks of wood, with frames of cart, were put across the steps of the wells to help people in getting over them to draw water. Four water-pandals were erected and two wells reserved for bathing and washing.
	M. C. Sundra Sarma, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Panguni Utharam festival, Thiruparangundram.	31st March and 1st April.	About 3,000 ..	Mantapams, matams, private houses, topes and trees on road sides afforded shelter to visitors, but owing to unexpected rain such of the pilgrims as accommodated themselves in topes and under trees suffered much. A shed for the hospital was erected. Temporary markets were held on both sides of the streets.	Was obtained from three wells solely set apart for drinking purposes. Three water-pandals were also put up. A few other sources were set apart for bathing and washing.
Madura.	T. Chidambaram Pillai, Second-class Hospital Assistant.	Chitra festival, near Tamukam bungalow, Madura Park.	25th April to 3rd May 1896.	People, 23,697; bullocks, cows, horses, sheep, &c., 26,865.	Eight pandals were erected for the use of visitors. In the cattle-fair people found shelter under carts and in small triangular tents. A shed for hospital was also provided. The market sites were kept clean by a special staff of sweepers.	Drinking-water for men and cattle was obtained from four stand-pipes, one playing-fountain with a cistern of 5 feet deep, seven granite tubs which were filled by pipes, and from three wells within the cattle market, the water from which was pumped by engine. From wells dug in the bed of the river and four water-pandals, drinking-water was obtained. People who used the water obtained from wells within the market suffered from colic, indigestion, &c., as the water of these wells was impure. The District Sanitary Officer pronounced the water of one of these wells to be muddy and unfit for drinking.
	———Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Santhanakudu festival held at Erawadi.	6th and 7th May 1896.	About 14,000 ..	None specially provided. Streets and lanes were kept clean. Articles of food that were unfit for consumption were prevented from being sold.	Was obtained from wells and tanks which were brackish. A water-pandal was maintained for Muhammadans.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemic.	General health.	Recommendations of the reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Latrine trenches were dug which were covered over with a layer of dry earth by toties both morning and evening and eventually filled with dry earth. Two toties and six sweepers were employed to look after the latrine trenches and conservancy of the place. Rubbish was collected in selected places away from the village and burnt.	None	Good	Some of the wells must be baled out before the commencement of the festival and a few more temporary sheds should be erected.	The staff of toties was inadequate.
Five temporary latrines on the dry-earth system were put up, and to each of these a toty and a waterman were attached. Nightsoil was removed to a distant place and buried. The latrines were kept clean. The conservancy staff consisted of sixteen scavengers, three conservancy carts and four maistries.	*Nil.*	Good	There should be one carriage-stand and a separate place for market, as the narrow streets are crowded to the inconvenience of the people.	*Nil.*
Eight temporary latrines on the dry-earth system were erected with two compartments for males and females. Sand was also spread in the privies. Sufficient number of toties, sweepers, maistries and superintendents were employed to attend to the conservancy, &c., of the place.	None	Public health was, on the whole, satisfactory.	Four additional large wells should be sunk within the cattle-market, so that they may be of use when the Managary tank fails.	Latrine accommodation was insufficient. The conservancy staff employed should have been exhibited in detail. The Sanitary Engineer should be consulted as to the possibility of using a larger main in this direction, having regard to the requirements of the fair.
One temporary cocoanut-leaf latrine was maintained for females only, males having used palmyrah topes and gardens as latrines. A cart was engaged to carry the sweepings. The latrine and streets were kept clean by six temporary toties.	*Nil*	Good	Temporary sheds should be erected for the accommodation of visitors. Two more latrines ought to be maintained for males and females. A water-shed should be maintained so as to be useful for all castes.	Conservancy arrangements were far from adequate. Endeavours should be made to provide for the pilgrims potable water. To attain this end, tube-wells might be tried with advantage as they would enable selection of sites where at least the better quality of water is obtainable locally. This presumes the strata are readily penetrable. If people were unwilling to use latrines and if open ground be avilable near the scene of the festival, the Jewish method of conservancy would seem to offer special advantages.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Malabar.	M.R.Ry. T. Sankunni Menon, Deputy Tahsildar of Quilandi.	Kizhur festival in Kizhur temple.	9th to 18th December 1895.	9th to 12th December, 2,000; 14th, about 5,000; 15th, about 3,000; 16th and 17th 2,000. Six thousand cattle were brought for sale.	Brahmins and Nairs accommodated themselves in Natapura and Pathayapura attached to the temple. A shed for the hospital was erected. Pits were dug in cattle market into which dung, &c., was thrown and covered with earth. The place was kept clean by coolies temporarily engaged by the temple authorities.	Was obtained from wells attached to the temple and private wells good in quality and sufficient in quantity. They were guarded by the police to prevent pollution.
	M.R.Ry. K. Krishnan, Civil Apothecary, Chowghat.	Guruvayur Ekadasi festival.	28th November 1895, but fair lasted till 18th December 1895.	On Ekadasi day 15,000 pilgrims, but on the day previous and following days 8,000 people.	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in houses and compounds near the temple. No special accommodation was provided by the temple authorities. Houses close to the temple were whitewashed and kept clean long before the festival began under the instructions of the Tahsildar.	Drinking-water was obtained from private wells. The public well in the eastern side of the temple was used only by high caste men. Great hardship was felt by low caste men for water. Four water pandals were erected, but they were kept up for only three days. Two tanks were reserved for bathing purposes.
North Arcot.	K. V. Ramaswami Aiyar, Revenue Inspector, Puthur Firka.	Kalpaticar festival.	12th, 13th and 14th November 1895.	12,000 nearly ..	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in the pials of houses.	Water was gratuitously distributed by the residents of the villages.
	M.R Ry. C. V. Govindaswami Nayudu, 1st-class Hospital Assistant.	Brahmavutchavam at Vepur.	17th to 26th April 1896.	2,000	Private houses afforded sufficient accommodation to pilgrims.	Was obtained from a river channel which runs through the village. It was guarded.
	M.R.Ry. T. Raja Ram Nayudu, Civil Apothecary.	Saint Mary of Lourdes festival, Chetput.	21st April to 3rd May 1896.	About 10,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter under trees in church compound, verandahs of houses close to the church and adjacent topes.	Was obtained from a tank three-fourths of a mile from the church. It was solely reserved for drinking. Wells in the nearest fields and gardens were also made use of by visitors.
Salem.	K. Odanan, Hospital Assistant.	Thirthamalai festival.	5th to 14th March 1896.	About 8,000 people.	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in matams, adjoining villages and under trees. The place was kept in good sanitary condition.	Was obtained from two tanks and a draw well. Two water-pandals were also maintained. A watcher was appointed to guard the tanks from pollution.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations of the Reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Latrines were put up. The police prevented people from easing themselves in places other than those set apart for the purpose. Thirty-one coolies were employed by the taluk board.	None	Good	None	Information as to the number of latrines put up for the occasion and the strength of conservancy staff entertained ought to have been given.
Two temporary latrines were erected. Parallel trenches were dug in them and three toties were engaged to throw earth over the excreta as soon as each deposit was made. Six urinals were also put up with a toty to each and carbolic acid was freely used to disinfect them. Sweepers were employed to clean streets and lanes twice a day and the sweepings removed to a distance and burnt.	*Nil*	Very satisfactory.	Temporary sheds should be erected by the temple authorities throughout the extent of the eastern nata as pilgrims chiefly assemble at this spot. Public wells should be sunk close to the eastern nata to ensure a good supply of water to low caste Hindus, &c., who contribute the largest share to the income of the temple. The tanks close to the temple should be cleaned every year. The lane leading from the western side to the temple should be still more widened and levelled and provided with drains. The number of lights should be increased.	The recommendations of the reporter, especially that relating to the provision of wells for low caste people, should receive prompt attention. The number of latrines put up was far below requirements.
Five latrines were put up and the place was kept clean by the temple authorities.	None	Good	None	Information as to water-supply is of no utility for sanitary purposes.
No latrines were put up, as people prefer resorting to paddy-fields and open places for purposes of nature. Three sweepers and a toty were engaged to keep the place clean. One head cooly was also entertained to supervise their work.	None	Good	None	As the pilgrims could not be made to use latrines, the Jewish method of conservancy might have been tried.
Three temporary latrines on the trench system were erected—one for males, two for females. Two female toties and one male toty were engaged to remove the excreta from the latrines and bury them in pits dug for the purpose. The conservancy staff consisted of four female sweepers and a maistry, but the sweepers were unfit for the work.	*Nil*	Good	Four temporary latrines 12′ × 12′ for males and four for females should be erected. Male sweepers should be employed instead of females. Wells near the church and in the fields must be reserved for drinking. Hitherto no sanitary arrangements were made and this was the first time that such arrangements were made and the defects now pointed out will be attended to in the next festival. (Signed) C. RAMASESHA AIYAR, Predt., Taluk Board, Arni.	*Nil.*
Two latrines were erected on the trench system. Night-soil was covered with dry earth. The large extent of waste land covered with shrub jungle was also resorted to for purposes of nature.	None	Good	....	Latrine accommodation insufficient. The conservancy staff at work should have been detailed.

Abstracts of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in th

Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second 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 of the Reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
South Arcot.	T. S. Chinnaswami Pillai, 3rd-class Hospital Assistant.	Angalammar festival, Malayanur.	11th to 20th Feb. 1896.	About 12,000 ..	Cattle fair was held in an extensive plain about half a mile from the town and the excreta and hay were removed from the site and thrown in pits dug for the purpose.	A tank used by the villagers for drinking purposes was guarded by watchmen and the police to prevent pollution.	A latrine was put up which was freely used by the pilgrims. Another latrine would have been more useful, but want of funds prevented its erection. Two maistries, seven sweepers and a cart constituted the conservancy staff.	*Nil*	On the whole good.	....	It is not understood whether scavengers were employed. Latrine accommodation should be largely increased on next occasion.
South Canara.	M. R. Rama Rao, Hospital Assistant in charge of Local Fund dispensary, Mudabidri.	Panchakalyana in the Basthi of Chendranathaswami held at Mudabidri.	17th Feb. to 5th Mar., 2nd, 3rd and 4th March were principal days.	About 12,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter in the houses of the residents of the place and in private pandals erected for the purpose.	Was obtained from private wells, which supplied good and abundant water for the pilgrims. A well was cleaned at the taluk board's expense.	Twelve latrines were put up and two scavengers employed to clean them. Sixteen sweepers were employed to keep the place clean.	None	Good	None	The staff of scavengers was quite insufficient.
	M.R Ry. Castilino, Tahsildar of Coondapoor taluk.	Annuallar festival at Kollur in Coondapoor taluk.	1st to 9th Mar. 1896.	About 6,000 ..	Private and public pandals, trees and houses of the inhabitants provided accommodation to the visitors. Two sheds were erected for the segregation of cases of infectious diseases.	Was obtained from wells, public and private, and from a stream in front of the temple. Some of the wells were cleansed and one portion of the stream reserved for drinking purposes. The police were employed to see that no contamination of water took place.	Eight latrines were put up, which were cleaned twice a day by two scavengers employed for the purpose. People were not allowed to ease themselves in the jungles close by. Four sweepers and six coolies were employed to attend to the conservancy of the place.	None	Good	None	Do. do.
	M.R.Ry. Rama Rao, Acting Tahsildar of Kasaragod taluk.	Annual festival in the Mahalingeshwar temple at Adur in Kasaragod taluk.	12th to 16th March 1896.	About 4,500 ..	Two pandals were erected for the accommodation of the people.	Was obtained from two tanks, one of which was exclusively reserved for drinking and the other for washing of clothes and bathing. The police were employed to prevent drinking-water from being polluted.	Two latrines were constructed and two scavengers were employed for cleaning the latrines and removing the rubbish collected at the place of Jatra.	None	Good	None	The latrine accommodation and scavenger staff were insufficient. Washing of clothing and bathing should be conducted outside tanks.
Tanjore.	M.R.Ry. B. L. Davy Singh, Civil Apothecary.	Sri Rajagopalaswami festival held at Mannárgudi.	4th to 21st March 1896.	About 5,000 ..	Only one large pandal was erected as most of the visitors came from the neighbouring villages and returned home every evening.	Four tanks were reserved for drinking purposes with four extra watchmen to prevent pollution. A water-pandal was also put up which supplied boiled water.	Ten temporary latrines were constructed on the trench system. Four extra sweepers and five toties to clean latrines and help the town sweepers and toties were entertained.	*Nil*	Good	Rajavithi and four streets around the big temple to be watered twice daily for a fortnight. Three temporary water-sheds should be put up and boiled water distributed. Four more tank watchers should be entertained. Ten temporary latrines on trench system should be erected. Five extra toties, six urinals, one sewage cart to remove urine from urinals, four extra sweepers and four dust-carts and one Sanitary Inspector with a peon ought to be entertained. Twelve persons as observatory staff at the chief toll gates and in the town for any case of cholera should be appointed. Articles to collect and disinfect cholera excreta should be kept in stock.	One extra sweeper will suffice. The other recommendations are approved. So large an observation staff would not be requisite.
	Mr. J. W. Wright, Civil Apothecary.	Magham, Kumbakónam.	28th Feb. to 4th March 1896.	About 15,000 ..	None specially provided. The real festival days being the 28th February and 4th March 1896, chatrams, mandapams and pials of houses afforded sufficient accommodation.	Water was obtained from springs dug in the Cauveri and Arsilar rivers and these were protected from pollution by watchmen. The springs were cleaned daily and water baled out. Four trench springs were dug in the bed of the Cauveri river for the use of the cattle.	Six temporary latrines were put up—four near the Magham tank and two near Kumbesvaram temple. The flooring of the latrines was thickly covered with river sand and they were kept clean. The conservancy staff of North IV and South III divisions was strengthened.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	The statement that the staff of certain divisions "was strengthened" is too vague to be of utility.

