ocal & Munl. (1896) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 89 L

DATED 15th January 1896.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Fairs and Festivals.

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

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

No. 89 L., 15TH JANUARY 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1895.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Anantapur.	Deputy Collector, Gooty.	Car festival at Pennahobalam, Gooty taluk.	13th May 1895. Pilgrims began to arrive on the 11th and leave on the 15th idem.	About 9,000 people, 400 bandies, 50 bulls, 2 elephants and 40 ponies.	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in mantapams, private houses and under trees. The place was kept clean. Roads were watered and lights were put up.	Was obtained from a koneru (tank) and a spring. Fifty coolies were employed and the Police also was deputed to prevent pollution of the above sources. Persons found bathing in or otherwise fouling the water reserved for drinking purposes were prosecuted.
	M.R.Ry. K. Narayana Aiyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Gooty.	Mastan Sahib's Urusu, Guntakal.	17th to 21st July 1895.	About 7,000 people.	None specially provided. Topes, mantapams, private houses and the usual resting places having afforded shelter to visitors. Lights were put up in different places as the nights were dark. Rs. 47 were spent on account of sanitary arrangements.	Was obtained from five wells sufficient in quantity. Coolies were employed to protect water from pollution.
Chingleput.	Saiyid Muhammad Ismail Sahib, Civil Apothecary.	Little Mount festival, Guindy, Saidapet.	2nd to 12th May 1895.	About 8,000 ..	The out-houses of adjoining bungalows, arches of the Marmalong bridge, topes, open spaces, chattrams and a large pandal accommodated the majority of the pilgrims. A shed for medical comfort was provided. Sale of putrid pork and beef was prohibited. The place and the backyards of houses were kept clean. The sweepings were burnt. Roads were metalled and watered.	Was obtained from eight pot-wells—five of which were newly sunk—and the old jail well. A portion of the river Adyar also supplied water, dhobies and dyers being prohibited from using it. The Police were incorrigibly lax in guarding the new sources from being polluted and the condemned sources from being used. Quantity of water was insufficient.
	M.R.Ry. V. Arumukham Pillai, L.M.S., Civil Apothecary.	Ani New Moon and floating festival, Tiruvallûr.	22nd to 24th June 1895.	About 5,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter in choultries and in the houses of friends.	Was obtained from wells, water pandals maintained by the Union Panchayat and spring channels. All these sources were guarded. The lower classes obtained drinking water from a tank which was also watched.
	Civil Apothecary V. Arumukham Pillai, L.M.S.	Bhavani Amman festival held at Periyapalaiyam, Tiruvallûr taluk.	Five Sundays from 21st July to 18th August 1895, corresponding to the Sundays in the native months of Adi.	About 10,000 people on the 11th and 8,000 on the 18th August. The number on other days ranged from 200 to 800.	Most of the people accommodated themselves on the ground north and west of the temple with their carts arranged in rows back to back with an intervening pathway 15 feet broad; others put up in the houses of their friends.	Water for drinking was obtained from seven springs dug in the bed of the river which was dry. They were fenced and guarded against pollution. Two water sheds were also opened. Water for bathing was obtained from two pools near the eastern bund of the river supplied by a feeding channel and a spring. Water for cattle was obtained from pools lower down.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1895.

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
A temporary latrine was erected for females. Two scavengers were employed to clean it as well as the place. Rubbish was burnt and night-soil buried in pits dug for the purpose. No scavengers were available, and the two that were engaged were the servants of the Uravakonda Union Panchayat.	None	Good	*Nil*	There is no good ground for believing that, if night-soil conservancy be necessary for females, it is not also so for males. Evidently, decency and not sanitation was arranged for. The sanitary efforts made were inadequate.
Two trench latrines were put up—one for males and one for females. The contents of these were removed and burnt in pits dug for the purpose by four scavengers. Rubbish was removed to places distant from the village. More than twenty coolies were employed to keep the place clean.	None	Good	*Nil*	Number of latrines put up and toties employed were below requirements. It would have been cheaper, by saving labour and transport, to have burnt the rubbish on the spot in small mud incinerators.
Six latrines—three for males and three for females—were put up. They were maintained on the combined trench system. The two masonry-built latrines were also used. Night-soil from latrines and thoroughfares was removed from time to time and buried in pits mixed with fine earth and McDougall's powder by a staff of scavengers entertained for the purpose.	None	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* The pucka-built well on the Mount side of the river, alluded to in previous reports, remains unattended to— * * * (2) The Local Fund Engineer reports that any money that may be spent in an attempt to improve the well referred to by the Medical officer will be money thrown away, as the well cannot be deepened and the water in it is brackish. The Engineer has been requested to select a fresh site for a new pucka well at the Little Mount. (Signed) M. TILLAINAYAGAM, *Deputy Collector and President, Taluk Board.*	I personally inspected arrangements here. Conservancy was better than last year; still, as remarked by the reporter, more aid might be reasonably expected from the Police. As matters stand, the pilgrims use largely the Adyar water. Nothing but a very large body of Police would prevent their doing so. The cheapest and most efficient way out of the water difficulty would therefore seem to be making pot-wells surrounded with gravel along the banks.
Three temporary latrines were put up—two for males and one for females—with one scavenger to each. Dry sand was used in them. There were seven urinals with tarred pots in them for the receipt of urine. The place was kept clean by an establishment of ten sweepers and four supervisors besides the permanent Sanitary Inspectors and sanitary peon. Two conservancy and two sewage carts were also engaged in addition to the permanent ones.	None	Good	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Nine latrines, 40 feet square—five for men and four for women—with a scavenger attached to each, were constructed at convenient sites. All the latrines were supplied with water troughs which were kept constantly full. The night-soil from the latrines was removed and buried in trenches at a safe distance. Ten urinals were also constructed. Two scavenger supervisors were engaged to superintend the work of the scavengers. Two conservancy carts with four sweepers were employed to keep the place and the urinals clean. The cart-stand and the bed of the river were kept clean by a special contractor. The place where sheep were slaughtered and skinned was enclosed, and a zinc sheet (4×3½ yards), covered with sand, was used to receive the blood from the slaughtered animals—the soiled earth, intestines, offal, &c., being subsequently removed and buried in a pit dug for the purpose.	*Nil*	Good	The site used as cart-stand being private land, must be acquired for the convenience of the pilgrims and three permanent wells sunk there for the supply of drinking water.	Permanent covered wells with pumps would be desirable. Norton's tube wells would suit best as they could be removed at end of festival; but on this point information as to nature of strata is required.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Coimbatore.	M.R.Ry. Vedanayagam Pillai, Tahsildar, and P. K. T. Simhachariyar, Apothecary.	Gurunadaswami festival at Gettisamudram.	7th August 1895.	About 20,000 people and 5,000 cattle.	Pilgrims arrived in the morning put up in open fields and returned in the afternoon. Those that came to see the cattle show remained in the village of Gettisamudram and Andiyur and in adjoining places on subsequent days. A place was marked out for slaughtering sheep, &c.; a special place was provided as cart-stand.	Water-supply good; obtained from 3 step wells cleared of silt. Police constables were engaged to watch the wells, washing in it being prohibited. Three water sheds were opened.
Gódávari.	M.R.Ry. R. 'Sriramulu, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Sri Venkataswami Varu's Kalyanautsavam at Vadapalli.	5th to 7th April 1895.	10,000	Private houses, topes and four pandals erected for the purpose afforded accommodation to visitors. Sale of unwholesome articles was prohibited.	Drinking-water was obtained from the river Gowthami, a branch of the Gódávari; good in quality and sufficient in quantity. Separate places were set apart in the river for drinking, bathing and washing; and police constables were posted to see that the arrangement was maintained. A tank close to the temple also yielded water for washing, bathing, &c.
	D. N. Subroyalu Nayudu, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Annual Moharum festival, Ellore.	26th June to 6th July 1895.	About 20,000 ..	None specially provided as choultries, and vacant houses were available; sale of noxious food, &c., was prohibited. Police guards were placed at boat-stand and railway station to prevent infected people from getting into the town. Sanitary Sub-Inspectors were provided with cholera pills for distribution among pilgrims in case cholera appeared.	Was obtained from the Kistna canal.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1895—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Eight temporary latrines were put up on the dry-earth system and kept clean. The contractor being unable to manage the cleanliness of the place immediately, arrangements were made by the Tahsildar by employing eight sweepers.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* The place set apart for slaughtering sheep must be fenced with bamboo having two gates. Conversion of step-wells into draw-wells appears to be impracticable in the vicinity owing to the collection of a large number of people at a fixed period simultaneously. A rough boundary mark may be fixed in the open field for the cattle to be collected. A separate well is necessarily required for the use of the cattle. —— *Remarks by Collector.* Sanitary arrangements, so far as mere cleanliness goes, seem to have been fair; but steps will be taken next year to improve the drinking-water arrangements.	No scavengers were employed for the latrines, the eight sweepers engaged attending to them also. The conversion of the draw-well into a step well is essential.
Four temporary latrines on the dry-earth system were erected in convenient distances from the town with one toty for each. Rubbish from the streets and bazaars was removed by eight sweepers.	None	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* One or two water sheds should be put up especially on the car day at the place where the car halts for some time. The tank close to the temple should be repaired and a watchman appointed to prevent pollution. —— It is recommended that the Hospital Assistant's suggestion be complied with. (Sd.) J. C. MARSDEN, Surgn.-Major, *District Sany. Officer.* Two water pandals may be sanctioned for the evening festival which will take place in April 1896. Vadapalli is a small village with a population of 983. Provision will be made in the next budget for repairing the tank. I think no watcher is necessary; steps will be taken not to pollute water. (Sd.) SAIYID VAZIR-UD-DIN, *Tahsildar.*	Latrines and toties insufficient. It would have been better to have had the latrines within the town and thus encouraged their use. If correctly worked by toties on the dry-earth system, they need not be regarded as a source of nuisance.
Four temporary latrines were put up and their contents removed by municipal coolies twice a day and covered with dry-earth. Pilgrims were apprised by beat of tom tom that the latrines erected were for the use of the visitors.	None	Good	*Nil*	Mode of protection of water-supply should have been entered into. Four latrines for an extra population of 20,000 were absurdly disproportionate to requirements. The extra conservancy staff and plant made available for the occasion should have been detailed. As it is, the report is meagre.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Coimbatore.	M.R.Ry. Vedanayagam Pillai, Tahsildar, and P. K. T. Simhachariyar, Apothecary.	Gurunadaswami festival at Gettisamudram.	7th August 1895.	About 20,000 people and 5,000 cattle.	Pilgrims arrived in the morning put up in open fields and returned in the afternoon. Those that came to see the cattle show remained in the village of Gettisamudram and Andiyur and in adjoining places on subsequent days. A place was marked out for slaughtering sheep, &c.; a special place was provided as cart-stand.	Water-supply good; obtained from 3 step wells cleared of silt. Police constables were engaged to watch the wells, washing in it being prohibited. Three water sheds were opened.
Godávari.	M.R.Ry. R. 'Sriramulu, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Sri Venkataswami Varu's Kalyanautsavam at Vadapalli.	5th to 7th April 1895.	10,000	Private houses, topes and four pandals erected for the purpose afforded accommodation to visitors. Sale of unwholesome articles was prohibited.	Drinking-water was obtained from the river Gowthami, a branch of the Gódávari; good in quality and sufficient in quantity. Separate places were set apart in the river for drinking, bathing and washing; and police constables were posted to see that the arrangement was maintained. A tank close to the temple also yielded water for washing, bathing, &c.
	D. N. Subroyalu Nayudu, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Annual Moharum festival, Ellore.	26th June to 6th July 1895.	About 20,000 ..	None specially provided as choultries, and vacant houses were available; sale of noxious food, &c., was prohibited. Police guards were placed at boat-stand and railway station to prevent infected people from getting into the town. Sanitary Sub-Inspectors were provided with cholera pills for distribution among pilgrims in case cholera appeared.	Was obtained from the Kistna canal.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1895—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Eight temporary latrines were put up on the dry-earth system and kept clean. The contractor being unable to manage the cleanliness of the place immediately, arrangements were made by the Tahsildar by employing eight sweepers.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* The place set apart for slaughtering sheep must be fenced with bamboo having two gates. Conversion of step-wells into draw-wells appears to be impracticable in the vicinity owing to the collection of a large number of people at a fixed period simultaneously. A rough boundary mark may be fixed in the open field for the cattle to be collected. A separate well is necessarily required for the use of the cattle. ——— *Remarks by Collector.* Sanitary arrangements, so far as mere cleanliness goes, seem to have been fair; but steps will be taken next year to improve the drinking-water arrangements.	No scavengers were employed for the latrines, the eight sweepers engaged attending to them also. The conversion of the draw-well into a step well is essential.
Four temporary latrines on the dry-earth system were erected in convenient distances from the town with one toty for each. Rubbish from the streets and bazaars was removed by eight sweepers.	None	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* One or two water sheds should be put up especially on the car day at the place where the car halts for some time. The tank close to the temple should be repaired and a watchman appointed to prevent pollution. ——— It is recommended that the Hospital Assistant's suggestion be complied with. (Sd.) J. C. MARSDEN, Surgn.-Major, *District Sany. Officer.* Two water pandals may be sanctioned for the evening festival which will take place in April 1896. Vadapalli is a small village with a population of 983. Provision will be made in the next budget for repairing the tank. I think no watcher is necessary; steps will be taken not to pollute water. (Sd.) SAIYID VAZIR-UD-DIN, *Tahsildar.*	Latrines and toties insufficient. It would have been better to have had the latrines within the town and thus encouraged their use. If correctly worked by toties on the dry-earth system, they need not be regarded as a source of nuisance.
Four temporary latrines were put up and their contents removed by municipal coolies twice a day and covered with dry-earth. Pilgrims were apprised by beat of tom tom that the latrines erected were for the use of the visitors.	None	Good	*Nil*	Mode of protection of water-supply should have been entered into. Four latrines for an extra population of 20,000 were absurdly disproportionate to requirements. The extra conservancy staff and plant made available for the occasion should have been detailed. As it is, the report is meagre.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Gódávari—*cont.*	Mr. Jacob Paul, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Sivarathri festival at Patha Patisam.	22nd and 23rd February 1895.	About 12,000 ..	Two pandals and the spacious sand bed situated to the south of the temple between the river and the cultivable lunkahs accommodated the visitors. Want of funds probably prevented the erection of more pandals for the visitors. An hospital shed was put up. There was no overcrowding.	Was obtained from the river Gódávari, quality good. The upper portion of the river was reserved for drinking purposes and the lower for bathing and washing purposes.	Shallow trench latrines were dug only in one place, the Tahsildar having arrived only on the evening of the day previous to the festival. The trenches were not used as people preferred using the sand bed adjacent to the lunkahs which was covered with bushes and reeds as places *d'aisance*. Police constables were posted to see that no nuisance was committed near the camp. Four sweepers were entertained.	None	Very good ..	*Recommendations of Reporter.* The Deputy Tahsildar should be present at least three days before the date of festival to co-operate with the medical authority deputed for sanitary arrangements. Conservancy establishment was insufficient.	Steps ought to have been taken to see that the visitors used the trench latrines. If this could not be managed effectively, it would have been advisable to practice the jewish method of conservancy described in G.O., No. 2009 L., dated 11th August 1890. I agree with the opinions expressed by the reporter.
Kistna.	M.R.Ry. Punchalavaripa Ramayya Pantulu Garu, Chairman, Ponnur Union.	Kalyanam and car festival of Sribhava Narayanaswami Varu at Ponnur.	1st to 9th May 1895.	8,000	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in six pandals and in the houses in the village. The Civil Apothecary of Bapatla was directed to attend the festival and the suggestions made by him have been carried out.	Was obtained from seven temporary wells dug in irrigation channel. They were cleared of silt now and then. Two water pandals were also maintained.	Latrine accommodation was provided and was kept clean by scavengers.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	The number of latrines and the strength of the conservancy establishment ought to have been stated. The report does not appear to have been drawn up by the Civil Apothecary who is stated to have been deputed for the festival as should have been the case with reference to G.O., No. 2416 L., dated 28th October 1893.
Madura.	A. Venkatraman Chetti, Second-class Hospital Assistant, Saptur.	Audi Amavasai festival held at Sathara giri Hills in Tirumangalam taluk.	21st to 23rd July 1895.	About 7,000 people.	Seventy thatched sheds provided accommodation to visitors. The paths leading from the different temples were cleared. A few lights were put up and necessary sanitary arrangements made.	Was obtained from four springs and a stream. The springs were dug in a valley and were reserved for drinking purposes and guarded from pollution. Quality good and quantity sufficient.	Four latrines on the dry-earth system were erected. People also resorted to hills adjoining the temple for purposes of nature. Twelve sweepers were employed. Night-soil from latrines was removed twice daily to a place distant from the scene of the festival.	None	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* The paths should be widened as they are very narrow. More sheds for the accommodation of pilgrims should be erected.	Steps should have been taken to see that the pilgrims resorted to the latrines for purposes of nature. This could have been effected had the latrines been sufficient in number.
South Canara.	M. E. Couchman, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector.	The Makarasankramana Jatra or Biennial festival held in the town of Udipi.	7th to 13th January 1895.	8,000	Pilgrims found shelter in private houses, mutts and temporary pandals erected by private individuals. Streets and lanes were kept clean by sweepers.	Was obtained from wells, public and private. The large temple tank "Mathwa Sarowara" was freely resorted to for bathing purposes. The Police saw that no contamination of water-supply took place.	A temporary latrine was erected in addition to the two permanent ones. Four scavengers and six sweepers were employed.	None	Good	None	Latrines and conservancy staff were not equal to requirements.
	M.R.Ry. A. Babu Rao, Acting Tahsildar of Kasaragod.	Annual festival in Panchalingesvara temple at Vettal.	12th to 26th January 1895.	8,000	A large pandal was erected for the accommodation of visitors.	Was obtained from private wells close to the temple; quality good. The wells were provided with enclosures.	Three latrines were erected which were freely resorted to. Two sweepers were employed to remove rubbish. Eight lanterns were lighted.	None	Good	None	Do.
	M.R.Ry. Rama Rao, Acting Tahsildar of Kasaragod.	Annual festival in Mahalingesvara temple at Adur.	12th to 16th March 1895.	6,000	Do.	Was obtained from private wells and a tank close to the temple. The surroundings of these were kept clean. The tank was divided into two portions, one portion being used for drinking and the other for bathing.	Two sweepers were employed to remove rubbish. Twelve lamps were lighted.	None	Good	None	Apparently there were neither latrines nor toties provided. It is not understood how a tank could have been reserved for drinking and bathing purposes without its water being polluted. In future dhobies' stones should be placed in position beyond the banks and washing conducted there.
	M. E. Couchman, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector.	The annual car festival at Kollur in Coondapur Taluk.	17th to 26th March 1895.	About 5,000 ..	Pilgrims found accommodation in private houses and pandals erected for the purpose. Two sheds were erected at a reasonable distance for segregating cases of cholera and other infectious diseases.	Was obtained from wells, private and public, the latter being cleaned beforehand for the use of pilgrims. A stream in front of the temple was also used. The upper portion of this source was bunded and used for drinking and the lower for bathing purposes.	Ten latrines were constructed which were freely used and the people were not allowed to ease themselves in the surrounding jungles. Twelve sweepers and scavengers were employed to clean the dust-bins and latrines and to sweep the streets. Roads were watered and lights put up.	None	Good	None	*Nil.*

