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[Despatch Abstract.]

Fairs & Festivals Recording, with remarks, the report on the Kaitheyai festival held at Tiruvannamalai, South Arcot Dt, in Dec: 1897.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1898} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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Enclosures
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G.O., No. 610 M., 21st March 1898.

MARCH.

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording, with remarks, the report on the Kattigai festival held at Tiruvannámalai, South Arcot district, in December 1897.

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or Karthikai?

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From L. M. WYNCH, Esq., Acting Collector of South Arcot, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department (through the Sanitary Commissioner), dated Cuddalore, 8th January 1898, No. 18-Eng.

I have the honour to submit in original the report of Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan, late Sub-Collector of this district, and now Acting Collector of Kurnool, on the Karthigai festival of last year which took place at Tiruvannámalai and lasted from 28th November 1897 to 6th December 1897.

2. The public health is reported to have been very good. There were only five cases of cholera which were all imported cases. Prompt and effective steps were taken to prevent the disease spreading. Passengers alighting from trains were carefully inspected this year to detect possible plague cases and the Agent of the South Indian Railway very kindly made arrangements to facilitate such inspection. Only two cases of theft are reported to have occurred. The police arrangements were excellent and reflect credit on Messrs. Hunt and Sandell, but Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan reports that the number of constables detailed for sanitary duty was not sufficient to guard the many sources of water-supply in the town and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer is of the same opinion. Mr. Stuart recommended last year that the total police force to be employed should be raised to 250 and this number appears to be necessary.

3. Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan's devotion to duty was again conspicuous on this occasion and the success which attended the arrangements made to safeguard the public health is mainly attributable to his zeal and energy. Thanks are also due to the Principal Medical officer of the South Indian Railway and his staff for assistance rendered in the work of inspecting passengers arriving by trains.

ENCLOSURES.

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, in charge of the late Triuvannámalai Karthigai festival, to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, dated Kurnool, 23rd December 1897, No. A-1.

I have the honour to report on the Tiruvannámalai Karthigai festival of this year. It commenced on the 28th ultimo and lasted for ten days. The cattle market continued to be held for two days after the close of the festival.

2. The gathering this year was larger than that of the last year and might be put down at 80,000 as against 60,000 last year. The number imported by rail during the ten days of the festival came to 29,017. Judging the magnitude of the pilgrims assembled from railway arrivals only, the current year ranks third among the six years since 1892 when this town was connected by rail with the other parts of the presidency; the highest number imported, 39,642, occurring in 1894. As a large portion of the pilgrims go round the sacred hill here on the last day of the festival, I caused a census of the pilgrims to be taken at one of the toll-gates on the hill road on that day between 6-30 A.M. and 4 P.M., and this counting gave us 50,000 pilgrims. This shows that the estimated number of the gathering may be taken as approximately correct.

3. The weather throughout the festival was clear. The nights were however very dewy. The clear weather accounts partly for the increase in the number of pilgrims this year. There were some heavy showers of rain just before the commencement of the festival.

4. The sanitary arrangements this year were made on the same elaborate scale as that sketched out by Dr. King and adopted in the last two years. A portion of the additional sanitary staff commenced work ten days prior to the beginning of the festival. This staff was gradually increased to the full sanctioned strength before the actual commencement of the festival. The increased staff was kept up till five days after the festival when it was gradually disbanded in five days. Thus the additional sanitary staff worked this year for thirty days instead of twenty days as hitherto. The strength of the staff during the full swing of the festival and for some time after it was 5 sanitary inspectors, 5 maistries, 18 peons, 126 toties and 85 sweepers. The temporary staff was provided with huts to live in. The inspectors were furnished with ponies to work properly amidst the assembled crowds. The town and the hill circuit were divided into wards as in the last year and kept neat and tidy. Rubbish and night-soil were duly carted to the depôt selected for the purpose. The town was lit up by night as usual. The residents were made to whitewash their houses and clean their backyards just prior to the festival. A very large extent of prickly-pear, &c., close to the town and in the cattle market was also removed. The food-supplies were regularly examined and the numerous chattrams in the town daily visited to see that wholesome articles were sold or distributed in those places. A number of incinerators were used to burn rubbish.

5. Seventy-two moveable tatti latrines were put up and furnished with water-pots, tarred receptacles and lights. Each latrine had a toty allotted to it. A latrine on the modified Jewish system was provided in one of the fields used last year for the same purpose. The inter-stational latrines provided last year by the railway company were not opened this year, as they were, it is said, not availed of by the pilgrims.

6. All the tanks in the town were duly conserved and washing of cloths was strictly prohibited in them all. Sign-boards were hung at each to indicate whether it was a bathing tank, drinking-water tank or a closed tank. Washing was permitted on banks provided with dhoby stones, and tin tubs outside a few selected tanks. Unprotected wells were barricaded and closed. All sources of water-supply were carefully guarded by the police and the municipal peons. The public tanks and wells and also the wells in the principal chattrams were regularly disinfected by the civil apothecary and the chief sanitary inspector. The important bathing tank known as Indrathirtham or Iyenkolam, in which all the pilgrims bathe first, was barricaded as usual and the ingress and egress thereto duly regulated. Bathing within it was permitted only after the pilgrims had taken a preliminary bath outside it.

7. The cattle market usually held here about the close of the festival was attended by about 20,000 cattle against 25,000 last year. The decrease is probably due to the enhanced rate of four annas per head of cattle levied this year as against one anna per head last year. Almost all the cattle that arrived were sold, purchasers for the same having come from all the southern districts and from Ceylon. There was plenty of grain and dry fodder and water for the cattle. There was no cattle disease, except two cases of foot and mouth disease. A stock inspector was present, the Cattle Disease Act having been temporarily extended to this town. Five hospital pounds had also been constructed for their isolation. Two large sheds for the use of the cattle dealers and four other sheds for the police and the inspecting staff had also been erected. The cattle lines were re-arranged this year at the suggestion of the Superintendent of Police, and this admitted of easier supervision of the lines. A separate staff of 12 maistries and 107 sweepers was engaged with 15 carts in keeping the market in a sanitary condition.

8. The processions of the god were closed early every night at my instance. I attended them in company with the Superintendent of Police and his assistants, Messrs. Hunt and Sandell.

9. The police arrangements made were excellent. There were no accidents nor heavy crimes except three cases of theft—one of them is reported to be false, another is under trial before the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, the property lost having been recovered, and the third relating to the loss of stamps is under police investigation.

With reference to paragraph 3 of the G.O., No. 563 M., dated 18th March 1897, on the festival report of the last year, the strength of the police force for the festival has been fixed by the Inspector-General at 3 inspectors, 15 head constables, and 205 constables. Of this number, 4 head constables and 50 constables only were detailed for sanitary purposes. As these were found insufficient for the protection of the many sources of water-supply in this town, it would be indeed a great advantage if more men (say 2 more head constables and 20 constables) could be spared for the purpose.

10. The public health was very good. Five cases of cholera were imported on the third festival day; three of these proved fatal, and they belonged to a batch of five pilgrims who came from Tinnevelly *vid* Trichinopoly. One of them who was found travelling with the disease by rail and detained by the Medical officers at the railway station on the 1st instant, was in a convalescent stage. The one remaining infected person was picked up quite insensible on the hill road. No sooner he got better, he managed to escape from the cholera shed by night with the hospital clothing he had on. He is since reported to have committed suicide at Tirukkóyilúr, a station 20 miles from Tiruvannámalai. There were two other cases of sudden death whose causes were not well understood. These were treated as suspicious cases, and all necessary precautions to destroy promptly the cholera poison were adopted. Two cholera sheds with out-houses for staff and kitchen and two sheds with out-houses, &c., for the accommodation of plague patients were kept ready. There were three extra hospital assistants to treat the cholera-stricken patients and to attend to plague cases, should they unfortunately occur. One of these hospital assistants who was not required in the plague camp assisted us in the inspection of passengers imported by rail. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer Surgeon-Major Marsden was present throughout the festival and heartily helped me to perfect the elaborate sanitary arrangements made on the lines indicated by Dr. King. Dr. Oliver, the Superintending Railway Physician, with four medical subordinates, remained here for almost the whole of the festival and took up the task of conducting quietly the examination of the pilgrims to detect epidemics, if any. The doors of the railway carriages were locked up at the nearest stations on either side of Tiruvannámalai when the trains proceeded towards it, and the passengers were examined as they left the carriage. I was present at these inspections, and I am perfectly satisfied that no inconvenience of any kind was caused by the examination to the passengers; they willingly submitted themselves to it. Dr. Marsden was present at some of these inspections. A railway police inspector with a head constable and six extra constables was present at the platform to preserve order.

