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Fairs & festivals — Reporting, with remarks, abstract-
of report on — in the Madras Presidency
during the Third quarter of 1897.

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

Government {1898} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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G.O., No. 118 L., 24th January 1898.

JANUARY.

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording, with remark, abstract of reports on — in the Madras Presidency during the third quarter of 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the office of Sanitary Commissioner during the third quarter of 1897.

[Statement.

ABSTRACT of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Chingleput.	M.R.Ry. V. Arumugam Pillai, Civil Apothecary.	Auni new moon and floating festival, Tiruvallúr.	29th June to 1st July 1897.	About 6,000 on the 29th and less on the other two days.	Pilgrims found shelter in choultries and in the houses of friends and relatives. The principal streets and the road leading to the railway station were lighted.	Was obtained from two springs dug in the bed of the stream and from a water-pandal. The springs were guarded by watchmen.
	M.R.Ry. V. Arumugam Pillai, Civil Apothecary.	Bhavani Amman festival held at Periyapalayam, Tiruvallúr taluk.	Five Sundays from the 18th July to the 15th August 1897.	9,000 on the 8th and 5,000 on the 15th August; the number on other days being from 200 to 2,000.	The majority of the visitors accommodated themselves in the camping ground, while others took shelter in the houses of their friends in the village. A shed was also put up. Carts were arranged in rows and were made to stand back to back. A certificated sanitary inspector was temporarily employed to carry out the sanitary arrangements.	Drinking water was obtained from two pot-ring wells and five springs dug in the bed of the river which were guarded. Water from the former source was pumped into a cask provided with taps by means of Farrington pump. A water-pandal was also put up. Pools supplied with water from springs dug high up in the bed of the river were used for bathing purposes.
Coimbatore.	M.R.Ry. P. Tiruvengada Naiker, Civil Apothecary.	Gurunadasawmi festival at Gettisamudram.	11th August 1897.	About 2,000 ..	Pilgrims arrived in the morning and returned home in the evening. Those that came for the cattle fair remained in Gettisamudram and Audiyur villages.	Drinking water was obtained from three step wells which were hankinized and guarded by the police to prevent pollution. One of the above wells was cleared of silt. Three water-pandals were also maintained.
Kistna.	Kollipara Venkanna Chetti Garu, Chairman, Ponnur Union.	Kaliyanam and Car festival of Bavanaryanaswami Varu at Ponnur.	8th to 16th May 1897.	12,000	A few sheds have been erected for the accommodation of pilgrims. Most of the visitors took shelter in the village.	Was obtained from temporary wells dug in the irrigation channel. They were cleared of silt every now and then and guarded by watchmen. Water-pandals were also maintained.

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received in the office of Sanitary Commissioner during the third quarter of 1897.

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Two temporary latrines were put up in addition to the five existing ones and provided with scavengers. Six urinals were also erected in various convenient parts of the town. Two permanent carts besides three permanent ones were engaged for the removal of rubbish. Sewage water was disposed of by means of six drain carts, five of which are permanent ones.	*Nil*	Good ..	*Nil*	The strength of the conservancy staff—permanent and temporary—ought to have been stated. The manner in which night-soil and rubbish were ultimately disposed of should have been described.
Fourteen latrines were put up and the excretas from which were removed then and there and buried in trenches by scavengers. The latrines were also provided with water troughs. Fourteen urinals were erected and their contents emptied in pits dug for the purpose. Sheep were slaughtered and skinned in places set apart for the purpose. A zinc sheet covered with sufficient sand was used to receive the blood from the slaughtered animals. The sand thus soiled, the intestines and offal of the animals were eventually mixed with carbolized chunam and buried in pits. Rubbish was removed by two carts and four sweepers. The cart-stand and the bed of the river were kept clean by special contractors.	*Nil*	Good ..	As the pot-ring wells with Farrington pumps ensure a supply of pure drinking water, two more may be sunk with, advantage especially in the cart-stand. It is desirable to have large sheds erected in the tope adjoining the temple. — I am of opinion that the number of people has been over-estimated. In future a correct tally should be kept—an easy matter. I was present on 1st August and supervised the work of sanitary staff. In future the digging of springs in river-bed for potable water should be abandoned and more pumps arranged for. (Sd.) H. A. F. NAILER, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col., *Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer.*	The number of scavengers employed should have been specified. It is a sign of progress that the pumping of water was used with the object of securing sanitary protection.
Eleven temporary latrines were put up on the dry earth system which were kept clean by eleven toties.	*Nil*	Good	The number of water-pandals should be increased. Two of the step wells must be converted into draw wells and provided with ten pulleys. — The attention of the President, Taluk Board, Erode, has been drawn to the recommendations of the reporter. (Sd.) H. BRADLEY, *Collector.*	It is hoped that the taluk board will convert the "step well" as suggested by the reporter.
Six temporary latrines were constructed which were kept clean by eight scavengers, four of whom being the permanent servants of the union. Arrangements were made by the police to keep the streets and lanes clean.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	Conservancy arrangements were below requirements. The staff which attended to the cleanliness of the place should be described in future reports.

ABSTRACT of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Chingleput.	M.R.Ry. V. Arumugam Pillai, Civil Apothecary.	Aani new moon and floating festival, Tiruvallúr.	29th June to 1st July 1897.	About 6,000 on the 29th and less on the other two days.	Pilgrims found shelter in choultries and in the houses of friends and relatives. The principal streets and the road leading to the railway station were lighted.	Was obtained from two springs dug in the bed of the stream and from a water-pandal. The springs were guarded by watchmen.
	M.R.Ry. V. Arumugam Pillai, Civil Apothecary.	Bhavani Amman festival held at Periyapalayam, Tiruvallúr taluk.	Five Sundays from the 18th July to the 15th August 1897.	9,000 on the 8th and 5,000 on the 15th August; the number on other days being from 200 to 2,000.	The majority of the visitors accommodated themselves in the camping ground, while others took shelter in the houses of their friends in the village. A shed was also put up. Carts were arranged in rows and were made to stand back to back. A certificated sanitary inspector was temporarily employed to carry out the sanitary arrangements.	Drinking water was obtained from two potring wells and five springs dug in the bed of the river which were guarded. Water from the former source was pumped into a cask provided with taps by means of Farrington pump. A water-pandal was also put up. Pools supplied with water from springs dug high up in the bed of the river were used for bathing purposes.
Coimbatore.	M.R.Ry. P. Tiruvengada Naiker, Civil Apothecary.	Gurunadasawmi festival at Gettisamudram.	11th August 1897.	About 2,000 ..	Pilgrims arrived in the morning and returned home in the evening. Those that came for the cattle fair remained in Gettisamudram and Audiyur villages.	Drinking water was obtained from three step wells which were hankinized and guarded by the police to prevent pollution. One of the above wells was cleared of silt. Three water-pandals were also maintained.
Kistna.	Kollipara Venkanna Chetti Garu, Chairman, Ponnur Union.	Kaliyanam and Car festival of Bavanaryanaswami Varu at Ponnur.	8th to 16th May 1897.	12,000	A few sheds have been erected for the accommodation of pilgrims. Most of the visitors took shelter in the village.	Was obtained from temporary wells dug in the irrigation channel. They were cleared of silt every now and then and guarded by watchmen. Water-pandals were also maintained.

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Kurnool.	M. A. Sundaram Pillai, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Chennakasavaswami Utchavam at Markapur.	17th to 29th April 1897.	About 10,000 ..	A small pandal, houses in the village and trees afforded shelter to the visitors. Sale of noxious and unwholesome articles was prevented. A small segregation shed was also put up.	Obtained chiefly from four wells for drinking purposes. Some of the wells were set apart for bathing and washing.
Madura.	A. Venkataraman Chetti, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant, Tirumangalam.	Audiamavasai festival of Magalingam temple held at Saduragiri Hills, Tirumangalam taluk.	28th to 30th July 1897.	About 6,000 ..	Fifty pandals were put up for the accommodation of the visitors.	Drinking water was obtained from five springs dug in a valley adjoining the temple. These were guarded by watchmen and the police to prevent pollution.
	M. R. Samuel Pillai, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Audi festival at Rámeswaram, Pámban division, Ramnad taluk.	23rd July to 6th August 1897.	About 10,000 ..	Chattrams and matams afforded ample accommodation to visitors. Pilgrims went to Sathukarai on the 29th to bathe in the sea, of whom some remained for three days.	Drinking water was obtained from wells. Those within the temple were mostly provided with parapet walls and platforms and yielded water of the best quality, while the rest being shallow and without parapet walls, &c., supplied brackish and scanty water. They were also freely open to pollution.
Nellore.	Asadu Makhan Sahib, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Brahma Utchavam of Vedagiri Narasimmaswami on Narasimakonda, Nellore taluk.	From 13th to 17th May 1897.	About 12,000 ..	Thirty-one pandals were erected by the local fund to accommodate visitors. These were swept and kept clean. Sale of vegetables and fruits unfit for eating was prohibited.	Drinking water was obtained from step and draw wells, the river Pénnéru and water-pandals—public and private. The step wells are situated on the hill and four of them were guarded by the police. The draw wells in the village did not supply sufficient quantity of water; the river water was consequently used. Special attention was given to the protection of water-supply.

