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G.O., No. 700 L

DATED 9th April 1896.

[Despatch Abstract,]

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording with remarks, report on the Kritligai festival held at Tiruvannamalai, in the South Arcot district, in November 1895.

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

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

[1]

PRESS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 9-4-96
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[Despatch Abstract.]

Fairs & festivals

Recording with remarks report on the Krittigai festival held at Tiruvannamalai in the South Arcot District in Nov. 1895

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHE

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

South Arcot.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Cuddalore
20th December 1895

NO. 1160/95

FROM
A. G. Castlestuart Stuart Esq. I.C.S
F.G.S. F.L.S. F.R.G.S.
as COLLECTOR OF SOUTH ARCOT.

TO
THE CHIEF SECRETARY,
TO GOVERNMENT
Local & Municipal DEPARTMENT.
Through the Sanitary Commissioner Madras
MADRAS,

SIR,

I have the honour to submit in original the following reports on the late Karthigai festival at Tiruvannamalai

(a) Sub Collector's report No 3676 dated 13th December 1895

(b) Report of the Union Chairman Tiruvannamalai No 255 dated 11th December 1895

(c) Report of the Civil Apothecary Tiruvannamalai dated 11th December 1895 with endorsement thereon of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, No 1666 dated 13th December 1895 forwarded with the Sub Collector's endorsement dated 14th December 1895.

2. The festival lasted from 22nd November to the 7th December 1895

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both days inclusive. During that period not a single case of Cholera occurred and there was no cattle disease. Some days before the Commencement of the festival the cattle disease act was brought into force in the Union and for weeks before much anxious thought, time and labour had been spent in making the best possible sanitary arrangements for both man and beast. The remarks Contained in Government order dated 6th June 1895 No 976 L. Local and Municipal were carefully attended to and effect was given as far as time and money allowed to Dr. King's valuable and comprehensive suggestions contained in a memorandum which he kindly drew up for our guidance toward the end of September 1896. The reports deal exhaustively with what was done to bring about the extremely gratifying results which were secured!

The Sanitary Commissioner not only visited Tiruvannamalai during the progress of the festival but also several weeks before it began in order to formulate a carefully considered scheme with which he favoured us. The completeness of the sanitary arrangements are therefore primarily due to him and to Mr. Mahommed Raza Khan who worked indefatigably with characteristic energy to ensure satisfactory results. The Sub Collector's personal exertions were ably seconded by the Tahsildar of Tiruvannamalai - M.R.Ry. C. Krishnasami Aiyar and the Union Chairman - M.R.Ry. V. Rangasami Aiyar, as also by the [illegible] medical and Sanitary staff. Dr. Lee

District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Mr. Sullivan, Superintendent of Police, attended the festival.

3. Though no case of cholera occurred during the festival I must record that on the 18th October 1895 certain pilgrims on their way from Tirupati to Trichinopoly brought cholera into Tiruvannamalai. Four cases occurred and they were promptly dealt with. Two ended fatally and the other two recovered. In consequence of these cases I published notices warning all persons who intended visiting Tiruvannamalai for the Kartigai festival of the risk they ran and copies of this notice were circulated to the Collectors of the seven neighbouring districts. This timely warning possibly accounted for the diminished numbers at the festival this year. Another case on the 2nd December 1895 imported from the Cuddalore Taluk but though recovering from cholera the patient died on the 4th idem from some acute chest affection according to the Union Chairman. The precautions taken to promptly segregate the poison and to destroy choleraic matter in these cases and the complete immunity from cholera during the festival and subsequently afford the best proof of the efficacy of the sanitary arrangements.

4. The financial burden imposed on the District and Tiruvannamalai Taluk Boards and the Tiruvannamalai Union

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by these arrangements was undoubtedly heavy and when it is remembered that this abnormal expenditure is mainly due to the large influx of strangers into the district the question arises whether some means can not be devised to saddle those for whose special benefit general local funds are spent with a fair share of the burden. The general body of rate payers in the district out of whose pockets the necessary funds are drawn derive no advantage from these annual visitants who have hitherto left behind them only a legacy of cholera - in the last 5 years some 30,000 persons have been registered as having died from cholera in South Arcot alone. The Tiruvannamalai temple

and the owners of lodging houses there derive considerable advantage from this annual immigration of pilgrims. It was therefore that I advocated last year the introduction of the modified [illegible] lodging house Act and more recently the Constitution of Tiruvannamalai a municipality. These measures would enable us to enhance taxation in Tiruvannamalai for the purpose of improved sanitation but would not go far towards making pilgrim visitors pay their fair share towards the exceptional arrangements necessitated by their pestiferous presence. As this subject came under discussion at the Conference lately held in Madras regarding pilgrim

BACK PAPERS.

traffic by rail and will form subject of separate representation to Government, it is unnecessary for me to enter more ~~[illegible]~~ fully into the subject here.

5. In conclusion I must state that the agent of the South Indian Railway kindly furnished the Sub Collector with daily information regarding the destination of pilgrims returning by rail from Tiruvannamalai in accordance with Dr. King's suggestion and tried the experiment of stopping pilgrim trains at two selected places on each side of Tiruvannamalai to enable the passengers to use the special temporary latrines established by the Company. Special medical officers were also employed by the Company during the festival in case of need by the pilgrims and medicines were also provided. Happily these were not required but nevertheless my thanks are due to Captain Shelley R. E. for his friendly cooperation.

I have the honour to be
Sir
your most obedient servant

A R Cumming
Ag. Collector.
1.1.96

Exd. Met.

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I have the honour to be
Sir
your most obedient servant

A.R. Cumming
Collector.
7 may
1.1.96

Exd Mst.

2-2

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1-5
2 JAN 96

1895.

Department.

From

The Collector of
South Arcot.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Madras.

Through the Sanitary
Commissioner

Dated 20
Despatched
Received
} December 1895.

DESPATCHED
1 JAN. 96

No. 1116 of 95

Enclosure. 3 files

Subject.

Submitting report on the Karthigai festival at Tiruvannamalai

---

C no 2222 / -Dy of 95

Sub Collector &
Joint Magistrate's office
South Arcot
Camp Tindivanam
Dated 13th Decr 95.

No.

From

Mahmood Reza Khan Esquire
Ag Sub Collector and
Joint Magistrate of
South Arcot.

To

The Collector and
District Magistrate of
South Arcot.
Cuddalore.

Sir

I have the honour to report as follows on the Karthigai festival held at Trinomalai this year.

2. The festival commenced on the 22nd November 1895 and terminated on the 1st Instant.

3. I estimate the number of pilgrims that assembled at 70000 which seems to be the annual average. This is, however, only half the number that gathered last

year. The decrease may possibly be attributed to the judicious notification published by the Collector on receiving a report of the outbreak of cholera among certain returning pilgrims from Tirupati, enroute Trinomalai a short while ere the Kartigai festival began.

4. The general health of the assembled pilgrims continued to be very excellent throughout the period of the festival. One single solitary case of cholera occurred on the eleventh day; but it was beyond any doubt proved not to be of local origin. It was that of a Police Head Constable who was attacked within few hours of his arrival at Trinomalai from Panruti where cholera was reported to be lurking. In dealing with the case every prompt precaution was adopted to prevent the spread of the disease. The individual was at first reported to have tided over the attack; but it ~~was~~ is subsequently stated

2/

that he succumbed, while convalescent, from a pulmonary affection as the result of premature exposure.

5. The Sanitary arrangements were carried out this year on a scale which may be considered as unique in the history of this yearly recurring festival, and for this, I am highly indebted to the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr King who formulated most excellent and elaborate proposals and also to you who very materially helped me with your kind advices and were most solicitous that nothing should be left undone to make the Sanitary arrangements a complete success.

6. The Union Chairman's Statement of expenditure on Sanitation during the festival has not yet been received; I am therefore unable to note the exact amount of money that has been

expended; but I am positive that the calculation will not fall short of about 5000 Rs against 400 Rs heretofore allotted annually. The District Board has very considerately contributed 1500 Rs, and I propose to make up the balance by an allotment of 1500 Rs from the Union funds and the rest from my Taluk Board resources.

7. The suggestions recorded in paras 2, 3 and 4 of G.O. No 976 L. / 5-6-90 were strictly followed. The Sanitary arrangements were all carried out on the lines indicated by Dr King in so far as it was found practicable so as to do with the limited time at my disposal, and I am sure that he has fully realised the difficulty I experienced under existing circumstances in carrying out all his excellent proposals in their entirety. Much has been wisely attempted and much has been satisfactorily accomplished, and the result

was most gratifying to all concerned.

8. The Sanitary staff was very much in excess of that hitherto employed. It comprised 7 trained Inspectors, 3 Maistries or Overseers, 94 Sweepers, 117 Toties, 48 bearers, 13 peons and 13 Tank watchmen. In addition, 40 coolies were placed on conservancy duty in the Cattle Market exclusively; 24 improvised rubbish carts were hired, and 15 Night-soil carts were supplied; 72 trench latrines were constructed against 23 in previous years, and a field belonging to a Mahomedan was set apart and worked as a latrine on the modified Jewish and Arabian system as recommended by Dr King. All the latrines were kept scrupulously clean, the contents being speedily carted away to depots situated on the outskirts of the town. The latrines were provided with lights.

9. The services of toties not being easily procurable locally, I addressed the Municipal Chairman and Local Boards Presidents of the adjoining Districts and also the Madras Health officer; but the same difficulty appears to have been felt in those localities. Happily, Dr King with the energy and determination so characteristic of him, came to the rescue and remarkably succeeded in securing for us yanadis from Nellore, Tripati and Madras as toties.

10. To render the Sanitary operations systematic and effectual I divided the town into 5 blocks and apportioned each to the immediate charge of a Sanitary Inspector aided by a Conservancy staff. The Cattle Market formed a separate charge and was allotted to an Inspector who was directed to give his undivided attention to its Sanitary requirements solely. The road around the Sacred hill was patrolled

by overseers and bearers on the look-out for suspicious cases of epidemic disease; street refuse was promptly carted away and burnt in incinerators; food supplies in bazaars were frequently examined and rejected and destroyed when found to be rotten, stinking and unwholesome; and all drinking water sources were scrupulously guarded against the possibility of contamination; 9 tanks and 25 public wells were set apart exclusively for drinking purposes, and were periodically disinfected with Permanganate of Potash in the manner told by Dr King. All wells and tanks that were found to be in an insanitary condition were closed. The Sacred bathing tanks were watched by the Police to prevent people from drinking therefrom and, to minimise pollution, arrangements were made for washing of clothes in the banks. These banks were disinfected with alum.

11. 2 large cholera sheds were constructed and equipped to a certain extent and were placed in charge of 2 hospital assistants and nursing attendants who were deputed for the purpose by the District Medical and Sanitary officer. Disinfectants were freely distributed to these and to the special Sanitary staff.

12. The preliminary duty of clearing the entire area of the town of all rubbish and under-growth was undertaken for several days before the commencement of the festival, and the special sanitary staff was retained for 5 days after it ended. I frequently inspected the backyards of houses and insisted on the immediate removal therefrom of all rubbish beyond the outskirts of the town.

13. The Cattle Market which opened on the 22nd November and closed on the 4th

instant was located outside the town. About 25000 head of Cattle were brought for sale, and the business was very brisk. The market was placed under the immediate charge of the Chengam Deputy Tahsildar assisted by 4 Revenue Inspectors and 15 Village officers. The provisions of the Cattle Disease Act were extended to this Union for a month. 5 Cattle disease sheds were built and placed in charge of a Stock Inspector. I am glad to report that no epizootic disease prevailed.

14. Having regard to the large expenditure involved in the carrying out of these elaborate sanitary arrangements this year, I deemed it expedient to slightly enhance the rate of fees to be collected on Cattle etc. The Chairman reports that the receipts amount to 1840 Rs against 665 Rs collected last year. I also endeavoured

14

to draw the Dharmakartha of the temple, Rai Bahadoor, Danakoti Mudaliar avergal into consenting to increase his annual contribution proportionately but he has agreed to contribute 200 Rs out of the temple funds; besides he has in his wonted generosity promised to pay 5000 Rs out of his own purse as a donation towards the permanent pure water supply improvement for Tiruvannamalai under Dr King's scheme when it is matured.

15 General remarks - I proceeded to Tiruvannamalai a week before the festival as kindly suggested by you to personally superintend the carrying out of the elaborate proposals made by Dr King, and I remained there until the crowd had more or less dispersed after the termination of the festival. I systematically patrolled the town by day and night and accompanied the processions together with the

6

Tahsildar and the Stationary Sub-Magistrate to maintain order. The Police arrangements made by Mr Sullivan were admirable. Only 13 thefts were reported of which 8 were at once detected, and one was referred as false. At my special request the above named Rai Bahadur Trustee of the temple very kindly consented to terminate the nocturnal processions at an early hour to enable the pilgrims to seek timely repose, and to him my best thanks are due. Mr Sullivan the Police Superintendent, Dr See the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Dr King the Sanitary Commissioner attended the festival. I cannot but acknowledge my deep sense of obligation to these gentlemen for their invaluable assistance to me. I must also place on record my full appreciation of the very excellent services rendered by the marginally-named officers who were unremitting in their zealous exertions to promote the weal, comfort and convenience of the large concourse of pilgrims. The weather throughout the festival continued to be fair.

(1) Tahsildar, Mr Krishnasami Iyer
(2) Chairman and Stationary Sub Magistrate, Mr Rangasami Iyer.
(3) Chengam Deputy Tahsildar, Mr Rajagopalacharlu.
(4) Civil apothecary, Mr Muttusami Pillai & his 2 Assistants Messrs Joseph and Krishnasami Pillai
(5) Police Inspectors, Messrs Sied Karim, Kumarasami Pillai, Rama Row, Mahmud Khan and Khader Hoossain.

16. The Chairman's report is herein enclosed for favour of your perusal, but that of the local civil apothecary has not yet been received; he informs me that he has already submitted it to the District Medical and Sanitary officer for transmission to me.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
Md Raza Khan
14/12/95 Ag Sub Collector & Joint Magistrate

C. No: $\frac{2222}{\text{Ens } 8}$ Esp 2222

1895

From

The Ag Sub-Collector &

Joint Magistrate

South Arcot

To

The Collector &

District Magistrate

South Arcot

Dated 13th } December 1895
Despd 14th }

No $\frac{3676}{\text{Dis}}$ of 95

Encl: one

Subject

Submitting report on the last Karthigai festival held at Trinomalai.

Tiruvannamalai
11th December 95.

168

From

M. R. Ry.

V. Rangaswami Iyer Avergal B.A.
Chairman
Tiruvannamalai Union

To

The President Taluq Board
Tindivanam.

Respected Sir,

I beg to report as follows on the Karthigai festival of Sri Arunachaleswaraswami celebrated here this year and of the annual cattle market held at about the same time.

2. The festival commenced on the 22nd November 95 and closed on the 1st instant. The cattle ma

practically opened on the 27th ultimo and lasted till the 4th Instant

3. About 70,000 pilgrims assembled this year. The gathering was less than that of last year, but it appears to have been equivalent to that of 1883. The pilgrims imported by rail alone was 22,852. The permanent population is 13,216 The remaining 33,852 pilgrims came from this and the adjacent Talugs by road

4 The Sanitary Arrangements made in connection with the above were all drawn up by the Sanitary Commissioner in great detail after a personal visit to this place in September last.

His proposals were communicated to me just one month prior to the actual commencement of the festival work. Thus though the time at disposal was too short, all his proposals with the exception of a few were carried out with very satisfactory results. The suggestions made in G.O. ~~dated 5 June 85~~ No 976 L&M dated 5th June 1885 were also attended to.