11. The danger of the cholera epidemic spreading was very great. As in last year, the tanks and wells could have been easily polluted by infected persons, as the supply was deficient. Cholera prevailed in this taluk at a place about twelve miles from this town during the time of the festival. At such a critical juncture cholera was actually imported into the town at an early stage of the festival when the crowds were gathering. Their prompt segregation and the thorough disinfection of the permises (where they were found), coupled with the other sanitary arrangements, have fairly proved, I think, that in spite of disadvantages, such sanitary arrangements as indicated by Dr. King could sufficiently check the spread of the disease. The experience of this year may be taken as supplying the crucial test required by Dr. Lee in his endorsement on the festival report of 1895 embodied in G.O., No. 700 L., dated 9th April 1896, as to the efficacy of these arrangements. The immunity from this disease during the two previous years when similar arrangements were adopted by me as kindly advised by Dr. King supports this view. There were no cases of plague.

12. The cost of the festival arrangements is about Rs. 3,200 including that of the plague sheds put up, and the receipts in the shape of market fees, cart-stand fees, booth collections and sale-proceeds, &c., would certainly be not below Rs. 4,700.

13. Although I am fully alive to the defects and difficulties in the actual carrying out of these arrangements, yet the conduct of the festival this year may be pronounced a successful one, notwithstanding the occurrence of few cholera cases which were not of local origin, they were very speedily detected and eradicated without being allowed to spread.

14. I have in conclusion to offer my best thanks to Messrs. Hunt and Sandell for the very admirable police arrangements made for preserving order and peace, to Surgeon-Major Marsden for his valuable help and advice to me anent the sanitation of the town, and lastly to the marginally named officers who have heartily co-operated with me to produce the good results achieved. My thanks are also due to Captain Shelly, R.E., and Dr. Oliver for their ready co-operation in the matter of the inspection of pilgrims, for providing a very large shed at the station at a cost of Rs. 500 for accommodating the pilgrims and for information of arrivals and departures furnished to me.

(1) C. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Tahsildar (an excellent officer).
(2) V. Rungaswamy Iyer, Stationary Sub-Magistrate.
(3) Koomarswamy Pillai and Muhammad Khan, Police Inspectors.
(4) Moothuswamy Pillai, Civil Apothecary.
(5) Koman Menon and Joseph, Hospital Assistants.
(6) Venkat Rao, Railway Police Inspector.
(7) Appaswami Naidu and Arinigiri Moodely, Municipal Councillors.

15. The usual tabular report of the local medical officer with Dr. Marsden's endorsement received by me rather late is herein enclosed.

REPORT on the Karthigai festival held at Tiruvannámalai, South Arcot district, from 28th November to 7th December 1897.

District.	South Arcot.
Name of reporter.	Civil Apothecary S. Muthuswamy Pillay.
Name of festival and where held.	Karthigai festival at Tiruvannámalai.
Date of festival.	From 28th November to 7th December 1897.
Number assembled.	About 80,000.
Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Mattams, mantapams, chattrams and houses are available in the town; as there was no rain during the greater part of the festival, some of the people stopped in topes adjoining the town. As usual, the following sheds were put up: two cholera sheds, with a kitchen and a toty shed attached, to accommodate about eight males and four females in each; two sheds for yanathees and toties who were brought in specially for service for the festival; two sheds for officials and police, and five sheds for hospital pounds. This year, in addition to the above ones, two other isolation sheds with an attendant and kitchen sheds attached, were erected to the east of the railway station—one for the segregation of passengers from plague-stricken places and the other for the "*suspects*" from such areas.
Water-supply.	All the tanks in the town and those on the hill road were either reserved for "drinking" or "special bathing" or "ordinary bathing" purposes or "closed" for public use and were carefully guarded by the police. The special bathing tank "Iyenkolam" was, as usual, barricaded temporarily and a few dhoby stones and tubs were kept on the platform and the people were allowed to bathe in the tank itself only after a bath outside and washing their clothes first on the platform. All drinking-water wells (about 31) were protected by parapet walls. There were sigu-boards hung up in the vernaculars to that effect. All drinking-water tanks and public wells, as well as a few private wells, were hankinized every third night in turns, and the bathing tanks were disinfected with alum and chunam process.
Conservancy.	The sanitary arrangements were as elaborate as during the last two years. The conservancy staff in the town, when the festival was in its full swing, consisted of 4 certificated sanitary inspectors, 3 sanitary unistries, 8 peons, 103 toties, 62 sweepers, 13 rubbish carts and 32 stretcher-bearers, and at the cattle market, one certificated sanitary inspector, 12 peons, 11 toties, 107 sweepers and 15 rubbish carts. The staff at the cattle market worked for seven days only (3rd to 9th December). Each of the five blocks of the town was under a certificated sanitary inspector or sanitary maistry with sufficient number of carts and sweepers, toties, &c., according to the importance of the block and worked for five days before and after the festival. *Latrines.*—There were 72 temporary bamboo tatty latrines this year with one on the modified Jewish system—63 in the town, 7 at the cattle market and 2 at Adiannamalai. There is one pucka-built latrine at the bandy-stand opposite the hospital. Trench system was introduced in all the temporary latrines which were hung up with male and female pictures. Fifty constables and four head constables were deputed this year to the sanitation staff to watch tanks and prevent nuisances. Each of the isolation sheds for cholera cases was in charge of an hospital assistant, and had a ward attendant and two toties, and all necessary medicines, stimulants, cumblies, disinfectants, &c., were kept in readiness at the sheds. Another hospital assistant, assisted by the Railway medical subordinates, was deputed to inspect the passengers in all the in-coming trains with instructions to be in charge of the plague sheds, if occasion should arise. The midwife of the municipal hospital was also made to attend to all the trains to inspect the female passengers.
Epidemics.	There were only five cases of cholera with three deaths; these were all imported cases. Three of these occurred among a batch of five persons who came from Tenkasi, Tinnevelly district, *viâ* Madura and Trichinopoly, where cholera is said to be prevailing; the fourth case was also among one from Tinnevelly district, and the fifth was admitted with secondary fever after cholera, the patient being attacked with it on the 26th November last while at Oorgaum gold mines. There were also two suspected cases of death—one at the cattle market and the other in the town. The disappearance of cholera after these cases, which allayed the apprehensions entertained a few days before the festival, is largely due to the prompt detection and segregation of all such cases and to efficient sanitary arrangements made.
General health.	Good.
Recommendations.	As the sanitary police was withdrawn so early as the second day after the festival, I beg to suggest that these may be retained for at least five days after the last day of the festival, and the number should be increased also. All public wells should be provided with a common bucket and rope. A female attendant at the cholera sheds is also necessary. Early arrangements should be made to supply the town with pure drinking-water. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, was here throughout the festival.

TIRUVANNÁMALAI,
12*th December* 1897.

(Signed) S. MUTHUSWAMY, PILLAY,
Civil Apothecary.

No. 3098.

Forwarded to the Sub-Collector, South Arcot.

2. I was present throughout the festival, and I am glad to say that the sanitary arrangements made by the local authorities were excellent and the results highly satisfactory. There was no outbreak of infectious disease and the few cases of cholera that occurred were imported ones; the prompt measures taken for their segregation and for disinfection, &c., prevented any spread of the disease.

3. The assistance rendered by the Superintending Physician, South Indian Railway, and his staff of subordinates, in inspecting all the railway passengers, was invaluable.

4. The number of police constables deputed for sanitary duties was inadequate and should be doubled next year. At least twenty men are needed to guard the "Iyenkolam" bathing tank alone, and every source of water-supply should be more effectually guarded.

5. The permanent water-supply arrangements for the town and for the cattle market recommended last year, as well as the construction of permanent isolation sheds with cemented floors, should be carried out as soon as possible.

SOUTH ARCOT,
16*th December* 1897.

(Signed) J. C. MARSDEN, Surgn.-Major,
District Medl. and Sany. Officer.

No. 242-S.

Forwarded to Government.