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
South Canara—*cont.*	M.R.Ry. Rama Rao Garu, Acting Tahsildar of Kasaragod taluk.	Annual festival in Madanesvara Vinayaka Devastanam in Madhur village, Kasaragod taluk.	12th to 16th April 1895.	5,000	Two pandals were erected for the accommodation of visitors.	Wells in the vicinity of the temple protected from contamination by parapets, and a water-shed supplied drinking water. The stream close to the temple was resorted to for bathing purposes.
	Mr. T. L. Saldanha, Tahsildar of Udipi.	Car festival at Hiriadka in Udipi taluk.	8th to 12th May 1895.	9,500	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in temple buildings and private houses.	Temple and private wells supplied drinking water. Two tanks were resorted to for bathing and washing purposes. Water-supply was protected by the Police on duty.
Tanjore.	Viraswami Chettiyar, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Auni festival held at Avadayarkoil, Pattukkóttai taluk.	18th to 29th June 1895.	About 4,000 pilgrims.	Pilgrims found shelter in four spacious sheds erected for the purpose.	Water for drinking and cooking purposes was obtained from a tank strictly guarded by a permanent as well as a temporary watchman and from two water-sheds. For bathing purposes several other tanks were resorted to.
Tinnevelly.	M.R.Ry. V. Madhavaswami Rao, Chairman, Alwartirunagari Union.	Vaikasi festival, Alwartirunagari Union.	Festival from 27th May to 11th June 1895. Fair 5th to 23rd June 1895.	10,000 on the fifth day festival and 4,000 or 5,000 on other days. 3,085 carts, 6,886 cattle besides a large crowd of men engaged in the bargain.	None specially provided as the majority of the pilgrims belonged to the neighbouring villages who returned to their houses immediately after the festival was over and as there was plenty of accommodation available in the town itself. The porambóke padugai of the river was made use of for the cattle fair. Cattle were tied regularly along the main road and side lanes newly opened for the time. A new ramp was opened in the western extremity of the union limits. A Stock Inspector was employed.	Was obtained from the river, union wells in the bed of the river and a new mud ring well. Three watchmen were employed to guard the drinking and bathing sources from pollution in addition to the existing temporary watchmen. The owners of cattle were apprised by beat of tom-tom to wash their cattle between 12 and 3 P.M. All available water was flowing down the river which was kept free from pollution.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1895—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Three latrines were erected on the dry earth system. Two sweepers were employed to remove rubbish and for cleaning the latrines. A few lights were put up.	None	Good	*Nil*	Conservancy staff inadequate.
Eight latrines were erected with one scavenger to clean them. The temple premises and streets were cleaned by two sweepers, whilst private compounds were attended to by the owners.	None	Good	*Nil*	The employment of a single scavenger to attend to eight latrines and 9,500 people represented a waste of public funds by reason of too great economy.
Six latrines were erected in the fields and their contents removed then and there by five toties engaged for the purpose. One bullock-cart and two sweepers were engaged to attend to the conservancy of the village in addition to the permanent staff of two sweepers and a hand-cart.	*Nil*	Fair	*Recommendation of Reporter.* That a bullock-cart be provided instead of the existing hand-cart as difficulty is experienced by the sweepers in dragging the hand-cart through the clayey-soil of the place during the rainy season. — Provision will be made for a bullock-cart in the next budget if found necessary after local inspection. (Sd.) H. SUBBARAYA AIYAR, *7th August* 1895. *Dy. Collector.* — The sanitary arrangements appear to have been satisfactory except that six latrines are not enough for 4,000 people. (Sd.) E. C. RAWSON, *11th August* 1895. *Collector.*	Instead of dragging the rubbish out of the camp, it would be found cheaper to erect small mud incinerators for burning the rubbish as fast as gathered.
Seven temporary latrines were erected in addition to the existing permanent ones and the contents of these were removed by three scavengers and deposited in a waste land selected for the purpose. The whole town was kept scrupulously clean. Nine sweepers were employed in addition to the permanent staff. Three watchmen were employed to prevent commission of nuisances. Cattle dung was removed to a place sufficiently distant from the village.	None, during the festival and fair. Two fatal cases of choleraic diarrhœa occurred among two individuals who came from a village where it prevailed.	Good	*Recommendation of Reporter.* That 25 grinding stones and mortar be provided for grinding cotton seeds as the want of these was greatly felt. That a fence be put up for the safety of bullocks and personal property by fixing cut-stone slabs at intervals and passing telegraph wires through them. — * * * 2. It is hardly the duty of the taluk board to supply grinding stones and mortars for grinding cotton seeds for feeding the cattle brought for sale. 3. The question of erecting a fence around the cattle fair will be considered in due course. (Sd.) J. A. CUMMING, *President, Taluk Board.*	*Nil.*

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Tinnevelly—*cont.*	M.R.Ry. G. Murugesa Pillai, Tahsildar of Sattur.	Bavani Esvara festival held at Muthulapuram, Sattur taluk.	5th to 18th July 1895.	About 7,000.	None was specially required as a considerable number of the visitors came from the adjacent villages and returned home every evening. Private houses, matams and festival pandals gave shelter to some. Cattle dealers and merchants erected sheds of their own. One cattle pound was erected for treating diseased cattle.	Was obtained from four springs dug in the river bed, two pucka built fresh water wells and two water-sheds. Quantity abundant and quality good. The drinking-water sources were well guarded by watchmen.
	M.R.Ry. M. Maha Rajah Pillai, Tahsildar.	Panguni Uthiram festival at Kalugumalai, Ottappidáram taluk.	Festival 30th March to 7th April 1895. Cattle fair till 14th April 1895.	For the festival proper about 5,000 people. Cattle fair 4,000 on an average daily.	Chattrams, matams and private houses afforded shelter to those that came from distant villages. Visitors from the neighbourhood of Kalugumalai returned home every evening. People that brought cattle for sale built sheds of their own in the spacious cattle market. A cholera shed was erected. Tar and sulphur was burnt in different places.	Was obtained from the fresh water square tank attached to the temple and from wells. Quantity sufficient for people and cattle.
	M.R.Ry. J. Murugesam Pillai, Tahsildar of Sattur.	Kanniseri Sennakesavaperumal festival held at Sedarpatti.	About 6,000 ..	7th to 17th June 1895.	None was specially required, the majority of the visitors being residents of the neighbouring villages whither they returned in the evening. Private houses, matams and festival pandals accommodated some. One cattle pound was erected.	Was obtained from four springs, two ring wells and two water sheds. The first two sources were well guarded by watchmen.
	M.R.Ry. V. Pechimani Aiyar, Chairman.	Adi Thapasu festival, Sankaranayinárkoyil.	4th August 1895.—The crowd began to collect from the third and dispersed on the sixth.	4th August—15,000 people, carriages 7,600, cattle 2,400, wood and timber shops 100.	Matams, mantapams, chattrams and four sheds erected from temple funds afforded accommodation to pilgrims. Some of the people found shelter in private houses. Timber shops and cattle fair were held on vacant lands east of the town. Besides the Local Fund cart-stand, a portion of the extensive land where cattle fair was held was made use of as cart-stand.	Was obtained from a tank and wells, private and public, and water pandals. The above sources were reserved for drinking, and Police constables and union servants were directed to see that no pollution took place. A few tanks were set apart for bathing. Two uranis and a few odai pits supplied water for the use of cattle.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1895—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Four temporary latrines on the trench system were put up and cleaned twice a day by four scavengers employed for the purpose. The streets and lanes were kept clean by six sweepers. The owners of fields in which cattle were picketted cleaned them daily. Six persons were dealt with under the Towns Nuisances Act.	*Nil.* Three cases of foot and mouth disease among cattle, which were impounded in the hospital compound and successfully treated.	Good	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Four latrines—three for males and one for females—and their contents removed many a time during the day and buried then and there in pits dug in the fields adjoining the market. 184 toties and scavengers were employed in all to clean the latrines and streets. Rubbish from streets and latrines was removed in carts to fields distant from the village.	Cholera broke out on the 7th and prevailed in a sporadic form till the 14th of April. Twenty persons were attacked, of whom sixteen died. The Assistant Surgeon and one Hospital Assistant attended and rendered medical aid.	Generally good.	*Nil*	The special report required by G.O., No. 296 L. dated 15th February 1895, has not been furnished. The report has not been drawn up by either the Assistant Surgeon or the Hospital Assistant, both of whom appear to have been present during the festival. The report should have described how the drinking-water sources were conserved.
Five temporary latrines on the trench system were put up and cleaned twice a day by four scavengers. The place was kept clean by six sweepers. The owners of fields in which cattle were picketted cleaned them daily. Seventeen persons were punished for the commission of nuisance.	*Nil.* One case of foot-and-mouth disease was successfully treated by Stock Inspector.	Good	*Nil*	*Nil.*
			Remarks of Reporter.	
Four temporary latrines in addition to the seven permanent ones were put up. All the temporary latrines and two of the permanent ones were maintained on the trench system. The contents of five of the permanent structures were removed to depôts far away from the town and covered with dry earth. One special toty was attached to each latrine to clean it then and there. As recommended by the District Sanitary Officer the town was divided into seven wards and each ward was placed under a sanitary maistry with six sweepers. The Hospital Assistant and the Chairman supervised the above.	*Nil*	Good	In Nagasunai tank people throw pepper, &c., when they bathe. This is considered a performance of religious vow. The water becomes contaminated some days after the festival. The tank which is situated within the temple being the property of the temple, it is found difficult to put a stop to the practice. * * * 3. The Chairman's remarks in regard to the Nagasunai tank deserve consideration by the trustees. I pointed out to them in person the desirability of some action on their part to prevent pollution of the tank water, but they were not prepared for any action. I shall impress upon the temple committee the necessity of taking necessary action in the matter. (Sd.) T. V. NARASIMHULU, *President, Taluk Board.*	*Nil.*