5 The Sanitary staff consisted of 7 trained Inspectors
3 Experienced maistries
94 sweepers
117 totties
48 Dhooly bearers
13 peons
13 watchmen for tanks
40 boys & girls (to collect dung in the cattle market)
24 rubbish carts & 15 nightsoil

buckets were also supplied to the staff. The strength of the staff was arrived at having due regard to the probable quantity of nightsoil and rubbish to be removed. The toties were got from Tirupati and Madras through the kind help of the Sanitary Commissioner as these were not locally available. The nightsoil buckets were purchased this year.

6. The town was divided into 5 blocks and each block was placed under the charge of a Sanitary Inspector. The Cattle market was left in charge of a separate

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was patrolled by two of the maistries. And lastly all the establishment was put under the control of a chief Sanitary Inspector. All the officers and men had badges of cloth to identify them.

7. To minimise the work of carting the rubbish over long distances, 26 incinerators were put up in convenient places to burn all combustible matter.

8. 72 latrines, four of which had 10 compartments each, were provided as against 23 in the previous year. 26 of these set apart for females

were built of bamboo mats
to afford complete privacy.
The remaining 46 latrines were
screened with Velari leaves. Each
latrine was supplied with a toti
by day and had a brilliant
light by night. To enable
the visitors to use these freely
water was provided in pots
within these latrines. Dustbins
and tarred baskets with
lids were used for storage
of night soil in the latrines
till they were removed to the
depots outside the town.
One latrine on the modified
[illegible] system was also

opened in a field outside the town.

9. Each Sanitary Inspector
had a peon and 4 coolies
or bearers allotted to him
with a stretcher. They had
also 2 ounces of perchloride
of mercury and a quantity
of disinfectant powder
supplied to each of them.
The coolies were asked to be
on the look out for cholera
cases and were made to
carry to the cholera sheds, patients
suspected to have had an
attack of cholera. For each
of the 5 miles of road round
the hill a peon with 4 coolies

equipped with a stretcher disinfectants and necessary tools was detailed so that any suspected attack of Cholera may be detected and the patient removed at once to the Cholera shed. Each mile of the hill road was also furnished with a scavenger to remove the excreta that may be found thereon.

10. Two Cholera sheds each measuring 64' x 15' & sufficient to accommodate 36 persons were erected, one close to the town and the other in the

No 8

were put in charge of them by the District medical Sanitary officer; ward coolies of other dispensaries were also temporarily made to do duty under these officers. A small Scavenging staff was also attached to each of these sheds.

11 The cattle market was cleared of the prickly pears and the vegetable growth in it and largely extended. The lines for the picketting of cattle were all neatly laid out and numerous pits were dug in convenient places, for storage of the dung of cattle till their their removal to the depots outside the town. There were

about 25,000 Cattle Collected here. The Market had a very brisk trade. The Cattle diseases act was extended to this Union for a month on account of this influx of Cattle here. Nine Cattle disease sheds or hospital pounds were also opened. One stock Inspector was specially deputed to look after these pounds. No contagious diseases of any kind broke out. The Deputy Tahsildar of Chengam with 6 Revenue Inspectors & fifteen village officers assisted in preserving order in the Cattle market and keeping the precincts clean.

12 No accommodation was provided for the pilgrims within the town, as there are many large buildings here for their occupation. Two sheds for the use of the Scavengers (Totties) alone were put up here. As however the Cattle market is held in an open ground outside the town and as large Crowds gather there on market days, three sheds 50'×15' were constructed there to ~~protect~~ protect them from rain and cold. Two of the Sanitary Inspectors also were provided with sheds to live in. The Chengam Deputy Tahsildar and the Police at the market had 3 sheds as usual for their accommodation

13 The Sanitary Inspector and the local Tahsildar inspected the houses and backyards and brought to notice unwholesome buildings. The filth and rubbish noticed in these premises were all caused to be removed by notices to the persons concerned. The inhabitants were warned before the festival to whitewash their houses and keep their premises clean. Shops where eatables were sold were specially looked to by the President and the local civil apothecary.

Nine tanks, as against 6 in preceding year and over 25 public wells were set apart for drinking purposes. The catchment area of the tanks were all cleaned out. The prickly pears that grew there in abundance and afforded a convenient shelter to people to defaecate there without being observed, were all removed at a cost of Rs 84. The tanks and 25 wells were frequently disinfected by the local civil apothecary with permanganate of potash. Twenty of the above mentioned wells were specially protected this year by the construction of masonry parapet walls and platforms with pulleys at a cost of Rs 982 and also by the closing of the holes that existed in some parapet walls. Suitable notice boards were hung on the tank bunds and Policemen or paid watchmen were appointed to guard them. Other wells and tanks in an insanitary condition were all closed, some by bamboo barricades and others by the posting of constables to see that nobody interfered with the same. The trustee of the temple put in order the Brahmatheertham, a drinking water tank within the temple, largely used by the people, by constructing a masonry stone underground drainage

for the catchment & rain water of one of the prakarams in the temple and thus diverting the surface water from the tank.

15. The numerous theerthams or sacred bathing tanks in the town and all round the hill were all watched by the Police to prevent pilgrims using the water for any other purpose. Notice boards to this effect were posted up on the banks. To minimise the accumulation of dirt in these tanks, the banks of five of these tanks were provided with dhobys' stones and tin tubs so that washing may be carried on outside the tanks. All tanks

were closed against washing within them. These tanks too were disinfected by the local Civil apothecary with alum.

16. Additional special precautions were taken as regards the bathing tank known as Indra Theertham or Ayyankolam as this is a sacred tank in which all the pilgrims bathe first and as the tank thereby gets charged with the largest quantity of dirt. Bathing platforms of impervious clay underneath and gravel over the same were put up; and the tank itself was barricaded on all sides, two entrances alone being left open.

Each entrance was divided into four parts by barricades towards the water across the flight of steps. The pilgrims were made to bathe and wash first on the banks, a sufficient number of dhoby stones and tin tubs having been provided for the purpose. 8 Police constables were posted here to see that the pilgrims went down to bring water by one route and came up with the water by a different flight of steps without defiling the tank in any way and without clashing with any pilgrims that had to go down for water. The other flights of steps divided into two parts was set apart for the descent and return of those pilgrims who wanted to bathe within the tank after first bathing outside it. The arrangements were so made that all the pilgrims drawing water would be found in one section of it and those bathing in the opposite section. Thus the purity of the water was partly kept up and disinfection with Alum was also adhered to. On the last day of the festival when the bathing in this tank is at its highest, I increased the strength of the constables and personally

supervised the working for some hours. I am glad to say that this system worked very well. The platforms did not get miry. The water of the tank after the festival is to all appearance as clear as before and people now appreciate the usefulness of the restraints placed over the tank, though they were dissatisfied with it at first. The estimated cost of the platform and barricade is Rs 179.

17. The Sanitary staff commenced work five days before the festival and continued to do so till the 5th day after its close

The supervising staff arrived one week before the festival and took charge of their wards. They did their duty well with the staff provided. Rubbish and nightsoil were all well carted to the depots. The town was kept as neat & tidy as possible.

18. The Superintendent of Police who stopped here till close of festival was good enough to place about 96 constables at my disposal for Sanitary purposes. These wore a piece of white cloth round the arm as a badge to distinguish them from other constables on general duty.

These and the watchmen appointed to suppliment their number guarded the drinking water tanks the bathing tanks and the tanks and wells that had been closed. Some constables were also detailed to each ward to patrol the same and to look to its Sanitation and to assist in finding out epedemics if any. The total number of tanks watched is 40.

19. The number of thefts during the festival was 13. Of these 8 were detected and charged. One was referred as false. The remaining four have not as yet been detected. Of those charged, two were discharged three were convicted and three are under trial.

20th The weather throughout the festival was good. There were no epedemics of any kind during the 10 days of the festival. On the evening of the 11th day, one case of Cholera was reported. On enquiry, it was ascertained that the patient was a head constable of Panruti, that Cholera prevailed at that station and that he came here on the preceding evening by train and got the attack next morning. It is therefore apparent beyond all doubt that this case was imported from Panruti and that the patient travelled here after having previously caught the contagion elsewhere.

The case was first detected by the local civil apothecary and he took prompt steps to segragate him at once within his own house. The latrine opposite his house where his first motions were passed was burnt. The civil apothecary attended to all that was necessary in the way of treating the patient and checking the spread of the disease. The disease took a favourable turn for about a week. Under some superstitious idea that the patient was possessed, he seems to have been kept frequently exposed by night. The chill dewy air of the night seems to have brought on an acute chest affection all of a sudden on the 9th Instant and he died on the morning of the 10th Instant. No other attacks of cholera occurred here though 10 days have lapsed since close of festival. The general health was on the whole good.

(21) The festival went off well this year. The procession of the Sri Arunachaleswara closed early during nights. The Subcollector and the local Tahsildar attended almost all the processions and helped in the preservation of peace and order. The town was lit up throughout the festival nights.

(22) The Sanitary Commissioner and the district medical officer were present here ~~during~~ when the festival arrangements were in full swing. The former officer appeared to be satisfied with the arrangements made.

(23) The receipts of the festival is likely to amount to not less than Rs 1840 as against Rs 669-1-4 and this is due to enhanced rates levied on cattle and to increased revenue derived from booths, sale of manure &c. The trustee of the temple Rai Bahadur Dhanakoti Mudaliar has promised to a contribution

of Rs 200. His income from pilgrims was low this year and he therefore says he is not in a position to pay more.

(24) The amount allotted for expenditure comes to about Rs 4400 up to date. There are still some new items to be included in it. I shall report the exact figure in a few days. Of this amount, Rs 1565 sanctioned for repairing wells and purchasing lanterns and nightsoil buckets, go towards the permanent improvement of the Union. These figures

are liable to alteration, as portions of expenditure were incurred direct by the President.

(25) I don't think I need add anything more as to the conduct of the festival, as the President was himself here throughout the period and seen everything himself.

I beg to remain,

Respected Sir,

Your honor's most obedt servant,

Mangeswaram Iyer

Chairman

1895

From

The Chairman

Tiruvannamalai Union

To The President

Taluq Board

Tindivanam.

No.

Dated 11th
Despd 11th } December 95
Recd

255
95–96

5
607 / 96

Submitting report on the Karthigai festival & the annual cattle market for 1895

Curr 1036 / T.B. 8/95

T.B.

May should be registered & returned once drawn.
MM 13/12/95

Transferred to The Sub collector & Jt. Magistrate who will as usual dispose of this.
[illegible]
President
7178 13/12/95
Curr 955

Re
Last year's G.O. containing my report should be sent. Once register & return immediately.
MM 13/12/95

L. F. Hospital

the Karthigay festival held at Tiruvannamalai
...p. ...uth. ...at D... from 22nd November to 1st December/95
(continued from the previous page)

health	Recommendations	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner
Good.	The Sakarah thirtham and the Subouyer kolam near the temple should be closed permanently as the ~~water~~ therein is very unwholesome. Arrangements must also be made to supply the town with pure supply of water from wells like the "Kalyaney well at the foot of the hill by means of pumps. The Sanitary Commissioner of Madras and the District Medical & Sanitary Officer had above were here during the festival and inspected the Sanitary arrangements of the town & the cattle stand.	

Were closed during the festival.
MM 14/12/95

L. F. Hospital
Tiruvannamalai }
11th December/95

Ramasawmy
Civil Apothecary

L.F. Hospital

No. 1665

Forwarded to the Sub-Collector South Arcot,

2. The preparations for dealing with cases of Cholera were excellent, no expense having been spared, but the crucial test of their efficacy in the shape of an outbreak of that disease was fortunately lacking.

The case of Cholera reported on the 3rd instant was evidently not of local origin.

There were cases before the festival & after. The fact that these were successfully dealt with & that cholera did not spread is proof of the efficacy. AES.

3. The weather during the festival was fine and cold, no rain having fallen.

4. The disinfection of large tanks containing many millions of cubic feet of water with a few ounces of permanganate of potash is of questionable utility, being apt to confer a false sense of security; not so the disinfection of wells with this substance which experience has shown to be of undoubted advantage.

5. The Sub-Collector Mr Mahamed Raza Khan was untiring in his exertions throughout the festival and to him in great measure the successful organization and working of the Sanitary establishment as well as their harmonious co-operation with the large police staff employed were due.

W A Lee

Surgeon Major.
District Medical and Sanitary Officer,
South Arcot.

Cuddalore
13-12-95

7178 A / Circ of 55

Submitted to the Collector and District Magistrate in continuation of my letter No. 3676/Dis of 95. I have already submitted my remarks in the above letter.

Ag: Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate

14/12/95

No 132

L. F. Hospital
Tiruvannamalai
3rd December/95

From
The Civil Apothecary
Local Fund Hospital
Tiruvannamalai

To
The District Medical and
Sanitary Officer
Cuddalore

Sir:

I beg to bring to your notice that Cholera had put in its appearance in this town and the case was reported to me last night at 8 P.M. I learn that the person was attacked with the malady since yesterday. I am sorry though the male inmates of the house being Government servants yet they seem to have tried to hush up the case but when they found that it was beyond their means to manage the case they applied to me in such a late hour. I visited the affected person the moment it was reported to me. Remedial agents ~~were~~ have been given to him and still he is under treatment.

2. The history of the case is as follows. This patient named Patchayappa Naid aged 29 is the Station House Officer of Kadampuliyur near Panruti. It appears that he left Kadampuliyur on the morning of the 28th Ultimo and proceeded to Cuddalore on certain public duty. It is alleged by this

L.F. Hospital

No 132

requirements of each ward. The total number engaged for the festival was, 8 teams, 24 rubbish carts, 94 sweepers, 117 totties, 48 dhooly bearers, 13 peons, 3 watchmen, 15 mounted night-soil buckets and 40 boys & girls as pickers. Each latrine had a totty. All the night-soil in the latrines were removed and deposited in a tarred basket or dustbins covered with a lid and removed in mounted buckets by special totties to the night-soil depots where they are buried. The street sweepings were also removed to depots specially selected and there burnt. Some of the totties were employed to remove the night-soil in streets and a few others to cart the night-soil from the latrines to the depots. The four dhooly bearers as well as the Sanitary Police in each block were instructed to go round within their blocks and report any case of cholera to their Sanitary Inspector who was required to send any such patient to the Cholera Shed, also to attend to the disinfection of the infected places and to supervise the Sanitary staff under them. All the Sanitary Inspectors were supplied with corrosive sublimate and disinfecting powder. The five miles distance round the hill, not comprised in the town, was provided with a peon, four dhooly bearers, a dhooly and a totty for every mile as observation staff with orders to carry any suspected cholera patient to the nearest Cholera Shed. Two Sanitary Overseers were deputed to supervise the above observation staff round the hill.

A trained Sanitary Inspector was deputed to the Cattle Stand and sufficient number of rubbish carts, sweepers, totties & pickers were placed under his charge to look to the sanitation of the Cattle Stand. He was also provided with a peon, four dhooly bearers, and a dhooly. The Chief Sanitary Inspector was in charge of the whole Sanitary arrangements and was also asked to supervise the work of the other Sanitary Inspectors & Overseers. Some 96 Police constables were specially deputed this year to the Sanitation staff to watch tanks in the town and round the hill and to go round the town to detect cholera cases. Nearly all the Sanitary Staff and all Sanitary Police had badges of cloth around the arm to identify them. The whole Sanitary Staff commenced work five days before the festival and continued till the 6th December 95 i.e. 5 days after the festival.