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Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Three temporary latrines were put up in addition to the five permanent ones. These were kept clean by three toties and three sweepers of the union. Eight additional sweepers were also employed to clean the main streets. A sanitary inspector was also appointed.	None	Fair	The existing staff and plant of the union, viz., three toties and one night-soil barrel, are insufficient. They should be doubled. Provision should be made for the water-supply of the cattle. The recommendations of the hospital assistant should be carried out if funds permit. (Sd.) A. LODGE PATCH, M.D., Surgeon-Major, *Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer.* The Deputy Collector and President, Taluk Board, Cumbum, has been requested to take the necessary steps in regard to the recommendations of the hospital assistant. (Sd.) P. P. POPE, *Special Assistant Collector.*	....
Ten latrines were constructed on the dry earth system, which were cleaned by three toties and the excreta removed and buried in pits at a distance from the scene of the festival.	*Nil.*	Good	The erection of latrines with bamboo mats is more desirable than enclosures made, as at present, with twigs and leaves as these do not afford sufficient cover. The number of toties employed was found insufficient. Arrangements should be made to get a sufficient number of them. Bamboo mats are not procurable in the middle of the Saduragiri Hills. Twigs serve the purpose equally well. Precautions will be taken next year to arrange for a sufficient number of toties. (Sd.) R. RAMACHANDRA RAO, *President.*	Night-soil should have been buried in shallow trenches not more than 18 inches deep and 18 inches broad. Burial in pits is objectionable. The arrangements made to secure the cleanliness of the place should have also been described.
Six temporary latrines were erected, but they were not freely used; no sign-boards being fixed with the result that vacant places in and around the town and dwelling houses were used for the purpose.	*Nil*	Good	Two large temporary sheds should be put up at Sathukarai for the accommodation of pilgrims. Defœcation should always take place in spots appointed for the purpose and coolies should be engaged to direct the people to the latrines. Chattram agents must be warned to strictly observe the rules of sanitation.	Conservancy arrangements were at a discount. Steps should have been taken to prevent defœcation in places other than those set apart for the purpose. Pollution of water-supply should have been strictly guarded against. The report shows that arrangements were not effected with forethought or energy.
Eight latrines were erected—three on the hill and five in the village; but no scavengers were employed to clean them.	*Nil*	Good	Some more sheds should be put up for the accommodation of the visitors. A water-pandal on the hill and two in the village should be opened in addition to the four put up this year and non-Brahmins employed to distribute water to the low caste people. The four wells on the hill reserved for drinking and cooking purposes should be cleared of silt a week before the commencement of the festival. Scavengers should be employed to sweep the latrines. Water was served in water-pandals to all classes. There is no necessity to open more pandals. Seventeen and eighteen coolies were employed on two days for cleaning streets, latrines, &c. As there were open fields close to the village, no one used these latrines. (Sd.) K. VASANTA RAO, *Tahsildar.*	As it is stated that the latrines were not made use of, and as there are open fields in the vicinity, the Jewish method of conservancy, if adopted, would have answered requirements. The step wells should be converted into draw wells. It is quite as likely that the people did not go to the latrines because no effort was made to clean them as that they preferred fields to latrines.

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the office of Sanitary Commissioner during the third quarter of 1897—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Tanjore.	K. Vigulaswami Pillai, Sanitary Inspector, Negapatam Taluk Board.	Arokiamatha festival, Vélánganni, Negapatam taluk.	29th August to 8th September 1897.	About 20,000 ..	Visitors accommodated themselves in the church buildings and in eight temporary sheds put up for the occasion. The Tahsildar and the Stationary Sub-Magistrate attended to the sanitary arrangements of the place. The necessary instructions regarding sanitation were at frequent intervals imparted to the public by beat of tom-tom.	Drinking water was obtained from springs specially dug, seven wells and nine water-pandals. The first two sources were fenced and 24 watchmen were appointed who draw water and supplied the same to the people. Water was supplied to the water-pandals by means of carts. The river (Vellair) water was used for drinking and washing purposes.	Twenty latrines were constructed and their contents were buried in trenches far away from habitations and drinking-water supplies. Rubbish was deposited in eighteen dust-bins and removed daily in two carts and buried at a distance. Eight sweepers and one maistry were employed.	Cholera, which was prevalent in the village in a sporadic form some days previous to the festival, broke out on the night of the 2nd September among the low caste pilgrims. It having been ascertained to be due to people drinking the water of the two wells opposite the church, they were closed and two watchmen were appointed to each of the two other wells near the church with instructions to see that people did not use their vessels and ropes to draw water. With the closing of the well and the adoption of other sanitary precautions, the disease began to abate. On the 3rd September, there were ten attacks and on the 4th and 5th one and two, respectively, and none since. Twelve cases were brought to the cholera shed by men specially appointed. Of these, three were discharged cured. A cook was appointed to prepare conjee for the cholera patients. The cholera shed was burnt with cumblies and mats of the infected persons.	But for the prevalence of cholera, the general health may be said to have been good.	The poorer classes, who form the majority of the visitors, should be prevented from using their own private unclean vessels and ropes in drawing water by appointing two watchmen to each of the three wells either at the expense of the church or Government. Supply of medicines for treating ordinary cases is very essential. Norton's tube well may be supplied in view to save the trouble of getting water from distant places. — The Norton's tube well supplied by Messrs. Massey & Co. was out of order and the pipe broke while it was being fitted notwithstanding that the assistance of an experienced maistry of the Railway Workshop was secured for fitting it up as already reported by me. (Sd.) S. KALYANARAMA AIYAR, *Tahsildar.* — I rode to this festival on the 5th September. Cholera had broken out and the weather was very wet. The epidemic appears to have been stamped out after as few as nine deaths. One of my servants attending the feast on the 6th was daccited in the night by six men on the fourth mile from Negapatam. This would point to defective police patrolling, as 25 constables were posted in the town. The Norton's tube well referred to by the Tahsildar was badly cracked when received from Madras. (Signed) J. J. COTTON, *Ag. Head Asst. Collector.*	As pointed out in former reports, Norton's tube wells offer the best mode of protecting the water-supply. The prompt closing of the infected well by the officer responsible was a sensible act that must have saved many lives.
Tinnevelly.	P. Venkataswami Pillai, B.A., Tahsildar, Sátúr.	Bhaváni Eswarar festival held at Muthulapuram, Sátúr taluk.	13th to 26th July 1897.	People between 8,000 to 13,000; cattle 16,000.	None specially provided, the majority of the pilgrims who were residents of the adjoining villages having returned to their houses in the evening. Private houses, festival pandals and open grounds in topes afforded shelter to those that remained. The cattle were picketed in rows, each row being clearly defined by means of fencing. Side pits were also dug for depositing dung.	Was obtained from four springs, four ring-wells and three water-sheds. The first two sources were well guarded by watchmen.	Five latrines on the trench system were put up and cleaned twice a day by five scavengers. Eight sweepers were also employed to keep the place clean.	During the latter part of the fair, three persons were attacked with cholera and died.	Generally good.	In the interests of public health it is desirable in future to depute a medical officer to attend the village during the festival season till the fair is over and the crowd is dispersed. — No medical officer was specially deputed on the festival duty as one was not available, the only reserve hand having been employed on cholera duty in the Srivaikuntam taluk. Nevertheless the apothecary of Sátúr visited the place and made the necessary sanitary arrangements. (Sd.) K. C. SANJANNA, Surgeon-Major, *Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer.*	Detailed report required by G.O., No. 296 L., dated 15th February 1895, has not been furnished.
Trichinopoly.	M.R.Ry. T. Gopalaswami Nayudu, 1st-Class Hospital Assistant.	Car festival of Madurai Kali Amman, Siruvanur village.	16th and 17th June 1897.	Between 7,000 and 8,000.	Visitors accommodated themselves in mantapams, chattrams and private houses. A large number of carts halted in the tope close to the temple.	Drinking water was obtained from four wells and a tank which was reserved. Bathing, &c., took place in a tank set apart for the purpose.	Six temporary latrines were put up on the trench system and six scavengers were employed to cover the night-soil in trenches with sand and fill them up with fresh earth. Rubbish, &c., was removed in two carts by twelve sweepers and burnt.	*Nil*	Good	The temple authorities, who derive an income of Rs. 2,000 and upwards, should be required to put up at least eighteen lights in the tope near the temple where a large number of carts halt. Two of the wells—one within the temple and one without—require parapet walls and platforms.	The recommendations of the hospital assistant as to improvement of water-supply should have the careful attention of the authorities concerned.

No.

Fort St. George,
10*th December* 1897.

2577-S.