2. The arrangements were made with care and were evidently carried out by Mr. Raza Khan with the zeal and energy shown by him on two former occasions. The result achieved by that officer (aided on this occasion by the District Sanitary Officer) is most creditable. The fact that cholera was imported, but did not spread to the pilgrims, shows that the measures taken were prompt and efficient. This now makes the third year that cholera has not been spread from this festival to other parts of the Presidency. A comparison of conditions in 1894 and the succeeding year (G.O., No. 700 L., dated 9th April 1896) ought to go to prove that, if lives have any monetary value in this country, the expenditure of Rs. 3,200 was an effort of well-directed economy.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
2*nd February* 1898.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

ORDER—No. 610 M., dated 21st March 1898.

Recorded.

2. The attention of the municipal council is drawn to the suggestions of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in paragraph 5 of his endorsement.

3. The Collector's remarks in paragraph 2 of his letter regarding the insufficiency of the police force deputed for sanitary duties will be referred in the Judicial Department to the Inspector-General of Police for consideration.

4. The Government notes with pleasure the testimony borne by the Collector to the good services rendered by the gentlemen named in paragraphs 2 and 3 of his letter.

(True Extract.)

for *Ag. Secretary to Government.*

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruvannámalai.
" Collector of South Arcot.
" Sanitary Board.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Judicial Department.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. F. Eccleston.

No. 610, M., 7th February 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

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12. The cost of the festival arrangements is about Rs. 3,200 including that of the plague sheds put up, and the receipts in the shape of market fees, cart-stand fees, booth collections and sale-proceeds, &c., would certainly be not below Rs. 4,700.

13. Although I am fully alive to the defects and difficulties in the actual carrying out of these arrangements, yet the conduct of the festival this year may be pronounced a successful one, notwithstanding the occurrence of few cholera cases which were not of local origin, they were very speedily detected and eradicated without being allowed to spread.

14. I have in conclusion to offer my best thanks to Messrs. Hunt and Sandell for the very admirable police arrangements made for preserving order and peace, to Surgeon-Major Marsden for his valuable help and advice to me anent the sanitation of the town, and lastly to the marginally named officers who have heartily co-operated with me to produce the good results achieved. My thanks are also due to Captain Shelly, R.E., and Dr. Oliver for their ready co-operation in the matter of the inspection of pilgrims, for providing a very large shed at the station at a cost of Rs. 500 for accommodating the pilgrims and for information of arrivals and departures furnished to me.

(1) C. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Tahsildar (an excellent officer).
(2) V. Rungaswamy Iyer, Stationary Sub-Magistrate.
(3) Koomarswamy Pillai and Muhammad Khan, Police Inspectors.
(4) Moothuswamy Pillai, Civil Apothecary.
(5) Koman Menon and Joseph, Hospital Assistants.
(6) Venkat Rao, Railway Police Inspector.
(7) Appaswami Naidu and Arinigiri Moodely, Municipal Councillors

14. The usual tabular report of the local medical officer with Dr. Marsden's endorsement received by me rather late is herein enclosed.

REPORT on the Karthigai festival held at Tiruvannámalai, South Arcot district, from 28th November to 7th December 1897.

District.	South Arcot.
Name of reporter.	Civil Apothecary S. Muthuswamy Pillay.
Name of festival and where held.	Karthigai festival at Tiruvannámalai.
Date of festival.	From 28th November to 7th December 1897.
Number assembled.	About 80,000.
Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Mattams, mantapams, chattrams and houses are available in the town; as there was no rain during the greater part of the festival, some of the people stopped in topes adjoining the town. As usual, the following sheds were put up: two cholera sheds, with a kitchen and a toty shed attached, to accommodate about eight males and four females in each; two sheds for yanathees and toties who were brought in specially for service for the festival; two sheds for visitors and cattle-dealers at the cattle market; four sheds for officials and police, and five sheds for hospital pounds. This year, in addition to the above ones, two other isolation sheds with an attendant and kitchen sheds attached, were erected to the east of the railway station—one for the segregation of passengers from plague-stricken places and the other for the "*suspects*" from such areas.
Water-supply.	All the tanks in the town and those on the hill road were either reserved for "drinking" or "special bathing" or "ordinary bathing" purposes or "closed" for public use and were carefully guarded by the police. The special bathing tank "Iyenkolam" was, as usual, barricaded temporarily and a few dhoby stones and tins were kept on the platform and the people were allowed to bathe in the tank itself only after a bath outside and washing their clothes first on the platform. All drinking-water wells (about 31) were protected by parapet walls. There were sign-boards hung up in the vernaculars to that effect. All drinking-water tanks and public wells, as well as a few private wells, were bankinized every third night in turns, and the bathing tanks were disinfected with alum and chunam process.
Conservancy.	The sanitary arrangements were as elaborate as during the last two years. The conservancy staff in the town, when the festival was in its full swing, consisted of 4 certificated sanitary inspectors, 8 peons, 103 toties, 62 sweepers, 13 rubbish carts and 32 stretcher bearers, and at the cattle market, one certificated sanitary inspector, 12 peons, 11 toties, 107 sweepers and 15 rubbish carts. The staff at the cattle market worked for seven days only (3rd to 9th December). Each of the five blocks of the town was under a certificated sanitary inspector or sanitary maistry with sufficient number of carts and sweepers, toties, &c., according to the importance of the block and worked for five days before and after the festival. *Latrines.*—There were 72 temporary bamboo tatty latrines this year with one on the modified Jewish system—63 in the town, 7 at the cattle market and 2 at Adiannamalai. There is one pucka-built latrine at the bandy-stand opposite the hospital. Trench system was introduced in all the temporary latrines which were freely used by the public. Sign-boards were hung up with male and female pictures. Fifty constables and four head constables were deputed this year to the sanitation staff to watch tanks and prevent nuisances. Each of the isolation sheds for cholera cases was in charge of an hospital assistant, and had a ward attendant and two toties, and all necessary medicines, stimulants, cumblies, disinfectants, medicine-chest, medical comforts, &c., were kept in readiness at the sheds. Another hospital assistant, assisted by the Railway medical subordinates, was deputed to inspect the passengers in all the in-coming trains with instructions to be in charge of the plague sheds, if occasion should arise. The midwife of the municipal hospital was also made to attend to all the trains to inspect the female passengers.
Epidemics.	There were only five cases of cholera with three deaths; these were all imported cases. Three of these occurred among a batch of five persons who came from Tenkasi, Tinnevelly district, *viâ* Madura and Trichinopoly, where cholera is said to be prevailing; the fourth case was also among one from Tinnevelly district, and the fifth was admitted with secondary fever after cholera, the patient being attacked with it on the 25th November last while at Oorgaum gold mines. There were also two suspected cases of death—one at the cattle market and the other in the town. The disappearance of cholera after these cases, which allayed the apprehensions entertained a few days before the festival, is largely due to the prompt detection and segregation of all such cases and to efficient sanitary arrangements made.
General health.	Good.
Recommendations.	As the sanitary police was withdrawn so early as the second day after the festival, I beg to suggest that these may be retained for at least five days after the last day of the festival, and the number should be increased also. All public wells should be provided with a common bucket and rope. A female attendant at the cholera sheds is also necessary. Early arrangements should be made to supply the town with pure drinking-water. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, was here throughout the festival.

TIRUVANNAMALAI,
12*th December* 1897.

(Signed) S. MUTHUSWAMY, PILLAY,
Civil Apothecary.

No. 3098.

Forwarded to the Sub-Collector, South Arcot.

2. I was present throughout the festival, and I am glad to say that the sanitary arrangements made by the local authorities were excellent and the results highly satisfactory. There was no outbreak of infectious disease and the few cases of cholera that occurred were imported ones; the prompt measures taken for their segregation and for disfection, &c., prevented any spread of the disease.

3. The assistance rendered by the Superintending Physician, South Indian Railway, and his staff of subordinates, in inspecting all the railway passengers, was invaluable.

4. The number of police constables deputed for sanitary duties was inadequate and should be doubled next year. At least twenty men are needed to guard the "Iyenkolam" bathing tank alone, and every source of water-supply should be more effectually guarded.

5. The permanent water-supply arrangements for the town and for the cattle market recommended last year, as well as the construction of permanent isolation sheds with cemented floors, should be carried out as soon as possible.

South Arcot,
16*th December* 1897.

(Signed) J. C. MARSDEN, Surgn.-Major,
District Medl. and Sany. Officer.