Abstracts of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 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 of the Reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Tanjore—*cont.*	M.R.Ry. T. V. Kothanda Rama Pillai, Hospital Assistant.	Panguni Utharam festival of Sri Thyagarajaswami, Tiruválúr.	18th to 31st March 1896.	About 20,000 ..	None specially provided as the large number of dwelling houses, the big temple and the few choultries afforded ample accommodation to visitors. One cholera shed was erected.	Was obtained from springs dug in the river Odumbokki, four tanks and a few other springs dug by private individuals. A few water-pandals were also put up. The tanks were guarded by four watchmen.	Sixteen temporary latrines were put up in addition to the four permanent ones and a toty was appointed to each. Eight sweepers, a peon and four additional dust-carts were engaged besides the permanent staff.	Small-pox is prevalent from 18th July 1895 up to date, 10th April 1896.	Satisfactory ..	The water of Kamalalayam tank which is the main source of water-supply to this town, should be drained and refilled as the water is unfit for drinking purposes. * * * The duty of repairs to the temple as well as Kamalalayam tank devolves upon the Kattalaidars. The Head Assistant Collector will therefore call upon them to carry out the necessary repairs to the tank out of their surplus funds. If they plead inability to meet the cost from want of funds, their accounts should be carefully scrutinized to see if their statement is correct and the matter reported on again for final orders. (Signed) H. MOBERLY *Ag. Collector.*	*Nil.*
	M.R.Ry. M. R. Thyagaraja Pillai, Civil Apothecary.	1. Sri Nadiamman festival, Pattukkóttai. 2. Roman Catholic festival, Pattukkóttai.	1. 1st to 10th April 1896. 2. 3rd to 5th April 1896.	1. 7,500 .. 2. 3,500 ..	Visitors halted in chattrams and matams of the town.	Was obtained from two tanks specially reserved for drinking purpcses and guarded to prevent pollution. Two water-pandals were maintained by the union besides fifty others opened by private individuals. Four tanks were set apart for bathing and washing purposes.	Two temporary tatti sweepers were employed for the occasion in addition to four toties and rubbish carts working in the union. No latrines were put up as openplains and waste lands on all sides of the town were used as such. The whole town was kept neat and clean as usual during the festival times.	*Nil*	Good ..	Two more rubbish carts and four toties and a nightsoil cart are required. * * * The major portion of Pattukkóttai town people depend upon the Kamamangalam tank water for their drinking purposes. There is no probability of proper supply to it even in best monsoons as the bordering lands on the sides of its supply channel and banks are raised and cultivated throughout. In order to ensure a proper supply to it a supply channel should be opened from the jungle stream (Maharajahsamudram river) which runs close to the town. * * * 2. It has been resolved by the taluk board that provision should be made in the budget for 1897-98 for six additional dust-bins and a nightsoil hand-cart. 3. The subject of improving the supply channel to the drinking-water tank at the locality has been favourably considered by the Board and the district board will be requested to sanction the scheme at a cost of about 16,000 with reference to the estimate of the Executive Engineer, Negapatam Division. Detailed proposals will be submitted in a separate communication for obtaining the views of the sanitary board in the matter. 4. A nightsoil depôt will also be selected for the town. (Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIYAR, *Deputy Collector and President, Taluk Board.*	The use of "open land" and "waste places" for purposes of nature is unsafe, where the water-supply brought by an open channel is depended upon. The Jewish method offered a safer alternative. It is hoped the question of permanent improvement of the water-supply here raised will not be neglected.
	V. Krishnamurti Aiyar, 3rd class Hospital Assistant.	Amuthupadayal festival, Tiruchengattangudi, Nannilam taluk.	9th to 18th April 1896.	About 12,000 ..	None specially provided. Pilgrims accommodated themselves in houses in Tiruchengattangudi and also in a village about a mile from the town.	Was obtained from two tanks set apart for drinking purposes. Two tanks were also reserved for bathing. All these were guarded. One tank besides the above was reserved for cattle.	Four temporary latrines with compartments for males and females were erected. A dust-cart, four sweepers, a nightsoil cart and a toty with a peon to supervise the work were employed. Nightsoil was removed to a distance and buried. McDougal's disinfecting powder was used.	*Nil*	Good ..	The reporter thinks that some arrangements to accommodate pilgrims are necessary.	Latrines and toties were below requirements. It is not necessary to expend disinfectants unless the incidence of cholera was feared.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Tinnevelly.	G. Edward Pillai, 3rd-class Hospital Assistant.	Kalugumalai Thai Pusam festival.	Festival, 20th to 30th January 1896. Cattle fair, 31st January to 7th February 1896.	About 4,000 for the festival and 15,000 for the cattle fair on an average daily.	Chattrams, matams rest-houses and private houses afforded shelter to most of the visitors and the rest returned to their houses every evening.	Was obtained from a tank attached to the temple which was guarded and two other tanks. Water was pumped from two wells within the fair to various parts of the fair into cisterns for the use of cattle. Wells were disinfected with permanganate of potash.
	M. R. Venkatarama-yya, 3rd-class Hospital Assistant.	Kalugumalai Panguni-Masi festival.	19th to 31st March 1896.	About 5,000 ..	Most of the visitors accommodated themselves in mantapams, chattrams, in sheds erected by themselves and in the houses of relatives and friends. People from neighbouring villages returned to their houses in the evenings. Sale of putrified fish was strictly prohibited.	Drinking-water was obtained from a big square tank close to the temple which was guarded by watchmen and the police. For bathing and washing purposes four other tanks were set apart.
	M.R.Ry. N. Diranyam Pillai, Civil Apothecary, Virudupatti.	Mariamman festival, Virudupatti.	22nd to 31st March 1896.	About 8,000 persons and 150 carriages.	None specially provided as major portion of the visitors returned to their houses every evening. Some found shelter in Local Fund choultry, matams and in temporary sheds erected by private people.	Was obtained from six wells reserved for drinking purposes and a few water-pandals maintained by the union as well as by charitable persons.
	M. R. Venkatarama-yya, 3rd-class Hospital Assistant.	Sundararajaperumal festival, Sevalaperi.	Festival, 3rd to 12th April 1896. Cattle fair, 7th to 25th April 1896.	About 4,000 for the festival. About 20,000 for the cattle fair.	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in six sheds erected by Local Fund authorities and in the houses of friends and relatives. Some of the visitors from the neighbouring villages returned to their houses every evening. Sale of unwholesome articles was forbidden. Cattle dealers found shelter in sheds erected by them in cattle market.	Was obtained from the river Tambraparni, one portion of which being set apart for drinking purposes, and another for bathing and washing. Police constables were posted near the river to prevent pollution. Two water-pandals were also put up. River Chitravati supplied water for cattle; carts and cattle were kept at a reasonable distance from the rivers.
	N. Subramayya, Chairman of the Union Panchayat, Sivakasi.	Mariamman festival at Sivakasi.	29th March to 12th April 1896.	About 5,000 ..	A large pandal was erected out of private contribution for the accommodation of visitors. Arrangements will be made for the extension of accommodation next year.	Was obtained from wells most of which contain brackish-water. A water pandal was put up by the union and four others by private individuals. Scarcity of water is felt in the town throughout the year.
Trichinopoly.	M.R.Ry. P. S. Jesudasen Hospital Assistant, Kulittalai.	Chethra Rada Utsavam Swoyem.	25th April 1896.	Over 12,000 people.	Pilgrims that came from a distance accommodated themselves in chattrams, mantapams and private houses, while those that came from the neighbouring villages returned to their houses in the evening. A place to the east of the village was set apart for carts and cattle.	Was obtained from the large square tank which was watched by police constables in view to prevent pollution. Twelve water-pandals were also put up by private individuals.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations of the Reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Five latrines with compartments for males and females were erected and two totties were attached to each of them. They were cleaned several times a day and their contents removed to distant fields where they were buried in pits dug for the purpose with street sweepings and rubbish Sixty-one sweepers were also engaged and their work was supervised by two maistries.	*Nil*	Good ..	*Nil*	Pits should not be used for night-soil burial but shallow trenches.
Five latrines were erected, each being divided into two compartments for males and females. These were kept clean by four totties. The contents of latrines were removed to fields and there buried in pits dug for the purpose.	*Nil*	Good ..	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Two temporary latrines were put up in addition to the existing ones with a toty to attend to their cleanliness. Two rubbish carts, three sweepers and two sanitary peons were engaged in addition to the existing conservancy staff of the union.	*Nil*	Good ..	*Nil*	Night-soil conservancy arrangements were below requirements. The method of protecting water-supply should have been stated.
Ten latrines were constructed and their floor was covered thickly with sand. Ten totties were appointed to clean the latrines. Night-soil was removed twice a day to distant fields and there buried in pits. Road sweepings and rubbish were also similarly disposed of.	*Nil*	Good ..	Cattle were picketted in rows under the supervision of the Stock Inspector and cowdung was removed daily both on patta and poramboke lands. Steps will be taken to improve wells in poramboke and in the agraharam during the current year, as these contain good water and will save people the trouble of walking in sand in the hot season to the Tambraparni river. (Sd.) T. RAGAVAYYA, *President, Taluk Board.*	Double the number of latrines and totties should have been available. *Shallow* trenches should be employed for burial of night-soil in future.
Three temporary latrines were erected in addition to the ten permanent ones. Night-soil was removed to distant places thrice a day and buried deep and covered with earth. Three toties and twenty-two sweepers were employed in addition to the permanent staff of eight toties and twenty-two sweepers.	*Nil*	Good	The reporter is of opinion that the difficulty in getting drinking water will be removed if the Teppakulam is conserved for drinking purposes alone. As regards the Teppakulam professional advice will be taken as to whether the water is good enough to be conserved. *President, Taluk Board.*	Night-soil should be buried at a depth not exceeding 18 inches, but 3 inches depth gives the best results. The District Sanitary officer should be consulted as to the Teppakulam.
Four temporary latrines were ereted with one toty for each. Night-soil was removed to a safe distance and buried in trenches. Rubbish from the streets and bazaars was removed by four sweepers.	*Nil*	Good	The reporter is of opinion that Rs. 30 sanctioned by the taluk board are not enough to meet necessary sanitary demands and that better arrangements could be made with more funds at disposal. He also thinks that the temple authorities should co-operate with the Medical and Revenue officers. It has been decided to allot funds in next year's budget. (Signed) E. G. ROBERTS, *President, Taluk Board.*	The conservancy arrangements were inadequate. The complaint as to Rs. 30 being insufficient is well founded.

Abstracts of reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 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 of the reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Trichinopoly—*cont.*	S. Israel 2nd class Hospital Assistant.	Veerapoor Kannimaramman car festival.	22nd and 23rd February 1896.	About 6,000 people.	*Nil.*	Was obtained from two Teppakulams and a large step well which were reserved for drinking purposes.	Six temporary latrines were put up in the plains surrounding the temple and they were cleaned by four totties employed for the purpose.	*Nil*	Good	The silt in the Teppakulam should be removed and a revetment erected for the step wells. The Zemindar of Veerapoor has been addressed to carry out the recommendations made by the Hospital Assistant, Manaparai. (Sd.) E. G. ROBERTS, *President Taluk Board.*	*Nil.*
	P. Govindarajulu, Hospital Assistant, and P. D. Santhiagoo, Hospital Assistant.	Narasimhaswami's kalyanam festival.	25th to 30th March 1896.	About 1,500 ..	None specially provided, as the temple buildings and the houses in the villages afforded sufficient accommodation for pilgrims.	Was obtained from several hill springs conveyed through iron pipes; good in quality and sufficient in quantity.	Three temporary latrines were constructed with compartments for males and females and they were cleaned by twelve sweepers. Night-soil was buried in pits dug for the purpose. Streets and other places were kept clean by the itinerating conservancy establishment which consisted of eight sweepers and one maistry.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
[Vizagapatam.	M.R.Ry. M. Appalnarasayya Nayudu, 1st class Hospital Assistant.	Chindanayathra, Simhachalam.	16th April 1896.	Nearly 9,000.	The vacant houses, pials and the temple premises afforded shelter to visitors.	Was obtained from two or three springs in the hill. The water collecting in several stone basins passes to the foot of the hill, chiefly for garden purposes. The water is very much polluted even at the source of the springs. None are reserved for drinking purposes.	Seven temporary latrines were erected on the hill and eight down the hill. Deep trenches were dug in them and dry earth stored close at hand. Twelve sweepers and one maistry were entertained to clean the latrines up and down the hill and to attend to the general sanitary condition of the place.	*Nil*	Good	The reporter recommends that a pipe be fixed at the main spring and water be brought to a convenient spot in view to prevent people using contaminated water. More lamps should be lighted on festival occasions, as the steps are steepy in some places and dangerous to pilgrims. A pipe as suggested by the Hospital Assistant would provide pure water for those who desired it, but nothing can prevent the use of polluted water by others. (Sd.) LEAPINGWELL, Sugn.-Lieut. Col., *Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer.* There are some wells used for drinking purposes, but however the Maharaja will be addressed to carry out the suggestion of the hospital assistant. (Sd.) R. GOVINDA RAO, *President.*	Effort should be made to carry out the hospital assistant's recommendation before next festival.

Forwarded to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

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

ORDER—No. 2050 L., dated 2nd November 1896.

Recorded.

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

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

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

Exd. A. Raitt.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Abstracts of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896.

[Statement.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Bellary.	V. Dukaram, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Humphi car festival.	29th March 1896.	About 11,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter in mantapams, temporary sheds, under trees and near huge rocks. A large pandal also was put up for the use of visitors.	River Tungabadra and Thuritha channel formed the chief source of supply. A few wells were cleared of silt and purified by permanganate of potash and some water pandals were put up at convenient centres. Twelve watchmen were employed to prevent pollution of the river water.
Chingleput.	Saiyid ~~Syed~~ Muhammad Ismal Sahib, Apothecary.	The Little Mount festival, near Guindy.	23rd April to 3rd May 1896.	About 8,000 ..	The out-houses of the adjoining bungalows, a few arches of the Marmalong bridge, chattrams, topes, open spaces and two pandals accommodated many of the pilgrims. The place was kept clean and the sweepings were burnt. Putrid pork, beef, &c., were prohibited from being sold.	Was obtained from eleven pot-wells and the old jail well. The former source was reserved for drinking purposes and strictly guarded by the Police. Quantity quite insufficient.
Coimbatore.	M.R Ry. R. Sivalingam Pillai, Civil Apothecary, Local Fund Hospital, Kollegal.	Annual festival held at the tomb of Pir Ghyb (a Muhammadan saint of the 15th century) Swansamudram village, Kollegal Taluk.	6th to 8th March 1896.	Between 3,000 and 4,000.	People accommodated themselves in permanent and temporary sheds. Sale of unwholesome vegetables was prohibited.	A channel from the river Cauvery supplied water. Washing of clothes and bathing therein were prevented. The channel was watched by the Police. It was dug some time ago by private effort and is about 1 to 3 feet wide and a foot deep.
Ganjam.	M.R.Ry. N. V. Gopal Rao Pantulu Garu, Deputy Tahsildar.	Sivarathi festival at Mokalingam.	10th to 13th Feb. 1896.	About 8,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter in the houses of the inhabitants of the village and in the large beautiful topes on the banks of the Vamsadhara river. Telugu brahmins accommodated themselves in a choultry. A hospital-shed and two cholera-sheds were put up.	Abundant. Was obtained from the river Vamsadhara.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896.