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

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Kurnool.	M. A. Sundaram Pillai, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Chennakasavaswami Utchavam at Markapur.	17th to 29th April 1897.	About 10,000 ..	A small pandal, houses in the village and trees afforded shelter to the visitors. Sale of noxious and unwholesome articles was prevented. A small segregation shed was also put up.	Obtained chiefly from four wells for drinking purposes. Some of the wells were set apart for bathing and washing.
Madura.	A. Venkataraman Chetti, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant, Tirumangalam.	Audiamavasai festival of Magalingam temple held at Saduragiri Hills, Tirumangalam taluk.	28th to 30th July 1897.	About 6,000 ..	Fifty pandals were put up for the accommodation of the visitors.	Drinking water was obtained from five springs dug in a valley adjoining the temple. These were guarded by watchmen and the police to prevent pollution.
	M. R. Samuel Pillai, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Audi festival at Rámeswaram, Pámban division, Ramnad taluk.	23rd July to 6th August 1897.	About 10,000 ..	Chattrams and matams afforded ample accommodation to visitors. Pilgrims went to Sathukarai on the 29th to bathe in the sea, of whom some remained for three days.	Drinking water was obtained from wells. Those within the temple were mostly provided with parapet walls and platforms and yielded water of the best quality, while the rest being shallow and without parapet walls, &c., supplied brackish and scanty water. They were also freely open to pollution.
Nellore.	Asadu Makhan Sahib, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Brahma Utchavam of Vedagiri Narasimmaswami on Narasimakonda, Nellore taluk.	From 13th to 17th May 1897.	About 12,000 ..	Thirty-one pandals were erected by the local fund to accommodate visitors. These were swept and kept clean. Sale of vegetables and fruits unfit for eating was prohibited.	Drinking water was obtained from step and draw wells, the river Pénnéru and water-pandals—public and private. The step wells are situated on the hill and four of them were guarded by the police. The draw wells in the village did not supply sufficient quantity of water; the river water was consequently used. Special attention was given to the protection of water-supply.

ORDER—No. 118 L., dated 24th January 1898.

Recorded.

2. The attention of the taluk boards concerned is drawn to the recommendations of the reporters and the remarks and suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner, which should be carefully borne in mind on the occasion of future fairs and festivals.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the President, District Board, Chingleput.
" " " Coimbatore.
" " " Kistna.
" " " Kurnool.
" " " Madura.
" " " Nellore.
" " " Tanjore.
" " " Tinnevelly.
" " " Trichinopoly.
" Collectors of the above districts.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Surgeon-General.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. F Eccleston.

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Kurnool.	M. A. Sundaram Pillai, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Chennakasavaswami Utchavam at Markapur.	17th to 29th April 1897.	About 10,000 ..	A small pandal, houses in the village and trees afforded shelter to the visitors. Sale of noxious and unwholesome articles was prevented. A small segregation shed was also put up.	Obtained chiefly from four wells for drinking purposes. Some of the wells were set apart for bathing and washing.
Madura.	A. Venkataraman Chetti, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant, Tirumangalam.	Audiamavasai festival of Magalingam temple held at Saduragiri Hills, Tirumangalam taluk.	28th to 30th July 1897.	About 6,000 ..	Fifty pandals were put up for the accommodation of the visitors.	Drinking water was obtained from five springs dug in a valley adjoining the temple. These were guarded by watchmen and the police to prevent pollution.
	M. R. Samuel Pillai, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Audi festival at Rámeswaram, Pámban division, Ramnad taluk.	23rd July to 6th August 1897.	About 10,000 ..	Chattrams and matams afforded ample accommodation to visitors. Pilgrims went to Sathukarai on the 29th to bathe in the sea, of whom some remained for three days.	Drinking water was obtained from wells. Those within the temple were mostly provided with parapet walls and platforms and yielded water of the best quality, while the rest being shallow and without parapet walls, &c., supplied brackish and scanty water. They were also freely open to pollution.
Nellore.	Asadu Makhan Sahib, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Brahma Utchavam of Vedagiri Narasimmaswami on Narasimakonda, Nellore taluk.	From 13th to 17th May 1897.	About 12,000 ..	Thirty-one pandals were erected by the local fund to accommodate visitors. These were swept and kept clean. Sale of vegetables and fruits unfit for eating was prohibited.	Drinking water was obtained from step and draw wells, the river Pénnéru and water-pandals—public and private. The step wells are situated on the hill and four of them were guarded by the police. The draw wells in the village did not supply sufficient quantity of water; the river water was consequently used. Special attention was given to the protection of water-supply.

received in the office of Sanitary Commissioner during the third quarter of 1897—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Three temporary latrines were put up in addition to the five permanent ones. These were kept clean by three toties and three sweepers of the union. Eight additional sweepers were also employed to clean the main streets. A sanitary inspector was also appointed.	None	Fair	The existing staff and plant of the union, viz., three toties and one night-soil barrel, are insufficient. They should be doubled. Provision should be made for the water-supply of the cattle. The recommendations of the hospital assistant should be carried out if funds permit. (Sd.) A. LODGE PATCH, M.D., Surgeon-Major, *Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer.* The Deputy Collector and President, Taluk Board, Cumbum, has been requested to take the necessary steps in regard to the recommendations of the hospital assistant. (Sd.) P. P. POPE, *Special Assistant Collector.*	....
Ten latrines were constructed on the dry earth system, which were cleaned by three toties and the excreta removed and buried in pits at a distance from the scene of the festival.	*Nil.*	Good	The erection of latrines with bamboo mats is more desirable than enclosures made, as at present, with twigs and leaves as these do not afford sufficient cover. The number of toties employed was found insufficient. Arrangements should be made to get a sufficient number of them. Bamboo mats are not procurable in the middle of the Saduragiri Hills. Twigs serve the purpose equally well. Precautions will be taken next year to arrange for a sufficient number of toties. (Sd.) R. RAMACHANDRA RAO, *President.*	Night-soil should have been buried in shallow trenches not more than 18 inches deep and 18 inches broad. Burial in pits is objectionable. The arrangements made to secure the cleanliness of the place should have also been described.
Six temporary latrines were erected, but they were not freely used; no sign-boards being fixed with the result that vacant places in and around the town and dwelling houses were used for the purpose.	*Nil*	Good	Two large temporary sheds should be put up at Sathukarai for the accommodation of pilgrims. Defœcation should always take place in spots appointed for the purpose and coolies should be engaged to direct the people to the latrines. Chattram agents must be warned to strictly observe the rules of sanitation.	Conservancy arrangements were at a discount. Steps should have been taken to prevent defœcation in places other than those set apart for the purpose. Pollution of water-supply should have been strictly guarded against. The report shows that arrangements were not effected with forethought or energy.
Eight latrines were erected—three on the hill and five in the village; but no scavengers were employed to clean them.	*Nil*	Good	Some more sheds should be put up for the accommodation of the visitors. A water-pandal on the hill and two in the village should be opened in addition to the four put up this year and non-Brahmins employed to distribute water to the low caste people. The four wells on the hill reserved for drinking and cooking purposes should be cleared of silt a week before the commencement of the festival. Scavengers should be employed to sweep the latrines. Water was served in water-pandals to all classes. There is no necessity to open more pandals. Seventeen and eighteen coolies were employed on two days for cleaning streets, latrines, &c. As there were open fields close to the village, no one used these latrines. (Sd.) K. VASANTA RAO, *Tahsildar.*	As it is stated that the latrines were not made use of, and as there are open fields in the vicinity, the Jewish method of conservancy, if adopted, would have answered requirements. The step wells should be converted into draw wells. It is quite as likely that the people did not go to the latrines because no effort was made to clean them as that they preferred fields to latrines.

ORDER—No. 118 L., dated 24th January 1898.

Recorded.

2. The attention of the taluk boards concerned is drawn to the recommendations of the reporters and the remarks and suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner, which should be carefully borne in mind on the occasion of future fairs and festivals.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
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To the President, District Board, Chingleput.
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" Surgeon-General.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. F Eccleston.

Government {1898} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Proof for Approval.

Recd.	1898.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 118 L., 24th January 1898.

JANUARY.

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording, with remark, abstract of reports on — in the Madras Presidency during the third quarter of 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the office of Sanitary Commissioner during the third quarter of 1897.

Statement.

ABSTRACT of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Chingleput.	M.R.Ry. V. Arumugam Pillai, Civil Apothecary.	Auni new moon and floating festival, Tiruvallúr.	29th June to 1st July 1897.	About 6,000 on the 29th and less on the other two days.	Pilgrims found shelter in choultries and in the houses of friends and relatives. The principal streets and the road leading to the railway station were lighted.	Was obtained from two springs dug in the bed of the stream and from a water-pandal. The springs were guarded by watchmen.
	M.R.Ry. V. Arumugam Pillai, Civil Apothecary.	Bhavani Amman festival held at Periyapalayam, Tiruvallúr taluk.	Five Sundays from the 18th July to the 15th August 1897.	9,000 on the 8th and 5,000 on the 15th August; the number on other days being from 200 to 2,000.	The majority of the visitors accommodated themselves in the camping ground, while others took shelter in the houses of their friends in the village. A shed was also put up. Carts were arranged in rows and were made to stand back to back. A certificated sanitary inspector was temporarily employed to carry out the sanitary arrangements.	Drinking water was obtained from two pot-ring wells and five springs dug in the bed of the river which were guarded. Water from the former source was pumped into a cask provided with taps by means of Farrington pump. A water-pandal was also put up. Pools supplied with water from springs dug high up in the bed of the river were used for bathing purposes.
Coimbatore.	M.R.Ry. P. Tiruvengada Naiker, Civil Apothecary.	Gurunadasawmi festival at Gettisamudram.	11th August 1897.	About 2,000 ..	Pilgrims arrived in the morning and returned home in the evening. Those that came for the cattle fair remained in Gettisamudram and Audiyur villages.	Drinking water was obtained from three step wells which were hankinized and guarded by the police to prevent pollution. One of the above wells was cleared of silt. Three water-pandals were also maintained.
Kistna.	Kollipara Venkanna Chetti Garu, Chairman, Ponnur Union.	Kaliyanam and Car festival of Bavanaryanaswami Varu at Ponnur.	8th to 16th May 1897.	12,000	A few sheds have been erected for the accommodation of pilgrims. Most of the visitors took shelter in the village.	Was obtained from temporary wells dug in the irrigation channel. They were cleared of silt every now and then and guarded by watchmen. Water-pandals were also maintained.

received in the office of Sanitary Commissioner during the third quarter of 1897.