In addition to the above arrangements One Deputy Tahsildar, four Revenue Inspectors and 15 village officers were deputed to attend to the sanitation at the Cattle Stand and one Stock Inspector to attend to the diseased cattle at the Hospital pounds.

Each of the two Cholera Sheds was in charge of an Hospital Assistant specially deputed for the purpose. Two ward coolies one from Tindivanam and one from Villupuram were brought in for duty at the Cholera Shed. There were also two totties for each Shed. All necessary medicines stimulants, cumblies, disinfectants &c were in readiness at the Cholera Shed.

All the hotels and chattrams were inspected by me and Sanitary defects therein were pointed out to the respective owners and managers and the defects remedied as far as possible.

There was one case of Cholera; the patient arrived in this town on the evening of the 1st Inst. and attacked with Cholera on the morning of the 2nd Inst. All precautions to prevent the spread of the disease were taken and there were no fresh cases up to date. A special has been submitted by me on the 3rd Inst. and a copy of which is herewith enclosed. Unfortunately the cholera case proved fatal on the night of the 9th Inst. - Sattanur Madam well water was used by the inmates of the Cholera infected house and therefore this was disinfected and watched by the Police. None others in the town were allowed to fetch water from this well which was finally disinfected with Potas. Permanganate on the 10th Inst. Brimathirtam was also disinfected, irrespective of the usual round, on suspicion that the water therein might have been polluted by the inmates of the infected house.

[illegible] 88 patients were sent to the two Cholera Sheds as suspicious cases and kept under treatment. One of these an old female suffering from Ch. Dysentery and oedema of the legs in a neglected state found lying helpless in a street was brought in to the Cholera Shed on the 1st Inst and in spite of all medical aid she died on the 5th Inst. All the rest were discharged cured.

(Continued)

Ceremony

Epidemics

& Tirunamalai South Arcot District from 22nd November to 7th De

Report on the Karthigay festival held

District	South Arcot
Name of Reporter	S. Muthusawmy Pillai Civil Apothecary Tiruvannamalai
Name of festival & where held	Karthigay festival held at Tiruvannamalai
Date of festival	From 22nd November to 1st December/95
Number assembled	about 70,000.

Accommodation and Sanitary arrangements

There are many Madams and Chattrums in the town available for the public for lodging purposes. Three temporary sheds were put up this year in the town: one within the Hospital compound for the use of a Sanitary Inspector and two others for the Madras totties and Tirupathy Anatheys who were specially brought in for service during the festival. The usual Cholera Shed for the town was erected in a plane two furlongs off the Hospital compound. This shed intended to accommodate about 36 patients (last year accommodation for only 8) was provided with two compartments one for male & the other for female. There was also a kitchen shed attached to the same. At the Cattle Stand 13 temporary sheds were erected: four of them were for officers in charge of the cattle stand, three (50×15 feet each) for the accommodation of cattle dealers &c; five for diseased cattle and one Cholera Shed of the same dimention as that of the town. 78 temporary latrines (against 53 last year) were put up in different parts of the town and Cart and cattle Stands. Of these 78 one was on the modified [illegible] System and four were large trench latrines with ten compartments in each. To secure more privacy female latrines were provided with bamboo mats. Each of these latrine were provided with a toty and lighted during nights. Though the festival occurred during moon-light nights all the Union lights were also lit up.

2

Water Supply

In addition to the Hospital tank which is reserved for drinking purposes throughout the year seven more tanks were reserved for the same purpose and were watched by the Police. Notices to that effect were also put up. The Iyan kolam tank which is the most important first bathing tank in the town was barricaded with bamboo railings with openings on two sides. Platforms were put up on these two sides wherein Dholy stones and tins were kept. People were required to bathe and wash their clothes first on the platform before bathing in the tank itself. The tank was watched by the Police who were instructed to carry out the orders. A few of the bathing tanks were also provided with dholy stones & tins. Some of the tanks were closed for all purposes and some watched by the Police as the water therein were considered unwholesome. All the public wells in the town about 25 were repaired and provided with pulleys for the festival and kept in good condition. Such of the wells as were in insanitary and dangerous condition were barricaded and closed altogether. In the Samuthram tank cattle were not allowed to be washed except [illegible] the Pilakuthu tank near the cattle stand was also reserved for drinking purposes. All the reserved wells reserved for drinking purposes were disinfected every third night with [illegible] permanganate. The two bathing tanks "Iyan kolam" and "Agni thirtham" were disinfected with alum on the nights of 28th & 30th November and also on the 1st & 2nd December/95 and finally on the night of the 8th Inst. The catchment rain water of the two inner "Pragarams" of the temple which ordinarily emptied itself into the drinking water tank called "Brahma thirtham" was this year diverted by an underground drainage [illegible]

+

3

This year the town was divided into five blocks and each was placed in charge of a trained Sanitary Inspector. Each block under a Sanitary Inspector was provided with a peon, four dholy bearers, a dholy and sufficient number of rubbish carts, mamoties, night soil buckets, sweepers and totties to suit [illegible] duty. It is alleged by this

Tiruvannamalai South Arcot District from 22nd November to 7th Dec

Conservancy

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First copy sent to Press.

Order complete.

No 132

L.F. Hospital
Tiruvannamalai
3rd December/95

From
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Local Fund Hospital
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To
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Station House officer that he had been to an affected house and that he took his meals in the native club there and left that Station the next morning (i.e. 30th) He was at Manjakuppum the whole of the 29th Ultimo but left it for Panruti the next day. At Panruti he had been to his Inspector to apply for leave so as to enable him to attend the Tiruvannamalai festival He informs us that he took his meals that day in one of his friends house and he left Panruti on the 1st Inst. for Tiruvannamalai via Villupuram.

I learn that Cholera is prevalent at Panruti also in a sporadic form This patient reached Tiruvannamalai (1st Inst) with all apparent good health. He took his meals here in his relatives house (Cuspah Station House officer) The next morning the 2nd Inst. he had a loose motion and subsequently watery ones - These he passed at the temporary latrine put up for the estival in front of his house. He ever, it appears, informed his relatives ll 12 noon. All Sanitary precautions een taken by me. The bamboo latrine here he defecated at first was burnt earth disinfected, scraped off and ried - The two Night-soil carts re also washed with corrosive n. In the affected house the ent was segregated in a ate place, the place

where he passed his motions in the house as well as the soiled clothes were disinfected with corrosive lotion. Boring that there was disinfected (Pot. Permanga) last night alone by me as well as the well opposite the Sattaram Madam where these people take their water, irrespective of the usual round of disinfection of the drinking water in their turn. These people are not ~~ap~~ allowed to dip in their vessel either in the well or in the tank but they are supplied. Diluted Sulphuric acid in prophylactic doses were given to some.

3. The patient now seems to be improving but still he has not passed his urine.

4. I beg to add that I have this morning informed the President Ty Board Tindivanam of the outbreak as also the Chairman of the Union and requested both of them that it is quite necessary that the crowd at the cattle stand and at the Chatrams in the town should be dispersed as early as possible. This day I have written to the 2nd Class Staty Sub Magistrate here that the Charitable Chatrams where they feed mendicants and begga- should be closed at once as food

given there are not thoroughly wholesome. I am sorry to observe that so soon as the 2d Inst. morning constables watching the tanks (drinking & bathing) were withdrawn.

(True copy)

Muthusamy
Lieut. Apothy
11/12/95

First copy sent to Press.

Order complete.

No. 412/S

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
Fort St. George, 24th February 1896.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 607 L

From

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

To

THE Chief Secretary to Government
Local and Municipal Deptt.

Enclosure. Five

For 1½ D

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the accompanying documents relating to the Karthigai Festival held at Tiruvannamalai from the 22d Novr. to 1st Decr. 1895. Holding in view the disastrous results following the defective arrangements made last year, the Local authorities did their utmost to prevent a similar recurrence. This has, of course, meant an increase of expenditure, but I think there can be no manner of doubt that the money was judiciously spent. In arriving at a decision as to expenditure, it was attempted, as far as possible, to undertake permanent works that would be of advantage not only during this

but

but subsequent Festivals.

2. I need not say, in this connection, that I agree fully with Mr. Stuart in his plea for the early introduction of a modified Pooree Act, as well as the desirability of forming this town into a Municipality.

3. The arrangements were certainly not faultless, simply on account of lack of funds - not on account of lack of wish to effect them on the part of those responsible; but, at the same time, I do not agree with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in his opinion that no proof is forthcoming of their utility. It seems to me that in the occurrence of cholera 34 days before the Festival was sufficient cause for danger, had not the Local Authorities acted promptly in regard to segregation. Exactly the same may be said as to the case imported on the last day. The knowledge that prompt segregation was requisite, and that the means at hand for accomplishing

accomplishing this, surely were not factors to be despised. In the accompanying maps I show the state of cholera prevalence in other parts of the Presidency three weeks before the date of Festival. It is but reasonable to suppose that the ease with which permanent improvements to wells were made, and all sources of water-supply of all description were conserved, and disinfected with regularity, or, if not possible of protection were closed, must have been factors of great importance in preventing the incidence of the crucial test the District Sanitary Officer would have considered conclusive. As regards the suggested inability of disinfection of drinking water tanks with permanganate of potash I do not see that the question of size need be regarded provided the permanganate was used in sufficient proportion. As

As a matter of fact, instructions were issued that had water sources of unmanageable size to be treated the alum process should be employed. The effect of the latter method on the bathing tanks was undoubtedly good, when combined with the precaution that prohibition of bathing without first washing the person was enforced. In no case was the washing of clothing direct in the water allowed: this was conducted on the banks, where "dhobie stones" and special drainage arrangements were made. In connection with the preservation of sacred tanks from useless defilement whilst not preventing their use for bathing as required by religious demands I would quote the following from a report by the Chairman of the Union (M.R.Ry V. Rangaswami Iyer Avergal) dated 11th December 1895:—

"Additional special precautions ere taken as regards the bathing nk known as Indra Thirtham Aiyankulam, as this is a cred tank in which all the pilgrims

"pilgrims bathe first and as the
"tank thereby gets charged with
"the largest quantity of dirt. Bathing
"platforms of impervious clay
"underneath and gravel over
"the same were put up; and
"the tank itself was barricaded
"on all sides, two entrances alone
"being left open. Each entrance
"was divided into four parts by
"barricades towards the water
"across the flight of steps. The
"pilgrims were made to bathe
"and wash first on the banks,
"a sufficient number of dhobie
"stones and tin tubs having been
"provided for the purpose.—
"Eight Police constables were posted
"here to see that the pilgrims went
"down to bring water by one route
"and came up with the water
"by a different flight of steps without
"defiling the tank in any way,
"and without clashing with any
"pilgrims that had to go down
"for water. The other flight of
"steps divided into two parts was
"set apart for the descent and
"return of those pilgrims who
wanted

"wanted to bathe within the tank
"after first bathing outside it. The
"arrangements were so made that
"all the pilgrims drawing water
"would be found in one section
"of it, and those bathing in the
"opposite section. Thus, the purity
"of the water was partly kept up
"and disinfection with alum
"was also adhered to. On the
"last day of the Festival when the
"bathing in this tank was at its
"highest, I increased the strength
"of the constables, and personally
"supervised the working for some
"hours. I am glad to say that
"this system worked very well. The
"platforms did not get miry. The
"water of the tank after the Festival
"is to all appearance as clean as
"before, and people now appreciate
"the usefulness of the restraints
"placed over the tank, though
"they were dissatisfied with it at
"first. The estimated cost of the
"platform and barricade is
"Rs. 179."

4. It seems to me that the above experience will prove of considerable value in arranging for

Festivals.

Festivals elsewhere in this Presidency. The festival also proved the economy ~~and the~~ of trusting more to incineration of rubbish in temporary incinerators (as close to habitations as feasible, in regard to fear of fire) than going to the expense of transport. Again, as to night soil Conservancy the whole sanitary staff was impressed with the necessity for keeping the latrines in so absolutely cleanly a state by keeping toties constantly working at each latrine, that nothing should remain either to disgust the sense of sight or smell of the persons using them. Further, the latrines, instead of being placed out of reach of the people, were put in convenient corners within the inhabited areas. The result of this policy was that they were freely resorted to not only during the day time but, as I can testify by actual observation, also at night time, when it would have been safe enough for pilgrims to disregard orders. The modified "Jewish method of Conservancy" proved itself the most cleanly

and

First copy sent to Press.

and prompt method available, and was evidently well appreciated by the pilgrims.

5. The work involved in carrying out the numerous measures employed at the Festival was very heavy, and involved physical exertion and mental worry that left its mark upon the officers engaged at the end of the Festival; but the willingness and cordiality with which each undertook his work showed that the importance of the task in a life-saving measure conducted in the interest of the Presidency generally were fully appreciated.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obed^t Serv^t
W. G. King
Surgn: Lt Col.
Sanitary Commissioner

Local & Municipal DEPARTMENT.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 607 L

From

SURN.-LT.-COL. W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To

THE Chief Secretary
to Government
Local & Municipal

No. 4772 1896
S

Dated 24th
Despatched 24th } February 1896.
Received

700 L
9-4-96

ENCLOSURES. Five.

Subject.

Forwards Report on the Karthigai Festival held at Tiruvannamalai South Arcot Dt.

Press

Please put this in type and send copies.

4/3

200—16-11-95.

First copy sent to Press.

No. 700, 9 April TH MARCH 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 24th February 1896, No. 412-S.

I have the honour to forward the accompanying documents relating to the Karthigai festival held at Tiruvannámalai from the 22nd November to 1st December 1895. Holding in view the disastrous results following the defective arrangements made last year, the local authorities did their utmost to prevent a similar recurrence. This has, of course, meant an increase of expenditure, but I think there can be no manner of doubt that the money was judiciously spent. In arriving at a decision as to expenditure, it was attempted, as far as possible, to undertake permanent works that would be of advantage not only during this but subsequent festivals.

2. I need not say, in this connection, that I agree fully with Mr. Stuart in his plea for the early introduction of a modified Pooree Act, as well as the desirability of forming this town into a municipality.

3. The arrangements were certainly not faultless, simply on account of lack of funds—not on account of lack of wish to effect them on the part of those responsible; but, at the same time, I do not agree with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in his opinion that no proof is forthcoming of their utility. It seems to me that in the occurrence of cholera 34 days before the festival was sufficient cause for danger, had not the local authorities acted promptly in regard to segregation. Exactly the same may be said as to the case imported on the last day. The knowledge that prompt segregation was requisite, and ~~that~~ the means at hand for accomplishing this, surely were not factors to be despised. In the accompanying map I show the state of cholera prevalence in other parts of the Presidency three weeks before the date of festival. It is but reasonable to suppose that the care with which permanent improvements to wells were made, and all sources of water-supply of all description were conserved, and disinfected with regularity or, if not possible of protection, were closed, must have been factors of great importance in preventing the incidence of the crucial test the District Sanitary Officer would have considered conclusive. As regards the suggested inutility of disinfection of drinking-water tanks with permanganate of potash, I do not see that the question of size need be regarded, provided the permanganate was used in sufficient proportion. As a matter of fact, instructions were issued that, had water sources of unmanageable size to be treated, the alum process should be employed. The effect of the latter method on the bathing tanks was undoubtedly good, when combined with the precaution that prohibition of bathing without first washing the person was enforced. In no case was the washing of clothing direct in the water allowed; this was conducted on the banks where "dhobi stones" and special drainage arrangements were made. In connection with the preservation of sacred tanks from useless defilement, whilst not preventing their use for bathing as required by religious demands, I would quote the following from a report by the Chairman of the Union (M.R.Ry. V. Rangaswami ~~Iyer~~ Ayyangar Avergal), dated 11th December 1895 :—

"Additional special precautions were taken as regards the bathing tank known as Indra Thirtham or Aiyankulam, as this is a sacred tank in which all the pilgrims bathe first, and as the tank thereby gets charged with the largest quantity of dirt. Bathing platforms of impervious clay underneath and gravel over the same were put up; and the tank itself was barricaded on all sides, two entrances alone being left open. Each entrance was divided into four parts by barricades towards the water across the flight of steps. The pilgrims were made to bathe and wash first on the banks, a sufficient number of dhobie stones and tin tubs having been provided for the purpose. Eight police constables were posted here to see that the pilgrims went down to bring water by one route and came up with the water by a different flight of steps without defiling the tank in any way, and without clashing with any pilgrims that had to go down for water. The other flight of steps divided into two parts was set apart for the descent and return of those pilgrims who wanted to bathe within the tank after first bathing outside it. The arrangements were so made that all the pilgrims drawing water would be found in one section of it, and those bathing in the opposite section. Thus, the purity of the water was partly kept up and disinfection with alum was also adhered to. On the last day of the festival, when the bathing in this tank was at its highest, I increased the strength of the constables, and personally supervised the working for some hours. I am glad to say that this system worked very well. The platforms did not get miry. The water of the tank after the festival is to all appearance as clean as before, and people now appreciate the usefulness of the restraints placed over the tank, though they were dissatisfied with it at first. The estimated cost of the platform and barricade is Rs. 179."