Conservancy.	Epidemic.	General health.	Recommendations of the reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Nine latrines on the trench system were put up,—five for males and four for females,—but as four of them were erected in cotton soil the earth removed from them was mostly in cakes and was not convenient for ready shelving in. The bank of the river towards the temple, especially where there were trees, &c., was used as latrines, Seventeen toties and 29 sweepers looked after the conservancy of the locality, and their work was supervised by one sanitary inspector aided by three assistants.	There was a case of cholera which was successfully treated.	Very good ..	*Recommendations of Reporter.* (1) Washing of clothes must be prevented even in the bathing places in the river. (2) Wells must be deepened and be provided with parapet walls. (3) The number of water-pandals must be increased. (4) A separte cholera-shed must be erected, or the present mantapam be utilized for the purpose, enclosed by tatties. (5) The conservancy staff should be increased. (6) The latrines must be of smaller dimensions, say, 9″ or 1 foot wide, and 20 or 30 of them should be erected at convenient centres with sign boards to each. (7) Sanitary arrangements to commence one month before the festival.	I personally inspected arrangements during this festival. The officer in charge failed in enforcing discipline or order in sanitary matters. So far as results were concerned, the water watchmen need not have been entertained. A minimum of utility was extracted from the menial sanitary staff. The reporter's recommendations are sound and should be followed. The question of bringing water by pipes from the channel to the site of the festival should be considered. Sinking wells on the river bank, or from the river from which water could be pumped for distribution, offers a suitable alternative if funds are available.
Three male and three female latrines were temporarily constructed on the combined trench system in different localities. Ten toties and six sweepers with two carts were engaged. Night-soil found in thoroughfares, &c., was removed by extra scavengers and buried in deep pits with earth and McDougall's powder.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* (1) The Church authorities may be advised to reserve the shady open space opposite the church gates for the use of devotees in lieu of the stalls, &c. (2) The local board may be asked to take speedy measures to provide a new well. Submitted to the Collector. The Local Fund Engineer has been requested by the President, Taluk Board, to select a suitable site for a new well in Little Mount and to submit an estimate for constructing it. (Sd.) ——, *Deputy Collector.*	*Nil.*
Fields about two furlongs from the village were used for purposes of nature. The tomb being built on an open plain, the surroundings are very clean.	None	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* (1) The channel should be deepened and watchmen should be temporarily employed all along itscourse. (2) Temporary latrines may be constructed on the trench system. (3) The bazaars should not be allowed to be put up quite close to the water-supply. — (3) I have communicated a copy of the recommendations made by the medical subordinate to the President of the Taluk Board, Kollegal, and have drawn the latter's attention thereto. (Sd.) J. G. WOOD, for *Collector*.	The Jewish method of conservancy might be tried with advantage—G.O., No. 2009 L., dated 11th August 1890. The third recommendation should be scrupulously observed in future.
Seven temporary latrines were erected and they were worked on the dry-earth system. They were cleaned twice a day. Twelve persons were prosecuted for committing nuisance near the banks of the river. Seventeen sweepers were entertained and their work was supervised by two maistries.	None	Good	None	The measures adopted to conserve the river should have been stated. It is not known how night-soil removal was effected and what the staff employed for this purpose was.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Ganjam—*cont.*	M.R.Ry. B. Ramakrishna Naidu, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Dhola festival at Liviry.	27th to 29th Feb. 1896.	About 4,000 ..	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in the houses of friends and relatives and in the large mango topes with which the village abounds. An hospital and a cholera shed were constructed. The streets were swept both morning and evening.	Was obtained from the river Vamsadhara, the village being situated on the banks of the river.
Gódávari.	Jayaram Rao Naidu, Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam.	Kalyanam festival of Srí Rama of Bhadráchalam.	23rd March and four following days.	6,000	Two hundred and fifty temporary sheds erected on and below the banks of the Gódávari, afforded shelter to the pilgrims. Two pandals were also put up to give shelter to pilgrims going to the river for water. An hospital-shed was also erected.	Was obtained from the river Gódávari. Separate places were set apart in the river for drinking, bathing and washing of clothes and for mooring boats.
	Muhammad Ghaleb, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Sriramanavami festival at Bhadráchalam.	23rd to 28th March 1896.	About 8,000 ..	Temporary sheds were erected on the banks of the river Gódávari for the accommodation of pilgrims. A shed for hospital was also provided. Two sheltering pandals from the river bank to the water were put up.	Was obtained from the river Gódávari. Good and sufficient. The highest portion of the river was reserved for drinking, the middle for bathing, and the last for washing. The boats were removed to the lowest portion of the river.
	Muhammad Abdul, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Kalyanavutchavam of Sri Venkateswaruluvaru.	27th April 1896.	Nearly 2,000 people.	Huts were not properly built for the use of pilgrims, and bazaars were likewise defective in structure.	There are three tanks; but only one of these is used for drinking, bathing and washing soiled clothes, the other two being filthy.
Kurnool.	M.R.Ry. V. Coopooswami Naidu, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Brahmautchavam, Ahobalum.	28th February to 11th March 1896.	15,000	Mantapams, pandals and trees afforded shelter to visitors. Public ways and paths all round the temple were cleared. Unwholesome articles of food were prevented from being sold.	Was obtained from two wells sufficient in quantity, but bad in quality. The surroundings of drinking-water wells were kept clean and they were guarded. Lights were also put up near drinking-water wells.
	K. Ganapati Aiyar, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Veerabadraswami festival, Deebaguntla.	15th to 19th March 1896.	About 3,000 ..	Visitors accommodated themselves in the mango tope, under trees and in temporary sheds erected by people.	Was abundant in quantity and good in quality.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemic.	General health.	Recommendations of the reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Four temporary latrines on the dry-earth system were put up. Sweepers were directed to attend these latrines by turns in view to keep them clean. Fourteen sweepers were entertained and their work was supervised by a maistry, the Deputy Tahsildar and the Medical officer.	None	Good	None	The measures adopted to conserve the river should have been stated. It is not known how night-soil removal was effected and what the staff employed for this purpose was.
The camping ground and the town were kept clean by an establishment of thirteen sweepers and five scavengers employed for the purpose. Six latrines were erected and dry earth was used in them.	None	Good	None	The numerical strength of the sweepers should have been reduced to that of scavengers employed, and *vice versa*.
Six latrines on the dry-earth system were erected. Thirteen sweepers and five toties were employed and their work was supervised by five peons. The conservancy arrangements were satisfactory.	*Nil*	Good	None	Do. do.
No latrine accommodation was provided, fields and open spaces being used as such.	*Nil*	Almost all the people are suffering from skin diseases and stomach complaints.	*Recommendations of Reporter.* (1) Sweepers must be engaged to remove all rubbish. (2) One tank must be reserved for drinking purposes. (3) The karnam and the village munsif should be warned for refusing to help the reporter in making necessary sanitary arrangements, &c.	Sanitary arrangements were next to nothing. The fact that the pilgrims suffered from bowel and skin complaints betokens unwholesome water-supply. The measures requisite for the improvement of the water-supply should be reported on by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
Two latrines in lower and one in upper Ahobalum were constructed. The conservancy establishment consisted of two toties and five sweepers.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendation of Reporter.* The drinking-water wells in the temple should be cleared of silt, so that there may be a good collection of water for the ensuing festival. The temple committee should take steps to clear the well of its silt. (Sd.) C. M. MULLALY, Collector.	Conservancy arrangements were almost *nil*. The employment of two toties and five sweepers for a concourse of 15,000 was absurd, even holding in memory the character of the surroundings of the camp.
Two temporary latrines—one for males and one for females—were erected. Two toties and four sweepers were appointed.	None	Good	None	Information as to water-supply and mode of protection useless. At least three latrines ought to have been erected. The conservancy staff entertained for the occasion was too small for actual requirements.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Kurnool—*cont.*	T. S. Devadasen, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Ranganayakulu festival in Tartur village, Nandikótkur taluk.	25th to 31st March.	About 5,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter in temporary sheds and in gardens. Unwholesome food was not allowed to be exposed for sale. The village was kept clean by sweepers employed for the purpose.	Drinking-water was obtained from five wells, and two constables and a talayari were posted to each of these wells to prevent pollution. Planks of wood, with frames of cart, were put across the steps of the wells to help people in getting over them to draw water. Four water-pandals were erected and two wells reserved for bathing and washing.
Madura.	M. C. Sundra Sarma, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Panguni Utharam festival, Thiruparangunrum.	31st March and 1st April.	About 3,000 ..	Mantapams, matams, private houses, topes and trees on road sides afforded shelter to visitors, but owing to unexpected rain such of the pilgrims as accommodated themselves in topes and under trees suffered much. A shed for the hospital was erected. Temporary markets were held on both sides of the streets.	Was obtained from three wells solely set apart for drinking purposes. Three water-pandals were also put up. A few other sources were set apart for bathing and washing.
	T. Chithambaram Pillai, Second-class Hospital Assistant.	Chitra festival, near Tamukam bungalow, Madura Park.	25th April to 3rd May 1896.	People, 23,697; bullocks, cows, horses, sheep, &c., 26,865.	Eight pandals were erected for the use of visitors. In the cattle-fair people found shelter under carts and in small triangular tents. A shed for hospital was also provided. The market sites were kept clean by a special staff of sweepers.	Drinking-water for men and cattle was obtained from four stand-pipes, one playing-fountain with a cistern of 5 feet deep, seven granite tubs which were filled by pipes, and from three wells within the cattle market, the water from which was pumped by engine. From wells dug in the bed of the river and four water-pandals, drinking-water was obtained. People who used the water obtained from wells within the market suffered from colic, indigestion, &c., as the water of these wells was impure. The District Sanitary Officer pronounced the water of one of these wells to be muddy and unfit for drinking.
	——— Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Sauthanakudu festival held at Erawadi.	6th and 7th May 1896.	About 14,000 ..	None specially provided. Streets and lanes were kept clean. Articles of food that were unfit for consumption were prevented from being sold.	Was obtained from wells and tanks which were brackish. A water-pandal was maintained for Muhammadans.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemic.	General health.	Recommendations of the reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Latrine trenches were dug which were covered over with a layer of dry earth by toties both morning and evening and eventually filled with dry earth. Two toties and six sweepers were employed to look after the latrine trenches and conservancy of the place. Rubbish was collected in selected places away from the village and burnt.	None	Good	*Recommendation of Reporter.* Some of the wells must be baled out before the commencement of the festival and a few more temporary sheds should be erected.	The staff of toties was inadequate.
Five temporary latrines on the dry-earth system were put up, and to each of these a toty and a waterman were attached. Nightsoil was removed to a distant place and buried. The latrines were kept clean. The conservancy staff consisted of sixteen scavengers, three conservancy carts and four maistries.	*Nil.*	Good	*Recommendation of Reporter.* There should be one carriage-stand and a separate place for market, as the narrow streets are crowded to the inconvenience of the people.	*Nil.*
Eight temporary latrines on the dry-earth system were erected with two compartments for males and females. Sand was also spread in the privies. Sufficient number of toties, sweepers, maistries and superintendents were employed to attend to the conservancy, &c., of the place.	None	Public health was, on the whole, satisfactory.	*Recommendation of Reporter.* Four additional large wells should be sunk within the cattle-market, so that they may be of use when the Managary tank fails.	Latrine accommodation was insufficient. The conservancy staff employed should have been exhibited in detail. The Sanitary Engineer should be consulted as to the possibility of using a larger main in this direction, having regard to the requirements of the fair.
One temporary cocoanut-leaf latrine was maintained for females only, males having used palmyrah topes and gardens as latrines. A cart was engaged to carry the sweepings. The latrine and streets were kept clean by six temporary toties.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* Temporary sheds should be erected for the accommodation of visitors. Two more latrines ought to be maintained for males and females. A water-shed should be maintained so as to be useful for all castes.	Conservancy arrangements were far from adequate. Endeavours should be made to provide for the pilgrims potable water. To attain this end, tube-wells might be tried with advantage as they would enable selection of sites where at least the better quality of water is obtainable locally. This presumes the strata are readily penetrable. If people were unwilling to use latrines and if open ground be avilable near the scene of the festival, the Jewish method of conservancy would seem to offer special advantages.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Malabar.	M.R.Ry. T. Sankunni Menon, Deputy Tahsildar of Quilandi.	Kizhur festival in Kizhur temple.	9th to 18th December 1895.	9th to 12th December, 2,000; 14th, about 5,000; 15th, about 3,000; 16th and 17th 2,000. Six thousand cattle were brought for sale.	Brahmins and Nairs accommodated themselves in Natapura and Pathayapura attached to the temple. A shed for the hospital was erected. Pits were dug in cattle market into which dung, &c., was thrown and covered with earth. The place was kept clean by coolies temporarily engaged by the temple authorities.	Was obtained from wells attached to the temple and private wells good in quality and sufficient in quantity. They were guarded by the police to prevent pollution.
	M.R.Ry. K. Krishnan, Civil Apothecary, Chowghat.	Guruvayur Ekadasi festival.	28th November 1895, but fair lasted till 18th December 1895.	On Ekadasi day 15,000 pilgrims, but on the day previous and following days 8,000 people.	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in houses and compounds near the temple. No special accommodation was provided by the temple authorities. Houses close to the temple were whitewashed and kept clean long before the festival began under the instructions of the Tahsildar.	Drinking-water was obtained from private wells. The public well in the eastern side of the temple was used only by high caste men. Great hardship was felt by low caste men for water. Four water pandals were erected, but they were kept up for only three days. Two tanks were reserved for bathing purposes.
North Arcot.	K. V. Ramaswami Aiyar, Revenue Inspector, Puthur Firka.	Kalpaticar festival.	12th, 13th and 14th November 1895.	12,000 nearly ..	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in the pials of houses.	Water was gratuitously distributed by the residents of the villages.
	M.R.Ry. C. V. Govindaswami Naidu, 1st-class Hospital Assistant.	Brammautchavam at Vepur.	17th to 26th April 1896.	2,000	Private houses afforded sufficient accommodation to pilgrims.	Was obtained from a river channel which runs through the village. It was guarded.
	M.R.Ry. T. Raja Ram Naidu, Civil Apothecary.	Saint Mary of Lourdes festival, Chetput.	21st April to 3rd May 1896.	About 10,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter under trees in church compound, verandahs of houses close to the church and adjacent topes.	Was obtained from a tank three-fourths of a mile from the church. It was solely reserved for drinking. Wells in the nearest fields and gardens were also made use of by visitors.
Salem.	K. Odanan, Hospital Assistant.	Thirthamalai festival.	5th to 14th March 1896.	About 8,000 people.	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in mattams, adjoining villages and under trees. The place was kept in good sanitary condition.	Was obtained from two tanks and a draw well. Two water-pandals were also maintained. A watcher was appointed to guard the tanks from pollution.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations of the Reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Latrines were put up. The police prevented people from easing themselves in places other than those set apart for the purpose. Thirty-one coolies were employed by the taluk board.	None	Good	None	Information as to the number of latrines put up for the occasion and the strength of conservancy staff entertained ought to have been given.
Two temporary latrines were erected. Parallel trenches were dug in them and three toties were engaged to throw earth over the excreta as soon as each deposit was made. Six urinals were also put up with a toty to each and carbolic acid was freely used to disinfect them. Sweepers were employed to clean streets and lanes twice a day and the sweepings removed to a distance and burnt.	*Nil*	Very satisfactory.	*Recommendations of Reporter.* Temporary sheds should be erected by the temple authorities throughout the extent of the eastern nata as pilgrims chiefly assemble at this spot. Public wells should be sunk close to the eastern nata to ensure a good supply of water to low caste Hindus, &c., who contribute the largest share to the income of the temple. The tanks close to the temple should be cleaned every year. The lane leading from the western side to the temple should be still more widened and levelled and provided with drains. The number of lights should be increased.	The recommendations of the reporter, especially that relating to the provision of wells for low caste people, should receive prompt attention. The number of latrines put up was far below requirements.
Five latrines were put up and the place was kept clean by the temple authorities.	None	Good	None	Information as to water-supply is of no utility for sanitary purposes.
No latrines were put up, as people prefer resorting to paddy-fields and open places for purposes of nature. Three sweepers and a toty were engaged to keep the place clean. One head cooly was also entertained to supervise their work.	None	Good	None	As the pilgrims could not be made to use latrines, the Jewish method of conservancy might have been tried.
Three temporary latrines on the trench system were erected—one for males, two for females. Two female toties and one male toty were engaged to remove the excreta from the latrines and bury them in pits dug for the purpose. The conservancy staff consisted of four female sweepers and a maistry, but the sweepers were unfit for the work.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* Four temporary latrines 12′ × 12′ for males and four for females should be erected. Male sweepers should be employed instead of females. Wells near the church and in the fields must be reserved for drinking. — Hitherto no sanitary arrangements were made and this was the first time that such arrangements were made and the defects now pointed out will be attended to in the next festival. (Signed) C. RAMASESHA IYER, Predt., Taluk Board, Arni.	*Nil.*
Two latrines were erected on the trench system. Night-soil was covered with dry earth. The large extent of waste land covered with shrub jungle was also resorted to for purposes of nature.	None	Good	....	Latrine accommodation insufficient. The conservancy staff at work should have been detailed.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
South Arcot.	T. S. Chinnaswami Pillai, 3rd-class Hospital Assistant.	Angalammar festival, Malayanur.	11th to 20th Feb. 1896.	About 12,000 ..	Cattle fair was held in an extensive plain about half a mile from the town and the excreta and hay were removed from the site and thrown in pits dug for the purpose.	A tank used by the villagers for drinking purposes was guarded by watchmen and the police to prevent pollution.
South Canara.	M. R. Rama Rao, Hospital Assistant in charge of Local Fund dispensary, Mudabidri.	Panchakalyana in the Basthi of Chendranathaswami held at Mudabidri.	17th Feb. to 5th Mar., 2nd, 3rd and 4th March were principal days.	About 12,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter in the houses of the residents of the place and in private pandals erected for the purpose.	Was obtained from private wells, which supplied good and abundant water for the pilgrims. A well was cleaned at the taluk board's expense.
	M.R.Ry. Castilino, Tahsildar of Coondapoor taluk.	Annuallar festival at Kollur in Coondapoor taluk.	1st to 9th Mar. 1896.	About 6,000 ..	Private and public pandals, trees and houses of the inhabitants provided accommodation to the visitors. Two sheds were erected for the segregation of cases of infectious diseases.	Was obtained from wells, public and private, and from a stream in front of the temple. Some of the wells were cleansed and one portion of the stream reserved for drinking purposes. Police were employed to see that no contamination of water took place.
	M.R.Ry. Rama Rao, Acting Tahsildar of Kasaragod taluk.	Annual festival in the Mahalingeshwar temple at Adur in Kasaragod taluk.	12th to 16th March 1896.	About 4,500 ..	Two pandals were erected for the accommodation of the people.	Was obtained from two tanks, one of which was exclusively reserved for drinking and the other for washing of clothes and bathing. The police were employed to prevent drinking-water from being polluted.
Tanjore.	M.R.Ry. B. L. Davy Singh, Civil Apothecary.	Sri Rajagopalaswami festival held at Mannárgudi.	4th to 21st March 1896.	About 5,000 ..	Only one large pandal was erected as most of the visitors came from the neighbouring villages and returned home every evening.	Four tanks were reserved for drinking purposes with four extra watchmen to prevent pollution. A water-pandal was also put up which supplied boiled water.
	Mr. J. W. Wright, Civil Apothecary.	Magham, Kumbakónam.	28th Feb. to 4th March 1896.	About 15,000 ..	None specially provided. The real festival days being the 28th February and 4th March 1896, chatrams, mandapams and pials of houses afforded sufficient accommodation.	Water was obtained from springs dug in the Cauveri and Arsilar rivers and these were protected from pollution by watchmen. The springs were cleaned daily and water baled out. Four trench springs were dug in the bed of the Cauveri river for the use of the cattle.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations of the Reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
A latrine was put up which was freely used by the pilgrims. Another latrine would have been more useful, but want of funds prevented its erection. Two maistries, seven sweepers and a cart constituted the conservancy staff.	*Nil*	On the whole good.	....	It is not understood whether scavengers were employed. Latrine accommodation should be largely increased on next occasion.
Twelve latrines were put up and two scavengers employed to clean them. Sixteen sweepers were employed to keep the place clean.	None	Good	None	The staff of scavengers was quite insufficient.
Eight latrines were put up, which were cleaned twice a day by two scavengers employed for the purpose. People were not allowed to ease themselves in the jungles close by. Four sweepers and six coolies were employed to attend to the conservancy of the place.	None	Good	None	Do. do.
Two latrines were constructed and two scavengers were employed for cleaning the latrines and removing the rubbish collected at the place of Jatra.	None	Good	None	The latrine accommodation and scavenger staff were insufficient. Washing of clothing and bathing should be conducted outside tanks.
Ten temporary latrines were constructed on the trench system. Four extra sweepers and five toties to clean latrines and help the town sweepers and toties were entertained.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* Rajavithi and four streets around the big temple to be watered twice daily for a fortnight. Three temporary water-sheds should be put up and boiled water distributed. Four more tank watchers should be entertained. Ten temporary latrines on trench system should be erected. Five extra toties, six urinals, one sewage cart to remove urine from urinals, four extra sweepers and four dust-carts and one Sanitary Inspector with a peon ought to be entertained. Twelve persons as observatory staff at the chief toll-gates and in the town for any case of cholera should be appointed. Articles to collect and disinfect cholera excreta should be kept in stock.	One extra sweeper will suffice. The other recommendations are approved. So large an observation staff would not be requisite.
Six temporary latrines were put up—four near the Magham tank and two near Kumbesvaram temple. The flooring of the latrines was thickly covered with river sand and they were kept clean. The conservancy staff of North IV and South III divisions was strengthened.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	The statement that the staff of certain divisions "was strengthened" is too vague to be of utility.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Tanjore—*cont.*	M.R.Ry. T. V. Kothanda Rama Pillai, Hospital Assistant.	Panguni Utharam festival of Sri Thiagarajaswami, Tiruválúr.	18th to 31st March 1896.	About 20,000 ..	None specially provided as the large number of dwelling houses, the big temple and the few choultries afforded ample accommodation to visitors. One cholera shed was erected.	Was obtained from springs dug in the river Odumbokki, four tanks and a few other springs dug by private individuals. A few water-pandals were also put up. The tanks were guarded by four watchmen.
	M.R.Ry. M. R. Thiagaraja Pillai, Civil Apothecary.	1. Sri Nadiamman festival, Pattukkóttai. 2. Roman Catholic festival, Pattukkóttai.	1. 1st to 10th April 1896. 2. 3rd to 5th April 1896.	1. 7,500 .. 2. 3,500 ..	Visitors halted in chattrams and madams of the town.	Was obtained from two tanks especially reserved for drinking purpcses and guarded to prevent pollution. Two water-pandals were maintained by the union besides fifty others opened by private individuals. Four tanks were set apart for bathing and washing purposes.
	V. Krishnamurti Aiyar, 3rd class Hospital Assistant.	Amuthupadayal festival, Tiruchengattangudi, Nannilam taluk.	9th to 18th April 1896.	About 12,000 ..	None specially provided. Pilgrims accommodated themselves in houses in Tiruchengattangudi and also in a village about a mile from the town.	Was obtained from two tanks set apart for drinking purposes. Two tanks were also reserved for bathing. All these were guarded. One tank besides the above was reserved for cattle.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations of the Reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
			Recommendations of Reporter.	
Sixteen temporary latrines were put up in addition to the four permanent ones and a toty was appointed to each. Eight sweepers, a peon and four additional dust-carts were engaged besides the permanent staff.	Small-pox is prevalent from 18th July 1895 up to date, 10th April 1896.	Satisfactory ..	The water of Kamalalayam tank which is the main source of water-supply to this town, should be drained and refilled as the water is unfit for drinking purposes. * * * The duty of repairs to the temple as well as Kamalalayam tank devolves upon the Kattalaidars. The Head Assistant Collector will therefore call upon them to carry out the necessary repairs to the tank out of their surplus funds. If they plead inability to meet the cost from want of funds, their accounts should be carefully scrutinized to see if their statement is correct and the matter reported on again for final orders. (Signed) H. MOBERLY *Ag. Collector.*	*Nil.*
			Recommendations of Reporter.	
Two temporary tatti sweepers were employed for the occasion in addition to four toties and rubbish carts working in the union. No latrines were put up as openplains and waste lands on all sides of the town were used as such. The whole town was kept neat and clean as usual during the festival times.	*Nil*	Good ..	Two more rubbish carts and four toties and a nightsoil cart are required. * * * The major portion of Pattukkóttai town people depend upon the Kamamangalam tank water for their drinking purposes. There is no probability of proper supply to it even in best monsoons as the bordering lands on the sides of its supply channel and banks are raised and cultivated throughout. In order to ensure a proper supply to it a supply channel should be opened from the jungle stream (Maharajahsamudram river) which runs close to the town. * * * 2. It has been resolved by the taluk board that provision should be made in the budget for 1897–98 for six additional dust-bins and a nightsoil hand-cart. 3. The subject of improving the supply channel to the drinking-water tank at the locality has been favourably considered by the Board and the district board will be requested to sanction the scheme at a cost of about 16,000 with reference to the estimate of the Executive Engineer, Negapatam Division. Detailed proposals will be submitted in a separate communication for obtaining the views of the sanitary board in the matter. 4. A nightsoil depôt will also be selected for the town. (Signed) P. RAJARATHNA ~~MOODELLIAR~~ Mudaliyar, *Deputy Collector and President, Taluk Board.*	The use of "open land" and "waste places" for purposes of nature is unsafe, where the water-supply brought by an open channel is depended upon. The Jewish method offered a safer alternative. It is hoped the question of permanent improvement of the water-supply here raised will not be neglected.
Four temporary latrines with compartments for males and females were erected. A dust-cart, four sweepers, a nightsoil cart and a toty with a peon to supervise the work ~~was~~ employed. Nightsoil was removed to a distance and buried. McDougal's disinfecting powder was used.	*Nil*	Good ..	The reporter thinks that some arrangements to accommodate pilgrims are necessary.	Latrines and toties were below requirements. It is not necessary to expend disinfectants unless the incidence of cholera was feared.