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Two temporary latrines were put up in addition to the five existing ones and provided with scavengers. Six urinals were also erected in various convenient parts of the town. Two permanent carts besides three permanent ones were engaged for the removal of rubbish. Sewage water was disposed of by means of six drain carts, five of which are permanent ones.	*Nil*	Good ..	*Nil*	The strength of the conservancy staff—permanent and temporary—ought to have been stated. The manner in which night-soil and rubbish were ultimately disposed of should have been described.
Fourteen latrines were put up and the excretas from which were removed then and there and buried in trenches by scavengers. The latrines were also provided with water troughs. Fourteen urinals were erected and their contents emptied in pits dug for the purpose. Sheep were slaughtered and skinned in places set apart for the purpose. A zinc sheet covered with sufficient sand was used to receive the blood from the slaughtered animals. The sand thus soiled, the intestines and offal of the animals were eventually mixed with carbolized chunam and buried in pits. Rubbish was removed by two carts and four sweepers. The cart-stand and the bed of the river were kept clean by special contractors.	*Nil*	Good ..	As the pot-ring wells with Farrington pumps ensure a supply of pure drinking water, two more may be sunk with, advantage especially in the cart-stand. It is desirable to have large sheds erected in the tope adjoining the temple. — I am of opinion that the number of people has been over-estimated. In future a correct tally should be kept—an easy matter. I was present on 1st August and supervised the work of sanitary staff. In future the digging of springs in river-bed for potable water should be abandoned and more pumps arranged for. (Sd.) H. A. F. NAILER, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col., *Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer.*	The number of scavengers employed should have been specified. It is a sign of progress that the pumping of water was used with the object of securing sanitary protection.
Eleven temporary latrines were put up on the dry earth system which were kept clean by eleven toties.	*Nil*	Good	The number of water-pandals should be increased. Two of the step wells must be converted into draw wells and provided with ten pulleys. — The attention of the President, Taluk Board, Erode, has been drawn to the recommendations of the reporter. (Sd.) H. BRADLEY, *Collector.*	It is hoped that the taluk board will convert the "step well" as suggested by the reporter.
Six temporary latrines were constructed which were kept clean by eight scavengers, four of whom being the permanent servants of the union. Arrangements were made by the police to keep the streets and lanes clean.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	Conservancy arrangements were below requirements. The staff which attended to the cleanliness of the place should be described in future reports.

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Kurnool.	M. A. Sundaram Pillai, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Chennakasavaswami Utchavam at Markapur.	17th to 29th April 1897.	About 10,000 ..	A small pandal, houses in the village and trees afforded shelter to the visitors. Sale of noxious and unwholesome articles was prevented. A small segregation shed was also put up.	Obtained chiefly from four wells for drinking purposes. Some of the wells were set apart for bathing and washing.
Madura.	A. Venkataraman Chetti, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant, Tirumangalam.	Audiamavasai festival of Magalingam temple held at Saduragiri Hills, Tirumangalam taluk.	28th to 30th July 1897.	About 6,000 ..	Fifty pandals were put up for the accommodation of the visitors.	Drinking water was obtained from five springs dug in a valley adjoining the temple. These were guarded by watchmen and the police to prevent pollution.
	M. R. Samuel Pillai, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Audi festival at Rámeswaram, Pámban division, Ramnad taluk.	23rd July to 6th August 1897.	About 10,000 ..	Chattrams and matams afforded ample accommodation to visitors. Pilgrims went to Sathukarai on the 29th to bathe in the sea, of whom some remained for three days.	Drinking water was obtained from wells. Those within the temple were mostly provided with parapet walls and platforms and yielded water of the best quality, while the rest being shallow and without parapet walls, &c., supplied brackish and scanty water. They were also freely open to pollution.
Nellore.	Asadu Makhan Sahib, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Brahma Utchavam of Vedagiri Narasimmaswami on Narasimakonda, Nellore taluk.	From 13th to 17th May 1897.	About 12,000 ..	Thirty-one pandals were erected by the local fund to accommodate visitors. These were swept and kept clean. Sale of vegetables and fruits unfit for eating was prohibited.	Drinking water was obtained from step and draw wells, the river Pénnéru and water-pandals—public and private. The step wells are situated on the hill and four of them were guarded by the police. The draw wells in the village did not supply sufficient quantity of water; the river water was consequently used. Special attention was given to the protection of water-supply.

received in the office of Sanitary Commissioner during the third quarter of 1897—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Three temporary latrines were put up in addition to the five permanent ones. These were kept clean by three toties and three sweepers of the union. Eight additional sweepers were also employed to clean the main streets. A sanitary inspector was also appointed.	None	Fair	The existing staff and plant of the union, viz., three toties and one night-soil barrel, are insufficient. They should be doubled. Provision should be made for the water-supply of the cattle. — The recommendations of the hospital assistant should be carried out if funds permit. (Sd.) A. LODGE PATCH, M.D., Surgeon-Major, *Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer.* — The Deputy Collector and President, Taluk Board, Cumbum, has been requested to take the necessary steps in regard to the recommendations of the hospital assistant. (Sd.) P. P. POPE, *Special Assistant Collector.*	....
Ten latrines were constructed on the dry earth system, which were cleaned by three toties and the excreta removed and buried in pits at a distance from the scene of the festival.	*Nil.*	Good	The erection of latrines with bamboo mats is more desirable than enclosures made, as at present, with twigs and leaves as these do not afford sufficient cover. The number of toties employed was found insufficient. Arrangements should be made to get a sufficient number of them. — Bamboo mats are not procurable in the middle of the Saduragiri Hills. Twigs serve the purpose equally well. Precautions will be taken next year to arrange for a sufficient number of toties. (Sd.) R. RAMACHANDRA RAO, *President.*	Night-soil should have been buried in shallow trenches not more than 18 inches deep and 18 inches broad. Burial in pits is objectionable. The arrangements made to secure the cleanliness of the place should have also been described.
Six temporary latrines were erected, but they were not freely used; no sign-boards being fixed with the result that vacant places in and around the town and dwelling houses were used for the purpose.	*Nil*	Good	Two large temporary sheds should be put up at Sathukarai for the accommodation of pilgrims. Defoecation should always take place in spots appointed for the purpose and coolies should be engaged to direct the people to the latrines. Chattram agents must be warned to strictly observe the rules of sanitation.	Conservancy arrangements were at a discount. Steps should have been taken to prevent defoecation in places other than those set apart for the purpose. Pollution of water-supply should have been strictly guarded against. The report shows that arrangements were not effected with forethought or energy.
Eight latrines were erected—three on the hill and five in the village; but no scavengers were employed to clean them.	*Nil*	Good	Some more sheds should be put up for the accommodation of the visitors. A water-pandal on the hill and two in the village should be opened in addition to the four put up this year and non-Brahmins employed to distribute water to the low caste people. The four wells on the hill reserved for drinking and cooking purposes should be cleared of silt a week before the commencement of the festival. Scavengers should be employed to sweep the latrines. — Water was served in water-pandals to all classes. There is no necessity to open more pandals. Seventeen and eighteen coolies were employed on two days for cleaning streets, latrines, &c. As there were open fields close to the village, no one used these latrines. (Sd.) K. VASANTA RAO, *Tahsildar.*	As it is stated that the latrines were not made use of, and as there are open fields in the vicinity, the Jewish method of conservancy, if adopted, would have answered requirements. The step wells should be converted into draw wells. It is quite as likely that the people did not go to the latrines because no effort was made to clean them as that they preferred fields to latrines.

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Tanjore.	K. Vigulaswami Pillai, Sanitary Inspector, Negapatam Taluk Board.	Arokiamatha festival, Vélánganni, Negapatam taluk.	29th August to 8th September 1897.	About 20,000 ..	Visitors accommodated themselves in the church buildings and in eight temporary sheds put up for the occasion. The Tahsildar and the Stationary Sub-Magistrate attended to the sanitary arrangements of the place. The necessary instructions regarding sanitation were at frequent intervals imparted to the public by beat of tom-tom.	Drinking water was obtained from springs specially dug, seven wells and nine water-pandals. The first two sources were fenced and 24 watchmen were appointed who draw water and supplied the same to the people. Water was supplied to the water-pandals by means of carts. The river (Vellair) water was used for drinking and washing purposes.
Tinnevelly.	P. Venkataswami Pillai, B.A., Tahsildar, Sátúr.	Bhaváni Eswarar festival held at Muthulapuram, Sátúr taluk.	13th to 26th July 1897.	People between 8,000 to 13,000; cattle 16,000.	None specially provided, the majority of the pilgrims who were residents of the adjoining villages having returned to their houses in the evening. Private houses, festival pandals and open grounds in topes afforded shelter to those that remained. The cattle were picketed in rows, each row being clearly defined by means of fencing. Side pits were also dug for depositing dung.	Was obtained from four springs, four ring-wells and three water-sheds. The first two sources were well guarded by watchmen.
Trichinopoly.	M.R.Ry. T. Gopalaswami Nayudu, 1st-Class Hospital Assistant.	Car festival of Madurai Kali Amman, Siruvanur village.	16th and 17th June 1897.	Between 7,000 and 8,000.	Visitors accommodated themselves in mantapams, chattrams and private houses. A large number of carts halted in the tope close to the temple.	Drinking water was obtained from four wells and a tank which was reserved. Bathing, &c., took place in a tank set apart for the purpose.