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Tinnevelly—*cont.*	M.R.Ry. G. Murugesa Pillai, Tahsildar of Sattur.	Bavani Esvara festival held at Muthulapuram, Sattur taluk.	5th to 18th July 1895.	About 7,000.	None was specially required as a considerable number of the visitors came from the adjacent villages and returned home every evening. Private houses, matams and festival pandals gave shelter to some. Cattle dealers and merchants erected sheds of their own. One cattle pound was erected for treating diseased cattle.	Was obtained from four springs dug in the river bed, two pucka built fresh water wells and two water-sheds. Quantity abundant and quality good. The drinking-water sources were well guarded by watchmen.
	M.R.Ry. M. Maha Rajah Pillai, Tahsildar.	Panguni Uthiram festival at Kalugumalai, Ottappidáram taluk.	Festival 30th March to 7th April 1895. Cattle fair till 14th April 1895.	For the festival proper about 5,000 people. Cattle fair 4,000 on an average daily.	Chattrams, matams and private houses afforded shelter to those that came from distant villages. Visitors from the neighbourhood of Kalugumalai returned home every evening. People that brought cattle for sale built sheds of their own in the spacious cattle market. A cholera shed was erected. Tar and sulphur was burnt in different places.	Was obtained from the fresh water square tank attached to the temple and from wells. Quantity sufficient for people and cattle.
	M.R.Ry. J. Murugesam Pillai, Tahsildar of Sattur.	Kanniseri Sennakesavaperumal festival held at Sedarpatti.	About 6,000 ..	7th to 17th June 1895.	None was specially required, the majority of the visitors being residents of the neighbouring villages whither they returned in the evening. Private houses, matams and festival pandals accommodated some. One cattle pound was erected.	Was obtained from four springs, two ring wells and two water sheds. The first two sources were well guarded by watchmen.
	M.R.Ry. V. Pechimani Aiyar, Chairman.	Adi Thapasu festival, Sankaranayinárkoyil.	4th August 1895.—The crowd began to collect from the third and dispersed on the sixth.	4th August—15,000 people, carriages 7,600, cattle 2,400, wood and timber shops 100.	Matams, mantapams, chattrams and four sheds erected from temple funds afforded accommodation to pilgrims. Some of the people found shelter in private houses. Timber shops and cattle fair were held on vacant lands east of the town. Besides the Local Fund cart-stand, a portion of the extensive land where cattle fair was held was made use of as cart-stand.	Was obtained from a tank and wells, private and public, and water pandals. The above sources were reserved for drinking, and Police constables and union servants were directed to see that no pollution took place. A few tanks were set apart for bathing. Two uranis and a few odai pits supplied water for the use of cattle.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1895—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Four temporary latrines on the trench system were put up and cleaned twice a day by four scavengers employed for the purpose. The streets and lanes were kept clean by six sweepers. The owners of fields in which cattle were picketted cleaned them daily. Six persons were dealt with under the Towns Nuisances Act.	*Nil.* Three cases of foot and mouth disease among cattle, which were impounded in the hospital compound and successfully treated.	Good	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Four latrines—three for males and one for females—and their contents removed many a time during the day and buried then and there in pits dug in the fields adjoining the market. 184 toties and scavengers were employed in all to clean the latrines and streets. Rubbish from streets and latrines was removed in carts to fields distant from the village.	Cholera broke out on the 7th and prevailed in a sporadic form till the 14th of April. Twenty persons were attacked, of whom sixteen died. The Assistant Surgeon and one Hospital Assistant attended and rendered medical aid.	Generally good.	*Nil*	The special report required by G.O., No. 296 L. dated 15th February 1895, has not been furnished. The report has not been drawn up by either the Assistant Surgeon or the Hospital Assistant, both of whom appear to have been present during the festival. The report should have described how the drinking-water sources were conserved.
Five temporary latrines on the trench system were put up and cleaned twice a day by four scavengers. The place was kept clean by six sweepers. The owners of fields in which cattle were picketted cleaned them daily. Seventeen persons were punished for the commission of nuisance.	*Nil.* One case of foot-and-mouth disease was successfully treated by Stock Inspector.	Good	*Nil*	*Nil.*
			Remarks of Reporter.	
Four temporary latrines in addition to the seven permanent ones were put up. All the temporary latrines and two of the permanent ones were maintained on the trench system. The contents of five of the permanent structures were removed to depôts far away from the town and covered with dry earth. One special toty was attached to each latrine to clean it then and there. As recommended by the District Sanitary Officer the town was divided into seven wards and each ward was placed under a sanitary maistry with six sweepers. The Hospital Assistant and the Chairman supervised the above.	*Nil*	Good	In Nagasunai tank people throw pepper, &c., when they bathe. This is considered a performance of religious vow. The water becomes contaminated some days after the festival. The tank which is situated within the temple being the property of the temple, it is found difficult to put a stop to the practice. * * * 3. The Chairman's remarks in regard to the Nagasunai tank deserve consideration by the trustees. I pointed out to them in person the desirability of some action on their part to prevent pollution of the tank water, but they were not prepared for any action. I shall impress upon the temple committee the necessity of taking necessary action in the matter. (Sd.) T. V. NARASIMHULU, *President, Taluk Board.*	*Nil.*

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Trichinopoly.	P. S. Jesudasen, Second-class Hospital Assistant.	Chithra Radautsavam, Sinayem.	28th April to 9th May 1895.	About 5,000 people.	*Nil*	Nelakandam kani (well) was reserved for drinking purposes.
	M.R.Ry. T. Gopalaswami Nayudu, First-class Hospital Assistant, Local Fund Dispensary, Perambalur.	Madurakaliamman koil festival, Siruvachur.	6th and 7th June 1895.	About 10,000 ..	....	A watchman was appointed to guard the Teppakulum tank.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
FORT ST. GEORGE, 21*st November* 1895.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1895—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Four temporary latrines—two for males and two for females—on the dry earth system were provided to the east of the village and two toties and two sweepers were employed.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	Report very meagre. At least ten toties and five sweepers would be required to look to the requirements of the number assembled.
Four temporary latrines were erected and two sweepers and a scavenger were employed.	*Nil*	Good	....	Report very meagre. At least ten toties and five sweepers would be required to look to the requirements of the number assembled.

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

ORDER—No. 89 L., dated 15th January 1896.

Recorded.

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

3. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police will be drawn, in the Judicial Department, to the alleged laxity of the police on the occasion of the Little Mount festival at Guindy (Chingleput).

4. The Collectors of Gódávari, Kistna, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly will be requested to draw the attention of the reporters concerned to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the inadequacy of the information furnished by them.

5. The report on the Panguni Uttiram festival at Kalugumalai (Tinnevelly) should, under G.O., No. 2416 L., dated 28th October 1893, have been submitted by the Assistant Surgeon who was deputed to attend to the medical and sanitary requirements, and not by the Tahsildar.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Anantapur.
" " " Chingleput.
" " " Coimbatore.
" " " Gódávari.
" " " Kistna.
" " " Madura.
" " " South Canara.
" " " Tanjore.
" " " Tinnevelly.
" " " Trichinopoly.
" Collectors of the above districts.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Ellore.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Surgeon-General.
" Judicial Department.
Editors' Table.

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

Read. *Encl.*

G.O., No. 89 L., 15th January 1896.

JANUARY.

Fairs and Festivals.

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

3601 Inwd 24/1

No. 89 L., 15TH JANUARY 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1895.

ABSTRACT of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1895.

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Anantapur.	Deputy Collector, Gooty.	Car festival at Pennahobalam, Gooty taluk.	13th May 1895. Pilgrims began to arrive on the 11th and leave on the 15th idem.	About 9,000 people, 400 bandies, 50 bulls, 2 elephants and 40 ponies.	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in mantapams, private houses and under trees. The place was kept clean. Roads were watered and lights were put up.	Was obtained from a koneru (tank) and a spring. Fifty coolies were employed and the Police also was deputed to prevent pollution of the above sources. Persons found bathing in or otherwise fouling the water reserved for drinking purposes were prosecuted.	A temporary latrine was erected for females. Two scavengers were employed to clean it as well as the place. Rubbish was burnt and night-soil buried in pits dug for the purpose. No scavengers were available, and the two that were engaged were the servants of the Uravakonda Union Panchayat.	None	Good	*Nil*	There is no good ground for believing that, if night-soil conservancy be necessary for females, it is not also so for males. Evidently, decency and not sanitation was arranged for. The sanitary efforts made were inadequate.
	M.R.Ry. K. Narayana Aiyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Gooty.	Mastan Sahib's Urusu, Guntakal.	17th to 21st July 1895.	About 7,000 people.	None specially provided. Topes, mantapams, private houses and the usual resting places having afforded shelter to visitors. Lights were put up in different places as the nights were dark. Rs. 47 were spent on account of sanitary arrangements.	Was obtained from five wells sufficient in quantity. Coolies were employed to protect water from pollution.	Two trench latrines were put up—one for males and one for females. The contents of these were removed and burnt in pits dug for the purpose by four scavengers. Rubbish was removed to places distant from the village. More than twenty coolies were employed to keep the place clean.	None	Good	*Nil*	Number of latrines put up and toties employed were below requirements It would have been cheaper, by saving labour and transport, to have burnt the rubbish on the spot in small mud incinerators.
	Saiyid Muhammad Ismail Sahib, Civil Apothecary.	Little Mount festival, Guindy, Saidapet.	2nd to 12th May 1895.	About 8,000 ..	The out-houses of adjoining bungalows, arches of the Marmalong bridge, topes, open spaces, chattrams and a large pandal accommodated the majority of the pilgrims. A shed for medical comfort was provided. Sale of putrid pork and beef was prohibited. The place and the backyards of houses were kept clean. The sweepings were burnt. Roads were metalled and watered.	Was obtained from eight pot-wells—five of which were newly sunk—and the old jail well. A portion of the river Adyar also supplied water, dhobies and dyers being prohibited from using it. The Police were incorrigibly lax in guarding the new sources from being polluted and the condemned sources from being used. Quantity of water was insufficient.	Six latrines—three for males and three for females—were put up. They were maintained on the combined trench system. The two masonry-built latrines were also used. Night-soil from latrines and thoroughfares was removed from time to time and buried in pits mixed with fine earth and McDougall's powder by a staff of scavengers entertained for the purpose.	None	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* The pucka-built well on the Mount side of the river, alluded to in previous reports, remains unattended to— * * * (2) The Local Fund Engineer reports that any money that may be spent in an attempt to improve the well referred to by the Medical officer will be money thrown away, as the well cannot be deepened and the water in it is brackish. The Engineer has been requested to select a fresh site for a new pucka well at the Little Mount. (Signed) M. TILLAINAYAGAM, *Deputy Collector and President, Taluk Board.*	I personally inspected arrangements here. Conservancy was better than last year; still, as remarked by the reporter, more aid might be reasonably expected from the Police. As matters stand, the pilgrims use largely the Adyar water. Nothing but a very large body of Police would prevent their doing so. The cheapest and most efficient way out of the water difficulty would therefore seem to be making pot wells surrounded with gravel along the banks.
Chingleput.	M.R.Ry. V. Arumukham Pillai, L.M.S., Civil Apothecary.	Ani New Moon and floating festival, Tiruvallúr.	22nd to 24th June 1895.	About 5,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter in choultries and in the houses of friends.	Was obtained from wells, water pandals maintained by the Union Panchayat and spring channels. All these sources were guarded. The lower classes obtained drinking water from a tank which was also watched.	Three temporary latrines were put up—two for males and one for females—with one scavenger to each. Dry sand was used in them. There were seven urinals with tarred pots in them for the receipt of urine. The place was kept clean by an establishment of ten sweepers and four supervisors besides the permanent Sanitary Inspectors and sanitary peon. Two conservancy and two sewage carts were also engaged in addition to the permanent ones.	None	Good	*Nil*	*Nil.*
	Civil Apothecary V. Arumukham Pillai, L.M.S.	Bhavani Amman festival held at Periyapalaiyam, Tiruvallúr taluk.	Five Sundays from 21st July to 18th August 1895, corresponding to the Sundays in the native months of Adi.	About 10,000 people on the 11th and 8,000 on the 18th August. The number on other days ranged from 200 to 800.	Most of the people accommodated themselves on the ground north and west of the temple with their carts arranged in rows back to back with an intervening pathway 15 feet broad; others put up in the houses of their friends.	Water for drinking was obtained from seven springs dug in the bed of the river which was dry. They were fenced and guarded against pollution. Two water sheds were also opened. Water for bathing was obtained from two pools near the eastern bund of the river supplied by a feeding channel and a spring. Water for cattle was obtained from pools lower down.	Nine latrines, 40 feet square—five for men and four for women—with a scavenger attached to each, were constructed at convenient sites. All the latrines were supplied with water troughs which were kept constantly full. The night-soil from the latrines was removed and buried in trenches at a safe distance. Ten urinals were also constructed. Two scavenger supervisors were engaged to superintend the work of the scavengers. Two conservancy carts with four sweepers were employed to keep the place and the urinals clean. The cart-stand and the bed of the river were kept clean by a special contractor. The place where sheep were slaughtered and skinned was enclosed, and a zinc sheet (4×3½ yards), covered with sand, was used to receive the blood from the slaughtered animals—the soiled earth, intestines, offal, &c., being subsequently removed and buried in a pit dug for the purpose.	*Nil*	Good	The site used as cart-stand being private land, must be acquired for the convenience of the pilgrims and three permanent wells sunk there for the supply of drinking water.	Permanent covered wells with pumps would be desirable. Norton's tube wells would suit best as they could be removed at end of festival; but on this point information as to nature of strata is required.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Coimbatore.	M.R.Ry. Vedanayagam Pillai, Tahsildar, and P. K. T. Simhachariyar, Apothecary.	Gurunadaswami festival at Gettisamudram.	7th August 1895.	About 20,000 people and 5,000 cattle.	Pilgrims arrived in the morning put up in open fields and returned in the afternoon. Those that came to see the cattle show remained in the village of Gettisamudram and Andiyur and in adjoining places on subsequent days. A place was marked out for slaughtering sheep, &c.; a special place was provided as cart-stand.	Water-supply good; obtained from 3 step wells cleared of silt. Police constables were engaged to watch the wells, washing in it being prohibited. Three water sheds were opened.
Gódávari.	M.R.Ry. R. 'Sriramulu, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Sri Venkataswami Varu's Kalyanautsavam at Vadapalli.	5th to 7th April 1895.	10,000	Private houses, topes and four pandals erected for the purpose afforded accommodation to visitors. Sale of unwholesome articles was prohibited.	Drinking-water was obtained from the river Gowthami, a branch of the Gódávari; good in quality and sufficient in quantity. Separate places were set apart in the river for drinking, bathing and washing; and police constables were posted to see that the arrangement was maintained. A tank close to the temple also yielded water for washing, bathing, &c.
	D. N. Subroyalu Nayudu, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Annual Moharum festival, Ellore.	26th June to 6th July 1895.	About 20,000 ..	None specially provided as choultries, and vacant houses were available; sale of noxious food, &c., was prohibited. Police guards were placed at boat-stand and railway station to prevent infected people from getting into the town. Sanitary Sub-Inspectors were provided with cholera pills for distribution among pilgrims in case cholera appeared.	Was obtained from the Kistna canal.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1895—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Eight temporary latrines were put up on the dry-earth system and kept clean. The contractor being unable to manage the cleanliness of the place immediately, arrangements were made by the Tahsildar by employing eight sweepers.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* The place set apart for slaughtering sheep must be fenced with bamboo having two gates. Conversion of step-wells into draw-wells appears to be impracticable in the vicinity owing to the collection of a large number of people at a fixed period simultaneously. A rough boundary mark may be fixed in the open field for the cattle to be collected. A separate well is necessarily required for the use of the cattle. — *Remarks by Collector.* Sanitary arrangements, so far as mere cleanliness goes, seem to have been fair; but steps will be taken next year to improve the drinking-water arrangements.	No scavengers were employed for the latrines, the eight sweepers engaged attending to them also. The conversion of the draw-well into a step well is essential.
Four temporary latrines on the dry-earth system were erected in convenient distances from the town with one toty for each. Rubbish from the streets and bazaars was removed by eight sweepers.	None	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* One or two water sheds should be put up especially on the car day at the place where the car halts for some time. The tank close to the temple should be repaired and a watchman appointed to prevent pollution. — It is recommended that the Hospital Assistant's suggestion be complied with. (Sd.) J. C. MARSDEN, Surgn.-Major, *District Sany. Officer.* Two water pandals may be sanctioned for the evening festival which will take place in April 1896. Vadapalli is a small village with a population of 983. Provision will be made in the next budget for repairing the tank. I think no watcher is necessary; steps will be taken not to pollute water. (Sd.) SAIYID VAZIR-UD-DIN, *Tahsildar.*	Latrines and toties insufficient. It would have been better to have had the latrines within the town and thus encouraged their use. If correctly worked by toties on the dry-earth system, they need not be regarded as a source of nuisance.
Four temporary latrines were put up and their contents removed by municipal coolies twice a day and covered with dry-earth. Pilgrims were apprised by beat of tom tom that the latrines erected were for the use of the visitors.	None	Good	*Nil*	Mode of protection of water-supply should have been entered into. Four latrines for an extra population of 20,000 were absurdly disproportionate to requirements. The extra conservancy staff and plant made available for the occasion should have been detailed. As it is, the report is meagre.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Gódávari—*cont.*	Mr. Jacob Paul, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Sivarathri festival at Patha Patisam.	22nd and 23rd February 1895.	About 12,000 ..	Two pandals and the spacious sand bed situated to the south of the temple between the river and the cultivable lunkahs accommodated the visitors. Want of funds probably prevented the erection of more pandals for the visitors. An hospital shed was put up. There was no overcrowding.	Was obtained from the river Gódávari, quality good. The upper portion of the river was reserved for drinking purposes and the lower for bathing and washing purposes.
Kistna.	M.R.Ry. Punchalavaripa Ramayya Pantulu Garu, Chairman, Ponnur Union.	Kalyanam and car festival of Sribhava Narayanaswami Varu at Ponnur.	1st to 9th May 1895.	8,000	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in six pandals and in the houses in the village. The Civil Apothecary of Bapatla was directed to attend the festival and the suggestions made by him have been carried out.	Was obtained from seven temporary wells dug in irrigation channel. They were cleared of silt now and then. Two water pandals were also maintained.
Madura.	A. Venkatraman Chetti, Second-class Hospital Assistant, Saptur.	Audi Amavasai festival held at Satharagiri Hills in Tirumangalam taluk.	21st to 23rd July 1895.	About 7,000 people.	Seventy thatched sheds provided accommodation to visitors. The paths leading from the different temples were cleared. A few lights were put up and necessary sanitary arrangements made.	Was obtained from four springs and a stream. The springs were dug in a valley and were reserved for drinking purposes and guarded from pollution. Quality good and quantity sufficient.
South Canara.	M. E. Couchman, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector.	The Makarasankaramana Jatra or Biennial festival held in the town of Udipi.	7th to 13th January 1895.	8,000	Pilgrims found shelter in private houses, mutts and temporary pandals erected by private individuals. Streets and lanes were kept clean by sweepers.	Was obtained from wells, public and private. The large temple tank "Mathwa Sarowara" was freely resorted to for bathing purposes. The Police saw that no contamination of water-supply took place.
	M.R.Ry. A. Babu Rao, Acting Tahsildar of Kasaragod.	Annual festival in Panchalingesvara temple at Vettal.	12th to 26th January 1895.	8,000	A large pandal was erected for the accommodation of visitors.	Was obtained from private wells close to the temple; quality good. The wells were provided with enclosures.
	M.R.Ry. Rama Rao, Acting Tahsildar of Kasaragod.	Annual festival in Mahalingesvara temple at Adur.	12th to 16th March 1895.	6,000	Do.	Was obtained from private wells and a tank close to the temple. The surroundings of these were kept clean. The tank was divided into two portions, one portion being used for drinking and the other for bathing.
	M. E. Couchman, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector.	The annual car festival at Kollur in Coondapur Taluk.	17th to 26th March 1895.	About 5,000 ..	Pilgrims found accommodation in private houses and pandals erected for the purpose. Two sheds were erected at a reasonable distance for segregating cases of cholera and other infectious diseases.	Was obtained from wells, private and public, the latter being cleaned beforehand for the use of pilgrims. A stream in front of the temple was also used. The upper portion of this source was bunded and used for drinking and the lower for bathing purposes.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1895—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
			Recommendations of Reporter.	
Shallow trench latrines were dug only in one place, the Tahsildar having arrived only on the evening of the day previous to the festival. The trenches were not used as people preferred using the sand bed adjacent to the lunkahs which was covered with bushes and reeds as places *d'aisance*. Police constables were posted to see that no nuisance was committed near the camp. Four sweepers were entertained. Latrine accommodation was provided and was kept clean by scavengers.	None	Very good ..	The Deputy Tahsildar should be present at least three days before the date of festival to co-operate with the medical authority deputed for sanitary arrangements. Conservancy establishment was insufficient.	Steps ought to have been taken to see that the visitors used the trench latrines. If this could not be managed effectively, it would have been advisable to practice the jewish method of conservancy described in G.O., No. 2009 L., dated 11th August 1890. I agree with the opinions expressed by the reporter.
	Nil	Good	*Nil*	The number of latrines and the strength of the conservancy establishment ought to have been stated. The report does not appear to have been drawn up by the Civil Apothecary who is stated to have been deputed for the festival as should have been the case with reference to G.O., No. 2416 L., dated 28th October 1893.
			Recommendations of Reporter.	
Four latrines on the dry-earth system were erected. People also resorted to hills adjoining the temple for purposes of nature. Twelve sweepers were employed. Night-soil from latrines was removed twice daily to a place distant from the scene of the festival.	None	Good	The paths should be widened as they are very narrow. More sheds for the accommodation of pilgrims should be erected.	Steps should have been taken to see that the pilgrims resorted to the latrines for purposes of nature. This could have been effected had the latrines been sufficient in number.
A temporary latrine was erected in addition to the two permanent ones. Four scavengers and six sweepers were employed.	None	Good	None	Latrines and conservancy staff were not equal to requirements.
Three latrines were erected which were freely resorted to. Two sweepers were employed to remove rubbish. Eight lanterns were lighted.	None	Good	None	Do.
Two sweepers were employed to remove rubbish. Twelve lamps were lighted.	None	Good	None	Apparently there were neither latrines nor toties provided. It is not understood how a tank could have been reserved for drinking and bathing purposes without its water being polluted. In future dhobies' stones should be placed in position beyond the banks and washing conducted there.
Ten latrines were constructed which were freely used and the people were not allowed to ease themselves in the surrounding jungles. Twelve sweepers and scavengers were employed to clean the dust-bins and latrines and to sweep the streets. Roads were watered and lights put up.	None	Good	None	*Nil.*