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

Districts.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Tinnevelly.	G. Edward Pillai, 3rd-class Hospital Assistant.	Kalugumalai Thai Pusam festival.	Festival, 20th to 30th January 1896. Cattle fair, 31st January to 7th February 1896.	About 4,000 for the festival and 15,000 for the cattle fair on an average daily.	Chattrams, matams rest-houses and private houses afforded shelter to most of the visitors and the rest returned to their houses every evening.	Was obtained from a tank attached to the temple which was guarded and two other tanks. Water was pumped from two wells within the fair to various parts of the fair into cisterns for the use of cattle. Wells were disinfected with pernanganate of potash.
	M. R. Venkataramaiah, 3rd-class Hospital Assistant.	Kalugumalai Panguni-Masi festival.	19th to 31st March 1896.	About 5,000 ..	Most of the visitors accommodated themselves in mantapams, chattrams, in sheds erected by themselves and in the houses of relatives and friends. People from neighbouring villages returned to their houses in the evenings. Sale of putrified fish was strictly prohibited.	Drinking-water was obtained from a big square tank close to the temple which was guarded by watchmen and the police. For bathing and washing purposes four other tanks were set apart.
	M.R.Ry. N. Diranyam Pillai, Civil Apothecary, Virudupatti.	Mariamman festival, Virudupatti.	22nd to 31st March 1896.	About 8,000 persons and 150 carriages.	None specially provided as major portion of the visitors returned to their houses every evening. Some found shelter in Local Fund choultry, matams and in temporary sheds erected by private people.	Was obtained from six wells reserved for drinking purposes and a few water-pandals maintained by the union as well as by charitable persons.
	M. R. Venkataramaiah, 3rd-class Hospital Assistant.	Sundararajaperumal festival, Sevalaperi.	Festival, 3rd to 12th April 1896. Cattle fair, 7th to 25th April 1896.	About 4,000 for the festival. About 20,000 for the cattle fair.	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in six sheds erected by Local Fund authorities and in the houses of friends and relatives. Some of the visitors from the neighbouring villages returned to their houses every evening. Sale of unwholesome articles was forbidden. Cattle dealers found shelter in sheds erected by them in cattle market.	Was obtained from the river Tambraparni, one portion of which being set apart for drinking purposes, and another for bathing and washing. Police constables were posted near the river to prevent pollution. Two water-pandals were also put up. River Chitravati supplied water for cattle; carts and cattle were kept at a reasonable distance from the rivers.
	N. Soobramiah, Chairman of the Union Panchayat, Sivakasi.	Mariamman festival at Sivakasi.	29th March to 12th April 1896.	About 5,000 ..	A large pandal was erected out of private contribution for the accommodation of visitors. Arrangements will be made for the extension of accommodation next year.	Was obtained from wells most of which contain brackish-water. A water pandal was put up by the union and four others by private individuals. Scarcity of water is felt in the town throughout the year.
Trichinopoly.	M.R.Ry. P. S. Jesudasen Hospital Assistant, Kulittal.	Chethra Rada Utsavam Swoyem.	25th April 1896.	Over 12,000 people.	Pilgrims that came from a distance accommodated themselves in chattrams, mantapams and private houses, while those that came from the neighbouring villages returned to their houses in the evening. A place to the east of the village was set apart for carts and cattle.	Was obtained from the large square tank which was watched by police constables in view to prevent pollution. Twelve water-pandals were also put up by private individuals.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations of the Reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Five latrines with compartments for males and females were erected and two totties were attached to each of them. They were cleaned several times a day and their contents removed to distant fields where they were buried in pits dug for the purpose with street sweepings and rubbish. Sixty-one sweepers were also engaged and their work was supervised by two maistries.	*Nil*	Good ..	*Nil*	Pits should not be used for night-soil burial but shallow trenches.
Five latrines were erected, each being divided into two compartments for males and females. These were kept clean by four totties. The contents of latrines were removed to fields and there buried in pits dug for the purpose.	*Nil*	Good ..	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Two temporary latrines were put up in addition to the existing ones with a totty to attend to their cleanliness. Two rubbish carts, three sweepers and two sanitary peons were engaged in addition to the existing conservancy staff of the union.	*Nil*	Good ..	*Nil*	Night-soil conservancy arrangements were below requirements. The method of protecting water-supply should have been stated.
Ten latrines were constructed and their floor was covered thickly with sand. Ten totties were appointed to clean the latrines. Night-soil was removed twice a day to distant fields and there buried in pits. Road sweepings and rubbish were also similarly disposed of.	*Nil*	Good ..	Cattle were picketted in rows under the supervision of the Stock Inspector and cowdung was removed daily both on patta and poramboke lands. Steps will be taken to improve wells in poramboke and in the agraharam during the current year, as these contain good water and will save people the trouble of walking in sand in the hot season to the Tambraparni river. (Sd.) T. RAGAVIAH, *President, Taluk Board.*	Double the number of latrines and totties should have been available. *Shallow* trenches should be employed for burial of night-soil in future.
Three temporary latrines were erected in addition to the ten permanent ones. Night-soil was removed to distant places thrice a day and buried deep and covered with earth. Three toties and twenty-two sweepers were employed in addition to the permanent staff of eight toties and twenty-two sweepers.	*Nil*	Good	The reporter is of opinion that the difficulty in getting drinking water will be removed if the Teppakulam is conserved for drinking purposes alone. As regards the Teppakulam professional advice will be taken as to whether the water is good enough to be conserved. *President, Taluk Board.*	Night-soil should be buried at a depth not exceeding 18 inches, but 3 inches depth gives the best results. The District Sanitary officer should be consulted as to the Teppakulam.
Four temporary latrines were erected with one toty for each. Night-soil was removed to a safe distance and buried in trenches. Rubbish from the streets and bazaars was removed by four sweepers.	*Nil*	Good	The reporter is of opinion that Rs. 30 sanctioned by the taluk board are not enough to meet necessary sanitary demands and that better arrangements could be made with more funds at disposal. He also thinks that the temple authorities should co-operate with the Medical and Revenue officers. It has been decided to allot funds in next year's budget. (Signed) E. G. ROBERTS, *President, Taluk Board.*	The conservancy arrangements were inadequate. The complaint as to Rs. 30 being insufficient is well founded.

Abstracts of reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896—*cont.*

Districts.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations of the reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Trichinopoly—*cont.*	S. Israel 2nd class Hospital Assistant.	Veerapoor Kannimaramman car festival.	22nd and 23rd February 1896.	About 6,000 people.	*Nil.*	Was obtained from two Teppakulams and a large step well which were reserved for drinking purposes.	Six temporary latrines were put up in the plains surrounding the temple and they were cleaned by four totties employed for the purpose.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of reporter.* The silt in the Teppakulam should be removed and a revetment erected for the step wells. — The Zemindar of Veerapoor has been addressed to carry out the recommendations made by the Hospital Assistant, Manaparai. (Sd.) E. G. ROBERTS, *President Taluk Board.*	*Nil.*
	P. Govindarajulu, Hospital Assistant, and P. D. Santhiagoo, Hospital Assistant.	Narasimmaswamy's kalyanam festival.	25th to 30th March 1896.	About 1,500 ..	None specially provided, as the temple buildings and the houses in the villages afforded sufficient accommodation for pilgrims.	Was obtained from several hill springs conveyed through iron pipes; good in quality and sufficient in quantity.	Three temporary latrines were constructed with compartments for males and females and they were cleaned by twelve sweepers. Night-soil was buried in pits dug for the purpose. Streets and other places were kept clean by the itinerating conservancy establishment which consisted of eight sweepers and one maistry.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Vizagapatam.	M.R.Ry. M. Appalnarasayya Naidu, 1st class Hospital Assistant.	Chindanayathra, Simhachelam.	16th April 1896.	Nearly 9,000.	The vacant houses, pials and the temple premises afforded shelter to visitors.	Was obtained from two or three springs in the hill. The water collecting in several stone basins passes to the foot of the hill, chiefly for garden purposes. The water is very much polluted even at the source of the springs. None are reserved for drinking purposes.	Seven temporary latrines were erected on the hill and eight down the hill. Deep trenches were dug in them and dry earth stored close at hand. Twelve sweepers and one maistry were entertained to clean the latrines up and down the hill and to attend to the general sanitary condition of the place.	*Nil*	Good	The reporter recommends that a pipe be fixed at the main spring and water be brought to a convenient spot in view to prevent people using contaminated water. More lamps should be lighted on festival occasions, as the steps are steepy in some places and dangerous to pilgrims. — A pipe as suggested by the Hospital Assistant would provide pure water for those who desired it, but nothing can prevent the use of polluted water by others. (Sd.) LEAPINGWELL, Sugn.-Lieut. Col., *Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer.* — There are some wells used for drinking purposes, but however the Maharaja will be addressed to carry out the suggestion of the hospital assistant. (Sd.) R. GOVINDA RAO, *President.*	Effort should be made to carry out the hospital assistant's recommendation before next festival.

Forwarded to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

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

N / P.S.

Order No 2050 L d 12-11-96

Recorded.

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

A L H
30/10/96

V R
29/10/96

Despd. 26/11/96

To
The Presidents of the Dt. Boards of Bellary, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Ganjam, Godavari, Kurnool, Madura, Malabar, N. Arcot, Salem, S. Arcot, S. Canara, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam.
" Collectors of the above districts
" Chairmen of the Municipal Councils of Madura, Mannargudi & Kumbaconam

The Sanitary Commr.
" Surgeon General
" Editors' Table

Local & Munl. (1896) Department.

CURRENT No. 2644 L

Press
Please put this in type
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Sd
1/10/96

From The Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras.

Order

No. 1757/S

2058
2/10/96

Dated 23 September 1896

Received 24 SEP 96

Registered 24/9

Enclosures —

Spare copies. –

SUBJECT.

Forwards abstracts of fairs
and festivals in the Madras
Presidency received in the office
of the Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras during the 2 quarters
of 1896.

HC 23/9

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

District.	Name of Reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and Sanitary arrangements made.	Water supply					Conservancy arr...
Bellary	V. Bukaram 3rd class. Hospital assistant	Hampi car festival	29th March 1896	About 11000.	Pilgrims found shelter in Mantapams, temporary sheds, under trees and near huge rocks. A large pandal also was ~~also~~ put up for the use of visitors.	River Tungabudra and Thuritha channel formed the chief source of supply. A few wells were cleared of silt and purified by permanganate of potash and some water pandals were put up at convenient centres. 12 watchmen were employed to prevent pollution of the river water.	Nine latrines on the trench system were put up - 5 for males and 4 for females, but as 4 of them were erected in cotton soil the earth removed from them was mostly in cakes and was not convenient for ready shelving in. The bank of the river towards the temple especially where there were trees &c was used as latrines. 17 toties and 29 sweepers looked after the conservancy of the locality and their work was supervised by one Sanitary Inspector aided by three assistants.	There was a case of cholera which was successfully treated	Very good.	**Recommendations of Reporter.** (1) Washing of clothes must be prevented even in the bathing places in the river. (2) Wells must be deepened and be provided with parapet walls. (3) The number of water pandals must be increased (4) A separate cholera shed must be erected or the present Mantapam be utilized for the purpose, enclosed by tatties. (5) The conservancy staff should be increased (6) The latrines must be of smaller dimensions say 9" or 1 foot wide and 20 or 30 of them should be erected at convenient centres with sign boards to each. (7) Sanitary arrangements to commence one month before the festival.	I personally inspected arrangements during this festival. The officer in charge failed in enforcing discipline and order in sanitary matters. So far as results were concerned, the water watchmen necessarily have been entertained. A minimum of utility was extracted from the menial sanitary staff. The Reporter's recommendations are sound and should be followed. The question of bringing water by pipes from the channel to the site of the festival should be considered. Sinking wells on the river bank or from the river ~~[illegible]~~ from which water could be pumped for distribution, offers a suitable alternative if funds be available.
Chingleput	Syed Muhammad Ismael Sahib Apothecary	The Little Mount festival near Guindy	23rd April to 3rd ~~March~~ May 1896.	abou 8000.	The out-houses of the adjoining bungalows, a few arches of the Marmalong bridge, chattrams, topes, open spaces and two pandals accommodated many ~~[illegible]~~ of the pilgrims. The place was kept clean and the sweepings were burnt. Putrid pork, beef &c were prohibited from being sold.	Was obtained from eleven pot wells and the old jail well. The former sources was reserved for drinking purposes and strictly guarded by the Police. Quantity quite insufficient	Three male and three female latrines were temporarily constructed on the combined trench system in different localities. Ten totties and 6 sweepers with two carts were engaged. Night soil found in thoroughfares &c was removed by extra scavengers and buried in deep pits with earth and Mc Dougall's powder.	Nil	Good	**Recommendation of Reporter** The Church authorities may be advised to reserve ~~remove~~ the shady open space opposite the Church gates for the use of devotees in lieu of the stalls &c. 2. The local board may be asked to take speedy measures to provide a new well. Submitted to the Collector The Local Fund Engr has been requested by the President Taluq Board to select a suitable site for a new well in Little Mount and to submit an estimate for constructing it. Sd/ Deputy Collector	Nil.
							14/1	9/1	8/1	16/1	.12

4

Coimbatore	M.R.Ry. K. Sivalingam Pillai Civil Apothecary, Local Fund Hospital, Kollegal.	Annual festival held at the tomb of Sri Ghyj (?) (a Mahomedan Saint of the 15th Century) in Shivanasamudram village, Kollegal Taluq.	6th to 8th March 1896.	Between 3000 and 4000.	People accommodated themselves in permanent and temporary sheds. Sale of unwholesome vegetables was prohibited.	A channel from the river Cauvery supplied water. Washing of clothes & bathing therein were prevented. The channel was watched by the Police. It was dug some time ago by private effort and is about 1 to 3 feet wide and a foot deep.	Fields about 2 furlongs from the village were used for purposes of nature. The tomb being built on an open plain the surroundings are very clean.	None	Good.	**Recommendations of Reporter** (1) The channel should be deepened and watchmen should be temporarily employed all along its course. (2) Temporary latrines may be constructed on the trench system. (3) The Bazaars should not be allowed to be put up quite close to the water supply. * * * (3) I have communicated a copy of the recommendations made by the medical subordinate to the President of the Taluq Board, Kollegal, and have drawn the latter's attention thereto. (Sd) J. G. Wood. for Collector.	The Jewish method of conservancy might be tried with advantage G.O. No. 2009 Ld 11-8-90. The third recommendation should be scrupulously observed in future.
Ganjam.	M.R.Ry. K. V. Gopal Rao Pantulu garu, Deputy Tahsildar	Sivarathri festival at Mukhalingam	10th to 13th February 1896.	about 8000.	Pilgrims found shelter in the houses of the inhabitants of the village and in the large beautiful topes on the banks of the Vamsadhara river. Telugu brahmins accommodated themselves in a choultry. A Hospital shed and two Cholera sheds were put up.	Abundant. Was obtained from the river Vamsadhara.	Seven temporary latrines were erected and they were worked on the dry earth system. They were cleaned twice a day. 12 persons were prosecuted for committing nuisance near the banks of the river. 17 Sweepers were entertained and their work was supervised by 2 Maistries.	None	Good	None.	The measures adopted to conserve the river should have been stated. It is not known how night soil removal was effected and what the staff employed for this purpose was.
	M.R.Ry. B. Ramakrishnama Naidu, 1st class Hospital assistant,	Dhola festival at Livery (?)	27th to 29th February 1896	about 4000.	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in the houses of friends and relatives and in the large mango topes with which the village abounds. An Hospital and a Cholera shed were constructed. The streets were swept both morning and evening	Was obtained from the river Vamsadhara, the village being situated on the banks of the river.	Four temporary latrines on the dry earth system were put up. Sweepers were directed to attend these latrines by turns in view to keep them clean. ~~[struck through text]~~ He sweepers were entertained and their work was supervised by a maistry, the Deputy Tahsildar and the Medical officer.	None.	Good.	None. [signature]	— Do —