No. 242-S.

Forwarded to Government.

2. The arrangements were made with care and were evidently carried out by Mr. Raza Khan with the zeal and energy shown by him on two former occasions. The result achieved by that officer (aided on this occasion by the District Sanitary Officer) is most creditable. The fact that cholera was imported, but did not spread to the pilgrims, shows that the measures taken were prompt and efficient. This now makes the third year that cholera has not been spread from this festival to other parts of the Presidency. A comparison of conditions in 1894 and the succeeding year (G.O., No. 700 L., dated 9th April 1896) ought to go to prove that, if lives have any monetary value in this country, the expenditure of Rs. 3,200 was an effort of well-directed economy.

Fort St. George,
2*nd February* 1898.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Government {1898} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd. } 1898. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 610 M., 21st March 1898.

MARCH.

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording, with remarks, the report on theKrittigai festival held at Tiruvannámalai, South Arcot district, in December 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From L. M. WYNCH, Esq., Acting Collector of South Arcot, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department (through the Sanitary Commissioner), dated Cuddalore, 8th January 1898, No. 18-Eng.

I have the honour to submit in original the report of Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan, late Sub-Collector of this district, and now Acting Collector of Kurnool, on the Karthigai festival of last year which took place at Tiruvannámalai and lasted from 28th November 1897 to 6th December 1897.

2. The public health is reported to have been very good. There were only five cases of cholera which were all imported cases. Prompt and effective steps were taken to prevent the disease spreading. Passengers alighting from trains were carefully inspected this year to detect possible plague cases and the Agent of the South Indian Railway very kindly made arrangements to facilitate such inspection. Only two cases of theft are reported to have occurred. The police arrangements were excellent and reflect credit on Messrs. Hunt and Sandell, but Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan reports that the number of constables detailed for sanitary duty was not sufficient to guard the many sources of water-supply in the town and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer is of the same opinion. Mr. Stuart recommended last year that the total police force to be employed should be raised to 250 and this number appears to be necessary.

3. Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan's devotion to duty was again conspicuous on this occasion and the success which attended the arrangements made to safeguard the public health is mainly attributable to his zeal and energy. Thanks are also due to the Principal Medical officer of the South Indian Railway and his staff for assistance rendered in the work of inspecting passengers arriving by trains.

Enclosures.

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, in charge of the late Triuvannámalai Karthigai festival, to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, dated Kurnool, 23rd December 1897, No. A-1.

I have the honour to report on the Tiruvannámalai Karthigai festival of this year. It commenced on the 28th ultimo and lasted for ten days. The cattle market continued to be held for two days after the close of the festival.

2. The gathering this year was larger than that of the last year and might be put down at 80,000 as against 60,000 last year. The number imported by rail during the ten days of the festival came to 29,017. Judging the magnitude of the pilgrims assembled from railway arrivals only, the current year ranks third among the six years since 1892 when this town was connected by rail with the other parts of the presidency; the highest number imported, 39,642, occurring in 1894. As a large portion of the pilgrims go round the sacred hill here on the last day of the festival, I caused a census of the pilgrims to be taken at one of the toll-gates on the hill road on that day between 6-30 A.M. and 4 P.M., and this counting gave us 50,000 pilgrims. This shows that the estimated number of the gathering may be taken as approximately correct.

3. The weather throughout the festival was clear. The nights were however very dewy. The clear weather accounts partly for the increase in the number of pilgrims this year. There were some heavy showers of rain just before the commencement of the festival.

4. The sanitary arrangements this year were made on the same elaborate scale as that sketched out by Dr. King and adopted in the last two years. A portion of the additional sanitary staff commenced work ten days prior to the beginning of the festival. This staff was gradually increased to the full sanctioned strength before the actual commencement of the festival. The increased staff was kept up till five days after the festival when it was gradually disbanded in five days. Thus the additional sanitary staff worked this year for thirty days instead of twenty days as hitherto. The strength of the staff during the full swing of the festival and for some time after it was 5 sanitary inspectors, 5 maistries, 18 peons, 126 toties and 85 sweepers. The temporary staff was provided with huts to live in. The inspectors were furnished with ponies to work properly amidst the assembled crowds. The town and the hill circuit were divided into wards as in the last year and kept neat and tidy. Rubbish and night-soil were duly carted to the depôt selected for the purpose. The town was lit up by night as usual. The residents were made to whitewash their houses and clean their backyards just prior to the festival. A very large extent of prickly-pear, &c., close to the town and in the cattle market was also removed. The food-supplies were regularly examined and the numerous chattrams in the town daily visited to see that wholesome articles were sold or distributed in those places. A number of incinerators were used to burn rubbish.

5. Seventy-two moveable tatti latrines were put up and furnished with water-pots, tarred receptacles and lights. Each latrine had a toty allotted to it. A latrine on the modified Jewish system was provided in one of the fields used last year for the same purpose. The inter-stational latrines provided last year by the railway company were not opened this year, as they were, it is said, not availed of by the pilgrims.

6. All the tanks in the town were duly conserved and washing of cloths was strictly prohibited in them all. Sign-boards were hung at each to indicate whether it was a bathing tank, drinking-water tank or a closed tank. Washing was permitted on banks provided with dhoby stones, and tin tubs outside a few selected tanks. Unprotected wells were barricaded and closed. All sources of water-supply were carefully guarded by the police and the municipal peons. The public tanks and wells and also the wells in the principal chattrams were regularly disinfected by the civil apothecary and the chief sanitary inspector. The important bathing tank known as Indrathirtham or Iyenkolam, in which all the pilgrims bathe first, was barricaded as usual and the ingress and egress thereto duly regulated. Bathing within it was permitted only after the pilgrims had taken a preliminary bath outside it.

7. The cattle market usually held here about the close of the festival was attended by about 20,000 cattle against 25,000 last year. The decrease is probably due to the enhanced rate of four annas per head of cattle levied this year as against one anna per head last year. Almost all the cattle that arrived were sold, purchasers for the same having come from all the southern districts and from Ceylon. There was plenty of grain and dry fodder and water for the cattle. There was no cattle disease, except two cases of foot and mouth disease. A stock inspector was present, the Cattle Disease Act having been temporarily extended to this town. Five hospital pounds had also been constructed for their isolation. Two large sheds for the use of the cattle dealers and four other sheds for the police and the inspecting staff had also been erected. The cattle lines were re-arranged this year at the suggestion of the Superintendent of Police, and this admitted of easier supervision of the lines. A separate staff of 12 maistries and 107 sweepers was engaged with 15 carts in keeping the market in a sanitary condition.

8. The processions of the god were closed early every night at my instance. I attended them in company with the Superintendent of Police and his assistants, Messrs. Hunt and Sandell.

9. The police arrangements made were excellent. There were no accidents nor heavy crimes except three cases of theft—one of them is reported to be false, another is under trial before the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, the property lost having been recovered, and the third relating to the loss of stamps is under police investigation.

With reference to paragraph 3 of the G.O., No. 563 M., dated 18th March 1897, on the festival report of the last year, the strength of the police force for the festival has been fixed by the Inspector-General at 3 inspectors, 15 head constables, and 205 constables. Of this number, 4 head constables and 50 constables only were detailed for sanitary purposes. As these were found insufficient for the protection of the many sources of water-supply in this town, it would be indeed a great advantage if more men (say 2 more head constables and 20 constables) could be spared for the purpose.

10. The public health was very good. Five cases of cholera were imported on the third festival day; three of these proved fatal, and they belonged to a batch of five pilgrims who came from Tinnevelly *viâ* Trichinopoly. One of them who was found travelling with the disease by rail and detained by the Medical officers at the railway station on the 1st instant, was in a convalescent stage. The one remaining infected person was picked up quite insensible on the hill road. No sooner he got better, he managed to escape from the cholera shed by night with the hospital clothing he had on. He is since reported to have committed suicide at Tirukkóyilúr, a station 20 miles from Tiruvannámalai. There were two other cases of sudden death whose causes were not well understood. These were treated as suspicious cases, and all necessary precautions to destroy promptly the cholera poison were adopted. Two cholera sheds with out-houses for staff and kitchen and two sheds with out-houses, &c., for the accommodation of plague patients were kept ready. There were three extra hospital assistants to treat the cholera-stricken patients and to attend to plague cases, should they unfortunately occur. One of these hospital assistants who was not required in the plague camp assisted us in the inspection of passengers imported by rail. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer Surgeon-Major Marsden was present throughout the festival and heartily helped me to perfect the elaborate sanitary arrangements made on the lines indicated by Dr. King. Dr. Oliver, the Superintending Railway Physician, with four medical subordinates, remained here for almost the whole of the festival and took up the task of conducting quietly the examination of the pilgrims to detect epidemics, if any. The doors of the railway carriages were locked up at the nearest stations on either side of Tiruvannámalai when the trains proceeded towards it, and the passengers were examined as they left the carriage. I was present at these inspections, and I am perfectly satisfied that no inconvenience of any kind was caused by the examination to the passengers; they willingly submitted themselves to it. Dr. Marsden was present at some of these inspections. A railway police inspector with a head constable and six extra constables was present at the platform to preserve order.