4. It seems to me that the above experience will prove of considerable value in arranging for festivals elsewhere in this Presidency. The festival also proved the economy of trusting to incineration of rubbish in temporary incinerators (as close to habitations as feasible, in regard to fear of fire) than going to the expense of transport. Again, as to night-soil conservancy, the whole sanitary staff was impressed with the necessity for keeping the latrines in so absolutely cleanly a state by keeping toties constantly working at each latrine that nothing should remain either to disgust the sense of sight or smell of the persons using them. Further, the latrines, instead of being placed out of reach of the people, were put in convenient corners within the inhabited areas. The result of this policy was that they were freely resorted to not only during the day time but, as I can testify by actual observation, also at night time, when it would have been safe enough for pilgrims to disregard orders. The modified "Jewish method of conservancy" proved itself the most cleanly and prompt method available, and was evidently well appreciated by the pilgrims.

5. The work involved in carrying out the numerous measures employed at the festival was very heavy, and involved physical exertion and mental worry that left its mark upon the officers engaged at the end of the festival; but the willingness and cordiality with which each undertook his work showed that the importance of the task in a life-saving measure conducted in the interest of the Presidency generally were fully appreciated.

From A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART, Esq., I.C.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., F.R.G.S., Acting Collector of South Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras), dated Cuddalore, 20th December 1895, No. 1116-Eng.

I have the honour to submit, in original, the following reports on the late Karthigai festival at Tiruvannámalai:—

(*a*) Sub-Collector's report No. 3676, dated 13th December 1895.

(*b*) Report of the Union Chairman, Tiruvannámalai, No. 255, dated 11th December 1895.

(*c*) Report of the Civil Apothecary, Tiruvannámalai, dated 11th December 1895, with endorsement thereon of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, No. 1665, dated 13th December 1895, forwarded with the Sub-Collector's endorsement, dated 14th December 1895.

2. The festival lasted from 22nd November to the 1st December 1895, both days inclusive. During that period not a single case of cholera occurred and there was no cattle disease. Some days before the commencement of the festival the Cattle Disease Act was brought into force in the union, and for weeks before much anxious

thought, time and labour had been spent in making the best possible sanitary arrangements for both man and beast. The remarks contained in G.O., No. 976 L., dated 5th June 1895, were carefully attended to and effect was given, as far as time and money allowed, to Dr. King's valuable and comprehensive suggestions contained in a memorandum which he kindly drew up for our guidance towards the end of September 1895. The reports deal exhaustively with what was done to bring about the extremely gratifying results which were secured. The Sanitary Commissioner not only visited Tiruvannámalai during the progress of the festival, but also several weeks before it began in order to formulate a carefully considered scheme with which he favoured us. The completeness of the sanitary arrangements are therefore primarily due to him and to Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan who worked indefatigably with characteristic energy, to ensure satisfactory results. The Sub-Collector's personal exertions were ably seconded by the Tahsildar of Tiruvannámalai, M.R.Ry. C. Krishnasawmi Aiyar and the Union Chairman, M.R.Ry. V. Rangaswami Aiyar, as also by the Police, Medical and Sanitary staff. Dr. Lee, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Mr. Sullivan, Superintendent of Police, attended the festival.

3. Though no case of cholera occurred during the festival, I must record that, on the 18th October 1895, certain pilgrims on their way from Tirupáti to Trichinopoly brought cholera into Tiruvannámalai. Four cases occurred and they were promptly dealt with. Two ended fatally and the other two recovered. In consequence of these cases, I published notices warning all persons who intended visiting Tiruvannámalai for the Karthigai festival of the risk they ran and copies of this notice were circulated to the Collectors of seven neighbouring districts. This timely warning possibly accounted for the diminished numbers at the festival this year. Another case on the 2nd December 1895 imported from the Cuddalore taluk, but though recovering from cholera, this patient died on the 10th idem from some acute chest affection according to the Union Chairman. The precautions taken to promptly segregate the poison and to destroy choleraic matter in these cases and the complete immunity from cholera during the festival and subsequently afford the best proof of the efficacy of the sanitary arrangements.

4. The financial burden imposed on the District and Tindivanam Taluk Boards and the Tiruvannámalai Union by these arrangements was undoubtedly heavy, and when it is remembered that this abnormal expenditure is mainly due to the large influx of strangers into the district, the question arises whether some means cannot be devised to saddle those, for whose special benefit general local funds are spent, with a fair share of the burden. The general body of rate-payers in the district, out of whose pocket the necessary funds are drawn, derive no advantage from these annual visitants who have hitherto left behind them only a legacy of cholera—in the last five years some 30,000 persons have been registered as having died from cholera in South Arcot alone. The Tiruvannámalai temple and the owners of lodging houses there derive considerable advantage from this annual immigration of pilgrims and it was therefore that I advocated last year the introduction of the modified Pooree Lodging-House Act, and more recently the constitution of Tiruvannámalai a municipality. These measures would enable us to enhance taxation in Tiruvannámalai for the purpose of improved sanitation, but would not go far towards making pilgrim visitors pay their fair share towards the exceptional arrangements necessitated by their pestiferous presence. As this subject came under discussion at the conference lately held in Madras regarding pilgrim traffic by rail and will form subject of separate representation to Government, it is unnecessary for me to enter more fully into the subject here.

5. In conclusion, I must note that the Agent of the South Indian Railway kindly furnished the Sub-Collector with daily information regarding the destination of pilgrims returning by rail from Tiruvannámalai in accordance with Dr. King's suggestion and tried the experiment of stopping pilgrim trains at two selected places on each side of Tiruvannámalai to enable the passengers to use the special temporary latrines established by the Company. Special Medical officers were also employed by the Company during the festival in case of need by the pilgrims and medicines were also provided. Happily these were not required, but nevertheless my thanks are due to Captain Shelley, R.E., for his friendly co-operation.

ENCLOSURES.

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, to the Collector and District Magistrate of South Arcot, dated Tindivanam, 13th December 1895, Dis. No. 3676.

I have the honour to report as follows on the Karthigai festival held at Tiruvannámalai this year.

2. The festival commenced on the 22nd November 1895 and terminated on the 1st instant.

3. I estimate the number of pilgrims that assembled at 70,000, which seems to be the annual average. This is, however, only half the number that gathered last year. The decrease may possibly be attributed to the judicious notification published by the Collector on receiving a report of the outbreak of cholera among certain returning pilgrims from Tirupáti enroute Tiruvannámalai a short while ere the Karthigai festival began.

4. The general health of the assembled pilgrims continued to be very excellent throughout the period of the festival. One single solitary case of cholera occurred on the eleventh day; but it was beyond any doubt proved not to be of local origin. It was that of a police head constable who was attacked within few hours of his arrival at Tiruvannámalai from Panruti where cholera was reported to be working. In dealing with the case every prompt precaution was adopted to prevent the spread of the disease. The individual was at first reported to have tided over the attack; but it is subsequently stated that he succumbed while convalescent from a pulmonary affection as the result of premature exposure.

5. The sanitary arrangements were carried out this year on a scale which may be considered as unique in the history of this yearly recurring festival, and for this I am highly indebted to the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. King, who formulated most excellent and elaborate proposals and also to you who very materially helped me with your kind advices and were most solicitous that nothing should be left undone to make the sanitary arrangements a complete success.

6. The Union Chairman's statement of expenditure on sanitation during the festival has not yet been received; I am therefore unable to note the exact amount of money that has been expended; but I am positive that the calculation will not fall short of about Rs. 5,000 against Rs. 400 heretofore allotted annually. The district board has very considerately contributed Rs. 1,500, and I propose to make up the balance by an allotment of Rs. 1,500 from the union funds and the rest from my taluk board resources.

7. The suggestions recorded in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of G.O., No. 976 L., dated 5th June 1890, were strictly followed. The sanitary arrangements were all carried out on the lines indicated by Dr. King, in so far as it was found practicable so as to do with the limited time at my disposal, and I am sure that he has fully realised the difficulty I experienced, under existing circumstances, in carrying out *all* his excellent proposals in their entirety. Much has been wisely attempted and much has been satisfactorily accomplished, and the result was most gratifying to all concerned.

8. The Sanitary staff was very much in excess of that hitherto employed. It comprised 7 trained inspectors, 3 maistries or overseers, 94 sweepers, 117 toties, 48 bearers, 13 peons and 13 tank watchmen. In addition, 40 coolies were placed on conservancy duty in the cattle markets exclusively; 24 impervised rubbish carts were hired, and 15 night-soil carts were supplied; 72 trench latrines were constructed against 23 in previous years, and a field belonging to a Muhammadan was set apart and worked as a latrine on the modified Jewish and Arabian system as recommended by Dr. King. All the latrines were kept scrupulously clean, the contents being speedily carted away to depôts situated on the outskirts of the town. The latrines were provided with lights.

9. The services of *toties* not being easily procurable locally, I addressed the Municipal Chairman and Local Board Presidents of the adjoining districts and also the Madras Health Officer; but the same difficulty appears to have been felt in those

localities. Happily, Dr. King, with the energy and determination so characteristic of him, came to the rescue and remarkably succeeded in securing for us *Yanadis* from Nellore, Tirupati and Madras as toties.

10. To render the sanitary operations systematic and effectual, I divided the town into five blocks and apportioned each to the immediate charge of a sanitary inspector aided by a conservancy staff. The cattle market formed a separate charge and was allotted to an inspector who was directed to give his undivided attention to its sanitary requirements solely. The road around the sacred hill was patrolled by overseers and bearers on the look-out for suspicious cases of epidemic disease; street refuse was promptly carted away and burnt in incinerators; food supplies in bazaars were frequently examined and rejected and destroyed when found to be rotten, stinking and unwholesome, and all drinking-water sources were scrupulously guarded against the possibility of contamination; 9 tanks and 25 public wells were set apart exclusively for drinking purposes, and were periodically disinfected with permanganate of potash in the manner told by Dr. King. All wells and tanks that were found to be in an insanitary condition were closed. The sacred bathing tanks were watched by the police to prevent people from drinking therefrom and, to minimise pollution, arrangements were made for washing of cloths on the banks. These tanks were disinfected with alum.

11. Two large cholera sheds were constructed and equipped to a certain extent and were placed in charge of two hospital assistants and nursing attendants who were deputed for the purpose by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. Disinfectants were freely distributed to these and to the special sanitary staff.

12. The preliminary duty of clearing the entire area of the town of all rubbish and undergrowth was undertaken for several days before the commencement of the festival, and the special sanitary staff was retained for five days after it ended. I frequently inspected the backyards of houses and insisted on the immediate removal therefrom of all rubbish beyond the outskirts of the town.

13. The cattle market, which opened on the 22nd November and closed on the 4th instant, was located outside the town. About 25,000 head of cattle were brought for sale, and the business was very brisk. The market was placed under the immediate charge of Chengam Deputy Tahsildar assisted by four revenue inspectors and fifteen village officers. The provisions of the Cattle Disease Act were extended to this union for a month. Five cattle disease sheds were built and placed in charge of a stock inspector. I am glad to report that no epizodic disease prevailed.

14. Having regard to the large expenditure involved in the carrying out of these elaborate sanitary arrangements this year, I deemed it expedient to slightly enhance the rate of fees to be collected on cattle, &c. The Chairman reports that the receipts amount to Rs. 1,840 against Rs. 669 collected last year. I also endeavoured to draw the dhurmakartha of the temple, Rai Bahadur Danakoti Mudaliar Avargal, into consenting to increase his annual contribution proportionately, but he has agreed to contribute Rs. 200 out of the temple funds; besides, he has, in his wonted generosity, promised to pay *Rs. 5,000* out of his own purse as a donation towards the permanent pure water-supply improvement for Tiruvannámalai under Dr. King's scheme when it is matured.

15. *General Remarks.*—I proceeded to Tiruvannámalai a week before the festival, as kindly suggested by you, to personally superintend the carrying out of the elaborate proposals made by Dr. King, and I remained there until the crowd had more or less dispersed after the termination of the festival. I systematically patrolled the town by day and night and accompanied the processions, together with the Tahsildar and the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, to maintain order. The police arrangements made by Mr. Sullivan were admirable. Only thirteen thefts were reported, of which eight were at once detected and one was referred as false. At my special request, the above-named Rai Bahadur, trustee of the temple, very kindly consented to terminate the nocturnal processions at an early hour to enable the pilgrims to seek timely repose, and to him my best thanks are due. Mr. Sullivan, the Police Superintendent, Dr. Lee, the District

Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Dr. King, the Sanitary Commissioner, attended the festival. I cannot but acknowledge my deep sense of obligation to these gentlemen for their invaluable assistance to me. I must also place on record my full appreciation of the very excellent services rendered by the marginally-named officers who were unremitting in their zealous exertions to promote the weal, comfort and convenience of the large concourse of pilgrims. The weather throughout the festival continued to be fair.

(1) Tahsildar, M.R Ry. Krishnaswami ~~Iyer~~. Aiyar
(2) Chairman and Stationary Sub-Magistrate, M R.Ry. Rungaswami ~~Iyer~~. Aiyar
(3) Chengam Deputy Tahsildar, M.R.Ry. Rajagopalacharulu.
(4) Civil Apothecary, M.R.Ry. S. Muthuswami Pilla~~y~~i and his two assistants Mr. Joseph and M.R.Ry. Kristnaswami Pilla~~y~~i.
(5) Police Inspectors, ~~Sied~~ Saiyid Karim, M.R.Ry. K~~o~~umaraswami Pilla~~y~~i, M.R.Ry. Rama ~~Row~~ Rao, ~~Mahommed~~ Muhammad Khán and Khádar Hoossain.

16. The Chairman's report is herein enclosed for favour of your perusal, but that of the local civil apothecary has not yet been received; he informs me that he has already submitted it to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer for transmission to me.

From M.R.Ry. V. RUNGASWAMI ~~IYER~~ Aiyar, Avargal, B.A., Chairman, Tiruvannámalai Union, to the President, Taluk Board, Tindivanam, dated 11th December 1895.

I beg to report as follows on the Karthigai festival of Sri Arunachaleswaraswami celebrated here this year and the annual cattle market held at about the same time.

2. The festival commenced on the 22nd November 1895 and closed on the 1st instant. The cattle market practically opened on the 27th ultimo and lasted till the 4th instant.