No.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
10*th December* 1897.

the office of Sanitary Commissioner during the third quarter of 1897—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Twenty latrines were constructed and their contents were buried in trenches far away from habitations and drinking-water supplies. Rubbish was deposited in eighteen dust-bins and removed daily in two carts and buried at a distance. Eight sweepers and one maistry were employed.	Cholera, which was prevalent in the village in a sporadic form some days previous to the festival, broke out on the night of the 2nd September among the low caste pilgrims. It having been ascertained to be due to people drinking the water of the two wells opposite the church, they were closed and two watchmen were appointed to each of the two other wells near the church with instructions to see that people did not use their vessels and ropes to draw water. With the closing of the well and the adoption of other sanitary precautions, the disease began to abate. On the 3rd September, there were ten attacks and on the 4th and 5th one and two, respectively, and none since. Twelve cases were brought to the cholera shed by men specially appointed. Of these, three were discharged cured. A cook was appointed to prepare conjee for the cholera patients. The cholera shed was burnt with cumblies and mats of the infected persons.	But for the prevalence of cholera, the general health may be said to have been good.	The poorer classes, who form the majority of the visitors, should be prevented from using their own private unclean vessels and ropes in drawing water by appointing two watchmen to each of the three wells either at the expense of the church or Government. Supply of medicines for treating ordinary cases is very essential. Norton's tube well may be supplied in view to save the trouble of getting water from distant places. — The Norton's tube well supplied by Messrs. Massey & Co. was out of order and the pipe broke while it was being fitted notwithstanding that the assistance of an experienced maistry of the Railway Workshop was secured for fitting it up as already reported by me. (Sd.) S. KALYANARAMA AIYAR, *Tahsildar.* — I rode to this festival on the 5th September. Cholera had broken out and the weather was very wet. The epidemic appears to have been stamped out after as few as nine deaths. One of my servants attending the feast on the 6th was decoited in the night by six men on the fourth mile from Negapatam. This would point to defective police patrolling, as 25 constables were posted in the town. The Norton's tube well referred to by the Tahsildar was badly cracked when received from Madras. (Signed) J. J. COTTON, *Ag. Head Asst. Collector.*	As pointed out in former reports, Norton's tube wells offer the best mode of protecting the water-supply. The prompt closing of the infected well by the officer responsible was a sensible act that must have saved many lives.
Five latrines on the trench system were put up and cleaned twice a day by five scavengers. Eight sweepers were also employed to keep the place clean.	During the latter part of the fair, three persons were attacked with cholera and died.	Generally good.	In the interests of public health it is desirable in future to depute a medical officer to attend the village during the festival season till the fair is over and the crowd is dispersed. — No medical officer was specially deputed on the festival duty as one was not available, the only reserve hand having been employed on cholera duty in the Srivaikuntam taluk. Nevertheless the apothecary of Sátúr visited the place and made the necessary sanitary arrangements. (Sd.) K. C. SANJANNA, Surgeon-Major, *Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer.*	Detailed report required by G.O., No. 296 L., dated 15th February 1895, has not been furnished.
Six temporary latrines were put up on the trench system and six scavengers were employed to cover the night-soil in trenches with sand and fill them up with fresh earth. Rubbish, &c., was removed in two carts by twelve sweepers and burnt.	*Nil*	Good	The temple authorities, who derive an income of Rs. 2,000 and upwards, should be required to put up at least eighteen lights in the large number of carts halt. Two of the wells—one within the temple and one without—require parapet walls and platforms.	The recommendations of the hospital assistant as to improvement of water-supply should have the careful attention of the authorities concerned.

2577-S.

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

ORDER—No. 118 L., dated 24th January 1898.

Recorded.

2. The attention of the taluk boards concerned is drawn to the recommendations of the reporters and the remarks and suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner, which should be carefully borne in mind on the occasion of future fairs and festivals.

(True Extract.)

Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the President, District Board, Chingleput.
" " " Coimbatore.
" " " Kistna.
" " " Kurnool.
" " " Madura.
" " " Nellore.
" " " Tanjore.
" " " Tinnevelly.
" " " Trichinopoly.
" Collectors of the above districts.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Surgeon-General.
Editors' Table.

Ex. A. F Eccleston.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in the office of Sanitary Commissioner during the third quarter of 1897.

ABSTRACT of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Chingleput.	M.R.Ry. V. Arumugam Pillai, Civil Apothecary.	Aani new moon and floating festival, Tiruvallúr.	29th June to 1st July 1897.	About 6,000 on the 29th and less on the other two days.	Pilgrims found shelter in choultries and in the houses of friends and relatives. The principal streets and the road leading to the railway station were lighted.	Was obtained from two springs dug in the bed of the stream and from a water-pandal. The springs were guarded by watchmen.
	M.R.Ry. V. Arumugam Pillai, Civil Apothecary.	Bhavani Amman festival held at Periyapalayam, Tiruvallúr taluk.	Five Sundays from the 18th July to the 15th August 1897.	9,000 on the 8th and 5,000 on the 15th August; the number on other days being from 200 to 2,000.	The majority of the visitors accommodated themselves in the camping ground, while others took shelter in the houses of their friends in the village. A shed was also put up. Carts were arranged in rows and were made to stand back to back. A certificated sanitary inspector was temporarily employed to carry out the sanitary arrangements.	Drinking water was obtained from two pot-ring wells and five springs dug in the bed of the river which were guarded. Water from the former source was pumped into a cask provided with taps by means of Farrington pump. A water-pandal was also put up. Pools supplied with water from springs dug high up in the bed of the river were used for bathing purposes.
Coimbatore.	M.R.Ry. P. Tiruvengada Naiker, Civil Apothecary.	Gurunadasawmi festival at Gettisamudram.	11th August 1897.	About 2,000 ..	Pilgrims arrived in the morning and returned home in the evening. Those that came for the cattle fair remained in Gettisamudram and Audiyur villages.	Drinking water was obtained from three step wells which were hankinized and guarded by the police to prevent pollution. One of the above wells was cleared of silt. Three water-pandals were also maintained.
Kistna.	Kollipara Venkanna Chetty Garu, Chairman, Ponnur Union.	Kaliyanam and Car festival of Bavanaryanaswami Varu at Ponnur.	8th to 16th May 1897.	12,000	A few sheds have been erected for the accommodation of pilgrims. Most of the visitors took shelter in the village.	Was obtained from temporary wells dug in the irrigation channel. They were cleared of silt every now and then and guarded by watchmen. Water-pandals were also maintained.

received in the office of Sanitary Commissioner during the third quarter of 1897.

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Two temporary latrines were put up in addition to the five existing ones and provided with scavengers. Six urinals were also erected in various convenient parts of the town. Two permanent carts besides three permanent ones were engaged for the removal of rubbish. Sewage water was disposed of by means of six drain carts, five of which are permanent ones.	*Nil*	Good ..	*Nil*	The strength of the conservancy staff—permanent and temporary—ought to have been stated. The manner in which night-soil and rubbish were ultimately disposed of should have been described.
Fourteen latrines were put up and the excretas from which were removed then and there and buried in trenches by scavengers. The latrines were also provided with water troughs. Fourteen urinals were erected and their contents emptied in pits dug for the purpose. Sheep were slaughtered and skinned in places set apart for the purpose. A zinc sheet covered with sufficient sand was used to receive the blood from the slaughtered animals. The sand thus soiled, the intestines and offal of the animals were eventually mixed with carbolized chunam and buried in pits. Rubbish was removed by two carts and four sweepers. The cart-stand and the bed of the river were kept clean by special contractors.	*Nil*	Good ..	As the pot-ring wells with Farrington pumps ensure a supply of pure drinking water, two more may be sunk with, advantage especially in the cart-stand. It is desirable to have large sheds erected in the tope adjoining the temple. — I am of opinion that the number of people has been over-estimated. In future a correct tally should be kept—an easy matter. I was present on 1st August and supervised the work of sanitary staff. In future the digging of springs in river-bed for potable water should be abandoned and more pumps arranged for. (Sd.) H. A. F. NAILER, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col., *Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer.*	The number of scavengers employed should have been specified. It is a sign of progress that the pumping of water was used with the object of securing sanitary protection.
Eleven temporary latrines were put up on the dry earth system which were kept clean by eleven toties.	*Nil*	Good	The number of water-pandals should be increased. Two of the step wells must be converted into draw wells and provided with ten pulleys. — The attention of the President, Taluk Board, Erode, has been drawn to the recommendations of the reporter. (Sd.) H. BRADLEY, *Collector.*	It is hoped that the taluk board will convert the "step well" as suggested by the reporter.
Six temporary latrines were constructed which were kept clean by eight scavengers, four of whom being the permanent servants of the union. Arrangements were made by the police to keep the streets and lanes clean.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	Conservancy arrangements were below requirements. The staff which attended to the cleanliness of the place should be described in future reports.