11. The danger of the cholera epidemic spreading was very great. As in last year, the tanks and wells could have been easily polluted by infected persons, as the supply was deficient. Cholera prevailed in this taluk at a place about twelve miles from this town during the time of the festival. At such a critical juncture cholera was actually imported into the town at an early stage of the festival when the crowds were gathering. Their prompt segregation and the thorough disinfection of the permises (where they were found), coupled with the other sanitary arrangements, have fairly proved, I think, that in spite of disadvantages, such sanitary arrangements as indicated by Dr. King could sufficiently check the spread of the disease. The experience of this year may be taken as supplying the crucial test required by Dr. Lee in his endorsement on the festival report of 1895 embodied in G.O., No. 700 L., dated 9th April 1896, as to the efficacy of these arrangements. The immunity from this disease during the two previous years when similar arrangements were adopted by me as kindly advised by Dr. King supports this view. There were no cases of plague.

12. The cost of the festival arrangements is about Rs. 3,200 including that of the plague sheds put up, and the receipts in the shape of market fees, cart-stand fees, booth collections and sale-proceeds, &c., would certainly be not below Rs. 4,700.

13. Although I am fully alive to the defects and difficulties in the actual carrying out of these arrangements, yet the conduct of the festival this year may be pronounced a successful one, notwithstanding the occurrence of few cholera cases which were not of local origin, they were very speedily detected and eradicated without being allowed to spread.

14. I have in conclusion to offer my best thanks to Messrs. Hunt and Sandell for the very admirable police arrangements made for preserving order and peace, to Surgeon-Major Marsden for his valuable help and advice to me anent the sanitation of the town, and lastly to the marginally named officers who have heartily co-operated with me to produce the good results achieved. My thanks are also due to Captain Shelly, R.E., and Dr. Oliver for their ready co-operation in the matter of the inspection of pilgrims, for providing a very large shed at the station at a cost of Rs. 500 for accommodating the pilgrims and for information of arrivals and departures furnished to me.

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(2) V. Rungaswamy Iyer, Stationary Sub-Magistrate.
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15. The usual tabular report of the local medical officer with Dr. Marsden's endorsement received by me rather late is herein enclosed.

REPORT on the Karthigai festival held at Tiruvannámalai, South Arcot district, from 28th November to 7th December 1897.

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival and where held.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.
South Arcot.	Civil Apothecary S. Muthuswamy Pillay.	Karthigai festival at Tiruvannámalai.	From 28th November to 7th December 1897.	About 80,000.	Mattams, mantapams, chattrams and houses are available in the town; as there was no rain during the greater part of the festival, some of the people stopped in topes adjoining the town. As usual, the following sheds were put up: two cholera sheds, with a kitchen and a toty shed attached, to accommodate about eight males and four females in each; two sheds for yanathees and toties who were brought in specially for service for the festival; two sheds for visitors and cattle-dealers at the cattle market; four sheds for officials and police, and five sheds for hospital pounds. This year, in addition to the above ones, two other isolation sheds with an attendant and kitchen sheds attached, were erected to the east of the railway station—one for the segregation of passengers from plague-stricken places and the other for the "*suspects*" from such areas.	All the tanks in the town and those on the hill road were either reserved for "drinking" or "special bathing" or "ordinary bathing" purposes or "closed" for public use and were carefully guarded by the police. The special bathing tank "Iyenkolam" was, as usual, barricaded temporarily and a few dhoby stones and tins were kept on the platform and the people were allowed to bathe in the tank itself only after a bath outside and washing their clothes first on the platform. All drinking-water wells (about 31) were protected by parapet walls. There were sign-boards hung up in the vernaculars to that effect. All drinking-water tanks and public wells, as well as a few private wells, were hankinized every third night in turn, and the bathing tanks were disinfected with alum and chunam process.	The sanitary arrangements were as elaborate as during the last two years. The conservancy staff in the town, when the festival was in its full swing, consisted of 4 certificated sanitary inspectors, 3 sanitary maistries, 8 peons, 103 toties, 62 sweepers, 13 rubbish carts and 32 stretcher-bearers, and at the cattle market, one certificated sanitary inspector, 12 peons, 11 toties, 107 sweepers and 15 rubbish carts. The staff at the cattle market worked for seven days only (3rd to 9th December). Each of the five blocks of the town was under a certificated sanitary inspector or sanitary maistry with sufficient number of carts and sweepers, toties, &c., according to the importance of the block and worked for five days before and after the festival. *Latrines.*—There were 72 temporary bamboo tatty latrines this year with one on the modified Jewish system—63 in the town, 7 at the cattle market and 2 at Adiannamalai. There is one pucka-built latrine at the bandy-stand opposite the hospital. Trench system was introduced in all the temporary latrines which were freely used by the public. Sign-boards were hung up with male and female pictures. Fifty constables and four head constables were deputed this year to watch tanks and prevent nuisances. Each of the isolation sheds for cholera cases was in charge of an hospital assistant, and had a ward attendant and two toties, and all necessary medicines, stimulants, cumblies, disinfectants, medical comforts, &c., were kept in readiness at the sheds. Another hospital assistant, assisted by the Railway medical subordinates, was deputed to inspect the passengers in all the in-coming trains with instructions to be in charge of the plague sheds, if occasion should arise. The midwife of the municipal hospital was also made to attend to all the trains to inspect the female passengers.	There were only five cases of cholera with three deaths; these were all imported cases. Three of these occurred among a batch of five persons who came from Tenkasi, Tinnevelly district, *viz* Madura and Trichinopoly, where cholera is said to be prevailing; the fourth case was also among one from Tinnevelly district, and the fifth was admitted with secondary fever after cholera, the patient being attacked with it on the 25th November last while at Oorgaum gold mines. There were also two suspected cases of death—one at the cattle market and the other in the town. The disappearance of cholera after these cases, which allayed the apprehensions entertained a few days before the festival, is largely due to the prompt detection and segregation of all such cases and to efficient sanitary arrangements made.	Good.	As the sanitary police was withdrawn so early as the second day after the festival, I beg to suggest that these may be retained for at least five days after the last day of the festival, and the number should be increased also. All public wells should be provided with a common bucket and rope. A female attendant at the cholera sheds is also necessary. Early arrangements should be made to supply the town with pure drinking-water. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, was here throughout the festival.

TIRUVANNÁMALAI,
12*th December* 1897.

(Signed) S. MUTHUSWAMY, PILLAY,
Civil Apothecary.

No. 3098.

Forwarded to the Sub-Collector, South Arcot.

2. I was present throughout the festival, and I am glad to say that the sanitary arrangements made by the local authorities were excellent and the results highly satisfactory. There was no outbreak of infectious disease and the few cases of cholera that occurred were imported ones; the prompt measures taken for their segregation and for disinfection, &c., prevented any spread of the disease.

3. The assistance rendered by the Superintending Physician, South Indian Railway, and his staff of subordinates, in inspecting all the railway passengers, was invaluable.

4. The number of police constables deputed for sanitary duties was inadequate and should be doubled next year. At least twenty men are needed to guard the "Iyenkolam" bathing tank alone, and every source of water-supply should be more effectually guarded.

5. The permanent water-supply arrangements for the town and for the cattle market recommended last year, as well as the construction of permanent isolation sheds with cemented floors, should be carried out as soon as possible.

SOUTH ARCOT,
16*th December* 1897.

(Signed) J. C. MARSDEN, Surgn.-Major,
District Medl. and Sany. Officer.

No. 242-S.

Forwarded to Government.