3. About 70,000 pilgrims assembled this year. The gathering was less than that of last year; but it appears to have been equivalent to that of 1893. The pilgrims imported by rail alone was 22,892. The permanent population is 13,216. The remaining 33,892 pilgrims came from this and the adjacent taluks by road.

4. The sanitary arrangements made in connection with the above were all drawn up by the Sanitary Commissioner in great detail after a personal visit to this place in September last. His proposals were communicated to me just one month prior to the actual commencement of festival work. Thus, though the time at disposal was too short, all his proposals, with the exception of a few, were carried out with very satisfactory results. The suggestions made in G.O., No. 976, L. and M., dated 5th June 1895, were also attended to.

5. The sanitary staff consisted of—

7 Trained inspectors.
3 Experienced maistries.
94 Sweepers.
117 Toties.
48 Dholy bearers.
13 Peons.
13 Watchmen for tanks.
40 Boys and girls (to collect dung in the cattle market).
24 Rubbish carts and 15 night-soil buckets were also supplied to the staff.

The strength of the staff was arrived at having due regard to the probable quantity of night-soil and rubbish to be removed. The toties were got from Tirupati and Madras through the kind help of the Sanitary Commissioner, as these were not locally available.

The night-soil buckets were purchased this year.

6. The town was divided into five blocks and each block was placed under the charge of a sanitary inspector. The cattle market was left in charge of a separate inspector. The road round the hill was patrolled by two of the maistries. And lastly all the establishment was put under the control of a chief sanitary inspector. All the officers and men had badges of cloth to identify them.

7. To minimise the work of carting the rubbish over long distances, 26 cinerators were put up in convenient places to burn all cumbustible matter.

8. Seventy-two latrines, four of which had ten compartments each, were provided as against 23 in the previous year. Twenty-six of these, set apart for females, were built of bamboo mats to afford complete privacy. The remaining 46 latrines were screened with Valari leaves. Each latrine was supplied with a toty by day and had a brilliant light by night. To enable the visitors to use these freely water was provided in pots within these latrines. Dust-bins and tarred baskets with lids were used for storage of night-soil in the latrines till they were removed to the depôts outside the town. One latrine on the modified Jewish system was also opened in a field outside the town.

9. Each sanitary inspector had a peon and four coolies or bearers allotted to him with a stretcher. They had also two ounces of perchloride of mercury and a quantity of disinfectant powder supplied to each of them. The coolies were asked to be on the look-out for cholera cases and were made to carry to the cholera sheds patients suspected to have had an attack of cholera. For each of the five miles of road round the hill, a peon with four coolies equipped with a stretcher, disinfectants and necessary tools was detailed, so that any suspected attack of cholera may be detected and the patient removed at once to the cholera shed. Each mile of the hill road was also furnished with a scavenger to remove the excreta that may be found thereon.

10. Two cholera sheds, each measuring 64′ × 15′ and sufficient to accommodate 36 persons, were erected, one close to the town and the other in the cattle market. Two medical officers were put in charge of them by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer; ward coolies of other dispensaries were also temporarily made to do duty under these officers. A small scavenging staff was also attached to each of these sheds.

11. The cattle market was cleared of the prickly-pears and the vegetable growth in it and largely extended. The lines for the picketting of cattle were all neatly laid out and numerous pits were dug in convenient places for storage of the dung of cattle till their removal to the depôts outside the town. There were about 25,000 cattle collected here. The market had a very brisk trade. The Cattle Diseases Act was extended to this union for a month on account of this influx of cattle here. Five cattle disease sheds or hospital pounds were also opened. One stock inspector was specially deputed to look after these pounds. No contagious diseases of any kind broke out. The Deputy Tahsildar of Chengam with four revenue inspectors and fifteen village officers assisted in preserving order in the cattle market and keeping the precincts clean.

12. No accommodation was provided for the pilgrims within the town, as there are many large buildings here for their occupation. Two sheds for the use of the scavengers (toties) alone were put up here. As, however, the cattle market is held in an open ground outside the town, and as large crowds gather there on market days, three sheds, 50′ × 15′, were constructed there to protect them from rain and cold. Two of the sanitary inspectors also were provided with sheds to live in. The Chengam Deputy Tahsildar and the police at the market had three sheds as usual for their accommodation.

13. The sanitary inspectors and the local Tahsildar inspected the houses and backyards and brought to notice unwholesome buildings. The filth and rubbish noticed in these premises were all caused to be removed by notices to the persons concerned. The inhabitants were warned before the festival to whitewash their houses and keep their premises clean. Shops, where eatables were sold, were specially looked to by the President and the local civil apothecary.

14. Nine tanks, as against four in the preceding year, and over 25 public wells were set apart for drinking purposes. The catchment area of the tanks were all cleaned out. The prickly-pears that grew there in abundance and afforded a convenient shelter to people to defœcate there without being observed were all removed at a cost of Rs. 84. The tanks and 25 wells were frequently disinfected by the local civil apothecary with permanganate of potash. Twenty of the above-mentioned wells were specially protected this year by the construction of masonry parapet walls and platforms with pulleys at a cost of Rs. 982 and also by the closing of the holes that

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existed in some parapet walls. Suitable notice boards were hung on the tank bunds and policemen or paid watchmen were appointed to guard them. Other wells and tanks in an insanitary condition were all closed—some by bamboo barricades and others by the posting of constables to see that nobody interfered with the same. The trustee of the temple put in order the Birma thirtham, a drinking-water tank within the temple, largely used by the people, by constructing a masonry stone under-ground drainage for the catchment rain water of one of the prakarams in the temple and thus diverting the surface water from the tank.

15. The numerous thirthams, or sacred bathing tanks, in the town and all round the hill were all watched by the police to prevent pilgrims using the water for any other purpose. Notice boards to this effect were posted up on the banks. To minimise the accumulation of dirt in these tanks, the banks of five of these tanks were provided with dhoby's stones and tin tubs so that washing may be carried on outside the tanks. All tanks were closed against washing within them. These tanks, too, were disinfected by the local civil apothecary with alum.

16. Additional special precautions were taken as regards the bathing tank known as Indra thirtham or Aiyan kolam, as this is a sacred tank in which all the pilgrims bathe first and as the tank thereby gets charged with the largest quantity of dirt. Bathing platforms of impervious clay underneath and gravel over the same were put up; and the tank itself was barricaded on all sides, two entrances alone being left open. Each entrance was divided into four parts by barricades towards the water across the flight of steps. The pilgrims were made to bathe and wash first on the banks, a sufficient number of dhoby's stones and tin tubs having been provided for the purpose. Eight police constables were posted here to see that the pilgrims went down to bring water by one route and came up with the water by a different flight of steps without defiling the tank in any way and without clashing with any pilgrims that had to go down for water. The other flights of steps divided into two parts was set apart for the descent and return of those pilgrims who wanted to bathe within the tank after first bathing outside it. The arrangements were so made that all the pilgrims drawing water would be found in one section of it and those bathing in the opposite section. Thus the purity of the water was partly kept up and disinfection with alum was also adhered to. On the last day of the festival, when the bathing in this tank was at its highest, I increased the strength of the constables and personally supervised the working for some hours. I am glad to say that this system worked very well. The platforms did not get miry. The water of the tank after the festival is to all appearance as clear as before, and people now appreciate the usefulness of the restraints placed over the tank, though they were dissatisfied with it at first. The estimated cost of the platform and barricade is Rs. 179.

17. The sanitary staff commenced works five days before the festival and continued to do so till the fifth day after its close. The supervising staff arrived one week before the festival and took charge of their wards. They did their duty well with the staff provided. Rubbish and night-soil were all well carted to the depôts. The town was kept as neat and tidy as possible.

18. The Superintendent of Police, who stopped here till close of festival, was good enough to place about ninety-six constables at my disposal for sanitary purposes. These wore a piece of white cloth round the arm as a badge to distinguish them from other constables on general duty. These and the watchmen appointed to supplement their number guarded the drinking-water tanks, the bathing tanks and the tanks and wells that had been closed. Some constables were also detailed to each ward to patrol the same and to look its sanitation and to assist in finding out epidemics, if any. The total number of tanks watched is forty.

19. The number of thefts during the festival was thirteen; of these, eight were detected and charged, one was referred as false. The remaining four have not as yet been detected. Of those charged, two were discharged, three were convicted and three are under trial.

20. The weather throughout the festival was good. There were no epidemics of any kind during the ten days of the festival. On the evening of the eleventh day, one case of cholera was reported. On inquiry, it was ascertained that the patient was

a head constable of Panruti, that cholera prevailed at that station and that he came here on the preceding evening by train and got the attack next morning. It is, therefore, apparent beyond all doubt that this case was imported from Panruti and that the patient travelled here after having previously caught the contagion elsewhere. The case was first detected by the local civil apothecary and he took prompt steps to segregate him at once within his own house. The latrine opposite his house where his first motions were passed was burnt. The civil apothecary attended to all that was necessary in the way of treating the patient and checking the spread of the disease. The disease took a favourable turn for about a week. Under some superstitious idea that the patient was possessed, he seems to have been kept frequently exposed by night. The chill dewy air of the night seems to have brought on an accute chest affection all of a sudden on the 9th instant and he died on the morning of the 10th instant No other attacks of cholera occurred here though ten days have lapsed since close of festival. The general health was on the whole good.

21. The festival went off well this year. The procession of the Sri Arunachalesvara closed early during nights. The Sub-Collector and the local Tahsildar attended almost all the processions and helped in the preservation of peace and order. The town was lit up throughout the festival nights.

22. The Sanitary Commissioner and the District Medical Officer were present here when the festival arrangements were in full swing. The former officer appeared to be satisfied with the arrangements made.

23. The receipts of the festival is likely to amount to not less than Rs. 1,840 as against Rs. 669–1–4, and this is due to enhanced rates levied on cattle and to increased revenue derived from boothes, sale of manure, &c. The trustee of the temple, Rai Bahadur Dhanakoti Mudaliar, has promised a contribution of Rs. 200. His income from pilgrims was low this year, and he therefore says he is not in a position to pay more.

24. The amount allotted for expenditure comes to about Rs. 4,400 up to date. There are still some new items to be included in it. I shall report the exact figure in a few days. Of this amount, Rs. 1,565, sanctioned for repairing wells and purchasing lanterns and night-soil buckets, go towards the permanent improvement of the union. These figures are liable to alteration, as portions of expenditure were incurred direct by the President.

25. I do not think I need add anything more as to the conduct of the festival, as the President was himself here throughout the period and seen everything himself.

From M.R.Ry. S. MUTHUSAWMY PILLAY, Civil Apothecary, Local Fund Hospital, Tiruvannámalai, to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddalore, dated 3rd December 1895, No. 132.

I beg to bring to your notice that cholera had put in its appearance in this town and the case was reported to me last night at 8 P.M. I learn that the person was attacked with the malady since yesterday. I am sorry though the male inmates of the house being Government servants, yet they seem to have tried to hush up the case; but when they found that it was beyond their means to manage the case, they applied to me in such a late hour. I visited the affected person the moment it was reported to me. Remedial agents have been given to him and still he is under treatment.

2. The history of the case is as follows. This patient named Patchayappa Mudáli, aged 29, is the station-house officer of Kadampulyur, near Panruti. It appears that he left Kadampulyur on the morning of the 28th ultimo and proceeded to Cuddalore on certain public duty. It is alleged by this very station-house officer that he had been to an affected house and that he took his meals in the native club there and left that station the next morning (*i.e.*, 30th). He was at Manjakuppum the whole of the 29th ultimo, but left it for Panruti the next day. At Panruti he had been to his inspector to apply for leave so as to enable him to attend the Tiruvannámalai festival. He informs that he took his meals that day in one of his friend's house and he left Panruti on the 1st instant for Tiruvannámalai *viâ* Villupuram. I

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learn that cholera is prevalent at Panruti also in a sporadic form. This patient reached Tiruvannámalai (1st instant) with all apparent good health. He took his meals here in his relative's house (cusbah station-house officer). The next morning, the 2nd instant, he had a loose motion and subsequently watery ones. These he passed at the temporary latrine put up for the festival in front of his house. He never, it appears, informed his relatives till 12 noon. All sanitary precautions were taken by me. The bamboo latrine where he defœcated at first was burnt. The earth disinfected, scraped off and buried. The two night-soil carts were also washed with corrosive lotion. In the affected house the patient was segregated in a separate place, the place where he passed his motions in the house as well as the soiled clothes were disinfected with corrosive lotion. Birma thirtham was disinfected (Potash Permanganate) last night alone by me as well as the well opposite the Sattanur madam, where these people take their water, irrespective of the usual round of disinfection of the drinking water in their turn. These people are not allowed to dip in their vessel either in the well or in the tank, but they are supplied. Diluted sulphuric acid in prophylactic doses were given to some.

3. The patient now seems to be improving, but still he has not passed his urine.

4. I beg to add that I have this morning informed the President, Taluk Board, Tindivanam, of the outbreak as also the Chairman of the union, and requested both of them that it is quite necessary that the crowd at the cattle-stand and at the chattrams in the town should be dispersed as early as possible. This day I have written to the second-class Stationary Sub-Magistrate here that the charitable chattrams where they feed mendicants and beggars should be closed at once, as food given there are not thoroughly wholesome. I am sorry to observe that so soon as the 2nd instant morning constables watching the tanks (drinking and bathing) were withdrawn.

STATEMENT.

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REPORT on the Karthigay festival held at Tiruvannámalai, South Arcot District, from 22nd November to 1st December 1895.