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Kurnool.	M. A. Sundaram Pillai, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Chennakasavaswami Utchavam at Markapur.	17th to 29th April 1897.	About 10,000 ..	A small pandal, houses in the village and trees afforded shelter to the visitors. Sale of noxious and unwholesome articles was prevented. A small segregation shed was also put up.	Obtained chiefly from four wells for drinking purposes. Some of the wells were set apart for bathing and washing.
Madura.	A. Venkataraman Chetty, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant, Tirumangalam.	Audiammavasi festival of Magalingam temple held at Saduragiri Hills, Tirumangalam taluk.	28th to 30th July 1897.	About 6,000 ..	Fifty pandals were put up for the accommodation of the visitors.	Drinking water was obtained from five springs dug in a valley adjoining the temple. These were guarded by watchmen and the police to prevent pollution.
	M. R. Samuel Pillai, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Audi festival at Rámésvaram, Pámban division, Ramnad taluk.	23rd July to 6th August 1897.	About 10,000 ..	Chattrams and matams afforded ample accommodation to visitors. Pilgrims went to Sathukarai on the 29th to bathe in the sea, of whom some remained for three days.	Drinking water was obtained from wells. Those within the temple were mostly provided with parapet walls and platforms and yielded water of the best quality, while the rest being shallow and without parapet walls, &c., supplied brackish and scanty water. They were also freely open to pollution.
Nellore.	Asadu Makhan Sahib, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Brahma Utchavam of Vedagiri Narasimmaswami on Narasimakondu, Nellore taluk.	From 13th to 17th May 1897.	About 12,000 ..	Thirty-one pandals were erected by the local fund to accommodate visitors. These were swept and kept clean. Sale of vegetables and fruits unfit for eating was prohibited.	Drinking water was obtained from step and draw wells, the river Pénnéru and water-pandals—public and private. The step wells are situated on the hill and four of them were guarded by the police. The draw wells in the village did not supply sufficient quantity of water; the river water was consequently used. Special attention was given to the protection of water-supply.

received in the office of Sanitary Commissioner during the third quarter of 1897—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations of the reporter.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Three temporary latrines were put up in addition to the five permanent ones. These were kept clean by three toties and three sweepers of the union. Eight additional sweepers were also employed to clean the main streets. A sanitary inspector was also appointed.	None	Fair	The existing staff and plant of the union, viz., three toties and one night-soil barrel, are insufficient. They should be doubled. Provision should be made for the water-supply of the cattle. The recommendations of the hospital assistant should be carried out if funds permit. (Sd.) A. LODGE PATCH, M.D., Surgeon-Major, *Dist. Medl. and Sang. Officer.* The Deputy Collector and President, Taluk Board, Cumbum, has been requested to take the necessary steps in regard to the recommendations of the hospital assistant. (Sd.) P. P. POPE, *Special Assistant Collector.*	....
Ten latrines were constructed on the dry earth system, which were cleaned by three toties and the excreta removed and buried in pits at a distance from the scene of the festival.	*Nil.*	Good	The erection of latrines with bamboo mats is more desirable than enclosures made, as at present, with twigs and leaves as these do not afford sufficient cover. The number of toties employed was found insufficient. Arrangements should be made to get a sufficient number of them. Bamboo mats are not procurable in the middle of the Saduragiri Hills. Twigs serve the purpose equally well. Precautions will be taken next year to arrange for a sufficient number of toties. (Sd.) N. RAMACHANDRA RAO, *President.*	Night-soil should have been buried in shallow trenches not more than 18 inches deep and 18 inches broad. Burial in pits is objectionable. The arrangements made to secure the cleanliness of the place should have also been described.
Six temporary latrines were erected, but they were not freely used; no sign-boards being fixed with the result that vacant places in and around the town and dwelling houses were used for the purpose.	*Nil*	Good	Two large temporary sheds should be put up at Sathukarai for the accommodation of pilgrims. Defœcation should always take place in spots appointed for the purpose and coolies should be engaged to direct the people to the latrines. Chattram agents must be warned to strictly observe the rules of sanitation.	Conservancy arrangements were at a discount. Steps should have been taken to prevent defœcation in places other than those set apart for the purpose. Pollution of water-supply should have been strictly guarded against. The report shows that arrangements were not effected with forethought or energy. As it is stated that the latrines were not made use of, and as there are open fields in the vicinity, the Jewish method of conservancy, if adopted, would have answered requirements. The step wells should be converted into draw wells. It is quite as likely that the people did not go to the latrines because no effort was made to clean them as that they preferred fields to latrines.
Eight latrines were erected—three on the hill and five in the village; but no scavengers were employed to clean them.	*Nil*	Good	Some more sheds should be put up for the accommodation of the visitors. A water-pandal on the hill and two in the village should be opened in addition to the four put up this year and non-Brahmins employed to distribute water to the low caste people. The four wells on the hill reserved for drinking and cooking purposes should be cleared of silt a week before the commencement of the festival. Scavengers should be employed to sweep the latrines. Water was served in water-pandals to all classes. There is no necessity to open more pandals. Seventeen and eighteen coolies were employed on two days for cleaning streets, latrines, &c. As there were open fields close to the village, no one used these latrines. (Sd.) K. Vasanta Rao *Tahsildar.*	

Abstract of Fairs and Festival Reports in the Madras Presidency received in

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Tanjore.	K. Vigulaswami Pillai, Sanitary Inspector, Negapatam Taluk Board.	Arokiamatha festival, Vélánganni, Negapatam taluk.	29th August to 8th September 1897.	About 20,000 ..	Visitors accommodated themselves in the church buildings and in eight temporary sheds put up for the occasion. The Tahsildar and the Stationary Sub-Magistrate attended to the sanitary arrangements of the place. The necessary instructions regarding sanitation were at frequent intervals imparted to the public by beat of tom-tom.	Drinking water was obtained from springs specially dug, seven wells and nine water-pandals. The first two sources were fenced and 24 watchmen were appointed who draw water and supplied the same to the people. Water was supplied to the water-pandals by means of carts. The river (Vellair) water was used for drinking and washing purposes.
Tinnevelly.	P. Venkataswami Pillai, B.A., Tahsildar, Sátúr.	Bhaváni Eswarar festival held at Muthulapuram, Sátúr taluk.	13th to 26th July 1897.	People between 8,000 to 13,000; cattle 16,000.	None specially provided, the majority of the pilgrims who were residents of the adjoining villages having returned to their houses in the evening. Private houses, festival pandals and open grounds in topes afforded shelter to those that remained. The cattle were picketed in rows, each row being clearly defined by means of fencing. Side pits were also dug for depositing dung.	Was obtained from four springs, four ring-wells and three water-sheds. The first two sources were well guarded by watchmen.
Trichinopoly.	M.R.Ry. T. Gopalaswami Naidu, 1st-Class Hospital Assistant.	Car festival of Madurai Kali Amman, Siruvanur village.	16th and 17th June 1897.	Between [illegible] and 8,000.	Visitors accommodated themselves in mantapams, chattrams and private houses. A large number of carts halted in the tope close to the temple.	Drinking water was obtained from four wells and a tank which was reserved. Bathing, &c., took place in a tank set apart for the purpose.

yr/7000/

No. 2577. 5

FORT ST. GEORGE,
10th *December* 1897.