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
South Canara—*cont.*	M.R.Ry. Rama Rao Garu, Acting Tahsildar of Kasaragod taluk.	Annual festival in Madanesvara Vinayaka Devastanam in Madhur village, Kasaragod taluk.	12th to 16th April 1895.	5,000	Two pandals were erected for the accommodation of visitors.	Wells in the vicinity of the temple protected from contamination by parapets, and a water-shed supplied drinking water. The stream close to the temple was resorted to for bathing purposes.
	Mr. T. L. Saldanha, Tahsildar of Udipi.	Car festival at Hiriadka in Udipi taluk.	8th to 12th May 1895.	9,500	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in temple buildings and private houses.	Temple and private wells supplied drinking water. Two tanks were resorted to for bathing and washing purposes. Water-supply was protected by the Police on duty.
Tanjore.	Viraswami Chettiyar, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Auni festival held at Avadayarkoil, Pattukkóttai taluk.	18th to 29th June 1895.	About 4,000 pilgrims.	Pilgrims found shelter in four spacious sheds erected for the purpose.	Water for drinking and cooking purposes was obtained from a tank strictly guarded by a permanent as well as a temporary watchman and from two water-sheds. For bathing purposes several other tanks were resorted to.
Tinnevelly.	M.R.Ry. V. Madhavaswami Rao, Chairman, Alwartirunagari Union.	Vaikasi festival, Alwartirunagari Union.	Festival from 27th May to 11th June 1895. Fair 5th to 23rd June 1895.	10,000 on the fifth day festival and 4,000 or 5,000 on other days. 3,085 carts, 6,886 cattle besides a large crowd of men engaged in the bargain.	None specially provided as the majority of the pilgrims belonged to the neighbouring villages who returned to their houses immediately after the festival was over and as there was plenty of accommodation available in the town itself. The poramboke padugai of the river was made use of for the cattle fair. Cattle were tied regularly along the main road and side lanes newly opened for the time. A new ramp was opened in the western extremity of the union limits. A Stock Inspector was employed.	Was obtained from the river, union wells in the bed of the river and a new mud ring well. Three watchmen were employed to guard the drinking and bathing sources from pollution in addition to the existing temporary watchmen. The owners of cattle were apprised by beat of tom-tom to wash their cattle between 12 and 3 P.M. All available water was flowing down the river which was kept free from pollution.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1895—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Three latrines were erected on the dry earth system. Two sweepers were employed to remove rubbish and for cleaning the latrines. A few lights were put up.	None	Good	*Nil*	Conservancy staff inadequate.
Eight latrines were erected with one scavenger to clean them. The temple premises and streets were cleaned by two sweepers, whilst private compounds were attended to by the owners.	None	Good	*Nil*	The employment of a single scavenger to attend to eight latrines and 9,500 people represented a waste of public funds by reason of too great economy.
Six latrines were erected in the fields and their contents removed then and there by five toties engaged for the purpose. One bullock-cart and two sweepers were engaged to attend to the conservancy of the village in addition to the permanent staff of two sweepers and a hand-cart.	*Nil*	Fair	*Recommendation of Reporter.* That a bullock-cart be provided instead of the existing hand-cart as difficulty is experienced by the sweepers in dragging the hand-cart through the clayey-soil of the place during the rainy season. —— Provision will be made for a bullock-cart in the next budget if found necessary after local inspection. (Sd.) H. SUBBARAYA AIYAR, *7th August* 1895. *Dy. Collector.* —— The sanitary arrangements appear to have been satisfactory except that six latrines are not enough for 4,000 people. (Sd.) E. C. RAWSON, *11th August* 1895. *Collector.*	Instead of dragging the rubbish out of the camp, it would be found cheaper to erect small mud incinerators for burning the rubbish as fast as gathered.
Seven temporary latrines were erected in addition to the existing permanent ones and the contents of these were removed by three scavengers and deposited in a waste land selected for the purpose. The whole town was kept scrupulously clean. Nine sweepers were employed in addition to the permanent staff. Three watchmen were employed to prevent commission of nuisances. Cattle dung was removed to a place sufficiently distant from the village.	None, during the festival and fair. Two fatal cases of choleraic diarrhœa occurred among two individuals who came from a village where it prevailed.	Good	*Recommendation of Reporter.* That 25 grinding stones and mortar be provided for grinding cotton seeds as the want of these was greatly felt. That a fence be put up for the safety of bullocks and personal property by fixing cut-stone slabs at intervals and passing telegraph wires through them. —— * * * 2. It is hardly the duty of the taluk board to supply grinding stones and mortars for grinding cotton seeds for feeding the cattle brought for sale. 3. The question of erecting a fence around the cattle fair will be considered in due course. (Sd.) J. A. CUMMING, *President, Taluk Board.*	*Nil.*

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Tinnevelly—*cont.*	M.R.Ry. G. Murugesa Pillai, Tahsildar of Sattur.	Bavani Esvara festival held at Muthulapuram, Sattur taluk.	5th to 18th July 1895.	About 7,000.	None was specially required as a considerable number of the visitors came from the adjacent villages and returned home every evening. Private houses, matams and festival pandals gave shelter to some. Cattle dealers and merchants erected sheds of their own. One cattle pound was erected for treating diseased cattle.	Was obtained from four springs dug in the river bed, two pucka built fresh water wells and two water-sheds. Quantity abundant and quality good. The drinking-water sources were well guarded by watchmen.
	M.R.Ry. M. Maha Rajah Pillai, Tahsildar.	Panguni Uthiram festival at Kalagumalai, Ottappidáram taluk.	Festival 30th March to 7th April 1895. Cattle fair till 14th April 1895.	For the festival proper about 5,000 people. Cattle fair 4,000 on an average daily.	Chattrams, matams and private houses afforded shelter to those that came from distant villages. Visitors from the neighbourhood of Kalugumalai returned home every evening. People that brought cattle for sale built sheds of their own in the spacious cattle market. A cholera shed was erected. Tar and sulphur was burnt in different places.	Was obtained from the fresh water square tank attached to the temple and from wells. Quantity sufficient for people and cattle.
	M.R.Ry. J. Murugesam Pillai, Tahsildar of Sattur.	Kanniseri Sennakesavaperumal festival held at Sedarpatti.	About 6,000 ..	17th to 17th June 1895.	None was specially required, the majority of the visitors being residents of the neighbouring villages whither they returned in the evening. Private houses, matams and festival pandals accommodated some. One cattle pound was erected.	Was obtained from four springs, two ring wells and two water sheds. The first two sources were well guarded by watchmen.
	M.R.Ry. V. Pechimani Aiyar, Chairman.	Adi Thapasu festival, Sankaranayinárkoyil.	4th August 1895.—The crowd began to collect from the third and dispersed on the sixth.	4th August—15,000 people, carriages 7,600, cattle 2,400, wood and timber shops 100.	Matams, mantapams, chattrams and four sheds erected from temple funds afforded accommodation to pilgrims. Some of the people found shelter in private houses. Timber shops and cattle fair were held on vacant lands east of the town. Besides the Local Fund cart-stand, a portion of the extensive land where cattle fair was held was made use of as cart-stand.	Was obtained from a tank and wells, private and public, and water pandals. The above sources were reserved for drinking, and Police constables and union servants were directed to see that no pollution took place. A few tanks were set apart for bathing. Two uranis and a few odai pits supplied water for the use of cattle.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1895—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Four temporary latrines on the trench system were put up and cleaned twice a day by four scavengers employed for the purpose. The streets and lanes were kept clean by six sweepers. The owners of fields in which cattle were picketted cleaned them daily. Six persons were dealt with under the Towns Nuisances Act.	*Nil.* Three cases of foot and mouth disease among cattle, which were impounded in the hospital compound and successfully treated.	Good	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Four latrines—three for males and one for females—and their contents removed many a time during the day and buried then and there in pits dug in the fields adjoining the market. 184 toties and scavengers were employed in all to clean the latrines and streets. Rubbish from streets and latrines was removed in carts to fields distant from the village.	Cholera broke out on the 7th and prevailed in a sporadic form till the 14th of April. Twenty persons were attacked, of whom sixteen died. The Assistant Surgeon and one Hospital Assistant attended and rendered medical aid.	Generally good.	*Nil*	The special report required by G.O., No. 296 L. dated 15th February 1895, has not been furnished. The report has not been drawn up by either the Assistant Surgeon or the Hospital Assistant, both of whom appear to have been present during the festival. The report should have described how the drinking-water sources were conserved.
Five temporary latrines on the trench system were put up and cleaned twice a day by four scavengers. The place was kept clean by six sweepers. The owners of fields in which cattle were picketted cleaned them daily. Seventeen persons were punished for the commission of nuisance.	*Nil.* One case of foot-and-mouth disease was successfully treated by Stock Inspector.	Good	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Four temporary latrines in addition to the seven permanent ones were put up. All the temporary latrines and two of the permanent ones were maintained on the trench system. The contents of five of the permanent structures were removed to depôts far away from the town and covered with dry earth. One special toty was attached to each latrine to clean it then and there. As recommended by the District Sanitary Officer the town was divided into seven wards and each ward was placed under a sanitary maistry with six sweepers. The Hospital Assistant and the Chairman supervised the above.	*Nil*	Good	*Remarks of Reporter.* In Nagasunai tank people throw pepper, &c., when they bathe. This is considered a performance of religious vow. The water becomes contaminated some days after the festival. The tank which is situated within the temple being the property of the temple, it is found difficult to put a stop to the practice. * * * 3. The Chairman's remarks in regard to the Nagasunai tank deserve consideration by the trustees. I pointed out to them in person the desirability of some action on their part to prevent pollution of the tank water, but they were not prepared for any action. I shall impress upon the temple committee the necessity of taking necessary action in the matter. (Sd.) T. V. NARASIMHULU, *President, Taluk Board.*	*Nil.*

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Trichinopoly.	P. S. Jesudasen, Second-class Hospital Assistant.	Chithra Radautsavam, Sinayem.	28th April to 9th May 1895.	About 5,000 people.	*Nil*	Nelakandam kani (well) was reserved for drinking purposes.
	M.R.Ry. T. Gopalaswami Nayudu, First-class Hospital Assistant, Local Fund Dispensary, Perambalur.	Madurakaliamman koil festival, Siruvachur.	6th and 7th June 1895.	About 10,000 ..	....	A watchman was appointed to guard the Teppakulum tank.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
FORT ST. GEORGE, 21*st November* 1895.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1895—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Four temporary latrines—two for males and two for females—on the dry earth system were provided to the east of the village and two toties and two sweepers were employed.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	Report very meagre. At least ten toties and five sweepers would be required to look to the requirements of the number assembled.
Four temporary latrines were erected and two sweepers and a scavenger were employed.	*Nil*	Good	....	Report very meagre. At least ten toties and five sweepers would be required to look to the requirements of the number assembled.