2. The arrangements were made with care and were evidently carried out by Mr. Raza Khan with the zeal and energy shown by him on two former occasions. The result achieved by that officer (aided on this occasion by the District Sanitary Officer) is most creditable. The fact that cholera was imported, but did not spread to the pilgrims, shows that the measures taken were prompt and efficient. This now makes the third year that cholera has not been spread from this festival to other parts of the Presidency. A comparison of conditions in 1894 and the succeeding year (G.O., No. 700 L., dated 9th April 1896) ought to go to prove that, if lives have any monetary value in this country, the expenditure of Rs. 3,200 was an effort of well-directed economy.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
2*nd February* 1898.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

ORDER—No. 610 M., dated 21st March 1898.

Recorded.

2. The attention of the municipal council is drawn to the suggestions of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in paragraph 5 of his endorsement.

3. The Collector's remarks in paragraph 2 of his letter regarding the insufficiency of the police force deputed for sanitary duties will be referred in the Judicial Department to the Inspector-General of Police for consideration.

4. The Government notes with pleasure the testimony borne by the Collector to the good services rendered by the gentlemen named in paragraphs 2 and 3 of his letter.

(True Extract.)

for *Ag. Secretary to Government.*

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruvannámalai.
" Collector of South Arcot.
" Sanitary Board.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Judicial Department.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. F. Eccleston.

Government {1898} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd. } 1898. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 610 M., 21st March 1898.

MARCH.

Fairs and Festivals.

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3. Mr. Muhammad Raza Khan's devotion to duty was again conspicuous on this occasion and the success which attended the arrangements made to safeguard the public health is mainly attributable to his zeal and energy. Thanks are also due to the Principal Medical officer of the South Indian Railway and his staff for assistance rendered in the work of inspecting passengers arriving by trains.

Enclosures.

From MUHAMMAD RAZA KHAN, Esq., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, in charge of the late Triuvannámalai Karthigai festival, to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, dated Kurnool, 23rd December 1897, No. A-1.

I have the honour to report on the Tiruvannámalai Karthigai festival of this year. It commenced on the 28th ultimo and lasted for ten days. The cattle market continued to be held for two days after the close of the festival.

2. The gathering this year was larger than that of the last year and might be put down at 80,000 as against 60,000 last year. The number imported by rail during the ten days of the festival came to 29,017. Judging the magnitude of the pilgrims assembled from railway arrivals only, the current year ranks third among the six years since 1892 when this town was connected by rail with the other parts of the presidency; the highest number imported, 39,642, occurring in 1894. As a large portion of the pilgrims go round the sacred hill here on the last day of the festival, I caused a census of the pilgrims to be taken at one of the toll-gates on the hill road on that day between 6-30 A.M. and 4 P.M., and this counting gave us 50,000 pilgrims. This shows that the estimated number of the gathering may be taken as approximately correct.

3. The weather throughout the festival was clear. The nights were however very dewy. The clear weather accounts partly for the increase in the number of pilgrims this year. There were some heavy showers of rain just before the commencement of the festival.

4. The sanitary arrangements this year were made on the same elaborate scale as that sketched out by Dr. King and adopted in the last two years. A portion of the additional sanitary staff commenced work ten days prior to the beginning of the festival. This staff was gradually increased to the full sanctioned strength before the actual commencement of the festival. The increased staff was kept up till five days after the festival when it was gradually disbanded in five days. Thus the additional sanitary staff worked this year for thirty days instead of twenty days as hitherto. The strength of the staff during the full swing of the festival and for some time after it was 5 sanitary inspectors, 5 maistries, 18 peons, 126 toties and 85 sweepers. The temporary staff was provided with huts to live in. The inspectors were furnished with ponies to work properly amidst the assembled crowds. The town and the hill circuit were divided into wards as in the last year and kept neat and tidy. Rubbish and night-soil were duly carted to the depôt selected for the purpose. The town was lit up by night as usual. The residents were made to whitewash their houses and clean their backyards just prior to the festival. A very large extent of prickly-pear, &c., close to the town and in the cattle market was also removed. The food-supplies were regularly examined and the numerous chattrams in the town daily visited to see that wholesome articles were sold or distributed in those places. A number of incinerators were used to burn rubbish.

5. Seventy-two moveable tatti latrines were put up and furnished with water-pots, tarred receptacles and lights. Each latrine had a toty allotted to it. A latrine on the modified Jewish system was provided in one of the fields used last year for the same purpose. The inter-stational latrines provided last year by the railway company were not opened this year, as they were, it is said, not availed of by the pilgrims.

6. All the tanks in the town were duly conserved and washing of cloths was strictly prohibited in them all. Sign-boards were hung at each to indicate whether it was a bathing tank, drinking-water tank or a closed tank. Washing was permitted on banks provided with dhoby stones, and tin tubs outside a few selected tanks. Unprotected wells were barricaded and closed. All sources of water-supply were carefully guarded by the police and the municipal peons. The public tanks and wells and also the wells in the principal chattrams were regularly disinfected by the civil apothecary and the chief sanitary inspector. The important bathing tank known as Indrathirtham or Iyenkolam, in which all the pilgrims bathe first, was barricaded as usual and the ingress and egress thereto duly regulated. Bathing within it was permitted only after the pilgrims had taken a preliminary bath outside it.

7. The cattle market usually held here about the close of the festival was attended by about 20,000 cattle against 25,000 last year. The decrease is probably due to the enhanced rate of four annas per head of cattle levied this year as against one anna per head last year. Almost all the cattle that arrived were sold, purchasers for the same having come from all the southern districts and from Ceylon. There was plenty of grain and dry fodder and water for the cattle. There was no cattle disease, except two cases of foot and mouth disease. A stock inspector was present, the Cattle Disease Act having been temporarily extended to this town. Five hospital pounds had also been constructed for their isolation. Two large sheds for the use of the cattle dealers and four other sheds for the police and the inspecting staff had also been erected. The cattle lines were re-arranged this year at the suggestion of the Superintendent of Police, and this admitted of easier supervision of the lines. A separate staff of 12 maistries and 107 sweepers was engaged with 15 carts in keeping the market in a sanitary condition.

8. The processions of the god were closed early every night at my instance. I attended them in company with the Superintendent of Police and his assistants, Messrs. Hunt and Sandell.

9. The police arrangements made were excellent. There were no accidents nor heavy crimes except three cases of theft—one of them is reported to be false, another is under trial before the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, the property lost having been recovered, and the third relating to the loss of stamps is under police investigation.

With reference to paragraph 3 of the G.O., No. 563 M., dated 18th March 1897, on the festival report of the last year, the strength of the police force for the festival has been fixed by the Inspector-General at 3 inspectors, 15 head constables, and 205 constables. Of this number, 4 head constables and 50 constables only were detailed for sanitary purposes. As these were found insufficient for the protection of the many sources of water-supply in this town, it would be indeed a great advantage if more men (say 2 more head constables and 20 constables) could be spared for the purpose.

10. The public health was very good. Five cases of cholera were imported on the third festival day; three of these proved fatal, and they belonged to a batch of five pilgrims who came from Tinnevelly *viâ* Trichinopoly. One of them who was found travelling with the disease by rail and detained by the Medical officers at the railway station on the 1st instant, was in a convalescent stage. The one remaining infected person was picked up quite insensible on the hill road. No sooner he got better, he managed to escape from the cholera shed by night with the hospital clothing he had on. He is since reported to have committed suicide at Tirukkóyilúr, a station 20 miles from Tiruvannámalai. There were two other cases of sudden death whose causes were not well understood. These were treated as suspicious cases, and all necessary precautions to destroy promptly the cholera poison were adopted. Two cholera sheds with out-houses for staff and kitchen and two sheds with out-houses, &c., for the accommodation of plague patients were kept ready. There were three extra hospital assistants to treat the cholera-stricken patients and to attend to plague cases, should they unfortunately occur. One of these hospital assistants who was not required in the plague camp assisted us in the inspection of passengers imported by rail. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer Surgeon-Major Marsden was present throughout the festival and heartily helped me to perfect the elaborate sanitary arrangements made on the lines indicated by Dr. King. Dr. Oliver, the Superintending Railway Physician, with four medical subordinates, remained here for almost the whole of the festival and took up the task of conducting quietly the examination of the pilgrims to detect epidemics, if any. The doors of the railway carriages were locked up at the nearest stations on either side of Tiruvannámalai when the trains proceeded towards it, and the passengers were examined as they left the carriage. I was present at these inspections, and I am perfectly satisfied that no inconvenience of any kind was caused by the examination to the passengers; they willingly submitted themselves to it. Dr. Marsden was present at some of these inspections. A railway police inspector with a head constable and six extra constables was present at the platform to preserve order.