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival and where held.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South Arcot.	S. Muthuswamy Pillai, Civil Apothecary, Tiruvannámalai.	Karthigay festival held at Tiruvannámalai.	From 22nd November to 1st December 1895.	About 70,000.	There are many madams and chattrams in the town available for the public for lodging purposes. Three temporary sheds were put up this year in the town; one within the hospital compound for the use of a Sanitary Inspector and two others for the Madras toties and Tirupathi Anathys who were specially brought in for service during the festival. The usual cholera shed for the town was erected in a plane, two furlongs off the hospital compound. This shed intended to accommodate about 36 patients (last year accommodation for only 8) was provided with two compartments—one for male and the other for female. There was also a kitchen shed attached to the same. At the cattle stand 13 temporary sheds were erected, 4 of them were for officers in charge of the cattle-stand, 3 (50 × 15 feet each) for the accommodation of cattle dealers, &c., 5 for diseased cattle and 1 cholera shed of the same dimension as that of the town. Seventy-three temporary latrines (against 23 last year) were put up in different parts of the town and cart and cattle stands; of these 73, 1 was on the modified Jewish system and 4 were large trench latrines with ten compartments in each. To secure more privacy female latrines were provided with bamboo mats. Each of these latrines were provided with a toty and lighted during nights. Though the festival occurred during moon-light nights, all the union lights were also lit up.	In addition to the Ellapillai tank, which is reserved for drinking purposes throughout the year, seven more tanks were reserved for the same purpose and were watched by the Police. Notices to that effect were also put up. The Iyankolam tank, which is the most important first-bathing tank in the town, was barricaded with bamboo railings with openings on two sides. Platforms were put up on these two sides wherein dhoby stones and tins were kept. People were required to bathe and wash their clothes first on the platform before bathing in the tank itself. The tank was watched by the Police who were instructed to carry out the orders. A few of the bathing tanks were also provided with dhoby stones and tins. Some of the tanks were closed for all purposes and some watched by the Police, as the waters therein were considered unwholesome. All the public wells in the town, about 25, were repaired and provided with pulleys for the festival and kept in good condition. Such of the wells as were in insanitary and dangerous condition were barricaded and closed altogether. In the Samuthran tank cattle were not allowed to be washed and the Pilakuthu tank near the cattle-stand was also reserved for drinking purposes. All the tanks and wells reserved for drinking purposes were disinfected every third night with potash, permanganate. The two bathing tanks "Iyankolam" and "Agnithirtham" were disinfected with alumn on the nights of 29th and 30th November and also on the 1st and 2nd December 1895 and finally on the night of the 8th instant. The catchment rain water of the two inner "Pragarams" of the temple which ordinarily emptied itself into the drinking-water tank called "Birmathirthum" was this year diverted by an underground masonry drainage.	This year the town was divided into five blocks and each was placed in charge of a trained Sanitary Inspector. Each block under a Sanitary Inspector was provided with a peon, four dhooly-bearers, a dhooly and sufficient number of rubbish carts, mounted night-soil buckets; sweepers and toties to suit the requirements of each ward. The total number thus engaged for the festival was, I learn, 24 rubbish carts, 94 sweepers, 117 toties, 48 dhooly-bearers, 13 peons, 13 watchmen, 15 mounted night-soil buckets and 40 boys and girls as pickers. Each latrine had a toty. All the night-soil in the latrine were removed and deposited in a tarred basket or dust-bins covered with a lid and removed in mounted buckets by special toties to the night-soil depôts where they are buried. The street sweepings were also removed to depôts specially selected and then burnt. Some of the toties were employed to remove the night-soil in streets and a few others to cast the night-soil from the latrines to the depôts. The four dhooly-bearers as well as the Sanitary Police in each block were instructed to go round within their blocks and report any case of cholera to their Sanitary Inspector who was required to send any such patient to the cholera shed, also to attend to the disinfection of the infected places and to supervise the sanitary staff under them. All the Sanitary Inspectors were supplied with corrosive sublimate and disinfecting powder. The five miles distance round the hill, not comprised in the town, was provided with a peon, four dhooly-bearers, a dhooly and a toty for every mile as observation staff with orders to carry any suspected cholera patient to the nearest cholera shed. Two Sanitary Overseers were deputed to supervise the above observation staff round the hill. A trained Sanitary Inspector was deputed to the cattle-stand and sufficient number of rubbish carts, sweepers, toties and pickers were placed under his charge to look to the sanitation of the cattle-stand. He was also provided with a peon, four dhooly-bearers, and a dhooly. The Chief Sanitary Inspector was in charge of the whole sanitary arrangements and was also asked to supervise the work of the other Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers. Some 96 Police constables were specially deputed this year to the sanitation staff to watch tanks in the town and round the hill and to go round the town to detect cholera cases. Nearly all the sanitary staff and all sanitary Police had badges of cloth round the arm to identify them. The whole sanitary staff commenced work five days before the festival and continued till the 6th December 1895, *i.e.*, five days after the festival. In addition to the above arrangements 1 Deputy Tahsildar, 4 Revenue Inspectors and 15 village officers were deputed to attend to the sanitation at the cattle-stand and one stock Inspector to attend to the diseased cattle at the hospital pounds. Each of the two cholera sheds was in charge of an Hospital Assistant specially deputed for the purpose. Two ward coolies—one from Tindivanam and one from Villupuram—were brought in for duty at the cholera shed. There were also two toties for each shed. All necessary medicines, stimulants, cumblies, disinfectants, &c., were in readiness at the cholera sheds. All the hotels and chattrams were inspected by me and sanitary defects therein were pointed out to the respective owners and managers and the defects remedied as far as possible.	There was one case of cholera, the patient arrived in this town on the evening of the 1st instant and attached with cholera on the morning of the 2nd instant. All precautions to prevent the spread of the disease were taken and there were no fresh cases up to date. A special case has been submitted by me on the 3rd instant and a copy of ~~which~~ is herewith enclosed. Unfortunately the cholera case proved fatal on the night of the 9th instant. Sattanur madam well-water was used by the inmates of the cholera infected house and therefore this was disinfected and watched by the Police. None others in the town were allowed to fetch water from this well which was finally disinfected with potash, permanganate on the 10th instant. Birmathirthum was also disinfected, irrespective of the usual round, on suspicion that the water therein might have been polluted by the inmates of the infected house. Eight patients were sent to the two cholera sheds as *suspicious cases and kept under treatment.* One of these an old female suffering from chronic dysentery and odema of the legs in a neglected state found lying helpless in a street was brought into the cholera shed on the 1st and in spite of all medical aid she died on the 5th instant. All the rest were discharged cured.	Good.	The Sakarahthirtham and the Subanjakolam near the temple should be closed permanently, as the water therein is very unwholesome. Arrangements must also be made to supply the town with pure supply of water from wells like the "Kalyaney" well at the foot of the hill by means of pumps. The Sanitary Commissioner of Madras and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddalore, were here during the festival and inspected the sanitary arrangements of the town and the cattle-stand.

No. 1665.

Forwarded to the Sub-Collector, South Arcot.

2. The preparations for dealing with cases of cholera were excellent, no expense having been spared, but the crucial test of their efficacy in the shape of an outbreak of that disease was fortunately lacking.

The case of cholera reported on the 3rd instant was evidently not of local origin.

3. The weather during the festival was fine and cold, no rain having fallen.

4. The disinfection of large tanks containing many millions of cubic feet of water with a few ounces of permanganate of potash is of questionable utility, being apt to confer a false sense of security; not so the disinfection of wells with this substance which experience has shown to be of undoubted advantage.

5. The Sub-Collector, Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan, was untiring in his exertions throughout the festival and to him in great measure the successful organization and working of the sanitary establishment as well as their harmonious co-operation with the large Police staff employed were due.

CUDDALORE,
13th December 1895.

(Signed) W. A. LEE, Surgn.-Major,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer,
South Arcot.

No. 7178-A.

Submitted to the Collector and District Magistrate in continuation of my letter, Dis. No. 3676 of 1895. I have already submitted my remarks in the above letter.

(Signed) MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN,
Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate.

14th December 1895.

Order N Pun

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First copy sent to Press.

[illegible]

Report on the [illegible] festival at Tiruvannamalai S. Arcot District.

CS/PS Order No 700 L d/9.4.96

Recorded.

2. The attention of the Taluk Board will be drawn to the recommendations of the reporter.

3. The Government notes with great pleasure the testimony borne by the Sanitary Commissioner to the interest taken by the local officers concerned in carrying out his suggestions. The exertions of Mr. Muhammad Haya Khan the Sub Collr., & M.R.Ry. Rangasami Aiyar the Chairman of the Union, appear to be especially worthy of commendation.

V.R.
6/4/96

W.W.S.
7-4-96

S.J.G.
8/4/96

To

The President, Taluk Board, Tindivanam, thro' the President District Board, South Arcot.
" Collector of South Arcot
" Sanitary Commissioner
Public Dept. (with ref. to para 3)
Editors' Table

Despd. 11/5/96

First copy sent to Press.

No. 700 L., 9TH APRIL 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 24th February 1896, No. 412-S.

I have the honour to forward the accompanying documents relating to the Kartigai festival held at Tiruvannámalai from the 22nd November to 1st December 1895. Holding in view the disastrous results following the defective arrangements made last year, the local authorities did their utmost to prevent a similar recurrence. This has, of course, meant an increase of expenditure, but I think there can be no manner of doubt that the money was judiciously spent. In arriving at a decision as to expenditure, it was attempted, as far as possible, to undertake permanent works that would be of advantage not only during this but subsequent festivals.

2. I need not say, in this connection, that I agree fully with Mr. Stuart in his plea for the early introduction of a modified Pooree Act, as well as the desirability of forming this town into a municipality.

3. The arrangements were certainly not faultless, simply on account of lack of funds—not on account of lack of wish to effect them on the part of those responsible; but, at the same time, I do not agree with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in his opinion that no proof is forthcoming of their utility. It seems to me that in the occurrence of cholera 34 days before the festival was sufficient cause for danger, had not the local authorities acted promptly in regard to segregation. Exactly the same may be said as to the case imported on the last day. The knowledge that prompt segregation was requisite, and the means at hand for accomplishing this, surely were not factors to be despised. In the accompanying map I show the state of cholera prevalence in other parts of the Presidency three weeks before the date of festival. It is but reasonable to suppose that the care with which permanent improvements to wells were made, and all sources of water-supply of all description were conserved, and disinfected with regularity or, if not possible of protection, were closed, must have been factors of great importance in preventing the incidence of the crucial test the District Sanitary Officer would have considered conclusive. As regards the suggested inutility of disinfection of drinking-water tanks with permanganate of potash, I do not see that the question of size need be regarded, provided the permanganate was used in sufficient proportion. As a matter of fact, instructions were issued that, had water sources of unmanageable size to be treated, the alum process should be employed. The effect of the latter method on the bathing tanks was undoubtedly good, when combined with the precaution that prohibition of bathing without first washing the person was enforced. In no case was the washing of clothing direct in the water allowed; this was conducted on the banks where "dhobi stones" and special drainage arrangements were made. In connection with the preservation of sacred tanks from useless defilement, whilst not preventing their use for bathing as required by religious demands, I would quote the following from a report by the Chairman of the Union (M.R.Ry. V. Rangaswami Aiyar Avargal), dated 11th December 1895:—

"Additional special precautions were taken as regards the bathing tank known as Indra Tirtam or Aiyankulam, as this is a sacred tank in which all the pilgrims bathe first, and as the tank thereby gets charged with the largest quantity of dirt. Bathing platforms of impervious clay underneath and gravel over the same were put up; and the tank itself was barricaded on all sides, two entrances alone being left open. Each entrance was divided into four parts by barricades towards the water across the flight of steps. The pilgrims were made to bathe and wash first on the banks, a sufficient number of dhobie stones and tin tubs having been provided for the purpose. Eight police constables were posted here to see that the pilgrims went down to bring water by one route and came up with the water by a different flight of steps without defiling the tank in any way, and without clashing with any pilgrims that had to go down for water. The other flight of steps divided into two parts was set apart for the descent and return of those pilgrims who wanted to bathe within the tank after first bathing outside it. The arrangements were so made that all the pilgrims drawing water would be found in one section of it, and those bathing in the opposite section. Thus, the purity of the water was partly kept up and disinfection with alum was also adhered to. On the last day of the festival, when the bathing in this tank was at its highest, I increased the strength of the constables, and personally supervised the working for some hours. I am glad to say that this system worked very well. The platforms did not get miry. The water of the tank after the festival is to all appearance as clean as before, and people now appreciate the usefulness of the restraints placed over the tank, though they were dissatisfied with it at first. The estimated cost of the platform and barricade is Rs. 179."

4. It seems to me that the above experience will prove of considerable value in arranging for festivals elsewhere in this Presidency. The festival also proved the economy of trusting to incineration of rubbish in temporary incinerators (as close to habitations as feasible, in regard to fear of fire) than going to the expense of transport. Again, as to night-soil conservancy, the whole sanitary staff was impressed with the necessity for keeping the latrines in so absolutely cleanly a state by keeping toties constantly working at each latrine that nothing should remain either to disgust the sense of sight or smell of the persons using them. Further, the latrines, instead of being placed out of reach of the people, were put in convenient corners within the inhabited areas. The result of this policy was that they were freely resorted to not only during the day time but, as I can testify by actual observation, also at night time, when it would have been safe enough for pilgrims to disregard orders. The modified "Jewish method of conservancy" proved itself the most cleanly and prompt method available, and was evidently well appreciated by the pilgrims.

5. The work involved in carrying out the numerous measures employed at the festival was very heavy, and involved physical exertion and mental worry that left its mark upon the officers engaged at the end of the festival; but the willingness and cordiality with which each undertook his work showed that the importance of the task in a life-saving measure conducted in the interest of the Presidency generally were fully appreciated.

From A. E. CASTLESTUART STUART, Esq., I.C.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.,
Acting Collector of South Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras), dated Cuddalore, 20th December 1895, No. 1116-Eng.

I have the honour to submit, in original, the following reports on the late Kartigai festival at Tiruvannámalai:—

(*a*) Sub-Collector's report No. 3676, dated 13th December 1895.

(*b*) Report of the Union Chairman, Tiruvannámalai, No. 255, dated 11th December 1895.

(*c*) Report of the Civil Apothecary, Tiruvannámalai, dated 11th December 1895, with endorsement thereon of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, No. 1665, dated 13th December 1895, forwarded with the Sub-Collector's endorsement, dated 14th December 1895.

2. The festival lasted from 22nd November to the 1st December 1895, both days inclusive. During that period not a single case of cholera occurred and there was no cattle disease. Some days before the commencement of the festival the Cattle Disease Act was brought into force in the union, and for weeks before much anxious thought, time and labour had been spent in making the best possible sanitary arrangements for both man and beast. The remarks contained in G.O., No. 976 L., dated 5th June 1895, were carefully attended to and effect was given, as far as time and money allowed, to Dr. King's valuable and comprehensive suggestions contained in a memorandum which he kindly drew up for our guidance towards the end of September 1895. The reports deal exhaustively with what was done to bring about the extremely gratifying results which were secured. The Sanitary Commissioner not only visited Tiruvannámalai during the progress of the festival, but also several weeks before it began in order to formulate a carefully considered scheme with which he favoured us. The completeness of the sanitary arrangements are therefore primarily due to him and to Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan who worked indefatigably with characteristic energy, to ensure satisfactory results. The Sub-Collector's personal exertions were ably seconded by the Tahsildar of Tiruvannámalai, M.R.Ry. C. Krishnaswami Aiyar and the Union Chairman, M.R.Ry. V. Rangaswami Aiyar, as also by the Police, Medical and Sanitary staff. Dr. Lee, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Mr. Sullivan, Superintendent of Police, attended the festival.

3. Though no case of cholera occurred during the festival, I must record that, on the 18th October 1895, certain pilgrims on their way from Tirupáti to Trichinopoly brought cholera into Tiruvannámalai. Four cases occurred and they were promptly dealt with. Two ended fatally and the other two recovered. In consequence of these cases, I published notices warning all persons who intended visiting Tiruvannámalai for the Kartigai festival of the risk they ran and copies of this notice were circulated to the Collectors of seven neighbouring districts. This timely warning possibly accounted for the diminished numbers at the festival this year. Another case on the 2nd December 1895 imported from the Cuddalore taluk, but though recovering from cholera, this patient died on the 10th idem from some acute chest affection according to the Union Chairman. The precautions taken to promptly segregate the poison and to destroy choleraic matter in these cases and the complete immunity from cholera during the festival and subsequently afford the best proof of the efficacy of the sanitary arrangements.

4. The financial burden imposed on the District and Tindivanam Taluk Boards and the Tiruvannámalai Union by these arrangements was undoubtedly heavy, and when it is remembered that this abnormal expenditure is mainly due to the large influx of strangers into the district, the question arises whether some means cannot be devised to saddle those, for whose special benefit general local funds are spent, with a fair share of the burden. The general body of rate-payers in the district, out of whose pockets the necessary funds are drawn, derive no advantage from these annual visitants who have hitherto left behind them only a legacy of cholera—in the last five years some 30,000 persons have been registered as having died from cholera in South Arcot alone. The Tiruvannámalai temple and the owners of lodging houses there derive considerable advantage from this annual immigration of pilgrims and it was therefore that I advocated last year the introduction of the modified Pooree Lodging-House Act, and more recently the constitution of Tiruvannámalai a municipality. These measures would enable us to enhance taxation in Tiruvannámalai for the purpose of improved sanitation, but would not go far towards making pilgrim visitors pay their fair share towards the exceptional arrangements necessitated by their pestiferous presence. As this subject came under discussion at the conference lately held in Madras regarding pilgrim traffic by rail and will form subject of separate representation to Government, it is unnecessary for me to enter more fully into the subject here.