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

ORDER—No. 89 L., dated 15th January 1896.

Recorded.

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

3. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police will be drawn, in the Judicial Department, to the alleged laxity of the police on the occasion of the Little Mount festival at Guindy (Chingleput).

4. The Collectors of Gódávari, Kistna, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly will be requested to draw the attention of the reporters concerned to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the inadequacy of the information furnished by them.

5. The report on the Panguni Uttiram festival at Kalugamalai (Tinnevelly) should, under G.O., No. 2416 L., dated 28th October 1893, have been submitted by the Assistant Surgeon who was deputed to attend to the medical and sanitary requirements, and not by the Tahsildar.

(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary.*

To the President, District Board, Anantapur.
" " " Chingleput.
" " " Coimbatore.
" " " Gódávari.
" " " Kistna.
" " " Madura.
" " " South Canara.
" " " Tanjore.
" " " Tinnevelly.
" " " Trichinopoly.
" Collectors of the above districts.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Ellore.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Surgeon-General.
" Judicial Department.
Editors' Table.

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

For A.S

Proof for approval

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., No. 89 L., 15th January 1896.

JANUARY.

Fairs and Festivals.

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

89 15th January 1896

No. , L., TH DECEMBER 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1895.

ABSTRACT of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1895.

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Anantapur.	Deputy Collector, Gooty.	Car festival at Pennahobalam, Gooty taluk.	13th May 1895. Pilgrims began to arrive on the 11th and leave on the 15th idem.	About 9,000 people, 400 bandies, 50 bulls, 2 elephants and 40 ponies.	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in mantapams, private houses and under trees. The place was kept clean. Roads were watered and lights were put up.	Was obtained from a koneru (tank) and a spring. Fifty coolies were employed and the Police also was deputed to prevent pollution of the above sources. Persons found bathing in or otherwise fouling the water reserved for drinking purposes were prosecuted.	A temporary latrine was erected for females. Two scavengers were employed to clean it as well as the place. Rubbish was burnt and night-soil buried in pits dug for the purpose. No scavengers were available, and the two that were engaged were the servants of the Uravakonda Union Panchayat.	None	Good	*Nil*	There is no good ground for believing that, if night-soil conservancy be necessary for females, it is not also so for males. Evidently decency and not sanitation was arranged for. The sanitary efforts made were inadequate.
	M.R.Ry. K. Narayana Aiyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Gooty.	Mastan Sahib's Urusu, Guntakal.	17th to 21st July 1895.	About 7,000 people.	None specially provided. Topes, mantapams, private houses and the usual resting places having afforded shelter to visitors. Lights were put up in different places as the nights were dark. Rs. 47 were spent on account of sanitary arrangements.	Was obtained from five wells sufficient in quantity. Coolies were employed to protect water from pollution.	Two trench latrines were put up—one for males and one for females. The contents of these were removed and burnt in pits dug for the purpose by four scavengers. Rubbish was removed to places distant from the village. More than twenty coolies were employed to keep the place clean.	None	Good	*Nil*	Number of latrines put up and toties employed were below requirements. It would have been cheaper, by saving labour and transport, to have burnt the rubbish on the spot in small mud incinerators.
	Saiyid Muhammad Ismail Sahib, Civil Apothecary.	Little Mount festival, Guindy, Saidapet.	2nd to 12th May 1895.	About 8,000 ..	The out-houses of adjoining bungalows, arches of the Marmalong bridge, topes, open spaces, chattrams and a large pandal accommodated the majority of the pilgrims. A shed for medical comfort was provided. Sale of putrid pork and beef was prohibited. The place and the backyards of houses were kept clean. The sweepings were burnt. Roads were metalled and watered.	Was obtained from eight pot wells—five which were newly sunk—and the old jail well. A portion of the river Adyar also supplied water, dhobies and dyers being prohibited from using it. The Police were incorrigibly lax in guarding the new sources from being polluted and the condemned sources from being used. Quantity of water was insufficient.	Six latrines—three for males and three for females—were put up. They were maintained on the combined trench system. The two masonry-built latrines were also used. Night-soil from latrines and thoroughfares was removed from time to time and buried in pits mixed with fine earth and McDougall's powder by a staff of scavengers entertained for the purpose.	None	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* The pucka-built well on the Mount side of the river, alluded to in previous reports, remains unattended to— * * * (2) The Local Fund Engineer reports that any money that may be spent in an attempt to improve the well referred to by the Medical officer will be money thrown away, as the well cannot be deepened and the water in it is brackish. The Engineer has been requested to select a fresh site for a new pucka well at the Little Mount. (Signed) M. TILLAINAYAGAM, *Deputy Collector and President, Taluk Board.*	I personally inspected arrangements here. Conservancy was better than last year still, as remarked by the reporter, more aid might be reasonably expected from the Police. As matters stand, the pilgrims use largely the Adayar water. Nothing but a very large body of Police would prevent their doing so. The cheapest and most efficient way out of the water difficulty would therefore seem to be making pot wells surrounded with gravel along the banks.
Chingleput.	M.R.Ry. V. Arumukham Pillai, L.M.S., Civil Apothecary.	Ani New Moon and floating festival, Tiruvallúr.	22nd to 24th June 1895.	About 5,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter in choultries and in the houses of friends.	Was obtained from wells, water pandals maintained by the Union Panchayat and spring channels. All these sources were guarded. The lower classes obtained drinking water from a tank which was also watched.	Three temporary latrines were put up—two for males and one for females with one scavenger to each. Dry sand was used in them. There were seven urinals with tarred pots in them for the receipt of urine. The place was kept clean by an establishment of ten sweepers and four supervisors besides the permanent Sanitary Inspectors and sanitary peon. Two conservancy and two sewage carts were also engaged in addition to the permanent ones.	None	Good	*Nil*	*Nil.*
	Civil Apothecary V. Arumukham Pillai, L.M.S.	Bhavani Amman festival held at Periyapalaiyam, Tiruvallúr taluk.	Five Sundays from 21st July to 18th August 1895, corresponding to the Sundays in the native months of Adi.	About 10,000 people on the 11th and 8,000 on the 18th August. The number on other days ranged from 200 to 800.	Most of the people accommodated themselves on the ground north and west of the temple with their carts arranged in rows back to back with an intervening pathway 15 feet broad; others put up in the houses of their friends.	Water for drinking was obtained from seven springs dug in the bed of the river which was dry. They were fenced and guarded against pollution. Two water sheds were also opened. Water for bathing was obtained from two pools near the eastern bund of the river supplied by a feeding channel and a spring. Water for cattle was obtained from pools lower down.	Nine latrines, 40 feet square—five for men and four for women—with a scavenger attached to each, were constructed at convenient sites. All the latrines were supplied with water troughs which were kept constantly full. The night-soil from the latrines was removed and buried in trenches at a safe distance. Ten urinals were also constructed. Two scavenger supervisors were engaged to superintend the work of the scavengers. Two conservancy carts with four sweepers were employed to keep the place and the urinals clean. The cart-stand and the bed of the river were kept clean by a special contractor. The place where sheep were slaughtered and skinned was enclosed, and a zinc sheet (4×3½ yards), covered with sand, was used to receive the blood from the slaughtered animals—the soiled earth, intestines, offal, &c., being subsequently removed and buried in a pit dug for the purpose.	*Nil*	Good	The site used as cart-stand being private land, must be acquired for the convenience of the pilgrims and three permanent wells sunk there for the supply of drinking water.	Permanent covered wells with pumps would be desirable. Norton's tube wells would suit best as they could be removed at end of festival; but on this point information as to nature of strata is required.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Coimbatore.	M.R.Ry. Vedanayagam Pillai, Tahsildar, and P. K. T. Simhachariar, Apothecary.	Gurundaswami festival at Gettisamudram.	7th August 1895.	About 20,000 people and 5,000 cattle.	Pilgrims arrived in the morning put up in open fields and returned in the afternoon. Those that came to see the cattle show remained in the village of Gettisamudram and Andiyur and in adjoining places on subsequent days. A place was marked out for slaughtering sheep, &c.; a special place was provided as cart-stand.	Water-supply good; obtained from 8 step wells cleared of silt. Police constables were engaged to watch the wells washing in it being prohibited. Three water sheds were opened.	Eight temporary latrines were put up on the dry-earth system and kept clean. The contractor being unable to manage the cleanliness of the place immediate arrangements were made by the Tahsildar by employing eight sweepers.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* The place set apart for slaughtering sheep must be fenced with bamboo having two gates. Conversion of step wells into draw-wells appears to be impracticable in the vicinity owing to the collection of a large number of people at a fixed period simultaneously. A rough boundary mark may be fixed in the open field for the cattle to be collected. A separate well is necessarily required for the use of the cattle. *Remarks by Collector.* Sanitary arrangements, so far as mere cleanliness goes, seems to have been fair; but steps will be taken next year to improve the drinking-water arrangements.	No scavengers were employed for the latrines; the eight sweepers engaged attending to them also. The conversion of the draw-well into a step well is essential.
Gódávari.	M.R.Ry. R. Sriramulu, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Sri Venkataswami Varu's Kalyanautsavam at Vadapalli.	5th to 7th April 1895.	10,000	Private houses, topes and four pandals erected for the purpose afforded accommodation to visitors. Sale of unwholesome articles was prohibited.	Drinking-water was obtained from the river Gowthami, a branch of the Gódávari; good in quality and sufficient in quantity. Separate places were set apart in the river for drinking, bathing and washing; and police constables were posted to see that the arrangement was maintained. A tank close to the temple also yielded water for washing, bathing, &c.	Four temporary latrines on the dry-earth system were erected in convenient distances from the town with one toty for each. Rubbish from the streets and bazaars was removed by eight sweepers.	None	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* One or two water sheds should be put up especially on the car day at the place where the car halts for some time. The tank close to the temple should be repaired and a watchman appointed to prevent pollution. It is recommended that the Hospital Assistant's suggestion be complied with. (Signed) J. MARSDEN, Surgn.-Major, *District Sany. Officer.* Two water pandals may be sanctioned for the evening festival which will take place in April 1896. Vadapalli is a small village with a population of 983. Provision will be made in the next budget for repairing the tank. I think no watcher is necessary; steps will be taken not to pollute water. (Signed) Sayid Vazirud-din, *Tahsildar.*	Latrines and toties insufficient. It would have been better to have had the latrines within the town and thus encouraged their use. If correctly worked by toties on the dry-earth system, they need not be regarded as a source of nuisance.
	D. N. Subroyalu Naidu, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Annual Moharum festival, Ellore.	26th June to 6th July 1895.	About 20,000 ..	None specially provided as choultries, and vacant houses were available; sale of noxious food, &c., once prohibited. Police guards were placed at boat-stand and railway stations to prevent infected people from getting into the town. Sanitary Sub-Inspectors were provided with cholera pills for distribution among pilgrims in case cholera appeared.	Was obtained from the Kistna canal.	Four temporary latrines were put up and their contents removed by municipal coolies twice a day and covered with dry-earth. Pilgrims were apprised by beat of tom tom that the latrines erected were for the use of the visitors.	None	Good	*Nil*	Mode of protection of water-supply should have been entered into. Four latrines for an extra population of 20,000 were absurdly disproportionate to requirements. The extra conservancy staff and plant made available for the occasion should have been detailed. As it is, the report is meagre.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Gódávari—*cont.*	Mr. Jacob Paul, First-class Hospital Assistant.	Sivarathri festival at Patha Patisam.	22nd and 23rd February 1895.	About 12,000 ..	Two pandals and the spacious sand bed situated to the south of the temple between the river and the cultivable lunkahs accommodated the visitors. Want of funds probably prevented the erection of more pandals for the visitors. An hospital shed was put up. There was no overcrowding.	Was obtained from the river Gódávari, quality good. The upper portion of the river was reserved for drinking purposes and the lower for bathing and washing purposes.
Kistna.	M.R.Ry. Punchalavaripa Ramaya Pantulu Garu, Chairman, Ponnur Union.	Calyanam and car festival of Sreebhava Narayanaswamy Varu at Ponnur.	1st to 9th May 1895.	8,000	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in six pandals and in the houses in the village. The Civil Apothecary of Bapatla was directed to attend the festival and the suggestions made by him have been carried out.	Was obtained from seven temporary wells dug in irrigation channel. They were cleared of silt now and then. Two water pandals were also maintained.
Madura.	A. Venkatraman Chetti, Second-class Hospital Assistant, Saptur.	Audi Amavasi festival held at Satharagiri Hills in Tirumangalam taluk.	21st to 23rd July 1895.	About 7,000 people.	Seventy thatched sheds provided accommodation to visitors. The paths leading from the different temples were cleared. A few lights were put up and necessary sanitary arrangements made.	Was obtained from four springs and a stream. The springs were dug in a valley and were reserved for drinking purposes and guarded from pollution. Quality good and quantity sufficient.
South Canara.	M. E. Couchman, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector.	The Makarasankaramana Jatra or Biennial festival held in the town of Udipi.	7th to 13th January 1895.	8,000	Pilgrims found shelter in private houses, mutts and temporary pandals erected by private individuals. Streets and lanes were kept clean by sweepers.	Was obtained from wells, public and private. The large temple tank "Mathwa Sarowara" was freely resorted to for bathing purposes. The Police saw that no contamination of water-supply took place.
	M.R.Ry. A. Babu Rau, Acting Tahsildar of Kasaragod.	Annual festival in Panchalingesvara temple at Vettal.	12th to 26th January 1895.	8,000	A large pandal was erected for the accommodation of visitors.	Was obtained from private wells close to the temple; quality good. The wells were provided with enclosures.
	M.R.Ry. Rama Rau, Acting Tahsildar of Kasaragod.	Annual festival in Mahalingesvara temple at Adur.	12th to 16th March 1895.	6,000	Do.	Was obtained from private wells and a tank close to the temple. The surroundings of these were kept clean. The tank was divided into two portions, one portion being used for drinking and the other for bathing.
	M. E. Couchman, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector.	The annual car festival at Collur in Coondapur Taluk.	17th to 26th March 1895.	About 5,000 ..	Pilgrims found accommodation in private houses and pandals erected for the purpose. Two sheds were erected at a reasonable distance for segregating cases of cholera and other infectious diseases.	Was obtained from wells, private and public, the latter being cleaned beforehand for the use of pilgrims. A stream in front of the temple was also used. The upper portion of this source was bunded and used for drinking and the lower for bathing purposes.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1895—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
			Recommendations of Reporter.	
Shallow trench latrines were dug only in one place, the Tahsildar having arrived only on the evening of the day previous to the festival. The trenches were not used as people preferred using the sand bed adjacent to the lunkahs which was covered with bushes and reeds as places *d'aisance*. Police constables were posted to see that no nuisance was committed near the camp. Four sweepers were entertained.	None	Very good ..	The Medical officer should be present at least three days before the date of festival to co-operate with the medical authority deputed for sanitary arrangements. Conservancy establishment was insufficient.	Steps ought to have been taken to see that the visitors used the trench latrines. If this could not be managed effectively, it would have been advisable to practice the jewish method of conservancy described in G.O., No. 2009-L., dated 11th August 1890. I agree with the opinions expressed by the reporter.
Latrine accommodation was provided and was kept clean by scavengers.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	The number of latrines and the strength of the conservancy establishment ought to have been stated. The report does not appear to have been drawn up by the Civil Apothecary who is stated to have been deputed for the festival as should have been the case with reference to G.O., No. 2416-L., dated 28th October 1893.
			Recommendations of Reporter.	
Four latrines on the dry-earth system were erected. People also resorted to hills adjoining the temple for purposes of nature. Twelve sweepers were employed. Night-soil from latrines was removed twice daily to a place distant from the scene of the festival.	None	Good	The paths should be widened as they are very narrow. More sheds for the accommodation of pilgrims should be erected.	Steps should have been taken to see that the pilgrims resorted to the latrines for purposes of nature. This could have been effected had the latrines been sufficient in number.
A temporary latrine was erected in addition to the two permanent ones. Four scavengers and six sweepers were employed.	None	Good	None	Latrines and conservancy staff were not equal to requirements.
Three latrines were erected which were freely resorted to. Two sweepers were employed to remove rubbish. Eight lanterns were lighted.	None	Good	None	Do.
Two sweepers were employed to remove rubbish. Twelve lamps were lighted.	None	Good	None	Apparently there were neither latrines nor toties provided. It is not understood how a tank could have been reserved for drinking and bathing purposes without its water being polluted. In future dhobies' stones should be placed in position beyond the banks and washing conducted there.
Ten latrines were constructed which were freely used and the people were not allowed to ease themselves in the surrounding jungles. Twelve sweepers and scavengers were employed to clean the dust-bins and latrines and to sweep the streets. Roads were watered and lights put up.	None	Good	None	*Nil.*