the office of Sanitary Commissioner during the third quarter of 1897—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Twenty latrines were constructed and their contents were buried in trenches far away from habitations and drinking-water supplies. Rubbish was deposited in eighteen dust-bins and removed daily in two carts and buried at a distance. Eight sweepers and one maistry were employed.	Cholera, which was prevalent in the village in a sporadic form some days previous to the festival, broke out on the night of the 2nd September among the low caste pilgrims. It having been ascertained to be due to people drinking the water of the two wells opposite the church, they were closed and two watchmen were appointed to each of the two other wells near the church with instructions to see that people did not use their vessels and ropes to draw water. With the closing of the well and the adoption of other sanitary precautions, the disease began to abate. On the 3rd September, there were ten attacks and on the 4th and 5th one and two, respectively, and none since. Twelve cases were brought to the cholera shed by men specially appointed. Of these, three were discharged cured. A cook was appointed to prepare conjee for the cholera patients. The cholera shed was burnt with cumblies and mats of the infected persons.	But for the prevalence of cholera, the general health may be said to have been good	The poorer classes, who form the majority of the visitors, should be prevented from using their own private unclean vessels and ropes in drawing water by appointing two watchmen to each of the three wells either at the expense of the church or Government. Supply of medicines for treating ordinary cases is very essential. Norton's tube well may be supplied in view to save the trouble of getting water from distant places. — The Norton's tube well supplied by Messrs. Massey & Co. was out of order and the pipe broke while it was being fitted notwithstanding that the assistance of an experienced maistry of the Railway Workshop was secured for fitting it up as already reported by me. (Sd.) *S. Kalyanarama Aiyar* *Tahsildar.* — I rode to this festival on the 5th September. Cholera had broken out and the weather was very wet. The epidemic appears to have been stamped out after as few as nine deaths. One feast on the 6th was dacoited in the night by six men on the fourth mile from Negapatam. This would point to defective police patrolling, as 25 constables were posted in the town. The Norton's tube well referred to by the Tahsildar was badly cracked when received from Madras. (Signed) J. J. COTTON, *Ag. Head Asst. Collector.*	As pointed out in former reports, Norton's tube wells offer the best mode of protecting the water-supply. The prompt closing of the infected well by the officer responsible was a sensible act that must have saved many lives.
Five latrines on the trench system were put up and cleaned twice a day by five scavengers. Eight sweepers were also employed to keep the place clean.	During the latter part of the fair, three persons were attacked with cholera and died.	Generally good.	In the interests of public health it is desirable in future to depute a medical officer to attend the village during the festival season till the fair is over and the crowd is dispersed. — No medical officer was specially deputed on the festival duty as one was not available, the only reserve hand having been employed on cholera duty in the Srivaikuntam taluk. Nevertheless the apothecary of Sátúr visited the place and made the necessary sanitary arrangements. (Sd.) K. C. SANJANNA, Surgeon-Major, *Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer.*	Detailed report required by G.O., No. 296 L., dated 15th February 1895, has not been furnished.
Six temporary latrines were put up on the trench system and six scavengers were employed to cover the night-soil in trenches with sand and fill them up with fresh earth. Rubbish, &c., was removed in two carts by twelve sweepers and burnt.	*Nil*	Good	The temple authorities, who derive an income of Rs. 2,000 and upwards, should be required to put up at least eighteen lights in the tope near the temple where a large number of carts halt. Two of the wells—one within the temple and one without—require parapet walls and platforms.	The recommendations of the hospital assistant as to improvement of water-supply should have the careful attention of the authorities concerned.

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

L. & M.I
2-12-97.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings :—

Again GO., No. , dated 189 .

Again G.O., No. , dated 189 .

Current No. 3279 L of 1897, dated 10th December 1897, from the Sanitary Commissioner.

" " " 189 , " , "

" " " 189 , " , "

P.S. ORDER. No. 118 Ld. 24-1-98

Recorded.

2. The attention of the taluk Boards concerned is drawn to the recommendations of the reporters and the remarks and suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner, which should be carefully borne in mind on the occasion of future fairs and festivals.

H.T.
22.1.98.

V.R.
20/1/98

To
The President, district Board, Chingleput. 18
" " " Coimbatore 18
" " " Kistna 18
" " " Kurnool 18
" " " Madura 18
" " " Nellore 18
" " " Tanjore 18
" " " Tinnevelly 18
" " " Trichinopoly 18
" Collectors of the above districts
" Sanitary Commissioner 3
" Surgeon-General. 6
Editors' Table. 8/2/98

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 32792

Order.

From The Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

No. 2577 — 14 DEC. 1897

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

Dated 10th December 1897.

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwards abstract of fairs and festivals received in the office of the Sanitary Commr. for Madras for the 3rd Quarter of 1897.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.
CURRENT No. 32992

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Abstract of fairs and festival Reports in the Madras Presidency

District	Name of Report	Name of Festival	Date of Festival	Number Assembled.	Accommodation and Sanitary arrangements made.	Water Supply.	Conservancy.

Chingleput

Major V. Arumugam Pillai, Civil Apothecary. Chairman Annual festival held at Perumbedu. Five days from the 15th July to the 15th August 1897	About 6000 on the 29th and less on the other two days.	Pilgrims found shelter in choultries and in the houses of friends & relatives. The principal streets and the road leading to the Railway station were lighted.	Water was obtained from two springs dug in the bed of the stream and from a water pandal. The springs were guarded by watchmen.	Two temporary latrines were put up in addition to the five existing ones and provided with scavengers. Six urinals were also erected in various convenient parts of the town. Two permanent carts besides the three permanent ones were engaged for the removal of rubbish. Sewage water was disposed of by six drain carts, five of which are permanent ones.	Nil	Nil
		The majority of the visitors accommodated themselves in the camping ground, while others took shelter in the houses of their friends in the village. A shed was also put up. Carts were arranged in rows and were made to stand back to back. A Certificated Sanitary Inspector was temporarily employed to carry out the Sanitary arrangements.	Drinking water was obtained from two pot ring wells and five springs dug in the bed of the river which were guarded. Water from the former source was pumped into a cask provided with taps by means of Farrington pump. A water pandal was also put up. Pools supplied with water from springs dug high up in the bed of the river were used for bathing purposes.	Fourteen latrines were put up and the excreta from them were removed there and there and buried in trenches by scavengers. The latrines were also provided with water troughs. Fourteen urinals were erected and their contents emptied in pits dug for the purpose. Sheep were slaughtered and skinned in places set apart for the purpose. A line shut covered with sufficient sand was used to receive the blood from the slaughtered animals. The sand thus soiled, the viscera and offal of the animals were mechanically mixed with carbolic chunam and buried in pits. Rubbish was removed by two carts and four sweepers. The cart stand and the bed of the river were kept clean by special contractors.	Nil	Good

Recommendations of the Reporter.

As the pot ring wells with Farrington pumps ensure a supply of pure drinking water no more may be sunk with advantage especially in the cart stand.

It is desirable to have large sheds erected in the tope adjoining the temple.

I am of opinion that the number of people has been overestimated. In future a correct tally should be kept — an easy matter. I was present on 1st August and supervised the work of sanitary staff. In future the digging of springs in river bed for potable water should be abandoned and more pumps arranged for.

/Sd/ H. A. F. Nailer
Brgt Lieut Col
District Medl and Sany Officer.

The strength of the conservancy staff — permanent and temporary — ought to have been stated. The manner in which night soil and rubbish were ultimately disposed of should have been described.

The number of scavengers employed — should have been specified. It is a sign of progress that the pumping of water was used with the object of securing sanitary protection.

3	Chingleput	Coimbatore	Mr. Kelly R. Veerarangacharlu Circle Sheristadar Sri Venkatachalapathi Sastrulu Sheristadar at Pollachi	11th to 14th August 1897	about 2000.	Pilgrims arrived in the morning and returned home in the evening. Those that came for the cattle fair remained in Kottai-Samudram and Andiyur villages.	Drinking water was obtained from three step wells which were hemmed in and guarded by the police to prevent pollution. One of the above wells was cleared of silt. Three water pandals were also maintained.	Eleven temporary latrines were put up on the dry earth system which were kept clean by eleven toties.	Nil	Good.	Recommendations of the Reporter. The number of water pandals should be increased. Two of the step wells must be converted into draw wells and provided with two pulleys. The attention of the President Taluk Board Erode has been drawn to the recommendations of the Reporter. (Sd) H. Bradley Collector.	It is hoped that the Taluk Board will convert the "step well" as suggested by the Reporter.
4		Kistna	Mr. K. Venkama Chetty Sanitary Inspector. Chairman Municipal Council. Kalyanam and Cook Retained by Chairman. Batavia Syce assisted by Chairman.	8th to 16th May 1897.	12000.	A few sheds have been erected for the accommodation of pilgrims. Most of the visitors took shelter in the village.	was obtained from temporary wells dug in the irrigation channel. They were cleared of silt every now and then and guarded by watchman. Water pandals were also maintained.	Six temporary latrines were constructed which were kept clean by eight scavengers, four of whom being the permanent servants of the Union. Arrangements were made by the Police to keep the streets and lanes clean.	Nil	Good.	Nil.	Conservancy arrangements were below requirements. The staff which attended to the cleanliness of the place should be described in future reports.
5		Kurnool	Mr. C. Sreedhara Rao Pillai 2nd class Hospital Assistant. Chennakesavaswamy Retained by Chairman at Pattikonda.	17th to 29th April 1897.	about 10000.	A small pandal houses in the village and trees afforded shelter to the visitors. Sale of noxious and unwholesome articles was prevented. A small separation shed was also put up.	Obtained chiefly from four wells for drinking purposes. Some of the wells were set apart for bathing and washing.	Three temporary latrines were put up in addition to the five permanent ones. These were kept clean by 3 toties and 3 sweepers of the Union. Eight additional sweepers were also employed to clean the main streets. A Sanitary Inspector was also appointed.	None		Recommendations of the Reporter. The existing staff and plant of the Union viz 3 toties and one night soil barrel are insufficient. They should be doubled. Provision should be made for the water supply of the cattle. The recommendations of the Hospital assistant should be carried out if funds permit. (Sd) A. Lodge Patell Asst. Mag: Mayor & Dist. Med. & Sany. Offcr. The Deputy Collector and President Taluk Board Cumbum has been requested to take the necessary steps in regard to the recommendations of the Hospital assistant. (Sd) P. S. Pope. Special Asst Collector.	