Chingleput

	Jogarow Rao Naidu Tahsildar of Badrachalam	Kalyanam festival of Sri Rama of Badrachalam	23rd March and 4 following days	6000	250 temporary sheds erected on and below the banks of the Godavari afforded shelter to the pilgrims. Two pandals were also put up to give shelter to pilgrims going to the river for water. An hospital shed was also erected.	Was obtained from the river Godavari. Separate places were set apart in the river for drinking bathing and washing of clothes and for ~~Keeping~~ mooring boats.	The camping ground and the town were kept clean by an establishment of 13 sweepers and 5 scavengers employed for the purpose. 6 latrines were erected and dry earth was used in them. C.J.	None	Good		The numerical strength of the sweepers should have been reduced to that of scavengers employed and vice versa.
Godavery	Muhammad Ghalib 3rd class Hospital assistant	Sreeramanavamy festival at Badrachalam	~~About 8000~~ From 23rd to 28th March 1896	About 8,000	Temporary sheds were erected on the banks of the river Godavari for the accommodation of pilgrims. A shed for Hospital was also provided. Two sheltering pandals from the river bank to the water were put up.	Was obtained from the river Godavari. Good and sufficient. The highest portion of the river was reserved for drinking, the middle for bathing and the last for washing. The boats were removed to the lowest portion of the river. C.J.	Six latrines on the dry earth system were erected. 13 sweepers and 5 totis were employed and their work was supervised by 5 Peons. The conservancy arrangements were satisfactory. C.J.	Nil	Good	None	—do— ~~Nil~~
	Muhammad Abdul 3rd class Hospital asst.	Kalyanavutchavam of Sri Venkateswaralu varu	27th April 1896.	Nearly 2000 people.	Huts were not properly built for the use of pilgrims, and bazaars were likewise defective in structure.	There are three tanks but only one of these is used for drinking, bathing and washing soiled clothes, the other two being filthy. Joseph	No latrine accommodation was provided, fields and open spaces being used as such. Joseph	Nil.	Almost all the people are suffering from skin diseases & stomach complaints	Recommendation of Reporter. 1. Sweepers must be engaged to remove all rubbish. (2) One tank must be reserved for drinking purposes. (3) The Kurnam and the Village Munsiff should be warned for refusing to help the reporter in making necessary sanitary arrangements &ca.	Sanitary arrangements were next to nothing. The fact that the pilgrims suffered from bowel and skin complaints betokens unwholesome water supply. The measures ~~requisite~~ requisite for the improvement of the water-supply should be reported on by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
	9/1	9/1	7/1	8/1	10/1	11/1	14/1	9/1	8/1	16/1	12

	M. Ry. V. Coopooswami Naidu 1st class Hospital assistant	Brahmautsavam Ahobalam	28th February to 11th March 1896	15000	Mantapams, pandals and trees afforded shelter to visitors. Public ways and paths all round the temple were cleared. Unwholesome articles of food were prevented from being sold. ? Joseph	Was obtained from two wells sufficient in quantity but bad in quality. The surroundings of drinking water wells were kept clean and they were guarded. Lights were also put up near drinking water wells.	Two latrines in lower and one in upper Ahobalam were constructed. The Conservancy establishment consisted of 2 toties and 5 sweepers. Joseph	Nil	Good.	Recommendation of Reporter. The drinking water well in the temple should be cleared of silt so that there may be a good collection of water for the ensuing festival. The temple Committee should take steps to clear the well of its silt. (Sd) C. M. Mullaly Collector.	Conservancy arrangements were almost nil. The employment of 2 toties and 5 sweepers for a concourse of 15000 was absurd, even holding in memory the character of the surroundings of the camp.
Kurnool.	K. Ganapati Aiyar 3rd class Hospital Asst.	Veerabadraswami festival Seeba temple	15th to 19th March 1896.	about 3000.	Visitors accommodated themselves in the mango tope, under trees and in temporary sheds erected by people.	Was abundant in quantity and good in quality.	Two temporary latrines one for males and one for females were erected. Two toties and four sweepers were appointed.	None.	Good.	None.	Information as to water supply and mode of protection useless. At least 3 latrines ought to have been erected. The conservancy staff entertained for the occasion was too small for actual requirements.
	J. S. Devadasan 3rd class Hospital assistant.	Rungunayakaswami festival in Varkur Village Nandikotkur Tq.	25th to 31st March.	about 5000.	Pilgrims found shelter in temporary sheds, and in gardens. Unwholesome food was not allowed to be exposed for sale. The village was kept clean by sweepers employed for the purpose. Joseph	Drinking water was obtained from 5 wells and 2 Constables and a Talayari were posted to each of these wells to prevent pollution. Planks of wood with frames of cart were put across the steps of the wells to help people in getting over them to draw water. Four water pandals were erected and two wells reserved for bathing and washing.	Latrine trenches were dug which were covered over with a layer of dry earth by toties both morning and evening and eventually filled with dry earth. Two toties and 6 sweepers were employed to look after the latrine trenches and conservancy of the place. Rubbish was collected in selected places away from the village and burnt.	None	Good	Recommendations of Reporter (1) Some of the wells must be baled out before the commencement of the festival and a few more temporary sheds should be erected. Joseph	The staff of toties was inadequate.
Madura.	M. C. Sundra Sarma 3rd class hospital assistant	Panguni Uthram festival Thiruparangunram.	31st March & 1st April	about 3000.	Mantapams, Matams private houses, topes and trees in road sides afforded shelter to visitors, but owing to unexpected rain such of the pilgrims ~~that~~ as accommodated themselves in topes and under trees suffered much. A shed for the Hospital was erected. Temporary markets were held on both sides of the streets.	Was obtained from three wells solely set apart for drinking purposes. Three water pandals ~~sheds~~ were also put up. A few other sources were set apart for bathing and washing.	Five temporary latrines on the dry earth system were put up and to each of these a toty and a water man were attached. Night soil was removed to a distant place and buried. The latrines were kept clean. The conservancy staff consisted of 16 scavengers, 3 conservancy carts and 4 maistries.	Nil.	Good.	Recommendations of Reporter There should be one carriage stand and a separate place for market as the narrow streets are crowded to the inconvenience of the people.	Nil.
	15	9	7/1	8/1	10/1	11/1	14/1	9/1	8/1	16/1	12

Madura -	J. Chitambaram Pillai 2nd class Hospital assistant.	Chittra festival near Tamukam Bungalow, Madura Park	25th April to 3rd May 1896.	People 23697. Bullocks, Cows, Horses, Sheep &c 26865.	Eight pandals were erected for the use of visitors. In the cattle fair people found shelter under carts and in small triangular tents. A shed for Hospital was also provided. The market sites were kept clean by a special staff of sweepers.	Drinking water for man and cattle was obtained from four stand pipes, one playing fountain with a cistern of 5 ft deep, 7 granite tubs which were filled by pipes and from three wells within the cattle market the water from which was pumped by Engine. From wells dug in the bed of the river and four water pandals ~~sheds~~ drinking water was obtained. People who used the water obtained from wells within the market suffered from Colic, indigestion &c as the water of these wells was impure. The District Sanitary Engineer pronounced the water of one of these wells to be muddy and unfit for drinking.	Eight temporary latrines, on the dry earth system were erected with two compartments for males and females ~~on the dry earth system~~. Sand was also spread in the privies. Sufficient number of toties, sweepers, maistries and superintendents were employed to attend to the conservancy &c of the place.	None	Public health was on the whole satisfactory.	Recommendations of reporter. Four additional large wells should be sunk within the cattle market so that they may be of use when the Managary tank fails.	Latrine accommodation was insufficient. The conservancy staff employed should have been exhibited in detail. The Sanitary Engineer should be consulted as to the possibility of using a larger main in this direction, having regard to the requirements of the fair.
	3rd class Hospital assistant.	Santhanakudu festival held at Ervady.	6th and 7th May 1896.	about 14000.	None specially provided. Streets and lanes were kept clean. Articles of food that were unfit for consumption were prevented from being sold.	Was obtained from wells and tanks which were brackish. A water pandal was ~~shed had been~~ maintained for Mahomedans.	One temporary cocoanut leaf latrine was maintained for females only; males having used Palmirah topes and gardens as latrines. A cart was engaged to carry the sweepings. The latrine and streets were kept clean by six temporary toties.	Nil	Good.	Recommendation of reporter. Temporary sheds should be erected for the accommodation of visitors. Two more latrines ought to be maintained for males and females. A water shed should be maintained so as to be useful for all castes.	Conservancy arrangements were far from adequate. Endeavours should be made to provide for the pilgrims potable water. To attain this end, tube wells might be tried with advantage as they would enable selection of sites where at least the better quality of water is obtainable locally. This presumes the strata are readily penetrated. If people were unwilling to use latrines and if open ground be available near the scene of the festival, the Jewish method of conservancy would seem to offer special advantages.
	[illegible] Menon, Dy. Tahsildar of Quilandy:	Kizhur festival in Kizhur temple	9th to 18th December 1895.	9th to 12th December 2000; 14th about 5000; 15th about 3000; 16th & 17th 2000. 6000 cattle were brought for sale.	Brahmins and Nairs accommodated themselves in Natapura and Pathayapura attached to the temple. A shed for the hospital was erected. Pits were dug in cattle market into which dung &c was thrown and covered with earth. The place was kept clean by Coolies temporarily engaged by the temple authorities.	Was obtained from wells attached to the temple and private wells good in quality and sufficient in quantity. They were guarded by the police to prevent pollution.	Latrines were put up. The Police prevented people from easing themselves in places other than those set apart for the purpose. 31 Coolies were employed by the Taluk Board.	None	Good	None.	Information as to the number of latrines put up for the occasion and the strength of conservancy staff entertained ought to have been given.

	M. R. Ry. K. Krishnan, Civil apothecary, Chavaghat.	Guruvayur Ekadasi festival.	28th November 1895, but fair lasted till 18th December 1895.	On Ekadasi day 15000 pilgrims, but on the previous day and following days 8000 people.	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in houses and compounds near the temple. No special accommodation was provided by the temple authorities. Houses close to the temple were whitewashed and kept clean long before the festival began under the instructions of the Tahsildar.	Drinking water was obtained from private wells. The public well in the eastern side of the temple was used only by high caste men. Great hardship was felt by low-caste men for water. Four water ~~sheds~~ pandals were erected but they were kept up for only 3 days. Two tanks were reserved for bathing purposes.	Two temporary latrines were erected. Parallel trenches were dug in them and 3 totis were engaged to throw earth over the excreta as soon as ~~we left the place~~ each deposit was made. Six urinals were also put up with a toty to each and carbolic acid was freely used to disinfect them. Sweepers were employed to clean streets and lanes twice a day and the sweepings removed to a distance and burnt.	Nil.	Very satisfactory.	Recommendations of Reporter. Temporary sheds should be erected by the temple authorities throughout the extent of the eastern nada as pilgrims chiefly assemble at this spot. Public wells should be sunk close to the eastern nada to ensure a good supply of water to low caste hindus &c who contribute the largest share to the income of the temple. The tanks close to the temple should be cleaned every year. The lane leading from the western side to the temple should be still more widened and levelled and provided with drains. The number of lights should be increased.	The recommendations of the reporter especially that relating to the provision of wells for low caste people should receive prompt attention. The number of latrines put up was far below requirements.
Malabar	K. V. Ramaswami Aiyar, Revenue Inspector, Puthur Firka.	Kalpathi car festival.	12th, 13th and 14th November 1895.	12000 nearly	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in the pials of houses.	Water was gratuitously distributed by the residents of the villages.	Two latrines were put up and the place was kept clean by the temple authorities.	None	Good	None.	Information as to water supply is of no utility for sanitary purposes.
North Arcot	M. R. Ry. C. V. Govindaswami Naidu, 1st class hospital assistant.	Brammatchavaram at Vepur.	17 April to 26th April 1896	2000.	Private houses afforded sufficient accommodation to pilgrims.	Was obtained from a river channel which runs through the village. It was guarded.	No latrines were put up, as people prefer resorting to paddy fields and open places for purposes of nature. Three sweepers and a toty were engaged to keep the place clean. One head cooly was also entertained to supervise their work.	None.	Good.	None.	As the pilgrims could not be made to use latrines, the Jewish method of conservancy might have been tried.

North Arcot	M.R.Ry. J. Raja Ram Naidu Civil Apothecary	Saint Mary of Lourdes festival Chetput	21st April to 3rd May 1896.	About 100100.	Pilgrims found shelter under trees in church compound, verandahs of houses close to the church and adjacent topes.	Was obtained from a tank 3/4 of a mile from the church. It was solely reserved for drinking. Wells in the nearest fields and gardens were also made use of by visitors.	Three temporary latrines on the trench system were erected - one for males and two for females. Two female and one male toty were engaged to remove the excreta ~~from the~~ from the latrines and bury them in pits dug for the purpose. The Conservancy staff consisted of four female sweepers and a Maistry, but the sweepers were unfit for the work.	Nil	Good.	Recommendations of Reporter. Four temporary latrines 12'x12' for males and four for females should be erected. Male sweepers should be employed instead of females. Wells near the church and in the fields must be reserved for drinking. — x x x Hitherto no sanitary arrangements were made and this was the first time that such arrangements were made and the defects now pointed out will be attended to in the next festival - (Sd.) Ramasesha Iyer President, Taluk Board - Arni -	Nil -
Salem	K. Odanam Hospital assistant	Thirthamalai festival	5th to 14th March 1896	about 8000 people.	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in Matams, adjoining villages and under trees. The place was kept in good sanitary condition.	Was obtained from two tanks and a draw well. Two water ~~[illegible]~~ pandals were also maintained. A watcher was appointed to guard the tanks from pollution.	Two latrines were erected on the trench system. Night soil was covered with dry earth. The large extent of waste land covered with shrub jungle was also resorted to for purposes of nature.	None	Good	Latrine accommodation insufficient. The Conservancy staff at work should have been detailed.	
South Arcot	T.S. Chinnaswami Pillai 3rd class Hospital assistant.	Angalamman festival Malayanur -	11th to 20th February 1896	about 12000.	Cattle fair was held in an extensive plain about half a mile from the town and the excreta and hay were removed from the site and thrown in pits dug for the purpose.	A tank used by the villagers for drinking purposes was guarded by watchman and the police to prevent pollution -	One latrine was put up which was freely used by the pilgrims. Another latrine would have been more useful, but want of funds prevented its erection - 2 maistries 7 sweepers and a cart constituted the conservancy staff.	Nil	On the whole good.	It is not understood whether scavengers were employed. Latrine accommodation should be largely increased on next occasion.	

South Canara	M. R. Rama Rao, Hospital assistant in charge of L. F. Dispensary, Mudabidri	Ponchakalyana in the Basthi of Chandranathaswami held at Mudabidri	17th February to 5th March; 2nd, 3rd & 4th March were principal days	About 12000	Pilgrims found shelter in the houses of the residents of the place and in private pandals erected for the purpose.	Was obtained from private wells which supplied good and abundant water for the pilgrims. A well was cleaned at the taluk Board's expense.	Twelve latrines were put up and two scavengers employed to clean them. Sixteen sweepers were employed to keep the place clean.	None	Good	None	The staff of scavengers was quite insufficient.
	M.R.Ry. Castilinio, Tahsildar of Coondapoor Taluk	Annual festival at Kollur in Coondapur taluk	1st to 9th March 1896	About 6000.	Private and Public pandals, trees and houses of the inhabitants provided accommodation to the visitors. Two sheds were erected for the segregation of cases of infectious diseases.	Was obtained from wells, public and private, and from a stream in front of the temple. Some of the wells were cleansed and one portion of the stream reserved for drinking purposes. Police were employed to see that no contamination of water took place.	Eight latrines were put up which were cleaned twice a day by two scavengers employed for the purpose. People were not allowed to ease themselves in the jungles close by. Four sweepers and six coolies were employed to attend to the conservancy of the place.	None	Good.	None.	— do —
	M.R.Ry. Ramarao, Dy. Tahsildar of Kasergode Taluk	Annual festival in the Mahalingaswami temple at Adur in Kasergode Taluk	12th to 16th March 1896.	About 4500.	Two pandals were erected for the accommodation of the people.	Was obtained from two tanks one of which was exclusively reserved for drinking and the other for washing of clothes and bathing. The Police were employed to prevent drinking water from being polluted.	Two latrines were constructed and two scavengers were employed for cleaning the latrines and removing the rubbish collected at the place of Jatra.	None	Good	None.	The latrine accommodation and scavenger staff were insufficient. Washing of clothing and bathing should be conducted outside tanks.
Tanjore	M.R.Ry. B. L. Davy Singh, Civil apothecary.	Sri Rajagopalaswami festival held at Mannargudi.	4th to 21st March 1896	About 5000.	~~Only~~ one large pandal was ~~erected~~ erected as most of the visitors came from the neighbouring villages and returned home every evening.	Four tanks were reserved for drinking purposes with four extra watchmen to prevent pollution. A water ~~shed~~ pandal was also put up which supplied boiled water.	Ten temporary latrines were constructed on the trench system. Four extra sweepers and five toties to clean latrines and help the town sweepers and toties were entertained.	Nil	Good	__Recommendation of Apothecary__ Rajavithi and four streets around the big temple to be watered twice daily for a fortnight. Three temporary water sheds should be put up and boiled water distributed. Four more tank watchers should be entertained. Ten temporary latrines on trench system should be erected. Five extra toties, six urinals, one sewage cart to remove urine from urinals; four extra sweepers and four dust carts	One extra sweeper will suffice. The other recommendations are approved. So large an observation staff would not be requisite.