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

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1895—cont.

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
South Canara—*cont.*	M.R.Ry. Rama Rau Garu, Acting Tahsildar of Kasaragod taluk.	Annual festival in Madaneshwara Vinayaka Devastanam in Madhur village, Kasaragod taluk.	12th to 16th April 1895.	5,000	Two pandals were erected for the accommodation of visitors.	Wells in the vicinity of the temple protected from contamination by parapets, and a water-shed supplied drinking water. The stream close to the temple was resorted to for bathing purposes.	Three latrines were erected on the dry earth system. Two sweepers were employed to remove rubbish and for cleaning the latrines. A few lights were put up.	None	Good	*Nil*	Conservancy staff inadequate.
	Mr. T. L. Subbana, Tahsildar of Udipi.	Car festival at Hiriadka in Udipi taluk.	8th to 12th May 1895.	9,500	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in temple buildings and private houses.	Temple and private wells supplied drinking water. Two tanks were resorted to for bathing and washing purposes. Water-supply was protected by the Police on duty.	Eight latrines were erected with one scavenger to clean them. The temple premises and streets were cleaned by two sweepers, whilst private compounds were attended to by the owners.	None	Good	*Nil*	The employment of a single scavenger to attend to eight latrines and 9,500 people represented a waste of public funds by reason of too great economy.
Tanjore.	Veeraswami Chettiyar, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Auni festival held at Avadayarkoil, Pattukkóttai taluk.	18th to 29th June 1895.	About 4,000 pilgrims.	Pilgrims found shelter in four spacious sheds erected for the purpose.	Water for drinking and cooking purposes was obtained from a tank strictly guarded by a permanent as well as a temporary watchman and from two water-sheds. For bathing purposes several other tanks were resorted to.	Six latrines were erected in the fields and their contents removed then and there by five toties engaged for the purpose. One bullock-cart and two sweepers were engaged to attend to the conservancy of the village in addition to the permanent staff of two sweepers and a hand-cart.	*Nil*	Fair	*Recommendation of Reporter.* That a bullock-cart be provided instead of the existing hand-cart as difficulty is experienced by the sweepers in dragging the hand-cart through the clayey-soil of the place during the rainy season. —— Provision will be made for a bullock-cart in the next budget if found necessary after local inspection. (Sd.) H. SUBBARAYA AIYAR, *7th August* 1895. *Dy. Collector.* —— The sanitary arrangements appear to have been satisfactory except that six latrines are not enough for 4,000 people. (Sd.) ——, *11th August* 1895. *Collector.*	Instead of dragging the rubbish out of the camp, it would be found cheaper to erect small mud incinerators for burning the rubbish as fast as gathered.
Timevelly.	M.R.Ry. V. Madavaswami Rau, Chairman, Alwartirunagari Union.	Vaikasi festival, Alwartirunagari Union.	Festival from 27th May to 11th June 1895. Fair 5th to 23rd June 1895.	10,000 on the fifth day festival and 4,000 or 5,000 on other days. 3,085 carts, 6,886 cattle besides a large crowd of men engaged in the bargain.	None specially provided as the majority of the pilgrims belonged to the neighbouring villages who returned to their houses immediately after the festival was over and as there was plenty of accommodation available in the town itself. The poramboke pudugai of the river was made use of for the cattle fair. Cattle were tied regularly along the main road and side lanes newly opened for the time. A new ramp was opened in the western extremity of the union limits. A Stock Inspector was employed.	Was obtained from the river, union wells in the bed of the river and a new mud ring well. Three watchmen were employed to guard the drinking and bathing sources from pollution in addition to the existing temporary watchmen. The owners of cattle were apprised by beat of tom-tom to wash their cattle between 12 and 3 P.M. All available water was flowing down the river which was kept free from pollution.	Seven temporary latrines were erected in addition to the existing permanent ones and the contents of these were removed by three scavengers and deposited in a waste land selected for the purpose. The whole town was kept scrupulously clean. Nine sweepers were employed in addition to the permanent staff. Three watchmen were employed to prevent commission of nuisances. Cattle dung was removed to a place sufficiently distant from the village.	None, during the festival and fair. Two fatal cases of choleraic diarrhœa occurred among two individuals who came from a village where it prevailed.	Good	*Recommendation of Reporter.* That 25 grinding stones and mortar be provided for grinding cotton seeds as the want of these was greatly felt. That a fence be put up for the safety of bullocks and personal property by fixing cut-stone slabs at intervals and passing telegraph wires through them. —— * * * 2. It is hardly the duty of the taluk board to supply grinding stones and mortars for grinding cotton seeds for feeding the cattle brought for sale. 3. The question of erecting a fence around the cattle fair will be considered in due course. (Sd.) J. A. CUMMING, *President, Taluk Board.*	*Nil.*

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Tinnevelly—*cont.*	M.R.Ry. G. Murugesa Pillai, Tahsildar of Sattur.	Bavani Eswara festival held at Muthulapuram, Sattur taluk.	5th to 18th July 1895.	About 7,000.	None was specially required as a considerable number of the visitors came from the adjacent villages and returned home every evening. Private houses, matams and festival pandals gave shelter to some. Cattle dealers and merchants erected sheds of their own. One cattle pound was erected for treating diseased cattle.	Was obtained from four springs dug in the river bed, two pucka built fresh water wells and two water-sheds. Quantity abundant and quality good. The drinking-water sources were well guarded by watchmen.
	M.R.Ry. M. Maha Rajah Pillai, Tahsildar.	Panguni Uthiram festival at Kalagumalai, Ottappidáram taluk.	Festival 30th March to 7th April 1895. Cattle fair till 14th April 1895.	For the festival proper about 5,000 people. Cattle fair 4,000 on an average daily.	Chattrams, matams and private houses afforded shelter to those that came from distant villages. Visitors from the neighbourhood of Kalugumalai returned home every evening. People that brought cattle for sale built sheds of their own in the spacious cattle market. A cholera shed was erected. Tar and sulphur was burnt in different places.	Was obtained from the fresh water square tank attached to the temple and from wells. Quantity sufficient for people and cattle.
	M.R.Ry. J. Murugasam Pillai, Tahsildar of Sattur.	Kanniseri Sennakesavaperumal festival held at Sedarpatti.	About 6,000 ..	7th to 17th June 1895.	None was specially required, the majority of the visitors being residents of the neighbouring villages whither they returned in the evening. Private houses, matams and festival pandals accommodated some. One cattle pound was erected.	Was obtained from four springs, two ring wells and two water sheds. The first two sources were well guarded by watchmen.
	M.R.Ry. V. Pechiman Aiyar, Chairman.	Adi Thapasu festival, Sankaranayinárkoyil.	4th August 1895.—The crowd began to collect from the third and dispersed on the sixth.	4th August—15,000 people, carriages 7,600, cattle 2,400, wood and timber shops 100.	Matams, mantapams, chattrams and four sheds erected from temple funds afforded accommodation to pilgrims. Some of the people found shelter in private houses. Timber shops and cattle fair were held on vacant lands east of the town. Besides the Local Fund cart-stand, a portion of the extensive land where cattle fair was held was made use of as cart-stand.	Was obtained from a tank and wells, private and public, and water pandals. The above sources were reserved for drinking, and Police constables and union servants were directed to see that no pollution took place. A few tanks were set apart for bathing. Two uranis and a few odai pits supplied water for the use of cattle.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1895—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Four temporary latrines on the trench system were put up and cleaned twice a day by four scavengers employed for the purpose. The streets and lanes were kept clean by six sweepers. The owners of fields in which cattle were picketted cleaned them daily. Six persons were dealt with under the Towns Nuisances Act.	*Nil.* Three cases of foot and mouth disease among cattle, which were impounded in the hospital compound and successfully treated.	Good	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Four latrines—three for males and one for females—and their contents removed many a time during the day and buried then and there in pits dug in the fields adjoining the market. 184 toties and scavengers were employed in all to clean the latrines and streets. Rubbish from streets and latrines was removed in carts to fields distant from the village.	Cholera broke out on the 7th and prevailed in a sporadic form till the 14th of April. Twenty persons were attacked, of whom sixteen died. The Assistant Surgeon and one Hospital Assistant attended and rendered medical aid.	Generally good.	*Nil*	The special report required by G.O., No. 296 L., dated 15th February 1895, has not been furnished. The report has not been drawn up by either the Assistant Surgeon or the Hospital Assistant, both of whom appear to have been present during the festival. The report should have described how the drinking water sources were conserved.
Five temporary latrines on the trench system were put up and cleaned twice a day by four scavengers. The place was kept clean by six sweepers. The owners of fields in which cattle were picketted cleaned them daily. Seventeen persons were punished for the commission of nuisance.	*Nil.* One case of foot and mouth disease was successfully treated by Stock Inspector.	Good	*Nil*	*Nil.*
			Remarks of Reporter.	
Four temporary latrines in addition to the seven permanent ones were put up. All the temporary latrines and two of the permanent ones were maintained on the trench system. The contents of five of the permanent structures were removed to depôts far away from the town and covered with dry earth. One special toty was attached to each latrine to clean it then and there. As recommended by the District Sanitary Officer the town was divided into seven wards and each ward was placed under a sanitary maistry with six sweepers. The Hospital Assistant and the Chairman supervised the above.	*Nil*	Good	In Nagasunai tank people throw pepper, &c., when they bathe. This is considered a performance of religious vow. The water becomes contaminated some days after the festival. The tank which is situated within the temple being the property of the temple, it is found difficult to put a stop to the practice. * * * 3. The Chairman's remarks in regard to the Nagasunai tank deserve consideration by the trustees. I pointed out to them in person the desirability of some action on their part to prevent pollution of the tank water, but they were not prepared for any action. I shall impress upon the temple committee the necessity of taking necessary action in the matter. (Sd.) T. V. NARASIMHULOO, *President, Taluk Board.*	*Nil.*

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Tinnevelly—*cont.*	M.R.Ry. G. Murugesa Pillai, Tahsildar of Sattur.	Bavani Eswara festival held at Muthulapuram, Sattur taluk.	5th to 18th July 1895.	About 7,000.	None was specially required as a considerable number of the visitors came from the adjacent villages and returned home every evening. Private houses, matams and festival pandals gave shelter to some. Cattle dealers and merchants erected sheds of their own. One cattle pound was erected for treating diseased cattle.	Was obtained from four springs dug in the river bed, two pucka built fresh water wells and two water-sheds. Quantity abundant and quality good. The drinking-water sources were well guarded by watchmen.
	M.R.Ry. M. Maha Rajah Pillai, Tahsildar.	Panguni Uthiram festival at Kalagumalai, Ottappidáram taluk.	Festival 30th March to 7th April 1895. Cattle fair till 14th April 1895.	For the festival proper about 5,000 people. Cattle fair 4,000 on an average daily.	Chattrams, matams and private houses afforded shelter to those that came from distant villages. Visitors from the neighbourhood of Kalugumalai returned home every evening. People that brought cattle for sale built sheds of their own in the spacious cattle market. A cholera shed was erected. Tar and sulphur was burnt in different places.	Was obtained from the fresh water square tank attached to the temple and from wells. Quantity sufficient for people and cattle.
	M.R.Ry. J. Murugesam Pillai, Tahsildar of Sattur.	Kanniseri Sennakesavaperumal festival held at Sedarpatti.	About 6,000 ..	7th to 17th June 1895.	None was specially required, the majority of the visitors being residents of the neighbouring villages whither they returned in the evening. Private houses, matams and festival pandals accommodated some. One cattle pound was erected.	Was obtained from four springs, two ring wells and two water sheds. The first two sources were well guarded by watchmen.
	M.R.Ry. V. Pechimany Aiyar, Chairman.	Adi Thapasu festival, Sankaranayinárkoyil.	4th August 1895.—The crowd began to collect from the third and dispersed on the sixth.	4th August—15,000 people, carriages 7,600, cattle 2,400, wood and timber shops 100.	Matams, mantapams, chattrams and four sheds erected from temple funds afforded accommodation to pilgrims. Some of the people found shelter in private houses. Timber shops and cattle fair were held on vacant lands east of the town. Besides the Local Fund cart-stand, a portion of the extensive land where cattle fair was held was made use of as cart-stand.	Was obtained from a tank and wells, private and public, and water pandals. The above sources were reserved for drinking and Police constables and union servants were directed to see that no pollution took place. A few tanks were set apart for bathing. Two uranis and a few odai pits supplied water for the use of cattle.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1895—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Four temporary latrines on the trench system were put up and cleaned twice a day by four scavengers employed for the purpose. The streets and lanes were kept clean by six sweepers. The owners of fields in which cattle were picketted cleaned them daily. Six persons were dealt with under the Towns Nuisances Act.	*Nil.* Three cases of foot and mouth disease among cattle, which were impounded in the hospital compound and successfully treated.	Good	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Four latrines—three for males and one for females—and their contents removed many a time during the day and buried then and there in pits dug in the fields adjoining the market. 184 toties and scavengers were employed in all to clean the latrines and streets. Rubbish from streets and latrines was removed in carts to fields distant from the village.	Cholera broke out on the 7th and prevailed in a sporadic form till the 14th of April. Twenty persons were attacked, of whom sixteen died. The Assistant Surgeon and one Hospital Assistant attended and rendered medical aid.	Generally good.	*Nil*	The special report required by G.O., No. 296 L., dated 15th February 1895, has not been furnished. The report has not been drawn up by either the Assistant Surgeon or the Hospital Assistant, both of whom appear to have been present during the festival. The report should have described how the drinking water sources were conserved.
Five temporary latrines on the trench system were put up and cleaned twice a day by four scavengers. The place was kept clean by six sweepers. The owners of fields in which cattle were picketted cleaned them daily. Seventeen persons were punished for the commission of nuisance.	*Nil.* One case of foot and mouth disease was successfully treated by Stock Inspector.	Good	*Nil*	*Nil.*
			Remarks of Reporter.	
Four temporary latrines in addition to the seven permanent ones were put up. All the temporary latrines and two of the permanent ones were maintained on the trench system. The contents of five of the permanent structures were removed to depôts far away from the town and covered with dry earth. One special toty was attached to each latrine to clean it then and there. As recommended by the District Sanitary Officer the town was divided into seven wards and each ward was placed under a sanitary maistry with six sweepers. The Hospital Assistant and the Chairman supervised the above.	*Nil*	Good	In Nagasunai tank people throw pepper, &c., when they bathe. This is considered a performance of religious vow. The water becomes contaminated some days after the festival. The tank which is situated within the temple being the property of the temple, it is found difficult to put a stop to the practice. * * * 3. The Chairman's remarks in regard to the Nagasunai tank deserve consideration by the trustees. I pointed out to them in person the desirability of some action on their part to prevent pollution of the tank water, but they were not prepared for any action. I shall impress upon the temple committee the necessity of taking necessary action in the matter. (Sd.) T. V. NARASIMHULOO, *President, Taluk Board.*	*Nil.*