Madura								
	M. R. Sawmel Pillai 2d class hospital assistant. Srimushnam	Sudi festival at Ramnad Pamban 22nd July 1897.	about 6000.	Fifty pandals were put up for the accommodation of the visitors.	Drinking water was obtained from five springs dug in a valley adjoining the temple. These were guarded by watchmen and the police to prevent pollution.	Few latrines were constructed on the dry earth system which were cleaned by three sweepers and the excreta removed and buried in pits at a distance from the scene of the festival.	Nil	Good.	Recommendations of the Reporter. The erection of latrines with bamboo mats is more desirable than enclosures made as at present with twigs and leaves. The number of sweepers employed was found insufficient. Arrangements should be made to get a sufficient number of them. Bamboo mats are not procurable in the middle of the Sadayagiri Hills. Twigs serve the purpose equally well. Precautions will be taken next year to arrange for a sufficient number of sweepers. (Sd) N. Ramachendra Rao President.	Night soil should have been buried in shallow trenches not more than 18" deep and 18" broad. Burial in pits is objectionable. The arrangements made to secure the cleanliness of the place should have also been described.
	A. Vankatarama Chetty 2d class hospital assistant. Srivilliputtur	Sudi festival at Ramnad Varanavasi Salem Kaveripatnam Tiruchendur Kumbakonam Tanjore Mayavaram Tiruvadi Cuddalore Pondicherry Villupuram Trichinopoly	23rd July to 26th August 1897.	Chattrams and mats ams afforded ample accommodation to visitors. Pilgrims went to Sattur Karai in the 29th to bathe in the sea of whom some remained for 3 days.	Drinking water was obtained from wells. Those within the temple were mostly provided with parapet walls and platforms and yielded water of the best quality, while the rest being shallow and without parapet walls supplied brackish and scanty water. They were also freely open to pollution.	Six temporary latrines were erected but they were not freely used, no sign boards being fixed with the result that vacant places in and around the town and dwelling houses were used for the purpose.	Nil	Good.	Recommendations of Reporter. Two large temporary sheds at Sattur Karai for the accommodation of pilgrims. Defecation should always take place in spots appointed for the purpose and Coolies should be engaged to direct the people to the latrines. Chattram agents must be warned to strictly observe the rules of sanitation.	Conservancy arrangements were at a discount. Steps should have been taken to prevent defecation in places other than those set apart for the purpose. Pollution of water supply should have been strictly guarded against. The report shows that arrangements were not effected with foresight or energy.
	Sundara Mudali 2d class hospital assistant. Varanavasi	from 13th to 17th May 1897	about 12000.	Thirty one pandals were erected by the local fund to accommodate visitors. These were swept and kept clean. Sale of vegetables and fruits unfit for eating was prohibited.	Drinking water was obtained from steps and draw wells, the river — Vaigai near and water pandals — public and private. The step wells are situated on the hill and all them were guarded by the Police. The draw wells in the village did not supply sufficient quantity of water, the river water was consequently used. Special attention was [illegible] to the protection of water supply.	Eight latrines were erected — 3 on the hill and 5 in the village, but no sweepers were employed to clean them.	Nil.	Good.	Recommendations of the Reporter. Some more sheds should be put up for the accommodation of the visitors. A water pandal on the hill and two in the village should be opened in addition to the four put up this year and non-brahmins employed to distribute water to the low-caste people. The four wells on the hill reserved for drinking	As it is stated that the latrines were not made use of and as there are open fields in the vicinity, the Jewish method of conservancy, if adopted would have answered requirements. The step wells should be converted into draw wells.

Nellore.	Tanjore K. Vijaya Raghava Charlu, Sanitary Inspector Negapatam Taluk Board. Arrangements at a festival, Vellangani, Negapatam Taluk. 29th August to 8th September 1897. about 20000.	Visitors accommodated themselves in the Church buildings and in eight temporary sheds put up for the occasion. The Tahsildar and the Stationery sub magistrate attended to the Sanitary arrangements of the place. The necessary instructions re sanitation were at frequent intervals imparted to the public by beat of tom-tom.	Drinking water was obtained from springs specially dug, seven wells and seven water pandals. The first two sources were fenced and 24 watchmen were appointed who drew water and supplied the same to the people. Water was supplied to the water pandals by means of carts. The river (Vellaur) water was used for drinking and washing purposes.	Twenty latrines were constructed and their contents were buried in trenches far away from habitations and drinking water supplies. Rubbish was deposited in 18 dust bins and removed daily in two carts and buried at a distance. 8 sweepers and one maistry were employed.	Cholera which was prevalent in the village in a sporadic form some days previous to the festival broke out on the night of the 2nd September among the low caste pilgrims. It having been ascertained to be due to people drinking the water of the two wells opposite the church they were closed and two watchmen were appointed to each of the two other wells near the church with instructions to see that people did not use their vessels and ropes to draw water. With the closing of the well and the adoption of other sanitary precautions the disease began to abate. On the 3rd September there were ten attacks and on the 4th & 5th one and two respectively and none since. Twelve cases were brought to the cholera shed by men specially appointed: Of these 3 were discharged cured. A cook was appointed to prepare congee for the cholera patients. The Cholera shed was burnt with cumblies and mats of the infected persons.	Recommendations of the Reporter The poorer classes who form the majority of the visitors should be prevented from using their own private unclean vessels and ropes in drawing water by appointing two watchmen to each of the three wells either at the expense of the Church or Government. Supply of medicines for treating ordinary cases is very essential. Norton's tube well may be supplied in view to save the trouble of getting water from distant places.	As pointed out in former reports — Norton's tube wells offer the best mode of protecting the water supply. The prompt closing of the infected well by the officer responsible was a sensible act that must have saved many lives.

Seven conservancy carts and eighteen coolies were employed on two days for cleaning streets, latrines &c. As there were open fields close to the village no one used these latrines.

(sd) K. Vasantha Rao.
Tahsildar.

But for the prevalence of Cholera the Sanitary Condition of the Camp would be considered satisfactory.

The Norton's tube well supplied by Messrs. Massey & Co was out of order and the pipe broke while it was being fitted notwithstanding that the assistance of an experienced maistry of the Railway workshop was secured for fitting it up as already reported by me

(sd) S. Kalyanarama Aiyer
Tahsildar

I rode to this festival on the 5th September. Cholera had then broken out and the weather was very wet. The epidemic appears to have been stamped out after as few as 9 deaths. One of my servants attending the feast on the 6th was discovered in the night by 6 men on the fourth mile from Negapatam. This would point to defective police patrolling, as 25 constables were posted in the Town. The Norton's tube well referred to by the Tahsildar was badly cracked when received from Madras.

(sd) J. J. Cotton
Dy. Head Asst. Collector

Tinnevelly	R. Venkatasyami Pillai BA, Tahsildar, Satur.	Bowani Eswarar festival held at Irukkantulapuram, Satur taluk.	13th to 26th July 1897.	People between 8000 to 13000. Cattle 16000.	None specially provided, the majority of the pilgrims who were residents of adjoining villages having returned to their houses in the evening. Private houses, festival pandals and open grounds in topes afforded shelter to those that remained. The cattle were picketed in rows, each row being clearly defined by means of fencing. Side pits were also dug for depositing dung.	Was obtained from four springs, four ring wells and three water sheds. The first two sources were well guarded by watchmen.	Five latrines on the trench system were put up and cleaned twice a day by five scavengers. Eight sweepers were also employed to keep the place clean.	During the latter part of the fair 3 persons were attacked with cholera and died.	Generally good.	Recommendation of the Reporter In the interests of public health it is desirable in future to depute a Medical officer to attend the village during the festival season till the fair is over and the crowd is dispersed. No Medical officer was specially deputed on the festival duty as one was not available, the only reserve hand having been employed for Cholera duty in the Srivikuntam Taluk. Nevertheless the Apothecary of Satur visited the place and made the necessary sanitary arrangements. (Sd) K. C. Sanjanna Surgn Major Dist Medical & Sany Officer.	Detailed report required by G. O. No 296 L dated 15th February 1895 has not been furnished.
Trichinopoly	M.R.Ry. J. Gopalaswami Naidu, i/c Ventura Hospital Asst.	Car festival of Madura Kali amman, Siruvachur village.	16th & 17th June 1897.	Between 7 & 8000.	Visitors accommodated themselves in Mantapams, chattrams and private houses. A large number of carts halted in the tope close to the temple.	Drinking water was obtained from four wells and a tank which was reserved. Bathing &c took place in a tank set apart for the purpose.	Six temporary latrines were put up on the trench system and six scavengers were employed to cover the night soil in trenches with sand and fill them up with fresh earth. Rubbish &c was removed in two carts by twelve sweepers and burnt.	Nil	Good.	Recommendations of Reporter. The temple authorities who derive an income of Rs 2000 and upwards should be required to put up at least 18 latrines in the tope near the temple where a large number of carts halt. Two of the wells - one within the temple and one without require parapet walls and platforms.	The recommendations of the Hospital Assistant as to improvement of water supply should have the careful attention of the authorities concerned.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner
Fort Saint George 10th December 1897

No. 2577 / S.

W. G. King
Surgeon Lieut Col
Sanitary Commissioner, Madras

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2. The proposition statement is approved and will be transferred to the Financial Department.

(True Extract)

for Chief Secretary.

To

The Sanitary-Commissioner.
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