										Carts and one Sanitary Inspector with a Peon ought to be entertained. Twelve persons as observatory staff at the chief toll gates and in the town for any case of cholera should be appointed. Articles to collect and disinfect cholera excreta should be kept in stock.	
	Mr J. W. Wright Civil Apothecary.	Magham. Kumbaconam.	28th February to 4th March 1896.	about 15000.	None specially provided. The real festival days being the 28th February and 4th March 1896, chattrams, Mandapams and pials of houses afforded sufficient accommodation.	Water was obtained from springs dug in the Cauvery and Arsilar rivers and these were protected from pollution by watchman. The springs were cleaned daily and water baled out. Four trench springs were dug in the bed of the Cauvery river for the use of the cattle.	Six temporary latrines were put up — 4 near the Magam tank and 2 near Kumbesvaram temple. The flooring of the latrines was thickly covered with river sand and they were kept clean. The Conservancy staff of North IV and South III divisions was strengthened.	Nil	Good	Nil	The statement that the staff of certain divisions "was strengthened" is too vague to be of utility.
L. H. D. Tanjore. Tanjore	Mr. R. Ry. T. V. Kothandarama Pillai Hospital Asst.	Panguni Uthiram festival of Sri Thiagaraja Swami Tiruvalur.	18th to 31st March 1896	about 20,000.	None specially provided as the large number of dwelling houses, the big temple and the few choultries afforded ample accommodation to visitors. One Cholera shed was erected.	Was obtained from springs dug in the river Odumbokki, four tanks and a few other springs dug by private individuals. A few water pandals were also put up. The tanks were guarded by four watchmen.	Sixteen temporary latrines were put up in addition to the four permanent ones and a toty was appointed to each. 8 sweepers, a peon and 4 additional dust carts were engaged besides the permanent staff.	Small pox is prevalent from 18th July 1895 up to date 10th April 1896	Satisfactory.	**Recommendations & Repairs.** The water of Kamalalayam tank — which is the main source of water supply to this town should be drained and refilled as the water is unfit for drinking purposes. * * * The duty of repairs to the temple as well as Kamalalayam tank devolves upon the Kattalaidars. The Head assistant Collector will therefore call upon them to carry out the necessary repairs to the tank out of their surplus funds. If they plead inability to meet the cost from want of funds, their accounts should be carefully scrutinized to see if their statement is correct and the matter reported on again for final orders. (Sd) H Moberly Ag. Collector.	Nil.

Tanjore

M.R.Ry. M. R. Thiagaraja Pillai
Civil apothecary

1. Sri Nadiammam festival - Pattukottai
2. Roman Catholic "

1. 1st to 10th April 1896.
2. 3rd to 5th April 1896.

1. 7,500.
2. 3,500.

Visitors halted in chatrams and madams of the town.

19

Was obtained from two tanks especially reserved for drinking purposes and guarded to prevent pollution. Two water ~~sheds~~ pandals were maintained by the union besides 50 others opened by private individuals. Four tanks were set apart for bathing and washing purposes.

Two temporary latti sweepers were employed for the occasion in addition to four totties and rubbish carts working in the Union. No latrines were put up as "open plains and waste lands on all sides of the town were used as such. The whole town was kept neat and clean as usual during the festival times.

Nil.

Govt.

<u>Recommendations of Reporter.</u>

20

Two more rubbish carts and 4 totties ~~and~~ a night soil cart are required. × × ×

The major portion of Pattukottai town people depend upon the Kasamangalam tank water for their drinking purposes. There is no probability of proper supply to it even in best monsoons as the bordering lands on the sides of its supply channel and banks are raised and cultivated throughout. In order to ensure a proper supply to it a supply channel should be opened from the jungle stream (Maharajasamudram river) which runs close to the town.

× × ×

2. It has been resolved by the Taluk Board that provision should be made in the Budget for 1897/98 for 6 additional dust bins and a night soil hand cart.

3. The subject of improving the supply channel to the drinking water tank at the locality has been favorably considered by the Board ~~and~~ the District Board will be requested to sanction the scheme at a cost of about sixteen thousands ~~with~~ reference to the estimate of the Executive Engineer, Negapatam Division. Detailed proposals will be submitted in a separate communication for obtaining the views of the Sanitary Board in the matter.

4. A night soil depôt will also be selected for the town.

(Sd) P. Rajarathna Mor.
by Collector and President Taluk Board.

The use of "open land" and "waste places" for purposes of nature is unsafe, where the water supply brought by an open channel is depended upon. The Jewish method offered a safer alternative. It is hoped the question of permanent improvement of the water supply here raised will not be neglected.

Tanjore	V. Krishnamurthi Aiyar 3rd class Hospital assistant	Annathupadayal festival Tiruchengattangudi, Nannilam [illegible]	9th April to 18th April 1896	About 12000.	None specially provided - Pilgrims accommodated themselves in houses in Tiruchenkattangudi and also in a village ~~about~~ a mile from the town.	Was obtained from two tanks set apart for drinking purposes. Two tanks were also reserved for bathing. All these were guarded. One tank besides the above was reserved for cattle.	Four temporary latrines with compartments for males and females were erected. A dust cart, four sweepers, a night soil cart and a toty with a Peon to supervise the work was employed. Night soil was removed to a distance and buried. McDougals disinfecting powder was used.	Nil	Good.	The reporter thinks that some arrangements to accommodate pilgrims are necessary.	Latrines and toties were below requirements. It is not necessary to expend disinfectants unless the incidence of cholera was feared.
"	G. Edward Pillai 3rd class Hospital assistant	Kalugumalai Thai Pusam festival	Festival 20th to 30th January 1896 Cattle fair 31st January to 7th February 1896.	About 4000 for the festival and 15000 for the cattle fair on an average daily.	Chatrams, Matams rest houses and private houses afforded shelter to most of the visitors and the rest returned to their houses every evening.	Was obtained from a tank attached to the temple which was guarded and two other tanks. Water was pumped from two wells within the fair to various parts of the fair into cisterns for the use of cattle. Wells were disinfected with permanganate of potash.	Five latrines with compartments for males and females were erected and two toties were attached to each of them. They were cleaned several times a day and their contents removed to distant fields where they were buried in pits dug for the purpose with street sweepings and rubbish. 61 sweepers were also engaged and their work was supervised by two maistries.	Nil	Good	Nil.	Pits should not be used for nightsoil burial but shallow trenches.
Tinnevelly	M. R. Venkataramiah 3rd class Hospital assistant	Kalugumalai Panguni Masi festival.	19th to 31st March 1896.	about 5000.	Most of the visitors accommodated themselves in Mantapams, chattrams, in sheds erected by themselves and in the houses of relatives and friends. People from neighbouring villages returned to their houses in the evenings. Sale of putrified fish was strictly prohibited.	Drinking water was obtained from a big square tank close to the temple which was guarded by watchmen and the Police. For bathing and washing purposes four other tanks were set apart.	Five latrines were erected, each being divided into two compartments for males and females. These were kept clean by four toties. The contents of latrines were removed to fields and there buried in pits dug for the purpose.	Nil	Good.	Nil	Nil.

	Mr. A. Sizonyaur Pillai Civil apothecary, Virudupatti.	Mariamman festival Virudupatti.	22nd to 31st March 1896.	about 8000 persons and 150 carriages.	None specially provided as major portion of the visitors returned to their houses every evening. Some found shelter in Local Fund choultry, Matams and in temporary sheds erected by private people.	Was obtained from six wells reserved for drinking purposes and a few water pandals ~~sheds~~ maintained by the Union as well as by charitable persons.	Two temporary latrines were put up in addition to the existing ones with a toty to attend to their cleanliness. Two rubbish carts 3 sweepers and two Sanitary Peons were engaged in addition to the existing Conservancy staff of the Union.	Nil.	Good.	Nil.	Night soil conservancy arrangements were below requirements. The method of protecting water supply should have been stated.
Tinnevelly	M.R. Venkatramaiah 3rd class Hospital assistant	Sundararajaperumal festival Sivalaperi	3rd to 13th April 1896 festival; 7th to 25th April 1896 cattle fair	about 4000 for the festival; " 20000 for the cattle fair.	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in six sheds erected by Local Fund authorities and in the houses of friends and relatives. Some of the visitors from the neighbouring villages returned to their houses every evening. Sale of unwholesome articles was forbidden. Cattle dealers found shelter in sheds erected by them in cattle market.	Was obtained from the river Tambaraparni, one portion of which being set apart for drinking purposes, and another for bathing and washing. Police constables were posted near the river to prevent pollution. Two water pandals were also put up. River Chitravati supplied water for cattle. Carts and cattle were kept at a reasonable distance from the rivers.	Ten latrines were constructed and their floor was covered thickly with sand. Ten toties were appointed to clean the latrines. Night soil was removed twice a day to distant fields and there buried in pits. Road sweepings and rubbish were also similarly disposed of.	Nil	Good	Cattle were picketted in rows under the supervision of the Stock Inspector and crowding was removed daily both on patta and poramboke lands. Steps will be taken to improve wells in poramboke and in the agraharam during the current year as these contain good water and will save people the trouble of walking in sand in the hot season to the Tambaraparni river. (sd) T. Ragaviah. President Taluq Board.	Double the number of latrines and toties should have been available. Shallow trenches should be employed for burial of night soil in future.
	N. Subramaniah, Chairman of the Union Panchayat, Sivakasi	Mariamman festival at Sivakasi	29th March to 12th April 1896	About 5000.	A large pandal was erected out of private contribution for the accommodation of visitors. Arrangements will be made for the extension of accommodation next year.	Was obtained from wells most of which contain brackish water. A water pandal ~~shed~~ was put up by the Union and four others by private individuals. Scarcity of water is felt in the town throughout the year.	Three temporary latrines were erected in addition to the ten permanent ones. Night soil was removed to distant places thrice a day and buried deep and covered with earth. Three toties and twenty two sweepers were employed in addition to the permanent staff of 8 toties and 22 sweepers.	Nil	Good.	The reporter is of opinion that the difficulty in getting drinking water will be removed if the Teppakulam is conserved for drinking purposes alone. — As regards the Teppakulam professional advice will be taken as to whether the water is good enough to be conserved. President, Taluk Board	Night soil should be buried at a depth not exceeding 18" but 3" depth gives the best results. The District Sanitary officer should be consulted as to the Teppakulam.

Trichinopoly	G. A. Ry. P.S. Jesudasan, Hospital assistant, Kulithalai	Chittra Rada Utsavam, Srirangam	25th April 1896	Over 12000 people.	Pilgrims that came from a distance accommodated themselves in Chatrams, Mantapams and private houses, while those that came from the neighbouring villages returned to their houses in the evening. A place to the East of the village was set apart for carts and cattle.	Was obtained from the large square tank which was watched by Police Constables in view to prevent pollution. Twelve water pandals were also put up by private individuals.	Four temporary latrines were erected with one toty for each. Night soil was removed to a safe distance and buried in trenches. Rubbish from the streets and bazaars was removed by four sweepers.	Nil	Good	The reporter is of opinion that Rs 30 sanctioned by the Taluq Board are not enough to meet necessary sanitary demands & that better arrangement could be made with more funds at disposal. He also thinks that the temple authorities should co-operate with the Medical and Revenue officers. — It has been decided to allot funds in next year's budget. (sd) E. G. Roberts President Taluq Board	The Conservancy arrangements were inadequate. The complaint as to Rs 30 being insufficient is well founded.
	S. Israel, Pelam(?) Hospital assistant	Veerapoor Kanniman[illegible] car festival	22 & 23rd February 1896	about 6000 people.	Nil.	Was obtained from two teppakulams and a large step well which were reserved for drinking purposes.	Six temporary latrines were put up in the plains surrounding the temple. And they were cleaned by four toties employed for the purpose.	Nil	Good	Recommendations of reporter The silt in the Teppakulam should be removed and a revetment erected for the step wells. — The Zemindar of Veerapoor has been addressed to carry out the recommendations made by the Hospital assistant Manaparai. (sd) E. G. Roberts President Taluq Board.	Nil.
Vizagapatam	P. Goondoorijulu, Hospital assistant and P. S. Gunthica(?), Hospital assistant	Agrasimmaswamy's(?) Kalyanam festival	25th to 30th March 1896.	about 1500.	None specially provided as the temple buildings and the houses in the villages afforded sufficient accommodation for pilgrims.	Was obtained from several hills springs conveyed through iron pipes, good in quality and sufficient in quantity.	Three temporary latrines were constructed with compartments for males and females and they were cleaned by 12 sweepers. Night soil was buried in pits dug for the purpose. Streets and other places were kept clean by the itinerating Conservancy establishment which consisted of 8 sweepers and one maistry.	Nil	Good	Nil	Nil.

Vizagapatam.

G.R.Ry. Dr. Appalnarasiyya Naidu
1st class Hospital assistant.

Chandanayathra, Simhachalam

16th April 1896

Nearly 9000.

The Vacant houses, pials, and the temple premises afforded shelter to visitors.

Was obtained from two or three springs in the hill. The water collecting in several stone basins passes to the foot of the hill, chiefly for garden purposes. The water is very much polluted even at the source of the springs. None are reserved for drinking purposes.

Seven temporary latrines were erected on the hill and eight down the hill. Deep trenches were dug in them and dry earth stored close at hand. Twelve sweepers and one maistry were entertained to clean the latrines up and down the hill and to attend to the general sanitary condition of the place.

Nil

Good

The reporter recommends that a pipe be fixed at the main spring and water be brought to a convenient spot in view to prevent people using contaminated water.

More lamps should be lighted on festival occasions as the steps are steep in some places and dangerous to pilgrims.

A pipe as suggested by the Hospital assistant would provide pure water for those who desired it, but nothing can prevent the use of polluted water by others.

(sd) Leapingwell
Surg. Lieut Col.
Dist Medl & Sany. Officer

There are some wells used for drinking purposes, but however the Maharaja will be addressed to carry out the suggestion of the Hospital assistant.

R. Govinda Rao.
President.

Efforts should be made to carry out the Hospital assistant's recommendation before next festival.

28

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Office of Sanitary Commissioner
Fort Saint George 23rd ~~August~~ September
1896

Forwarded to Government,
Local & Munl. Dept.

W G King
M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,
Surg. Lieut Col.
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras

Government {1896} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd. } 1896. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 2050 L., 2nd November 1896.

NOVEMBER.

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording, with remarks, abstracts of reports on — in the Presidency received in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner during the second quarter of 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

Abstracts of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896.

[Statement.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Bellary.	V. Dukaram, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Humphi car festival.	29th March 1896.	About 11,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter in mantapams, temporary sheds, under trees and near huge rocks. A large pandal also was put up for the use of visitors.	River Tungabadra and Thuritha channel formed the chief source of supply. A few wells were cleared of silt and purified by permanganate of potash and some water pandals were put up at convenient centres. Twelve watchmen were employed to prevent pollution of the river water.
Chingleput.	Saiyid Muhammad Ismal Sahib, Apothecary.	The Little Mount festival, near Guindy.	23rd April to 3rd May 1896.	About 8,000 ..	The out-houses of the adjoining bungalows, a few arches of the Marmalong bridge, chattrams, topes, open spaces and two pandals accommodated many of the pilgrims. The place was kept clean and the sweepings were burnt. Putrid pork, beef, &c., were prohibited from being sold.	Was obtained from eleven pot-wells and the old jail well. The former source was reserved for drinking purposes and strictly guarded by the Police. Quantity quite insufficient.
Coimbatore.	M.R.Ry. R. Sivalingam Pillai, Civil Apothecary, Local Fund Hospital, Kollegal.	Annual festival held at the tomb of Pir Ghyb (a Muhammadan saint of the 15th century) Sivanasamudram village, Kollegal Taluk.	6th to 8th March 1896.	Between 3,000 and 4,000.	People accommodated themselves in permanent and temporary sheds. Sale of unwholesome vegetables was prohibited.	A channel from the river Cauvery supplied water. Washing of clothes and bathing therein were prevented. The channel was watched by the Police. It was dug some time ago by private effort and is about 1 to 3 feet wide and a foot deep.
Ganjám.	M.R.Ry. N. V. Gopal Rao Pantulu Garu, Deputy Tahsildar.	Sivaratri festival at Mokalingam.	10th to 13th Feb. 1896.	About 8,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter in the houses of the inhabitants of the village and in the large beautiful topes on the banks of the Vamsadhara river. Telugu brahmins accommodated themselves in a choultry. A hospital-shed and two cholera-sheds were put up.	Abundant. Was obtained from the river Vamsadhara.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896.