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Trichinopoly.	P. S. Jesudasen, Second-class Hospital Assistant.	Chithra Radautchavam, Sinayem.	28th April to 9th May 1895.	About 5,000 people.	*Nil*	Nelakandam kany (well) was reserved for drinking purposes.
	M.R.Ry. T. Gopalaswami Naidu, First-class Hospital Assistant, Local Fund Dispensary, Perambalur.	Madurakaliamman Koil festival, Siruvachur.	6th and 7th June 1895.	About 10,000 ..	....	A watchman was appointed to guard the Teppakulum tank.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
FORT ST. GEORGE, 21*st November* 1895.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1895—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Four temporary latrines—two for males and two for females—on the dry earth system were provided to the east of the village and two toties and two sweepers were employed.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	Report very meagre. At least ten toties and five sweepers would be required to look to the requirements of the number assembled.
Four temporary latrines were erected and two sweepers and a scavenger were employed.	*Nil*	Good	....	Report very meagre. At least ten toties and five sweepers would be required to look to the requirements of the number assembled.

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

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

(Cur No 3468L)

[5]
500—27-5-95.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. 3468L of 1895 , dated 21st November 1895 from the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Current No. of 189 , dated from the

Order. No. 89 L dy 15/1/96

Recorded.

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

3. The attention of the Inspector General of Police will be drawn, in the Judicial Department, to the alleged ~~laxity~~ inefficiency of the Police on the occasion of the Little Mount festival at Guindy (Chingleput).

4. The Collectors of Godávari, Kistna, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly will be requested to draw the attention of the reporters concerned to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the inadequacy of the information furnished by them.

5. The report on the Pangu
Uttira

90.

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

(Cur No 34682)

[5]
500—27-5-95.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. 34682 of 1895 , dated 21st November 1895 from the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Current No. of 189 , dated from the

Order. No. 89 L & 15/1/96

Recorded.

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

3. The attention of the Inspector General of Police will be drawn, in the Judicial Department, to the alleged ~~inefficiency~~ inactivity of the Police on the occasion of the Little Mount festival at Guindy (Chingleput).

4. The Collectors of Gódávari, Kistna, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly will be requested to draw the attention of the reporters concerned to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the inadequacy of the information furnished by them.

5. The report on the Pangu[ni] Uttira[m]

Uttiram festival at Kalugumalai (Tinnevelly) should, under G. O. No. 2416 L dated 28th October 1893 have been submitted by the Assistant surgeon, who was deputed to attend to the medical and sanitary requirements, and not by the Tahsildar.

V. R.
5/1/96

WWD
8.1.96

[illegible]
11/1/96

To,

The President, District Board, Anantapur
" " " Chingleput
" " " Coimbatore
" " " Godavari
" " " Kistna
" " " Madura
" " " South Canara
" " " Tanjore
" " " Tinnevelly
" " " Trichinopoly
" Collectors of the above districts.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Ellore
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Surgeon General.
" Judicial Department.

Editors' Table.

Despd. 1/2/96

Lo. 8

WS CURRENT No. 3468L

Local and Municipal DEPARTMENT.

From ~~J. A. LAING~~ H. G. King

SURGEON LIEUT.-COL. H. G. KING,

SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To

THE Chief Secretary to Government Local and Municipal

No. 2105/8

Dated 21st } Nov. 1895.
Despatched 22d }
Received

CHIEF SECRETARY 22 NOV. 1895 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

ENCLOSURES.

Subject.

Forwards abstract of Reports on Fairs and festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the 3d quarter of 1895.

Encl in G.O. 89L/15/1/96

Pass Please at this in type
DB 4/1/96

[960—8-12-92.]

8/11

Abstract of Title

Coimbatore. — Chingleput

Vedanayagam Pillay Tahsildar and P. K. T. Sinhachariar Apothecary — Civil Apothecary V. Arunachalam Pillai & ...

Gurunadasamy Festival at Gettisamudram. — Bhavani Amman Festival held at Periyapalayam, Tiruvallur Taluq.

7th Augt 1895 — Five Sundays from 21st July to 18th Augt/95 corresponding to the Sundays in the Tamil month of Adi.

about 2000 people 5000 cattle. — About 2000 people on the 11th and 8000 on the 18th Augt. The number on other days ranged from 200 to 800.

Most of the people accommodated themselves on the ground north and west of the temple with their carts arranged in rows back to back with an intervening pathway 15 feet broad; others put up in the houses of their friends.

Water for drinking was obtained from 7 springs dug in the bed of the river which was dry. They were fenced and guarded against pollution. Two water sheds were also opened. Water for bathing was obtained from two pools near the Eastern bund of the river supplied by a feeding channel and a spring. Water for cattle was obtained from pools lower down.

9 latrines 40 ft square (5 for men and 4 for women) with a scavenger attached to each were constructed at convenient sites. All the latrines were supplied with water troughs which were kept constantly full. The night soil from the latrines was removed and buried in trenches at a safe distance. 10 urinals were also constructed. Two scavenger supervisors were engaged to superintend the work of the scavengers. Two Conservancy carts with 4 sweepers were employed to keep the place and the urinals clean. The cart stand and the bed of the river were kept clean by a special contractor. The place where sheep were slaughtered and skinned was enclosed and a zinc sheet (4 × 3½ yds) covered with sand was used to receive the blood from the slaughtered animals — the soiled earth, intestines offal &c being subsequently removed and buried in a pit dug for the purpose.

nil — good.

The site used as cart stand being private land must be acquired for the convenience of the pilgrims and 3 permanent wells sunk there for the supply of drinking water.

Permanent covered wells with pumps would be desirable. Nortonian tube wells would suit best as they could be removed at end of Festival. But on this point information as to nature of strata is required.

Pilgrims arrived in the morning put up in open fields and returned in the afternoon. Those that came to see the cattle show remained in the village of Gettisamudram and Andiyur and in adjoining places on subsequent days.

A place was marked out for slaughtering sheep &c. A special place was provided as cart stand.

Water supply good, obtained from 3 step wells cleared of silt. Police constables were engaged to watch the wells washing in it being prohibited. Three water sheds were opened.

8 temporary latrines were put up on the dry earth system and kept clean. The contractor being unable to manage the cleanliness of the place immediate arrangements were made by the Tahsildar by employing 8 sweepers.

nil — good.

Recommendation of Reporter.

The place set apart for slaughtering sheep must be fenced with bamboo having two gates.

Conversion of step wells into draw wells appears to be impracticable in the vicinity owing to the collection of a large number of people at a fixed period simultaneously.

A rough boundary mark may be fixed in the open field for the cattle to be collected.

A separate well is necessarily required for the use of cattle.

Remarks by Collector.

Sanitary arrangements so far as mere cleanliness goes seems to have been fair, but steps will be taken next year to improve the drinking water arrangements.

No scavengers were employed for the latrines, the 8 sweepers engaged attending to them also.

The conversion of the draw well into a step well is essential.

Godavari

M.R.Ry. P. Srisomulu 1st class Hospital Asst.

Sri Venkataswami Varu Kalyanautsavam at Vadapalli

5th to 7th April 1895.

10,000

Private houses, topes and four pandals erected for the purpose afforded accommodation to visitors. Sale of unwholesome articles was prohibited.

Drinking water was obtained from the river Gouthami a branch of the Godavari good in quality and sufficient in quantity. Separate places were set apart in the river for drinking bathing and washing, and Police Constables were posted to see that the arrangement was maintained; a tank close to the temple also yielded water for washing, bathing &c.

Four temporary latrines on the dry earth system were erected in convenient distances from the town with one toty for each. Rubbish from the streets and bazaars was removed by eight sweepers.

None. — Good.

Recommendations of Reporter:—

One or two water sheds should be put up especially on the car day at the place where the car halts for some time.

The tank close to the temple should be repaired and a watchman appointed to prevent pollution.

It is recommended that the Hospital assistant's suggestion be complied with.

(S.d.) J. Marsden
Surgeon Major
Dist. Sany: Officer

Two water pandals may be sanctioned for the coming festival which will take place in April 1896. Vadapalli is a small village with a population of 983. Provision will be made in the next budget for repairing the tank. I think no watcher is necessary steps will be taken not to pollute water.

(S.d.) Tahsildar

Latrines and toties insufficient. It would have been better to have had the latrines within the town and thus encouraged their use. If correctly worked by toties on the dry earth system they need not be regarded as a source of nuisance.

14/2 9/1 8/1 13/2 12/1

Godavery	D. N. Subrapala Naidu 3rd class Hospl. Asst.	Annual Moharum festival Ellore	26th June to 6th July 1895.	About 20,000	None specially provided as choultries and vacant houses were available; sale of noxious food &c was prohibited. Police guards were placed at Boat stand and Railway station to prevent infected people from getting into the town. Sanitary Sub Inspectors were provided with cholera pills for distribution among pilgrims in case cholera appeared.	Was obtained from the Kistna Canal	Four temporary latrines were put up and their contents removed by Municipal coolies twice a day and covered with dry earth. Pilgrims were apprised by beat of Tom Tom that the latrines erected were for the use of the visitors.	None	Good	Nil.	Mode of protection of water supply should have been entered into. Four latrines for an extra population of 20,000 were absurdly disproportionate to requirements. The extra Conservancy staff and plant made available for the occasion should have been detailed. As it is, the report is meagre.
Godavery District	Mr Jacob Paul 1st class Hospital Assistant	Sivarathri festival at Patha Patisam	22nd & 23rd February 1895	About 12000.	Two pandals and the spacious sand bed situated to the South of the temple between the river and the cultivable Lunkahs accommodated the visitors. Want of funds probably prevented the erection of more pandals for the visitors. An Hospital shed was put up. There was no overcrowding.	Was obtained from the river Godavery, quality good. The upper portion of the river was reserved for drinking purposes and the lower for bathing and washing purposes.	Shallow trench latrines were dug only in one place, the Tahseldar having arrived only on the evening of the day previous to the festival. The trenches were not used as people preferred using the sand bed adjacent to the Lunkahs which was covered with bushes & reeds as places d'aisance. Police constables were posted to see that no nuisance was committed near the camp. 4. Sweepers were entertained.	None	Very Good	Recommendations of Reporter. The medical officer should be present at least three days before the date of festival to cooperate with the medical authority deputed for Sanitary arrangements. Conservancy establishment was insufficient.	Steps ought to have been taken to see that the visitors used the trench latrines. If this could not be managed effectively it would have been advisable to practise the Jewish method of Conservancy described in G.O. No 2009 L of 11-8-90. I agree with the opinions expressed by the reporter.
Kistna.	M.R.Ry. Panchalavaripa Ramaya Pantulu Garu Chairman, Ponnur Union	Calyanam & car festival of Sree Bhava Narayanaswamy Vari at Ponnur	1st to 9th May 1895	8000.	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in six pandals and in the houses in the Village. The civil Apothecary of Bapatla was directed to attend the festival and the suggestions made by him have been carried out.	Was obtained from seven temporary wells dug in irrigation channel. They were cleared of silt now and then. Two water pandals were also maintained.	Latrine accommodation was provided and was kept clean by Scavengers.	Nil	Good	Nil	The number of latrines and the strength of the Conservancy establishment ought to have been stated. The Report does not appear to have been drawn up by the Civil Apothecary who is stated to have been deputed for the festival as should have been the case with reference to G.O. No 2416 L dated 28-10-93

Vathagiri 10 11/2

Vathagiri

Godavery	D. V. Subromaylu Naidu (?), 3rd class Hospl. Asst.	Annual Moharum festival, Ellore	26th June to 6th July 1895.	About 20,000	None specially provided as choultries and vacant houses were available; sale of noxious food &c. was prohibited. Police guards were placed at Boat stand and Railway station to prevent infected people from getting into the town. Sanitary sub Inspectors were provided with cholera pills for distribution among pilgrims in case cholera appeared.	Was obtained from the Kistna canal	Four temporary latrines were put up and their contents removed by Municipal coolies twice a day and covered with dry earth. Pilgrims were apprised by beat of Tom Tom that the latrines erected were for the use of the visitors.	None	Good	Nil.	Mode of protection of water supply should have been entered into. Four latrines for an extra population of 20,000 were absurdly disproportionate to requirements. The extra conservancy staff and plant made available for the occasion should have been detailed. As it is, the report is meagre.
Godavery District	Mr Jacob Paul, 1st class Hospital Assistant	Sivarathri festival at Patha Patisam (?)	22nd & 23rd February 1895	About 12,000.	Two pandals and the spacious sand bed situated to the South of the temple between the river and the cultivable lunkahs accommodated the visitors. Want of funds probably prevented the erection of more pandals for the visitors. An Hospital shed was put up. There was no overcrowding.	Was obtained from the river Godavery, quality good. The upper portion of the river was reserved for drinking purposes and the lower for bathing and washing purposes.	Shallow trench latrines were dug only in one place, the Tahsildar having arrived only on the evening of the day previous to the festival. The trenches were not used as people preferred using the sand bed adjacent to the lunkahs which was covered with bushes & reeds as places d'aisance. Police constables were posted to see that no nuisance was committed near the camp. 4. Sweepers were entertained.	None	Very Good	Recommendations of Reporter. The medical officer should be present at least three days before the date of festival to cooperate with the medical authority deputed for Sanitary arrangements. Conservancy establishment was insufficient.	Steps ought to have been taken to see that the visitors used the trench latrines. If this could not be managed effectively it would have been advisable to practise the Jewish method of Conservancy described in G.O. No. 2009 L of 11-8-90. I agree with the opinions expressed by the reporter.
Kistna.	M.R.Ry. Panchalavaripa (?) Ramaya Pattukulu (?) garu, Chairman, Ponnur Union	Calyanam & car festival of Sree Bhava Narayana Swamy Varu at Ponnur	1st to 9th May 1895	8,000.	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in six pandals and in the houses in the Village. The civil Apothecary of Bapatla was directed to attend the festival and the suggestions made by him have been carried out.	Was obtained from seven temporary wells dug in irrigation channel. They were cleared of silt now and then. Two water pandals were also maintained.	Latrine accommodation was provided and was kept clean by Scavengers.	Nil	Good	Nil	The number of latrines and the strength of the conservancy establishment ought to have been stated. The Report does not appear to have been drawn up by the Civil Apothecary who is stated to have been deputed for the festival as should have been the case with reference to G.O. No. 2416 L dated 28-10-93