11. The danger of the cholera epidemic spreading was very great. As in last year, the tanks and wells could have been easily polluted by infected persons, as the supply was deficient. Cholera prevailed in this taluk at a place about twelve miles from this town during the time of the festival. At such a critical juncture cholera was actually imported into the town at an early stage of the festival when the crowds were gathering. Their prompt segregation and the thorough disinfection of the permises (where they were found), coupled with the other sanitary arrangements, have fairly proved, I think, that in spite of disadvantages, such sanitary arrangements as indicated by Dr. King could sufficiently check the spread of the disease. The experience of this year may be taken as supplying the crucial test required by Dr. Lee in his endorsement on the festival report of 1895 embodied in G.O., No. 700 L., dated 9th April 1896, as to the efficacy of these arrangements. The immunity from this disease during the two previous years when similar arrangements were adopted by me as kindly advised by Dr. King supports this view. There were no cases of plague.

12. The cost of the festival arrangements is about Rs. 3,200 including that of the plague sheds put up, and the receipts in the shape of market fees, cart-stand fees, booth collections and sale-proceeds, &c., would certainly be not below Rs. 4,700.

13. Although I am fully alive to the defects and difficulties in the actual carrying out of these arrangements, yet the conduct of the festival this year may be pronounced a successful one, notwithstanding the occurrence of few cholera cases which were not of local origin, they were very speedily detected and eradicated without being allowed to spread.

14. I have in conclusion to offer my best thanks to Messrs. Hunt and Sandell for the very admirable police arrangements made for preserving order and peace, to Surgeon-Major Marsden for his valuable help and advice to me anent the sanitation of the town, and lastly to the marginally named officers who have heartily co-operated with me to produce the good results achieved. My thanks are also due to Captain Shelly, R.E., and Dr. Oliver for their ready co-operation in the matter of the inspection of pilgrims, for providing a very large shed at the station at a cost of Rs. 500 for accommodating the pilgrims and for information of arrivals and departures furnished to me.

(1) C. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Tahsildar (an excellent officer).
(2) V. Rungaswamy Iyer, Stationary Sub-Magistrate.
(3) Koomarswamy Pillai and Muhammad Khan, Police Inspectors.
(4) Moothuswamy Pillai, Civil Apothecary.
(5) Koman Menon and Joseph, Hospital Assistants.
(6) Venkat Rao, Railway Police Inspector.
(7) Appaswami Naidu and Arinigiri Moodely, Municipal Councillors.

15. The usual tabular report of the local medical officer with Dr. Marsden's endorsement received by me rather late is herein enclosed.

REPORT on the Karthigai festival held at Tiruvannámalai, South Arcot district, from 28th November to 7th December 1897.

District.	South Arcot.
Name of reporter.	Civil Apothecary S. Muthuswamy Pillay.
Name of festival and where held.	Karthigai festival at Tiruvannámalai.
Date of festival.	From 28th November to 7th December 1897.
Number assembled.	About 80,000.
Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Mattams, mantapams, chattrams and houses are available in the town; as there was no rain during the greater part of the festival, some of the people stopped in topes adjoining the town. As usual, the following sheds were put up: two cholera sheds, with a kitchen and a toty shed attached, to accommodate about eight males and four females in each; two sheds for yanathees and tolies who were brought in specially for service for the festival; two sheds for officials and police, and five sheds for hospital pounds. This year, in addition to the above ones, two other isolation sheds with an attendant and kitchen sheds attached, were erected to the east of the railway station—one for the segregation of passengers from plague-stricken places and the other for the "*suspects*" from such areas.
Water-supply.	All the tanks in the town and those on the hill road were either reserved for "drinking" or "special bathing" or "ordinary bathing" purposes or "closed" for public use and were carefully guarded by the police. The special bathing tank "Iyenkolam" was, as usual, barricaded temporarily and a few dhoby stones and the platform and the people were allowed to bathe in the tank itself only after a bath outside and washing their clothes first on the platform. All drinking-water wells (about 31) were protected by parapet walls. There were sign-boards hung up in the vernaculars to that effect. All drinking-water tanks and public wells, as well as a few private wells, were hankinized every third night in turns, and the bathing tanks were disinfected with alum and chunam process.
Conservancy.	The sanitary arrangements were as elaborate as during the last two years. The conservancy staff in the town, when the festival was in its full swing, consisted of 4 certificated sanitary inspectors, 3 sanitary maistries, 8 peons, 103 tolies, 62 sweepers, 13 rubbish carts and 32 stretcher-bearers, and at the cattle market, one certificated sanitary inspector, 12 peons, 11 tolies, 107 sweepers and 15 rubbish carts. The staff at the cattle market worked for seven days only (3rd to 9th December). Each of the five blocks of the town was under a certificated sanitary inspector or sanitary maistry with sufficient number of carts and sweepers, tolies, &c., according to the importance of the block and worked for five days before and after the festival. *Latrines.*—There were 72 temporary bamboo tatty latrines this year with one on the modified Jewish system—63 in the town, 7 at the cattle market and 2 at Adiannamalai. There is one pucka-built latrine at the bandy-stand opposite the hospital. Trench system was introduced in all the temporary latrines which were freely used by the public. Sign-boards were hung up with male and female pictures. Fifty constables and four head constables were deputed this year to watch tanks and prevent nuisances. Each of the isolation sheds for cholera cases was in charge of an hospital assistant, and had a ward attendant and two tolies, and all necessary medicines, stimulants, cumblies, disinfectants, medical comforts, &c., were kept in readiness at the sheds. Another hospital assistant, assisted by the Railway medical subordinates, was deputed to inspect the passengers in all the in-coming trains with instructions to be in charge of the plague sheds, if occasion should arise. The midwife of the municipal hospital was also made to attend to all the trains to inspect the female passengers.
Epidemics.	There were only five cases of cholera with three deaths; these were all imported cases. Three of these occurred among a batch of five persons who came from Tenkasi, Tinnevelly district, *viâ* Madura and Trichinopoly, where cholera is said to be prevailing; the fourth case was also among one from Tinnevelly district, and the fifth was admitted with secondary fever after cholera, the patient being attacked with it on the 25th November last while at Oorgaum gold mines. There were also two suspected cases of death—one at the cattle market and the other in the town. The disappearance of cholera after these cases, which allayed the apprehensions entertained a few days before the festival, is largely due to the prompt detection and segregation of all such cases and to efficient sanitary arrangements made.
General health.	Good.
Recommendations.	As the sanitary police was withdrawn so early as the second day after the festival, I beg to suggest that these may be retained for at least five days after the last day of the festival, and the number should be increased also. All public wells should be provided with a common bucket and rope. A female attendant at the cholera sheds is also necessary. Early arrangements should be made to supply the town with pure drinking-water. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, was here throughout the festival.

TIRUVANNÁMALAI,
12*th December* 1897.

(Signed) S. MUTHUSWAMY, PILLAY,
Civil Apothecary.

No. 3098.

Forwarded to the Sub-Collector, South Arcot.

2. I was present throughout the festival, and I am glad to say that the sanitary arrangements made by the local authorities were excellent and the results highly satisfactory. There was no outbreak of infectious disease and the few cases of cholera that occurred were imported ones; the prompt measures taken for their segregation and for disinfection, &c., prevented any spread of the disease.

3. The assistance rendered by the Superintending Physician, South Indian Railway, and his staff of subordinates, in inspecting all the railway passengers, was invaluable.

4. The number of police constables deputed for sanitary duties was inadequate and should be doubled next year. At least twenty men are needed to guard the "Iyenkolam" bathing tank alone, and every source of water-supply should be more effectually guarded.

5. The permanent water-supply arrangements for the town and for the cattle market recommended last year, as well as the construction of permanent isolation sheds with cemented floors, should be carried out as soon as possible.

SOUTH ARCOT,
16*th December* 1897.

(Signed) J. C. MARSDEN, Surgn.-Major,
District Medl. and Sany. Officer.

No. 242-S.