Conservancy.	Epidemic.	General health.	Recommendations of the reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Nine latrines on the trench system were put up,—five for males and four for females,—but as four of them were erected in cotton soil the earth removed from them was mostly in cakes and was not convenient for ready shelving in. The bank of the river towards the temple, especially where there were trees, &c., was used as latrines, Seventeen toties and 29 sweepers looked after the conservancy of the locality, and their work was supervised by one sanitary inspector aided by three assistants.	There was a case of cholera which was successfully treated.	Very good ..	(1) Washing of clothes must be prevented even in the bathing places in the river. (2) Wells must be deepened and be provided with parapet walls. (3) The number of water-pandals must be increased. (4) A separte cholera-shed must be erected, or the present mantapam be utilized for the purpose, enclosed by tatties. (5) The conservancy staff should be increased. (6) The latrines must be of smaller dimensions, say, 9″ or 1 foot wide, and 20 or 30 of them should be erected at convenient centres with sign boards to each. (7) Sanitary arrangements to commence one month before the festival.	I personally inspected arrangements during this festival. The officer in charge failed in enforcing discipline or order in sanitary matters. So far as results were concerned, the water watchmen need not have been entertained. A minimum of utility was extracted from the menial sanitary staff. The reporter's recommendations are sound and should be followed. The question of bringing water by pipes from the channel to the site of the festival should be considered. Sinking wells on the river bank, or from the river from which water could be pumped for distribution, offers a suitable alternative if funds are available.
Three male and three female latrines were temporarily constructed on the combined trench system in different localities. Ten toties and six sweepers with two carts were engaged. Night-soil found in thoroughfares, &c., was removed by extra scavengers and buried in deep pits with earth and McDougall's powder.	*Nil*	Good	(1) The Church authorities may be advised to reserve the shady open space opposite the church gates for the use of devotees in lieu of the stalls, &c. (2) The local board may be asked to take speedy measures to provide a new well. — Submitted to the Collector. The Local Fund Engineer has been requested by the President, Taluk Board, to select a suitable site for a new well in Little Mount and to submit an estimate for constructing it. (Sd.) ——, *Deputy Collector.*	*Nil.*
Fields about two furlongs from the village were used for purposes of nature. The tomb being built on an open plain, the surroundings are very clean.	None	Good	(1) The channel should be deepened and watchmen should be temporarily employed all along itscourse. (2) Temporary latrines may be constructed on the trench system. (3) The bazaars should not be allowed to be put up quite close to the water-supply. — * * * (3) I have communicated a copy of the recommendations made by the medical subordinate to the President of the Taluk Board, Kollegal, and have drawn the latter's attention thereto. (Sd.) J. G. WOOD, for *Collector.*	The Jewish method of conservancy might be tried with advantage—G.O., No. 2009 L., dated 11th August 1890. The third recommendation should be scrupulously observed in future.
Seven temporary latrines were erected and they were worked on the dry-earth system. They were cleaned twice a day. Twelve persons were prosecuted for committing nuisance near the banks of the river. Seventeen sweepers were entertained and their work was supervised by two maistries.	None	Good	None	The measures adopted to conserve the river should have been stated. It is not known how night-soil removal was effected and what the staff employed for this purpose was.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Ganjám—*cont.*	M.R.Ry. B. Ramakrishna Nayudu, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Dhola festival at Liviry.	27th to 29th Feb. 1896.	About 4,000 ..	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in the houses of friends and relatives and in the large mango topes with which the village abounds. An hospital and a cholera shed were constructed. The streets were swept both morning and evening.	Was obtained from the river Vamsadhara, the village being situated on the banks of the river.
Gódávari.	Jayaram Rao Nayudu, Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam.	Kalyanam festival of Srí Rama of Bhadráchalam.	23rd March and four following days.	6,000	Two hundred and fifty temporary sheds erected on and below the banks of the Gódávari, afforded shelter to the pilgrims. Two pandals were also put up to give shelter to pilgrims going to the river for water. An hospital-shed was also erected.	Was obtained from the river Gódávari. Separate places were set apart in the river for drinking, bathing and washing of clothes and for mooring boats.
	Muhammad Ghaleb, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Sriramanavami festival at Bhadráchalam.	23rd to 28th March 1896.	About 8,000 ..	Temporary sheds were erected on the banks of the river Gódávari for the accommodation of pilgrims. A shed for hospital was also provided. Two sheltering pandals from the river bank to the water were put up.	Was obtained from the river Gódávari. Good and sufficient. The highest portion of the river was reserved for drinking, the middle for bathing, and the last for washing. The boats were removed to the lowest portion of the river.
	Muhammad Abdul, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Kalyanavutchavam of Sri Venkateswaruluvaru.	27th April 1896.	Nearly 2,000 people.	Huts were not properly built for the use of pilgrims, and bazaars were likewise defective in structure.	There are three tanks; but only one of these is used for drinking, bathing and washing soiled clothes, the other two being filthy.
Kurnool.	M.R.Ry. V. Kuppuswami Nayudu, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Brahmautchavam, Ahobalam.	28th February to 11th March 1896.	15,000	Mantapams, pandals and trees afforded shelter to visitors. Public ways and paths all round the temple were cleared. Unwholesome articles of food were prevented from being sold.	Was obtained from two wells sufficient in quantity, but bad in quality. The surroundings of drinking-water wells were kept clean and they were guarded. Lights were also put up near drinking-water wells.
	K. Ganapati Aiyar, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Virabadraswami festival, Deebaguntla.	15th to 19th March 1896.	About 3,000 ..	Visitors accommodated themselves in the mango tope, under trees and in temporary sheds erected by people.	Was abundant in quantity and good in quality.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemic.	General health.	Recommendations of the reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Four temporary latrines on the dry-earth system were put up. Sweepers were directed to attend these latrines by turns in view to keep them clean. Fourteen sweepers were entertained and their work was supervised by a maistry, the Deputy Tahsildar and the Medical officer.	None	Good	None	The measures adopted to conserve the river should have been stated. It is not known how night-soil removal was effected and what the staff employed for this purpose was.
The camping ground and the town were kept clean by an establishment of thirteen sweepers and five scavengers employed for the purpose. Six latrines were erected and dry earth was used in them.	None	Good	None	The numerical strength of the sweepers should have been reduced to that of scavengers employed, and *vice versa*.
Six latrines on the dry-earth system were erected. Thirteen sweepers and five toties were employed and their work was supervised by five peons. The conservancy arrangements were satisfactory.	*Nil*	Good	None	Do. do.
No latrine accommodation was provided, fields and open spaces being used as such.	*Nil*	Almost all the people are suffering from skin diseases and stomach complaints.	(1) Sweepers must be engaged to remove all rubbish. (2) One tank must be reserved for drinking purposes. (3) The karnam and the village munsif should be warned for refusing to help the reporter in making necessary sanitary arrangements, &c.	Sanitary arrangements were next to nothing. The fact that the pilgrims suffered from bowel and skin complaints betokens unwholesome water-supply. The measures requisite for the improvement of the water-supply should be reported on by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
Two latrines in lower and one in upper Ahobalam were constructed. The conservancy establishment consisted of two toties and five sweepers.	*Nil*	Good	The drinking-water wells in the temple should be cleared of silt, so that there may be a good collection of water for the ensuing festival. The temple committee should take steps to clear the well of its silt. (Sd.) C. M. MULLALY, Collector.	Conservancy arrangements were almost *nil*. The employment of two toties and five sweepers for a concourse of 15,000 was absurd, even holding in memory the character of the surroundings of the camp.
Two temporary latrines—one for males and one for females—were erected. Two toties and four sweepers were appointed.	None	Good	None	Information as to water-supply and mode of protection useless. At least three latrines ought to have been erected. The conservancy staff entertained for the occasion was too small for actual requirements.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Kurnool—*cont.*	T. S. Devadasan, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Ranganayakulu festival in Tartur village, Nandikôtkur taluk.	25th to 31st March.	About 5,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter in temporary sheds and in gardens. Unwholesome food was not allowed to be exposed for sale. The village was kept clean by sweepers employed for the purpose.	Drinking-water was obtained from five wells, and two constables and a talayari were posted to each of these wells to prevent pollution. Planks of wood, with frames of cart, were put across the steps of the wells to help people in getting over them to draw water. Four water-pandals were erected and two wells reserved for bathing and washing.
	M. C. Sundra Sarma, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Panguni Utharam festival, Thirupparangundram.	31st March and 1st April.	About 3,000 ..	Mantapams, matams, private houses, topes and trees on road sides afforded shelter to visitors, but owing to unexpected rain such of the pilgrims as accommodated themselves in topes and under trees suffered much. A shed for the hospital was erected. Temporary markets were held on both sides of the streets.	Was obtained from three wells solely set apart for drinking purposes. Three water-pandals were also put up. A few other sources were set apart for bathing and washing.
Madura.	T. Chidambaram Pillai, Second-class Hospital Assistant.	Chitra festival, near Tamukam bungalow, Madura Park.	25th April to 3rd May 1896.	People, 23,697; bullocks, cows, horses, sheep, &c., 26,865.	Eight pandals were erected for the use of visitors. In the cattle-fair people found shelter under carts and in small triangular tents. A shed for hospital was also provided. The market sites were kept clean by a special staff of sweepers.	Drinking-water for men and cattle was obtained from four stand-pipes, one playing-fountain with a cistern of 5 feet deep, seven granite tubs which were filled by pipes, and from three wells within the cattle market, the water from which was pumped by engine. From wells dug in the bed of the river and four water-pandals, drinking-water was obtained. People who used the water obtained from wells within the market suffered from colic, indigestion, &c., as the water of these wells was impure. The District Sanitary Officer pronounced the water of one of these wells to be muddy and unfit for drinking.
	——— Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Sauthanakudu festival held at Erawadi.	6th and 7th May 1896.	About 14,000 ..	None specially provided. Streets and lanes were kept clean. Articles of food that were unfit for consumption were prevented from being sold.	Was obtained from wells and tanks which were brackish. A water-pandal was maintained for Muhammadans.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemic.	General health.	Recommendations of the reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Latrine trenches were dug which were covered over with a layer of dry earth by toties both morning and evening and eventually filled with dry earth. Two toties and six sweepers were employed to look after the latrine trenches and conservancy of the place. Rubbish was collected in selected places away from the village and burnt.	None	Good	Some of the wells must be baled out before the commencement of the festival and a few more temporary sheds should be erected.	The staff of toties was inadequate.
Five temporary latrines on the dry-earth system were put up, and to each of these a toty and a waterman were attached. Nightsoil was removed to a distant place and buried. The latrines were kept clean. The conservancy staff consisted of sixteen scavengers, three conservancy carts and four maistries.	*Nil.*	Good	There should be one carriage-stand and a separate place for market, as the narrow streets are crowded to the inconvenience of the people.	*Nil.*
Eight temporary latrines on the dry-earth system were erected with two compartments for males and females. Sand was also spread in the privies. Sufficient number of toties, sweepers, maistries and superintendents were employed to attend to the conservancy, &c., of the place.	None	Public health was, on the whole, satisfactory.	Four additional large wells should be sunk within the cattle-market, so that they may be of use when the Managary tank fails.	Latrine accommodation was insufficient. The conservancy staff employed should have been exhibited in detail. The Sanitary Engineer should be consulted as to the possibility of using a larger main in this direction, having regard to the requirements of the fair.
One temporary cocoanut-leaf latrine was maintained for females only, males having used palmyrah topes and gardens as latrines. A cart was engaged to carry the sweepings. The latrine and streets were kept clean by six temporary toties.	*Nil*	Good	Temporary sheds should be erected for the accommodation of visitors. Two more latrines ought to be maintained for males and females. A water-shed should be maintained so as to be useful for all castes.	Conservancy arrangements were far from adequate. Endeavours should be made to provide for the pilgrims potable water. To attain this end, tube-wells might be tried with advantage as they would enable selection of sites where at least the better quality of water is obtainable locally. This presumes the strata are readily penetrable. If people were unwilling to use latrines and if open ground be avilable near the scene of the festival, the Jewish method of conservancy would seem to offer special advantages.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Malabar.	M.R.Ry. T. Sankunni Menon, Deputy Tahsildar of Quilandi.	Kizhur festival in Kizhur temple.	9th to 18th December 1895.	9th to 12th December, 2,000; 14th, about 5,000; 15th, about 3,000; 16th and 17th 2,000. Six thousand cattle were brought for sale.	Brahmins and Nairs accommodated themselves in Natapura and Pathayapura attached to the temple. A shed for the hospital was erected. Pits were dug in cattle market into which dung, &c., was thrown and covered with earth. The place was kept clean by coolies temporarily engaged by the temple authorities.	Was obtained from wells attached to the temple and private wells good in quality and sufficient in quantity. They were guarded by the police to prevent pollution.
	M.R.Ry. K. Krishnan, Civil Apothecary, Chowghat.	Guruvayur Ekadasi festival.	28th November 1895, but fair lasted till 18th December 1895.	On Ekadasi day 15,000 pilgrims, but on the day previous and following days 8,000 people.	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in houses and compounds near the temple. No special accommodation was provided by the temple authorities. Houses close to the temple were whitewashed and kept clean long before the festival began under the instructions of the Tahsildar.	Drinking-water was obtained from private wells. The public well in the eastern side of the temple was used only by high caste men. Great hardship was felt by low caste men for water. Four water pandals were erected, but they were kept up for only three days. Two tanks were reserved for bathing purposes.
North Arcot.	K. V. Ramaswami Aiyar, Revenue Inspector, Puthur Firka.	Kalpaticar festival.	12th, 13th and 14th November 1895.	12,000 nearly ..	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in the pials of houses.	Water was gratuitously distributed by the residents of the villages.
	M.R.Ry. C. V. Govindaswami Nayudu, 1st-class Hospital Assistant.	Brahmavutchavam at Vepur.	17th to 26th April 1896.	2,000	Private houses afforded sufficient accommodation to pilgrims.	Was obtained from a river channel which runs through the village. It was guarded.
	M.R.Ry. T. Raja Ram Nayudu, Civil Apothecary.	Saint Mary of Lourdes festival, Chetput.	21st April to 3rd May 1896.	About 10,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter under trees in church compound, verandahs of houses close to the church and adjacent topes.	Was obtained from a tank three-fourths of a mile from the church. It was solely reserved for drinking. Wells in the nearest fields and gardens were also made use of by visitors.
Salem.	K. Odanan, Hospital Assistant.	Thirthamalai festival.	5th to 14th March 1896.	About 8,000 people.	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in matams, adjoining villages and under trees. The place was kept in good sanitary condition.	Was obtained from two tanks and a draw well. Two water-pandals were also maintained. A watcher was appointed to guard the tanks from pollution.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations of the Reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Latrines were put up. The police prevented people from easing themselves in places other than those set apart for the purpose. Thirty-one coolies were employed by the taluk board.	None	Good	None	Information as to the number of latrines put up for the occasion and the strength of conservancy staff entertained ought to have been given.
Two temporary latrines were erected. Parallel trenches were dug in them and three toties were engaged to throw earth over the excreta as soon as each deposit was made. Six urinals were also put up with a toty to each and carbolic acid was freely used to disinfect them. Sweepers were employed to clean streets and lanes twice a day and the sweepings removed to a distance and burnt.	*Nil*	Very satisfactory.	Temporary sheds should be erected by the temple authorities throughout the extent of the eastern nata as pilgrims chiefly assemble at this spot. Public wells should be sunk close to the eastern nata to ensure a good supply of water to low caste Hindus, &c., who contribute the largest share to the income of the temple. The tanks close to the temple should be cleaned every year. The lane leading from the western side to the temple should be still more widened and levelled and provided with drains. The number of lights should be increased.	The recommendations of the reporter, especially that relating to the provision of wells for low caste people, should receive prompt attention. The number of latrines put up was far below requirements.
Five latrines were put up and the place was kept clean by the temple authorities.	None	Good	None	Information as to water-supply is of no utility for sanitary purposes.
No latrines were put up, as people prefer resorting to paddy-fields and open places for purposes of nature. Three sweepers and a toty were engaged to keep the place clean. One head cooly was also entertained to supervise their work.	None	Good	None	As the pilgrims could not be made to use latrines, the Jewish method of conservancy might have been tried.
Three temporary latrines on the trench system were erected—one for males, two for females. Two female toties and one male toty were engaged to remove the excreta from the latrines and bury them in pits dug for the purpose. The conservancy staff consisted of four female sweepers and a maistry, but the sweepers were unfit for the work.	*Nil*	Good	Four temporary latrines 12′ × 12′ for males and four for females should be erected. Male sweepers should be employed instead of females. Wells near the church and in the fields must be reserved for drinking. * * * Hitherto no sanitary arrangements were made and this was the first time that such arrangements were made and the defects now pointed out will be attended to in the next festival. (Signed) C. RAMASESHA AIYAR, Predt., Taluk Board, Arni.	*Nil.*
Two latrines were erected on the trench system. Night-soil was covered with dry earth. The large extent of waste land covered with shrub jungle was also resorted to for purposes of nature.	None	Good	....	Latrine accommodation insufficient. The conservancy staff at work should have been detailed.