8

10

Vathagiri

11/2

Vathagiri

Madura	A. Venkatraman Chetty 2nd class Hospital Assistant Supt.	Adi Ammavasi festival held at Satharagiri Hills in Tirumangalam Taluk.	21st to 23rd July 1895.	About 7000 people	Seventy thatched sheds provided accommodation to visitors. The paths leading from the different temples were cleared. A few lights were put up and necessary sanitary arrangements made.	Was obtained from four springs and a stream. The springs were dug in a valley and were reserved for drinking purposes and guarded from pollution. Quality good and quantity sufficient.	Four latrines on the dry earth system were erected. People also resorted to Hills adjoining the temple for purposes of nature. Twelve sweepers were employed. Night soil from latrines was removed twice daily to a place distant from the scene of the festival.	None	Good	Recommendations of Reporter. The paths should be widened as they are very narrow. More sheds for the accommodation of pilgrims should be erected.	Steps should have been taken to see that the pilgrims resorted to the latrines for purposes of nature. This could have been effected, had the latrines been sufficient in number.
South Canara	M. E. Couchman Esq. ag: Head assistant Collector	The Makarashankaramana Jatra or biennial festival held in the town of Udipi	7th to 13th January 1895	8000.	Pilgrims found shelter in private houses, mutts and temporary pandals erected by private individuals. Streets and lanes were kept clean by sweepers	Was obtained from wells, public and private. The large temple tank "Madhwa Sarowara" was freely resorted to for bathing purposes. The Police saw that no contamination of water supply took place.	A temporary latrine was erected in addition to the two permanent ones. Four scavengers and six sweepers were employed.	None	Good	None	Latrines and conservancy staff were not equal to requirements.
	M.R.Ry. A. Balu Row Ag: Tahsildar of Kasergode	Annual festival in Panchalingeswara temple at Vittal	12th to 26th January 1895.	8000.	A large pandal was erected for the accommodation of visitors.	Was obtained from private wells close to the temple quality good The wells were provided with enclosures.	Three latrines were erected which were freely resorted to. Two sweepers were employed to remove rubbish. Eight lanterns were lighted.	None.	Good.	None.	Latrines and conservancy staff were not equal to requirements.
					10/1	11/2	14/2	9/1	8/1	16/2	12/1

South Canara	M. R. Ry Rama Row do Ag Tahsildar of Kasergode	Annual festival in Mahalingeshwara temple at Adur.	12th to 16th March 1895	6000.	A large pandal was erected for the accommodation of Visitors.	Was obtained from private wells and a tank close to the temple. The surroundings of these were kept clean. The tank was divided into two portions, one portion being used for drinking and the other for bathing	Two sweepers were employed to remove rubbish. Twelve lamps were lighted.	None	Good	None	Apparently there were neither latrines nor toties provided. It is not understood how a tank could have been reserved for drinking and bathing purposes without its water being polluted. In future dhobies stones should be placed in position beyond the banks and washing conducted there.
	M. E. Couchman Esq. Ag: Head Asst. Collector	The annual car festival at Collur in Coondapur Taluq	17th to 26th March 1895.	About 5000.	Pilgrims found accommodation in private houses and pandals erected for the purpose. Two sheds were erected at a reasonable distance for segregating cases of cholera and other infectious deseases.	Was obtained from wells private and public, the latter being cleaned beforehand for the use of pilgrims. A stream in front of the temple was also used. The upper portion of this source was bunded and used for drinking and the lower for bathing purposes.	Ten latrines were constructed which were freely used and the people were not allowed to ease themselves in the surrounding jungles. 12 sweepers and scavengers were employed to clean the dust bins and latrines and to sweep the streets. Roads were watered and lights put up.	None	Good	None	Nil
	M. R. Ry. Rama Row Garu Ag Tahsildar of Kasergode Taluk	Annual festival in Madaneshwara Vinayaka Devastanam in Madhur village Kasergode Taluk.	12th to 16th April 1895.	5000.	Two pandals were erected for the accommodation of visitors.	Wells in the vicinity of the temple protected from contamination by parapets, and a water shed supplied drinking water. The stream close to the temple was resorted to for bathing purposes.	Three latrines were erected on the dry earth system. Two sweepers were employed to remove rubbish and for cleaning the latrines. A few lights were put up.	None	Good	Nil	Conservancy staff inadequate

Mr. T. K. Salahana Tahsildar of Udipi	Car festival at Hiriadka in Udipi Taluq	8th to 12th May	9500.	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in temple buildings and private houses.	Temple and private wells supplied drinking water. Two tanks were resorted to for bathing and washing purposes. Water supply was protected by the Police on duty.	Eight latrines were erected with one scavenger to clean them. The temple premises and streets were cleaned by two sweepers, whilst private compounds were attended to by the owners.	None	Good	Nil	The employment of a single scavenger to attend to 8 latrines and 9500 people represented a waste of public funds by reason of too great economy
Tanjore Veerasawmi Chettyar. 3rd class Hospital Assistant.	Anni festival held at Avadayarcoil. Pattukottai Taluq.	18th to 29th June 1895	About 4000 pilgrims.	Pilgrims found shelter in four spacious sheds erected for the purpose.	Water for drinking and cooking purposes was obtained from a tank strictly guarded by a permanent as well as a temporary watchman and from two water sheds. For bathing purposes several other tanks were resorted to.	Six latrines were erected in the fields and their contents removed then and there by five toties engaged for the purpose. One bullock cart and two sweepers were engaged to attend to the conservancy of the village in addition to the permanent staff of 2 sweepers and a hand Cart.	Nil	Fair.	Recommendation of Reporter. That a bullock cart be provided instead of the existing hand cart as difficulty is experienced by the sweepers in dragging the hand cart through the clayey soil of the place during the rainy season. Provision will be made for a bullock cart in the next budget if found necessary after local inspection (S.d.) H. Subbaraya Aiyar 7-8-95 Dy. Collector The Sanitary arrangements appear to have been satisfactory except that 6 latrines are not enough for 4000 people. 11-8-95. Collector	Instead of dragging the rubbish out of the camp, it would be found cheaper to erect small mud incinerators for burning the rubbish as fast as gathered.

13

14

Tinnevelly	M.R.Ry. V. Madavaswami Row Chairman, Alwartirunagari Union.	Vaikasi festival Alwartirunagari Union.	Festival from 27th May to 11th June 1895 Fair 5th to 23rd June 1895	10000 on the fifth day festival and 4 or 5000 on other days. 3085 carts, 6886 cattle besides a large crowd of men engaged in the bargain.	None specially provided as the majority of the pilgrims belonged to the neighbouring villages who returned to their houses immediately after the festival was over and as there was plenty of accommodation available in the town itself. The poramboke pudugai of the river was made use of for the cattle fair. Cattle were tied regularly along the main road and side lanes newly opened for the time. A new ramp was opened in the western extremity of the Union limits. A stock Inspector was employed.	Was obtained from the river, Union wells in the bed of the river and a new mud ring well. 3 watchmen were employed to guard the drinking & bathing sources from pollution in addition to the existing temporary watchmen. The owners of cattle were apprised by beat of tom tom to wash their cattle between 12 & 3. P. M. All available water was flowing down the river which was kept free from pollution.	Seven temporary latrines were erected in addition to the existing permanent ones and the contents of these were removed by 3 scavengers and deposited in a waste land selected for the purpose. The whole town was kept scrupulously clean. Nine sweepers were employed in addition to the permanent staff. Three watchmen were employed to prevent commission of nuisances. Cattle dung was removed to a place sufficiently distant from the village.	None during the festival & Fair. Two fatal cases of choleraic diarrhoea occurred among two individuals who came from a village where it prevailed.	Good	Recommendation of Reporter. That twenty five grinding stones and mortar be provided for grinding cotton seeds as the want of these was greatly felt. That a fence be put up for the safety of bullocks and personal property by fixing cut stone slabs at intervals and passing telegraph wires through them. × × × 2. It is hardly the duty of the Taluq Board to supply grinding stones and mortars for grinding cotton seeds for feeding the cattle brought for sale. 3. The question of erecting a fence around the cattle fair will be considered in due course. (Sd.) J. A. Cumming President Taq. B.d.	Nil
Tinnevelly	M.R.Ry. G. Murugasa Pillai Tahsildar of Sattur	Banani Eswara festival held at Inuthilapuram Sattur Taluq	5th to 18th July 1895.	About 7000.	None was specially required as a considerable number of the visitors came from the adjacent villages and returned home every evening. Private houses, mutams and festival pandals gave shelter to some. Cattle dealers & merchants erected sheds of their own. One cattle pound was erected for treating diseased cattle.	Was obtained from four springs dug in the river bed, two pucka built fresh water wells and two water sheds. Quantity abundant and quality good. The drinking water sources were well guarded by watchmen.	Four temporary latrines on the trench system were put up and cleaned twice a day by four scavengers employed for the purpose. The streets and lanes were kept clean by six sweepers. The owners of fields in which cattle were picketted cleaned them daily. Six persons were dealt with under the Towns nuisances act.	Nil – 3 cases of foot and mouth disease among cattle which were impounded in the Hospital compound and successfully treated.	Good	Nil	Nil

Seen

Seen

Tinnevelly.	M. R. Ry. M. Maha Rajah Pillai, Tahsildar.	Panguni Uthiram festival at Kalugumalai, Ottapidaram Taluq	Festival 30th March to 6th/7th April 1895. cattle fair till 14th April 1895.	For the festival proper about 5000 people. cattle fair 4000 on an average daily.	Chattrams, matams and private houses afforded shelter to those that came from distant villages. Visitors from the neighbourhood of Kalugumalai returned home every evening. People that brought cattle for sale built sheds of their own in the spacious cattle market. A cholera shed was erected. Tar and sulphur was burnt in different places.	Was obtained from the fresh water square tank attached to the temple and from wells. Quantity sufficient for people & cattle.	Four latrines - 3 for males and one for females and their contents removed many a time during the day and buried then and there in pits dug in the fields adjoining the market. 184 totties and scavengers were employed in all to clean the latrines and streets. Rubbish from streets and latrines was removed in carts to fields distant from the village.	Cholera broke out on the 7th and prevailed in a sporadic form till the 14th of April. 20 persons were attacked of whom 16 died. The assistant Surgeon and one Hospital asst attended and rendered medical aid.	Generally Good	Nil	The special Report required by G.O. No 2962 dated 15/2/95 has not been furnished. The Report has not been drawn up by either the assistant Surgeon or the Hospital assistant both of whom appear to have been present during the festival. The report should have described how the drinking water sources were conserved.
Tinnevelly.	M. R. Ry. J. Murugasam Pillai, Tahsildar of Sattur.	Kannisseri Sunnakesava perumal festival held at Sedarpatti	7th to 17th June 1895.	About 6000.	None was specially required the majority of the visitor being residents of the neighbouring villages whither they returned in the evening. Private houses, matams and festival pandals accommodated some. One cattle pound was erected.	Was obtained from four springs two ring wells and two water sheds. The first two sources were well guarded by watchmen.	Five temporary latrines on the trench system were put up and cleaned twice a day by 4 scavengers. The place was kept clean by 6 sweepers. The owners of fields in which cattle were picketted cleaned them daily. Seventeen persons were punished for the commission of nuisance.	Nil. One case of foot and mouth disease was successfully treated by stock Inspector.	Good	Nil	Nil

Tinnevelly

M.R.Ry. V. Perumany Ayyar
Chairman. 8

19

Adi Thapusa festival
Sankaranainarcoil

4th August 1895; the crowd began to collect from the 3rd and dispersed on the 6th

4th August 15000 people, carriages 7600; cattle 2400, wood & timber shops 100.

Matams, Mantapams, chattrams, and four sheds erected from temple funds afforded accommodation to pilgrims. Some of the people found shelter in private houses. Timber shops and cattle fair were held on vacant lands east of the town.

Besides the Local Fund cart stand, a portion of the extensive land where cattle fair was held was made use of as cart stand.

Was obtained from a tank and 2 wells, private and public, and water pandals. The above sources were reserved for drinking and Police constables and Union servants were directed to see that no pollution took place. A few tanks were set apart for bathing. Two uranies and a few odai pits supplied water for the use of cattle.

Four temporary latrines in addition to the seven permanent ones were put up. All the temporary latrines and two of the permanent ones were maintained on the trench system. The contents of five of the permanent structures were removed to depôts far away from the town and covered with dry earth. One special toty was attached to each latrine to clean it then & there. As recommended by the District Sanitary Officer the town was divided into 7 wards and each ward was placed under a Sanitary Maistry with 6 sweepers. The Hospital asst & the chairman supervised the above.

Nil

Good.

Remarks of Reporter

In Nagasunai Tank people throw pepper & when they bathe. This is considered a performance of religious vow. The water becomes contaminated some days after the festival. The tank which is situated within the temple being the property of the temple it is found difficult to put a stop to the practice.

* * *

3. The chairman's remarks in regard to the Nagasunai tank deserve consideration by the Trustees. I pointed out to them in person the desirability of some action on their part to prevent pollution of the tank water, but they were not prepared for any action. I shall impress upon the temple committee the necessity of taking necessary action in the matter.

Sd. T.V. Narasimhulu
President Tg B.S.

Nil

GJ

Trichinopoly

P.S. Jesudasen
2nd class Hospital Asst.

Chittra Ruda Utchavam
Sinayem.

28th April to 9th May 1895

About 5000 people.

Nil

Nelakandam Kany (well) was reserved for drinking purposes.

Four temporary latrines two for males and two for females on the dry earth system were provided to the east of the village and two toties and two sweepers were employed.

Nil

Good.

Nil

Report very meagre. At least 10 toties and 5 sweepers would be required to look to the requirements of the number assembled.

GJ

Trichinopoly	Mr. R. Ry. T. Gopalaswami paidu 1st class Hospital assistant, L.F. Dispensary Perambalur	Maduvakaliamman Coil festival, 5 cruvachur	6th & 7th June 1895	About 10,000	21	A watchman was appointed to guard the Teppakolum tank.	Four temporary latrines were erected and 2 sweepers and a scavenger were employed.	Nil	Good	VL

Report very meagre. At least 10 toties and 5 sweepers would be required to look to the requirements of the number assembled.

No. 2105/5

Office of Sanitary Commr.
Fort St. George 21st Nov. 1895

G. J.

G. K.

W. G. King
Surgeon Lt Col
Sanitary Commissioner
Madras

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

3468 L

C 1
P 1

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

Number of copies required. { Order complete. / Letter only. / Order complete with Letter.

Read again G.O. No. 189 Date:

Current No.

Enclosures to C. No.

Order of Government

Letter of Government.

Statement with ditto.

Papers not filed as being meant for despatch in original.

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.