5. In conclusion, I must note that the Agent of the South Indian Railway kindly furnished the Sub-Collector with daily information regarding the destination of pilgrims returning by rail from Tiruvannámalai in accordance with Dr. King's suggestion and tried the experiment of stopping pilgrim trains at two selected places on each side of Tiruvannámalai to enable the passengers to use the special temporary latrines established by the Company. Special Medical officers were also employed by the Company during the festival in case of need by the pilgrims and medicines were also provided. Happily these were not required, but nevertheless my thanks are due to Captain Shelley, R.E., for his friendly co-operation.

Enclosures.

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, to the Collector and District Magistrate of South Arcot, dated Tindivanam, 13th December 1895, Dis. No. 3676.

I have the honour to report as follows on the Kartigai festival held at Tiruvannámalai this year.

2. The festival commenced on the 22nd November 1895 and terminated on the 1st instant.

3. I estimate the number of pilgrims that assembled at 70,000, which seems to be the annual average. This is, however, only half the number that gathered last year. The decrease may possibly be attributed to the judicious notification published by the Collector on receiving a report of the outbreak of cholera among certain returning pilgrims from Tirupáti enroute Tiruvannámalai a short while ere the Kartigai festival began.

4. The general health of the assembled pilgrims continued to be very excellent throughout the period of the festival. One single solitary case of cholera occurred on the eleventh day; but it was beyond any doubt proved not to be of local origin. It was that of a police head constable who was attacked within few hours of his arrival at Tiruvannámalai from Panruti where cholera was reported to be working. In dealing with the case every prompt precaution was adopted to prevent the spread of the disease. The individual was at first reported to have tided over the attack; but it is subsequently stated that he succumbed while convalescent from a pulmonary affection as the result of premature exposure.

5. The sanitary arrangements were carried out this year on a scale which may be considered as unique in the history of this yearly recurring festival, and for this I am highly indebted to the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. King, who formulated most excellent and elaborate proposals and also to you who very materially helped me with your kind advices and were most solicitous that nothing should be left undone to make the sanitary arrangements a complete success.

6. The Union Chairman's statement of expenditure on sanitation during the festival has not yet been received; I am therefore unable to note the exact amount of money that has been expended; but I am positive that the calculation will not fall short of about Rs. 5,000 against Rs. 400 heretofore allotted annually. The district board has very considerately contributed Rs. 1,500, and I propose to make up the balance by an allotment of Rs. 1,500 from the union funds and the rest from my taluk board resources.

7. The suggestions recorded in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of G.O., No. 976 L., dated 5th June 1895, were strictly followed. The sanitary arrangements were all carried out on the lines indicated by Dr. King, in so far as it was found practicable so as to do with the limited time at my disposal, and I am sure that he has fully realised the difficulty I experienced, under existing circumstances, in carrying out *all* his excellent proposals in their entirety. Much has been wisely attempted and much has been satisfactorily accomplished, and the result was most gratifying to all concerned.

8. The Sanitary staff was very much in excess of that hitherto employed. It comprised 7 trained inspectors, 3 maistries or overseers, 94 sweepers, 117 toties, 48 bearers, 13 peons and 13 tank watchmen. In addition, 40 coolies were placed on conservancy duty in the cattle markets exclusively; 24 improvised rubbish carts were hired, and 15 night-soil carts were supplied; 72 trench latrines were constructed against 23 in previous years, and a field belonging to a Muhammadan was set apart and worked as a latrine on the modified Jewish and Arabian system as recommended by Dr. King. All the latrines were kept scrupulously clean, the contents being speedily carted away to depôts situated on the outskirts of the town. The latrines were provided with lights.

9. The services of *toties* not being easily procurable locally, I addressed the Municipal Chairman and Local Board Presidents of the adjoining districts and also the Madras Health Officer; but the same difficulty appears to have been felt in those localities. Happily, Dr. King, with the energy and determination so characteristic of him, came to the rescue and remarkably succeeded in securing for us *Yanadis* from Nellore, Tirupati and Madras as toties.

10. To render the sanitary operations systematic and effectual, I divided the town into five blocks and apportioned each to the immediate charge of a sanitary inspector aided by a conservancy staff. The cattle market formed a separate charge and was allotted to an inspector who was directed to give his undivided attention to its sanitary requirements solely. The road around the sacred hill was patrolled by overseers and bearers on the look-out for suspicious cases of epidemic disease; street refuse was promptly carted away and burnt in incinerators; food supplies in bazaars were frequently examined and rejected and destroyed when found to be rotten, stinking and unwholesome, and all drinking-water sources were scrupulously guarded against the possibility of contamination; 9 tanks and 25 public wells were set apart exclusively for drinking purposes, and were periodically disinfected with permanganate of potash in the manner told by Dr. King. All wells and tanks that were found to be in an insanitary condition were closed. The sacred bathing tanks were watched by the police to prevent people from drinking therefrom and, to minimise pollution, arrangements were made for washing of cloths on the banks. These tanks were disinfected with alum.

11. Two large cholera sheds were constructed and equipped to a certain extent and were placed in charge of two hospital assistants and nursing attendants who were deputed for the purpose by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. Disinfectants were freely distributed to these and to the special sanitary staff.

12. The preliminary duty of clearing the entire area of the town of all rubbish and undergrowth was undertaken for several days before the commencement of the festival, and the special sanitary staff was retained for five days after it ended. I frequently inspected the backyards of houses and insisted on the immediate removal therefrom of all rubbish beyond the outskirts of the town.

13. The cattle market, which opened on the 22nd November and closed on the 4th instant, was located outside the town. About 25,000 head of cattle were brought for sale, and the business was very brisk. The market was placed under the immediate charge of Chengam Deputy Tahsildar assisted by four revenue inspectors and fifteen village officers. The provisions of the Cattle Disease Act were extended to this union for a month. Five cattle disease sheds were built and placed in charge of a stock inspector. I am glad to report that no epizodic disease prevailed.

14. Having regard to the large expenditure involved in the carrying out of these elaborate sanitary arrangements this year, I deemed it expedient to slightly enhance the rate of fees to be collected on cattle, &c. The Chairman reports that the receipts amount to Rs. 1,840 against Rs. 669 collected last year. I also endeavoured to draw the dhurmakartha of the temple, Rai Bahadur Danakoti Mudaliyar Avargal, into consenting to increase his annual contribution proportionately, but he has agreed to contribute Rs. 200 out of the temple funds; besides, he has, in his wonted generosity, promised to pay *Rs. 5,000* out of his own purse as a donation towards the permanent pure water-supply improvement for Tiruvannámalai under Dr. King's scheme when it is matured.

15. *General Remarks.*—I proceeded to Tiruvannámalai a week before the festival, as kindly suggested by you, to personally superintend the carrying out of the elaborate proposals made by Dr. King, and I remained there until the crowd had more or less dispersed after the termination of the festival. I systematically patrolled the town by day and night and accompanied the processions, together with the Tahsildar and the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, to maintain order. The police arrangements made by Mr. Sullivan were admirable. Only thirteen thefts were reported, of which eight were at once detected and one was referred as false. At my special request, the above-named Rai Bahadur, trustee of the temple, very kindly consented to terminate the nocturnal processions at an early hour to enable the pilgrims to seek timely repose, and to him my best thanks are due. Mr. Sullivan, the Police Superintendent, Dr. Lee, the District

Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Dr. King, the Sanitary Commissioner, attended the festival. I cannot but acknowledge my deep sense of obligation to these gentlemen for their invaluable assistance to me. I must also place on record my full appreciation of the very excellent services rendered by the marginally-named officers who were unremitting in their zealous exertions to promote the weal, comfort and convenience of the large concourse of pilgrims. The weather throughout the festival continued to be fair.

(1) Tahsildar, M.R.Ry. Krishnaswami Aiyar.
(2) Chairman and Stationary Sub-Magistrate, M R.Ry. Rungaswami Aiyar.
(3) Chengam Deputy Tahsildar, M.R.Ry. Rajagopalacharulu.
(4) Civil Apothecary, M.R.Ry. S. Muthuswami Pillai and his two assistants Mr. Joseph and M.R.Ry. Kristnaswami Pillai.
(5) Police Inspectors, Saiyid Karim, M.R.Ry. Kumaraswami Pillai, M.R.Ry. Rama Rao, Muhammad Khán and Khádar Hussain.

16. The Chairman's report is herein enclosed for favour of your perusal, but that of the local civil apothecary has not yet been received; he informs me that he has already submitted it to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer for transmission to me.

From M.R.Ry. V. RUNGASWAMI AIYAR, Avargal, B.A., Chairman, Tiruvannámalai Union, to the President, Taluk Board, Tindivanam, dated 11th December 1895.

I beg to report as follows on the Kartigai festival of Sri Arunachaleswaraswami celebrated here this year and the annual cattle market held at about the same time.

2. The festival commenced on the 22nd November 1895 and closed on the 1st instant. The cattle market practically opened on the 27th ultimo and lasted till the 4th instant.

3. About 70,000 pilgrims assembled this year. The gathering was less than that of last year; but it appears to have been equivalent to that of 1893. The pilgrims imported by rail alone were 22,892. The permanent population is 13,216. The remaining 33,892 pilgrims came from this and the adjacent taluks by road.

4. The sanitary arrangements made in connection with the above were all drawn up by the Sanitary Commissioner in great detail after a personal visit to this place in September last. His proposals were communicated to me just one month prior to the actual commencement of festival work. Thus, though the time at disposal was too short, all his proposals, with the exception of a few, were carried out with very satisfactory results. The suggestions made in G.O., No. 976, L. and M., dated 5th June 1895, were also attended to.

5. The sanitary staff consisted of—

7 Trained inspectors.
3 Experienced maistries.
94 Sweepers.
117 Toties.
48 Dhooly bearers.
13 Peons.
13 Watchmen for tanks.
40 Boys and girls (to collect dung in the cattle market).
24 Rubbish carts and 15 night-soil buckets were also supplied to the staff.

The strength of the staff was arrived at having due regard to the probable quantity of night-soil and rubbish to be removed. The toties were got from Tirupati and Madras through the kind help of the Sanitary Commissioner, as these were not locally available.

The night-soil buckets were purchased this year.

6. The town was divided into five blocks and each block was placed under the charge of a sanitary inspector. The cattle market was left in charge of a separate inspector. The road round the hill was patrolled by two of the maistries. And lastly all the establishment was put under the control of a chief sanitary inspector. All the officers and men had badges of cloth to identify them.

7. To minimise the work of carting the rubbish over long distances, 26 cinerators were put up in convenient places to burn all cumbustible matter.

8. Seventy-two latrines, four of which had ten compartments each, were provided as against 23 in the previous year. Twenty-six of these, set apart for females, were built of bamboo mats to afford complete privacy. The remaining 46 latrines were screened with Valari leaves. Each latrine was supplied with a toty by day and had a brilliant light by night. To enable the visitors to use these freely water was provided in pots within these latrines. Dust-bins and tarred baskets with lids were used for storage of night-soil in the latrines till they were removed to the depôts outside the town. One latrine on the modified Jewish system was also opened in a field outside the town.

9. Each sanitary inspector had a peon and four coolies or bearers allotted to him with a stretcher. They had also two ounces of perchloride of mercury and a quantity of disinfectant powder supplied to each of them. The coolies were asked to be on the look-out for cholera cases and were made to carry to the cholera sheds patients suspected to have had an attack of cholera. For each of the five miles of road round the hill, a peon with four coolies equipped with a stretcher, disinfectants and necessary tools was detailed, so that any suspected attack of cholera may be detected and the patient removed at once to the cholera shed. Each mile of the hill road was also furnished with a scavenger to remove the excreta that may be found thereon.

10. Two cholera sheds, each measuring 64′ × 15′ and sufficient to accommodate 36 persons, were erected, one close to the town and the other in the cattle market. Two medical officers were put in charge of them by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer; ward coolies of other dispensaries were also temporarily made to do duty under these officers. A small scavenging staff was also attached to each of these sheds.

11. The cattle market was cleared of the prickly-pears and the vegetable growth in it and largely extended. The lines for the picketting of cattle were all neatly laid out and numerous pits were dug in convenient places for storage of the dung of cattle till their removal to the depôts outside the town. There were about 25,000 cattle collected here. The market had a very brisk trade. The Cattle Diseases Act was extended to this union for a month on account of this influx of cattle here. Five cattle disease sheds or hospital pounds were also opened. One stock inspector was specially deputed to look after these pounds. No contagious diseases of any kind broke out. The Deputy Tahsildar of Chengam with four revenue inspectors and fifteen village officers assisted in preserving order in the cattle market and keeping the precincts clean.

12. No accommodation was provided for the pilgrims within the town, as there are many large buildings here for their occupation. Two sheds for the use of the scavengers (toties) alone were put up here. As, however, the cattle market is held in an open ground outside the town, and as large crowds gather there on market days, three sheds, 50′ × 15′, were constructed there to protect them from rain and cold. Two of the sanitary inspectors also were provided with sheds to live in. The Chengam Deputy Tahsildar and the police at the market had three sheds as usual for their accommodation.

13. The sanitary inspectors and the local Tahsildar inspected the houses and backyards and brought to notice unwholesome buildings. The filth and rubbish noticed in these premises were all caused to be removed by notices to the persons concerned. The inhabitants were warned before the festival to whitewash their houses and keep their premises clean. Shops, where eatables were sold, were specially looked to by the President and the local civil apothecary.

14. Nine tanks, as against four in the preceding year, and over 25 public wells were set apart for drinking purposes. The catchment areas of the tanks were all cleaned out. The prickly-pears that grew there in abundance and afforded a convenient shelter to people to defœcate there without being observed were all removed at a cost of Rs. 84. The tanks and 25 wells were frequently disinfected by the local civil apothecary with permanganate of potash. Twenty of the above-mentioned wells were specially protected this year by the construction of masonry parapet walls and platforms with pulleys at a cost of Rs. 982 and also by the closing of the holes that

existed in some parapet walls. Suitable notice boards were hung on the tank bunds and policemen or paid watchmen were appointed to guard them. Other wells and tanks in an insanitary condition were all closed—some by bamboo barricades and others by the posting of constables to see that nobody interfered with the same. The trustee of the temple put in order the Birma thirtham, a drinking-water tank within the temple, largely used by the people, by constructing a masonry stone under-ground drainage for the catchment rain water of one of the prakarams in the temple and thus diverting the surface water from the tank.

15. The numerous thirthams, or sacred bathing tanks, in the town and all round the hill were all watched by the police to prevent pilgrims using the water for any other purpose. Notice boards to this effect were posted up on the banks. To minimise the accumulation of dirt in these tanks, the banks of five of these tanks were provided with dhoby's stones and tin tubs so that washing may be carried on outside the tanks. All tanks were closed against washing within them. These tanks, too, were disinfected by the local civil apothecary with alum.

16. Additional special precautions were taken as regards the bathing tank known as Indra thirtham or Aiyan kolam, as this is a sacred tank in which all the pilgrims bathe first and as the tank thereby gets charged with the largest quantity of dirt. Bathing platforms of impervious clay underneath and gravel over the same were put up; and the tank itself was barricaded on all sides, two entrances alone being left open. Each entrance was divided into four parts by barricades towards the water across the flight of steps. The pilgrims were made to bathe and wash first on the banks, a sufficient number of dhoby's stones and tin tubs having been provided for the purpose. Eight police constables were posted here to see that the pilgrims went down to bring water by one route and came up with the water by a different flight of steps without defiling the tank in any way and without clashing with any pilgrims that had to go down for water. The other flights of steps divided into two parts was set apart for the descent and return of those pilgrims who wanted to bathe within the tank after first bathing outside it. The arrangements were so made that all the pilgrims drawing water would be found in one section of it and those bathing in the opposite section. Thus the purity of the water was partly kept up and disinfection with alum was also adhered to. On the last day of the festival, when the bathing in this tank was at its highest, I increased the strength of the constables and personally supervised the working for some hours. I am glad to say that this system worked very well. The platforms did not get miry. The water of the tank after the festival is to all appearance as clear as before, and people now appreciate the usefulness of the restraints placed over the tank, though they were dissatisfied with it at first. The estimated cost of the platform and barricade is Rs. 179.