Abstracts of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second 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 of the Reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
South Arcot.	T. S. Chinnaswami Pillai, 3rd-class Hospital Assistant.	Angalammar festival, Malayanur.	11th to 20th Feb. 1896.	About 12,000 ..	Cattle fair was held in an extensive plain about half a mile from the town and the excreta and hay were removed from the site and thrown in pits dug for the purpose.	A tank used by the villagers for drinking purposes was guarded by watchmen and the police to prevent pollution.	A latrine was put up which was freely used by the pilgrims. Another latrine would have been more useful, but want of funds prevented its erection. Two maistries, seven sweepers and a cart constituted the conservancy staff.	*Nil*	On the whole good.	....	It is not understood whether scavengers were employed. Latrine accommodation should be largely increased on next occasion.
South Canara.	M. R. Rama Rao, Hospital Assistant in charge of Local Fund dispensary, Mudabidri.	Panchakalyana in the Basthi of Chendranathaswami held at Mudabidri.	17th Feb. to 5th Mar., 2nd, 3rd and 4th March were principal days.	About 12,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter in the houses of the residents of the place and in private pandals erected for the purpose.	Was obtained from private wells, which supplied good and abundant water for the pilgrims. A well was cleaned at the taluk board's expense.	Twelve latrines were put up and two scavengers employed to clean them. Sixteen sweepers were employed to keep the place clean.	None	Good	None	The staff of scavengers was quite insufficient.
	M.R.Ry. Castilino, Tahsildar of Coondapoor taluk.	Annuallar festival at Kollur in Coondapoor taluk.	1st to 9th Mar. 1896.	About 6,000 ..	Private and public pandals, trees and houses of the inhabitants provided accommodation to the visitors. Two sheds were erected for the segregation of cases of infectious diseases.	Was obtained from wells, public and private, and from a stream in front of the temple. Some of the wells were cleansed and one portion of the stream reserved for drinking purposes. The police were employed to see that no contamination of water took place.	Eight latrines were put up, which were cleaned twice a day by two scavengers employed for the purpose. People were not allowed to ease themselves in the jungles close by. Four sweepers and six coolies were employed to attend to the conservancy of the place.	None	Good	None	Do. do.
	M.R.Ry. Rama Rao, Acting Tahsildar of Kasaragod taluk.	Annual festival in the Mahalingeshwar temple at Adur in Kasaragod taluk.	12th to 16th March 1896.	About 4,500 ..	Two pandals were erected for the accommodation of the people.	Was obtained from two tanks, one of which was exclusively reserved for drinking and the other for washing of clothes and bathing. The police were employed to prevent drinking-water from being polluted.	Two latrines were constructed and two scavengers were employed for cleaning the latrines and removing the rubbish collected at the place of Jatra.	None	Good	None	The latrine accommodation and scavenger staff were insufficient. Washing of clothing and bathing should be conducted outside tanks.
Tanjore.	M.R.Ry. B. L. Davy Singh, Civil Apothecary.	Sri Rajagopalaswami festival held at Mannárgudi.	4th to 21st March 1896.	About 5,000 ..	Only one large pandal was erected as most of the visitors came from the neighbouring villages and returned home every evening.	Four tanks were reserved for drinking purposes with four extra watchmen to prevent pollution. A water-pandal was also put up which supplied boiled water.	Ten temporary latrines were constructed on the trench system. Four extra sweepers and five toties to clean latrines and help the town sweepers and toties were entertained.	*Nil*	Good	Rajavithi and four streets around the big temple to be watered twice daily for a fortnight. Three temporary water-sheds should be put up and boiled water distributed. Four more tank watchers should be entertained. Ten temporary latrines on trench system should be erected. Five extra toties, six urinals, one sewage cart to remove urine from urinals, four extra sweepers and four dust-carts and one Sanitary Inspector with a peon ought to be entertained. Twelve persons as observatory staff at the chief toll-gates and in the town for any case of cholera should be appointed. Articles to collect and disinfect cholera excreta should be kept in stock.	One extra sweeper will suffice. The other recommendations are approved. So large an observation staff would not be requisite.
	Mr. J. W. Wright, Civil Apothecary.	Magham, Kumbakónam.	28th Feb. to 4th March 1896.	About 15,000 ..	None specially provided. The real festival days being the 28th February and 4th March 1896, chatrams, mandapams and pials of houses afforded sufficient accommodation.	Water was obtained from springs dug in the Cauveri and Arsilar rivers and these were protected from pollution by watchmen. The springs were cleaned daily and water baled out. Four trench springs were dug in the bed of the Cauveri river for the use of the cattle.	Six temporary latrines were put up—four near the Magham tank and two near Kumbesvaram temple. The flooring of the latrines was thickly covered with river sand and they were kept clean. The conservancy staff of North IV and South III divisions was strengthened.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	The statement that the staff of certain divisions "was strengthened" is too vague to be of utility.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Tanjore—*cont.*	M.R.Ry. T. V. Kothanda Rama Pillai, Hospital Assistant.	Panguni Utharam festival of Śri Thyagarajaswami, Tiruválúr.	18th to 31st March 1896.	About 20,000 ..	None specially provided as the large number of dwelling houses, the big temple and the few choultries afforded ample accommodation to visitors. One cholera shed was erected.	Was obtained from springs dug in the river Odumbokki, four tanks and a few other springs dug by private individuals. A few water-pandals were also put up. The tanks were guarded by four watchmen.
	M.R.Ry. M. R. Thyagaraja Pillai, Civil Apothecary.	1. Sri Nadiamman festival, Pattukkóttai. 2. Roman Catholic festival, Pattukóttai.	1. 1st to 10th April 1896. 2. 3rd to 5th April 1896.	1. 7,500 .. 2. 3,500 ..	Visitors halted in chattrams and matams of the town.	Was obtained from two tanks specially reserved for drinking purposes and guarded to prevent pollution. Two water-pandals were maintained by the union besides fifty others opened by private individuals. Four tanks were set apart for bathing and washing purposes.
	V. Krishnamurti Aiyar, 3rd class Hospital Assistant.	Amuthupadayal festival, Tiruchengattangudi, Nannilam taluk.	9th to 18th April 1896.	About 12,000 ..	None specially provided. Pilgrims accommodated themselves in houses in Tiruchengattangudi and also in a village about a mile from the town.	Was obtained from two tanks set apart for drinking purposes. Two tanks were also reserved for bathing. All these were guarded. One tank besides the above was reserved for cattle.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations of the Reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Sixteen temporary latrines were put up in addition to the four permanent ones and a toty was appointed to each. Eight sweepers, a peon and four additional dust-carts were engaged besides the permanent staff.	Small-pox is prevalent from 18th July 1895 up to date, 10th April 1896.	Satisfactory ..	The water of Kamalalayam tank which is the main source of water-supply to this town, should be drained and refilled as the water is unfit for drinking purposes. * * * The duty of repairs to the temple as well as Kamalalayam tank devolves upon the Kattalaidars. The Head Assistant Collector will therefore call upon them to carry out the necessary repairs to the tank out of their surplus funds. If they plead inability to meet the cost from want of funds, their accounts should be carefully scrutinized to see if their statement is correct and the matter reported on again for final orders. (Signed) H. MOBERLY *Ag. Collector.*	*Nil.*
Two temporary tatti sweepers were employed for the occasion in addition to four toties and rubbish carts working in the union. No latrines were put up as openplains and waste lands on all sides of the town were used as such. The whole town was kept neat and clean as usual during the festival times.	*Nil*	Good ..	Two more rubbish carts and four toties and a nightsoil cart are required. * * * The major portion of Pattukkóttai town people depend upon the Karamangalam tank water for their drinking purposes. There is no probability of proper supply to it even in best monsoons as the bordering lands on the sides of its supply channel and banks are raised and cultivated throughout. In order to ensure a proper supply to it a supply channel should be opened from the jungle stream (Maharajahsamudram river) which runs close to the town. * * *	The use of "open land" and "waste places" for purposes of nature is unsafe, where the water-supply brought by an open channel is depended upon. The Jewish method offered a safer alternative. It is hoped the question of permanent improvement of the water-supply here raised will not be neglected.
2. It has been resolved by the taluk board that provision should be made in the budget for 1897-98 for six additional dust-bins and a nightsoil hand-cart. 3. The subject of improving the supply channel to the drinking-water tank at the locality has been favourably considered by the Board and the district board will be requested to sanction the scheme at a cost of about 16,000 with reference to the estimate of the Executive Engineer, Negapatam Division. Detailed proposals will be submitted in a separate communication for obtaining the views of the sanitary board in the matter. 4. A nightsoil depôt will also be selected for the town. (Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIYAR, *Deputy Collector and President, Taluk Board.*				
Four temporary latrines with compartments for males and females were erected. A dust-cart, four sweepers, a nightsoil cart and a toty with a peon to supervise the work were employed. Nightsoil was removed to a distance and buried. McDougal's disinfecting powder was used.	*Nil*	Good ..	The reporter thinks that some arrangements to accommodate pilgrims are necessary.	Latrines and toties were below requirements. It is not necessary to expend disinfectants unless the incidence of cholera was feared.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Tinnevelly.	G. Edward Pillai, 3rd-class Hospital Assistant.	Kalugumalai Thai Pusam festival.	Festival, 20th to 30th January 1896. Cattle fair, 31st January to 7th February 1896.	About 4,000 for the festival and 15,000 for the cattle fair on an average daily.	Chattrams, matams rest-houses and private houses afforded shelter to most of the visitors and the rest returned to their houses every evening.	Was obtained from a tank attached to the temple which was guarded and two other tanks. Water was pumped from two wells within the fair to various parts of the fair into cisterns for the use of cattle. Wells were disinfected with permanganate of potash.
	M. R. Venkataramayya, 3rd-class Hospital Assistant.	Kalugumalai Panguni-Masi festival.	19th to 31st March 1896.	About 5,000 ..	Most of the visitors accommodated themselves in mantapams, chattrams, in sheds erected by themselves and in the houses of relatives and friends. People from neighbouring villages returned to their houses in the evenings. Sale of putrified fish was strictly prohibited.	Drinking-water was obtained from a big square tank close to the temple which was guarded by watchmen and the police. For bathing and washing purposes four other tanks were set apart.
	M.R.Ry. N. Diranyam Pillai, Civil Apothecary, Virudupatti.	Mariamman festival, Virudupatti.	22nd to 31st March 1896.	About 8,000 persons and 150 carriages.	None specially provided as major portion of the visitors returned to their houses every evening. Some found shelter in Local Fund choultry, matams and in temporary sheds erected by private people.	Was obtained from six wells reserved for drinking purposes and a few water-pandals maintained by the union as well as by charitable persons.
	M. R. Venkataramayya, 3rd-class Hospital Assistant.	Sundararajaperumal festival, Sevalaperi.	Festival, 3rd to 12th April 1896. Cattle fair, 7th to 25th April 1896.	About 4,000 for the festival. About 20,000 for the cattle fair.	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in six sheds erected by Local Fund authorities and in the houses of friends and relatives. Some of the visitors from the neighbouring villages returned to their houses every evening. Sale of unwholesome articles was forbidden. Cattle dealers found shelter in sheds erected by them in cattle market.	Was obtained from the river Tambraparni, one portion of which being set apart for drinking purposes, and another for bathing and washing. Police constables were posted near the river to prevent pollution. Two water-pandals were also put up. River Chitravati supplied water for cattle; carts and cattle were kept at a reasonable distance from the rivers.
	N. Subramayya, Chairman of the Union Panchayat, Sivakasi.	Mariamman festival at Sivakasi.	29th March to 12th April 1896.	About 5,000 ..	A large pandal was erected out of private contribution for the accommodation of visitors. Arrangements will be made for the extension of accommodation next year.	Was obtained from wells most of which contain brackish-water. A water pandal was put up by the union and four others by private individuals. Scarcity of water is felt in the town throughout the year.
Trichinopoly.	M.R.Ry. P. S. Jesudasen Hospital Assistant, Kulittalai.	Chethra Rada Utsavam Swoyem.	25th April 1896.	Over 12,000 people.	Pilgrims that came from a distance accommodated themselves in chattrams, mantapams and private houses, while those that came from the neighbouring villages returned to their houses in the evening. A place to the east of the village was set apart for carts and cattle.	Was obtained from the large square tank which was watched by police constables in view to prevent pollution. Twelve water-pandals were also put up by private individuals.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations of the Reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Five latrines with compartments for males and females were erected and two totties were attached to each of them. They were cleaned several times a day and their contents removed to distant fields where they were buried in pits dug for the purpose with street sweepings and rubbish. Sixty-one sweepers were also engaged and their work was supervised by two maistries.	*Nil*	Good ..	*Nil*	Pits should not be used for night-soil burial but shallow trenches.
Five latrines were erected, each being divided into two compartments for males and females. These were kept clean by four totties. The contents of latrines were removed to fields and there buried in pits dug for the purpose.	*Nil*	Good ..	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Two temporary latrines were put up in addition to the existing ones with a toty to attend to their cleanliness. Two rubbish carts, three sweepers and two sanitary peons were engaged in addition to the existing conservancy staff of the union.	*Nil*	Good ..	*Nil*	Night-soil conservancy arrangements were below requirements. The method of protecting water-supply should have been stated.
Ten latrines were constructed and their floor was covered thickly with sand. Ten totties were appointed to clean the latrines. Night-soil was removed twice a day to distant fields and there buried in pits. Road sweepings and rubbish were also similarly disposed of.	*Nil*	Good ..	Cattle were picketted in rows under the supervision of the Stock Inspector and cowdung was removed daily both on patta and poramboke lands. Steps will be taken to improve wells in poramboke and in the agraharam during the current year, as these contain good water and will save people the trouble of walking in sand in the hot season to the Tambraparni river. (Sd.) T. RAGAVAYYA, *President, Taluk Board.*	Double the number of latrines and totties should have been available. *Shallow* trenches should be employed for burial of night-soil in futuro.
Three temporary latrines were erected in addition to the ten permanent ones. Night-soil was removed to distant places thrice a day and buried deep and covered with earth. Three toties and twenty-two sweepers were employed in addition to the permanent staff of eight toties and twenty-two sweepers.	*Nil*	Good	The reporter is of opinion that the difficulty in getting drinking water will be removed if the Teppakulam is conserved for drinking purposes alone. As regards the Teppakulam professional advice will be taken as to whether the water is good enough to be conserved. *President, Taluk Board.*	Night-soil should be buried at a depth not exceeding 18 inches, but 3 inches depth gives the best results. The District Sanitary officer should be consulted as to the Teppakulam.
Four temporary latrines were ereted with one toty for each. Night-soil was removed to a safe distance and buried in trenches. Rubbish from the streets and bazaars was removed by four sweepers.	*Nil*	Good	The reporter is of opinion that Rs. 30 sanctioned by the taluk board are not enough to meet necessary sanitary demands and that better arrangements could be made with more funds at disposal. He also thinks that the temple authorities should co-operate with the Medical and Revenue officers. It has been decided to allot funds in next year's budget. (Signed) E. G. ROBERTS, *President, Taluk Board.*	The conservancy arrangements were inadequate. The complaint as to Rs. 30 being insufficient is well founded.

Abstracts of reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Trichinopoly—*cont.*	S. Israel 2nd class Hospital Assistant.	Veerapoor Kannimaramman car festival.	22nd and 23rd February 1896.	About 6,000 people.	*Nil.*	Was obtained from two Teppakulams and a large step well which were reserved for drinking purposes.
	P. Govindarajulu, Hospital Assistant, and P. D. Santhiagoo, Hospital Assistant.	Narasimhaswami's kalyanam festival.	25th to 30th March 1896.	About 1,500 ..	None specially provided, as the temple buildings and the houses in the villages afforded sufficient accommodation for pilgrims.	Was obtained from several hill springs conveyed through iron pipes; good in quality and sufficient in quantity.
Vizagapatam.	M.R.Ry. M. Appalnarasayya Nayudu, 1st class Hospital Assistant.	Chindanayathra, Simhachalam.	16th April 1896.	Nearly 9,000.	The vacant houses, pials and the temple premises afforded shelter to visitors.	Was obtained from two or three springs in the hill. The water collecting in several stone basins passes to the foot of the hill, chiefly for garden purposes. The water is very much polluted even at the source of the springs. None are reserved for drinking purposes.

Forwarded to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

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

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the second quarter of 1896—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations of the reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Six temporary latrines were put up in the plains surrounding the temple and they were cleaned by four totties employed for the purpose.	*Nil*	Good	The silt in the Teppakulam should be removed and a revetment erected for the step wells. The Zemindar of Veerapoor has been addressed to carry out the recommendations made by the Hospital Assistant, Manaparai. (Sd.) E. G. ROBERTS, *President Taluk Board.*	*Nil.*
Three temporary latrines were constructed with compartments for males and females and they were cleaned by twelve sweepers. Night-soil was buried in pits dug for the purpose. Streets and other places were kept clean by the itinerating conservancy establishment which consisted of eight sweepers and one maistry.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Seven temporary latrines were erected on the hill and eight down the hill. Deep trenches were dug in them and dry earth stored close at hand. Twelve sweepers and one maistry were entertained to clean the latrines up and down the hill and to attend to the general sanitary condition of the place.	*Nil*	Good	The reporter recommends that a pipe be fixed at the main spring and water be brought to a convenient spot in view to prevent people using contaminated water. More lamps should be lighted on festival occasions, as the steps are steepy in some places and dangerous to pilgrims. A pipe as suggested by the Hospital Assistant would provide pure water for those who desired it, but nothing can prevent the use of polluted water by others. (Sd.) LEAPINGWELL, Sugn.-Lieut. Col., *Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer.* There are some wells used for drinking purposes, but however the Maharaja will be addressed to carry out the suggestion of the hospital assistant. (Sd.) R. GOVINDA RAO, *President.*	Effort should be made to carry out the hospital assistant's recommendation before next festival.