17. The sanitary staff commenced work five days before the festival and continued to do so till the fifth day after its close. The supervising staff arrived one week before the festival and took charge of their wards. They did their duty well with the staff provided. Rubbish and night-soil were all well carted to the depôts. The town was kept as neat and tidy as possible.

18. The Superintendent of Police, who stopped here till close of festival, was good enough to place about ninety-six constables at my disposal for sanitary purposes. These wore a piece of white cloth round the arm as a badge to distinguish them from other constables on general duty. These and the watchmen appointed to supplement their number guarded the drinking-water tanks, the bathing tanks and the tanks and wells that had been closed, Some constables were also detailed to each ward to patrol the same and to look to its sanitation and to assist in finding out epidemics, if any. The total number of tanks watched is forty.

19. The number of thefts during the festival was thirteen; of these, eight were detected and charged, one was referred as false. The remaining four have not as yet been detected. Of those charged, two were discharged, three were convicted and three are under trial.

20. The weather throughout the festival was good. There were no epidemics of any kind during the ten days of the festival. On the evening of the eleventh day, one case of cholera was reported. On inquiry, it was ascertained that the patient was

a head constable of Panruti, that cholera prevailed at that station and that he came here on the preceding evening by train and got the attack next morning. It is, therefore, apparent beyond all doubt that this case was imported from Panruti and that the patient travelled here after having previously caught the contagion elsewhere. The case was first detected by the local civil apothecary and he took prompt steps to segregate him at once within his own house. The latrine opposite his house where his first motions were passed was burnt. The civil apothecary attended to all that was necessary in the way of treating the patient and checking the spread of the disease. The disease took a favourable turn for about a week. Under some superstitious idea that the patient was possessed, he seems to have been kept frequently exposed by night. The chill dewy air of the night seems to have brought on an accute chest affection all of a sudden on the 9th instant and he died on the morning of the 10th instant. No other attacks of cholera occurred here though ten days have lapsed since close of festival. The general health was on the whole good.

21. The festival went off well this year. The procession of the Sri Arunachalesvara closed early during nights. The Sub-Collector and the local Tahsildar attended almost all the processions and helped in the preservation of peace and order. The town was lit up throughout the festival nights.

22. The Sanitary Commissioner and the District Medical Officer were present here when the festival arrangements were in full swing. The former officer appeared to be satisfied with the arrangements made.

23. The receipts of the festival are likely to amount to not less than Rs. 1,840 as against Rs. 669–1–4, and this is due to enhanced rates levied on cattle and to increased revenue derived from booths, sale of manure, &c. The trustee of the temple, Rai Bahadur Dhanakoti Mudaliar, has promised a contribution of Rs. 200. His income from pilgrims was low this year, and he therefore says he is not in a position to pay more.

24. The amount allotted for expenditure comes to about Rs. 4,400 up to date. There are still some new items to be included in it. I shall report the exact figure in a few days. Of this amount, Rs. 1,565, sanctioned for repairing wells and purchasing lanterns and night-soil buckets, go towards the permanent improvement of the union. These figures are liable to alteration, as portions of expenditure were incurred direct by the President.

25. I do not think I need add anything more as to the conduct of the festival, as the President was himself here throughout the period and seen everything himself.

From M.R.Ry. S. MUTHUSAWMI PILLAI, Civil Apothecary, Local Fund Hospital, Tiruvannámalai, to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddalore, dated 3rd December 1895, No. 132.

wa/

I beg to bring to your notice that cholera had put in its appearance in this town and the case was reported to me last night at 8 P.M. I learn that the person was attacked with the malady since yesterday. I am sorry though the male inmates of the house being Government servants, yet they seem to have tried to hush up the case; but when they found that it was beyond their means to manage the case, they applied to me in such a late hour. I visited the affected person the moment it was reported to me. Remedial agents have been given to him and still he is under treatment.

2. The history of the case is as follows. This patient named Patchayappa Mudali, aged 29, is the station-house officer of Kadampulyur, near Panruti. It appears that he left Kadampulyur on the morning of the 28th ultimo and proceeded to Cuddalore on certain public duty. It is alleged by this very station-house officer that he had been to an affected house and that he took his meals in the native club there and left that station the next morning (*i.e.*, 30th). He was at Manjakuppum the whole of the 29th ultimo, but left it for Panruti the next day. At Panruti he had been to his inspector to apply for leave so as to enable him to attend the Tiruvannámalai festival. He informs that he took his meals that day in one of his friend's

house and he left Panruti on the 1st instant for Tiruvannámalai *viâ* Villupuram. I learn that cholera is prevalent at Panruti also in a sporadic form. This patient reached Tiruvannámalai (1st instant) with all apparent good health. He took his meals here in his relative's house (cusbah station-house officer). The next morning, the 2nd instant, he had a loose motion and subsequently watery ones. These he passed at the temporary latrine put up for the festival in front of his house. He never, it appears, informed his relatives till 12 noon. All sanitary precautions were taken by me. The bamboo latrine where he defœcated at first was burnt. The earth disinfected, scraped off and buried. The two night-soil carts were also washed with corrosive lotion. In the affected house the patient was segregated in a separate place, the place where he passed his motions in the house as well as the soiled clothes were disinfected with corrosive lotion. Birma thirtham was disinfected (Potash Permanganate) last night alone by me as well as the well opposite the Sattanur madam, where these people take their water, irrespective of the usual round of disinfection of the drinking water in their turn. These people are not allowed to dip in their vessel either in the well or in the tank, but they are supplied. Diluted sulphuric acid in prophylactic doses were given to some.

3. The patient now seems to be improving, but still he has not passed his urine.

4. I beg to add that I have this morning informed the President, Taluk Board, Tindivanam, of the outbreak as also the Chairman of the union, and requested both of them that it is quite necessary that the crowd at the cattle-stand and at the chattrams in the town should be dispersed as early as possible. This day I have written to the second-class Stationary Sub-Magistrate here that the charitable chattrams where they feed mendicants and beggars should be closed at once, as food given there is not thoroughly wholesome. I am sorry to observe that so soon as the 2nd instant morning constables watching the tanks (drinking and bathing) were withdrawn.

STATEMENT.

Report on the Kartigai festival held at Tiruvannámalai, South Arcot District, from 22nd November to 1st December 1895.

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival and where held.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South Arcot.	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Civil Apothecary, Tiruvannámalai.	Kartigai festival held at Tiruvannámalai.	From 22nd November to 1st December 1895.	About 70,000.	There are many madams and chattrams in the town available for the public for lodging purposes. Three temporary sheds were put up this year in the town; one within the hospital compound for the use of a Sanitary Inspector and two others for the Madras toties and Tirupati Yanathis who were specially brought in for service during the festival. The usual cholera shed for the town was erected in a plain, two furlongs off the hospital compound. This shed intended to accommodate about 36 patients (last year accommodation for only 8) was provided with two compartments—one for male and the other for female. There was also a kitchen shed attached to the same. At the cattle stand 13 temporary sheds were erected, 4 of them were for officers in charge of the cattle-stand, 3 (50 × 15 feet each) for the accommodation of cattle dealers, &c., 5 for diseased cattle and 1 cholera shed of the same dimension as that of the town. Seventy-three temporary latrines (against 23 last year) were put up in different parts of the town and cart and cattle stands; of these 73, 1 was on the modified Jewish system and 4 were large trench latrines with ten compartments in each. To secure more privacy female latrines were provided with bamboo mats. Each of these latrines was provided with a toty and lighted during nights. Though the festival occurred during moon-light nights, all the union lights were also lit up.	In addition to the Ellapillai tank, which is reserved for drinking purposes throughout the year, seven more tanks were reserved for the same purpose and were watched by the Police. Notices to that effect were also put up. The Aiyankolam tank, which is the most important first-bathing tank in the town, was barricaded with bamboo railings with openings on two sides. Platforms were put up on these two sides wherein dhoby stones and tins were kept. People were required to bathe and wash their clothes first on the platform before bathing in the tank itself. The tank was watched by the Police who were instructed to carry out the orders. A few of the bathing tanks were also provided with dhoby stones and tins. Some of the tanks were closed for all purposes and some watched by the Police, as the waters therein were considered unwholesome. All the public wells in the town, about 25, were repaired and provided with pulleys for the festival and kept in good condition. Such of the wells as were in insanitary and dangerous condition were barricaded and closed altogether. In the Samutran tank cattle were not allowed to be washed and the Pilakutu tank near the cattle-stand was also reserved for drinking purposes. All the tanks and wells reserved for drinking purposes were disinfected every third night with potash permanganate. The two bathing tanks "Aiyankolam" and "Agnitirtam" were disinfected with alumn on the nights of 29th and 30th November and also on the 1st and 2nd December 1895 and finally on the night of the 8th instant. The catchment rain water of the two inner "Pragarams" of the temple which ordinarily emptied itself into the drinking-water tank called "Birmatirtum" was this year diverted by an underground masonry drainage.	This year the town was divided into five blocks and each was placed in charge of a trained Sanitary Inspector. Each block under a Sanitary Inspector was provided with a peon, four dhooly-bearers, a dhooly and sufficient number of rubbish carts, mounted night-soil buckets; sweepers and toties to suit the requirements of each ward. The total number thus engaged for the festival was, I learn, 24 rubbish carts, 94 sweepers, 117 toties, 48 dhooly-bearers, 13 peons, 13 watchmen, 15 mounted night-soil buckets and 40 boys and girls as pickers. Each latrine had a toty. All the night-soil in the latrine was removed and deposited in a tarred basket or dust-bins covered with a lid and removed in mounted buckets by special toties to the night-soil depôts where they are buried. The street sweepings were also removed to depôts specially selected and then burnt. Some of the toties were employed to remove the night-soil in streets and a few others to cast the night-soil from the latrines to the depôts. The four dhooly-bearers as well as the Sanitary Police in each block were instructed to go round within their blocks and report any case of cholera to their Sanitary Inspector who was required to send any such patient to the cholera shed, also to attend to the disinfection of the infected places and to supervise the sanitary staff under them. All the Sanitary Inspectors were supplied with corrosive sublimate and disinfecting powder. The five miles distance round the hill, not comprised in the town, was provided with a peon, four dhooly-bearers, a dhooly and a toty for every mile as observation staff with orders to carry any suspected cholera patient to the nearest cholera shed. Two Sanitary Overseers were deputed to supervise the above observation staff round the hill. A trained Sanitary Inspector was deputed to the cattle-stand and sufficient number of rubbish carts, sweepers, toties and pickers were placed under his charge to look to the sanitation of the cattle-stand. He was also provided with a peon, four dhooly-bearers, and a dhooly. The Chief Sanitary Inspector was in charge of the whole sanitary arrangements and was also asked to supervise the work of the other Sanitary Inspectors and Overseers. Some 96 Police constables were specially deputed this year to the sanitation staff to watch tanks in the town and round the hill and to go round the town to detect cholera cases. Nearly all the sanitary staff and all sanitary Police had badges of cloth round the arm to identify them. The whole sanitary staff commenced work five days before the festival and continued till the 6th December 1895, *i.e.*, five days after the festival. In addition to the above arrangements 1 Deputy Tahsildar, 4 Revenue Inspectors and 15 village officers were deputed to attend to the sanitation at the cattle-stand and one stock Inspector to attend to the diseased cattle at the hospital pounds. Each of the two cholera sheds was in charge of an Hospital Assistant specially deputed for the purpose. Two ward coolies—one from Tindivanam and one from Villupuram—were brought in for duty at the cholera shed. There were also two toties for each shed. All necessary medicines, stimulants, cumblies, disinfectants, &c., were in readiness at the cholera sheds. All the hotels and chattrams were inspected by me and sanitary defects therein were pointed out to the respective owners and managers and the defects remedied as far as possible.	There was one case of cholera, the patient arrived in this town on the evening of the 1st instant and attached with cholera on the morning of the 2nd instant. All precautions to prevent the spread of the disease were taken and there were no fresh cases up to date. A special report has been submitted by me on the 3rd instant and a copy of it is herewith enclosed. Unfortunately the cholera case proved fatal on the night of the 9th instant. Sattanur madam well-water was used by the inmates of the cholera infected house and therefore this was disinfected and watched by the Police. None others in the town were allowed to fetch water from this well which was finally disinfected with potash permanganate on the 10th instant. Birmatirtum was also disinfected, irrespective of the usual round, on suspicion that the water therein might have been polluted by the inmates of the infected house. Eight patients were sent to the two cholera sheds as *suspicious cases and kept under treatment.* One of these an old female suffering from chronic dysentery and œdema of the legs in a neglected state found lying helpless in a street was brought into the cholera shed on the 1st and in spite of all medical aid she died on the 5th instant. All the rest were discharged cured.	Good.	The Sakarahtirtam and the Subanjikolam near the temple should be closed permanently, as the water therein is very unwholesome. Arrangements must also be made to supply the town with pure supply of water from wells like the "Kalyaney" well at the foot of the hill by means of pumps. The Sanitary Commissioner of Madras and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddalore, were here during the festival and inspected the sanitary arrangements of the town and the cattle-stand.

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2. The preparations for dealing with cases of cholera were excellent, no expense having been spared, but the crucial test of their efficacy in the shape of an outbreak of that disease was fortunately lacking.

The case of cholera reported on the 3rd instant was evidently not of local origin.

3. The weather during the festival was fine and cold, no rain having fallen.

4. The disinfection of large tanks containing many millions of cubic feet of water with a few ounces of permanganate of potash is of questionable utility, being apt to confer a false sense of security; not so the disinfection of wells with this substance which experience has shown to be of undoubted advantage.

5. The Sub-Collector, Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan, was untiring in his exertions throughout the festival and to him in great measure the successful organization and working of the sanitary establishment as well as their harmonious co-operation with the large Police staff employed were due.

Cuddalore,
13*th December* 1895.

(Signed) W. A. LEE, Surgn.-Major,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer,
South Arcot.

No. 7178-A.

Submitted to the Collector and District Magistrate in continuation of my letter, Dis. No. 3676 of 1895. I have already submitted my remarks in the above letter.

(Signed) MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN,
Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate.

14*th December* 1895.

Order—No. 700 L., dated 9th April 1896.

Recorded.

2. The attention of the taluk board will be drawn to the recommendations of the reporter.

3. The Government notes with great pleasure the testimony borne by the Sanitary Commissioner to the interest taken by the local officers concerned in carrying out his suggestions. The exertions of Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan, the Sub-Collector, and M.R.Ry. Rangasami Aiyar, the Chairman of the Union, appear to be especially worthy of commendation.

w/

(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary*.

To the President, Taluk Board, Tindivanam,
through the President, District Board, South Arcot.
" Collector of South Arcot.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Public Department ~~(with reference to paragraph 3)~~.
Editors' Table.

2

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For A.S.

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G.O., No. 700 L., 9th April 1896.

APRIL.

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording, with remarks, report on the Kartigai festival held at Tiruvannámalai, in the South Arcot district, in November 1895.

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