Forwarded to Government.

2. The arrangements were made with care and were evidently carried out by Mr. Raza Khan with the zeal and energy shown by him on two former occasions. The result achieved by that officer (aided on this occasion by the District Sanitary Officer) is most creditable. The fact that cholera was imported, but did not spread to the pilgrims, shows that the measures taken were prompt and efficient. This now makes the third year that cholera has not been spread from this festival to other parts of the Presidency. A comparison of conditions in 1894 and the succeeding year (G.O., No. 700 L., dated 9th April 1896) ought to go to prove that, if lives have any monetary value in this country, the expenditure of Rs. 3,200 was an effort of well-directed economy.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
2*nd February* 1898.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

ORDER—No. 610 M., dated 21st March 1898.

Recorded.

2. The attention of the municipal council is drawn to the suggestions of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in paragraph 5 of his endorsement.

3. The Collector's remarks in paragraph 2 of his letter regarding the insufficiency of the police force deputed for sanitary duties will be referred in the Judicial Department to the Inspector-General of Police for consideration.

4. The Government notes with pleasure the testimony borne by the Collector to the good services rendered by the gentlemen named in paragraphs 2 and 3 of his letter.

(True Extract.)

for *Ag. Secretary to Government.*

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tiruvannámalai.
" Collector of South Arcot.
" Sanitary Board.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Judicial Department.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. F. Eccleston.

[L. & M. 2]
300—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. 666-2. of 1898, dated 21st Feby 98. , from the Collector of S. Arcot
" " " 189 , " , "
" " " 189 , " , "

Secy.

P.S. ORDER. No. 610 m dy 21-3-98

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H.T. 1839

VR
17/3/98

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To. The Chairman M.C. Tiruvannamalai.
" Collector of South arcot. 5
" Sanitary Bd 1
" do. Commissioner 3
" Judicial department (with copy of para. 3) 1
Editor's Table.

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 6606

ORDER SECT. TO ECHO
14 FEB 98
PUBLIC

From

Order. - The Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

No. 242/S

Dated 2nd February 1898.

Received 4-2-98

Registered 4-2-98.

Enclosures 2

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding report on the Karthigai festival held at Tiruvannamalai, South Arcot District.

Press
To set in type
11/2/98

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Local and Municipal

~~Judicial~~ (1897) Department.

thro' the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras

CURRENT No.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
No. 122 S.
14 JAN. 98

From

The Collector of South Arcot

Order

14 JAN. 98

No. 28 Jy
SECRETARIAT TO GOVERNMENT
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT
11 JAN. 1898

Dated 8th January 1898

Received

Registered

Enclosures (one file)

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Sub. in original, with remarks, the report of the Sub Collector on the late Kanthuri festival at Tiruvannamalai which lasted from 28th Nov 97 to 4th Dec 97.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

SOUTH ARCOT.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Cuddalore 18

No. 18 Sup-

DATED 8th Jan. 1898

FROM

A. E. ~~Castlestuart~~ Stuart, Esq., ~~I.C.S.,~~
~~F.C.S., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.~~
COLLECTOR OF SOUTH ARCOT.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Local & M.b DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS.

SIR,

Thro' the Sanitary Commissioner
Madras

I have the honour to submit
in original the report of M. Muham-
-mad Rasul Khan late Sub Collector
of this District and now acting
Collector of Kurnool on the Kartigai
festival of last year which took
place at Tiruvannamalai and
lasted from 28th Nov-97 to 1st Dec 97.

2. The public health is reported
to have been very good. There were only
5 cases of cholera which were all
imported cases. Prompt and ef-
-fective steps were taken to prevent
the disease spreading. Passengers
alighting from trains were carefully

carefully inspected this year to detect possible plague cases and the Agent of the South Indian Railway very kindly made arrangements to facilitate such inspection. Only 2 cases of Pest are reported to have occurred. The Police arrangements were excellent and reflect credit on Messrs Hunt and Sandell, but Mr. Muhammad Razakhan reports that the number of Constables detailed for Sanitary duty was not sufficient to guard the many sources of water supply in the Town and the District Medical and Sanitary officer is of the same opinion. Mr. Hunt recommended last year that the total Police force to be employed should be raised to 250 and this number appears to be necessary.

3. Mr. Muhammad Razakhan's devotion to duty was again conspicuous on this occasion and the success which attended the arrange-

ments made to safeguard the public health is mainly attributable to his zeal and energy. Thanks are also due to the Principal Medical officer of the South Indian Railway and his staff for assistance rendered in the work of inspecting passengers arriving by trains.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.

Subbarayanjar
Collector.

No. A/ Kumool Collector's Office,
23rd December 1897.

SOUTH ARCOT
28 DEC
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

From

Mahomed Rza khan Esq.,
Sub Collector ~~of~~ and Joint magistrate
of South Arcot in charge of the late
Trinamalai Karthigi festival

To

~~The Secretary to the Commissioner of~~
L. M. Wynch Esqre,
Collector and Magistrate ~~of~~ Madras
South Arcot,
Cuddalore.

Sir,

I have the honour to report on the Trinamalai Karthigi festival of this year. It commenced on the 28th ultimo and lasted for ten days. The cattle market continued to be held for two days after the close of the festival.

2. The gathering this year was larger than that of the last year and might be put down at 80,000 as against 60,000 last year. The number imported by Rail during the ten days of the festival came to 29,017. Judging the magnitude of the pilgrims assembled from Railway arrivals only, the current year ranks third among the

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Six years since 1892 when this town was —
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39,642 - occurring in 1894. As a large portion
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5 Seventy two moveable kattil latrines were put up and furnished with water pots, tarred receptacles and lights. Each latrine had a toti allotted to it. A latrine on the modified Jewish system was provided in one of the fields used last year for the same purpose. The inter stational latrines provided last year by the Railway Company were not opened this year, as they were, it is said, not availed of by the pilgrims.

6. All the tanks in the town were duly conserved and washing of clothes was

was strictly prohibited in them. Notice boards were hung at each bathing place whether it was a bathing tank, drinking water tank or a closed tank. Washing was permitted or bathing was prohibited [illegible] by [illegible] notice [illegible] prote[illegible] [illegible] clos[illegible]

[illegible]MPAL COUNCIL,
MADURA.

No. 1
Dated 3rd January 1898.
No.

(Copy of Resolution No. 471 dated 30th December 1897)

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No. 2338 In. this date
(1887) Sanctioning the appointment
Masami Pillai as Probationary Chief
Sanitary Inspector and suggesting the employ-
ment of a competent man on a higher Salar
for the place as recommended by the Sanitary
Commissioner

Resolved that the pay Suggest
by the Sanitary Commissioner be sanctioned.

(Signed) R. Fischer
Chairman

(True Extract)

R Fischer
Chairman

2/1/98

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Ilyem Kolum, in which all the pilgrim
bathe first, was barricaded as
usual and the ingress and Egress
thereto duly regulated. Bathing with
in it was permitted only after the pil
grims had taken a preliminary bath
outsior it.

7. The Cattle market usually held
about the close of the festival

attended by about 20,000 Cattle
against 28,000 last year. The decrease
is probably due to the enhanced rate
of four annas per head of Cattle levied
this year as against one anna per head
last year. Almost all the Cattle
that arrived were sold, purchasers
for the same having come from all the
northern districts and from Ceylon. There
was plenty of grain and dry fodder and
water for the Cattle. There was no
Cattle disease, except two Cases of
foot and mouth disease. A stock
Inspector was present, the Cattle
Disease Act having been temporarily
extended to this town. The Hos-
pital ponds had also been Con-
structed for their isolation. Two large
sheds for the use of the Cattle dealers,
and four other sheds for the Police and
the Inspecting staff had also been
erected. The Cattle lines were re-
arranged this year at the suggestion
of the Superintendent of Police, and

this

at ... as by about 20000 cattle

enemne (189) DEPARTMENT.

FROM Mahomed Raza khan Esqre,
Lah THE COLLECTOR OF and Joint Magistrate
of Southarcot in charge of the
late Trunamalai Karthigi
Festival.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE

COMMISSIONER OF

L. M. Wynch Esqre,

Madras.

Collector and Magistrate of
South Arcot,
Cuddalore.

Dated 28th

Despatched 25th December 1897.

Received

No. A/1

ENCLOSURES. one

SUBJECT.

—

Reporting on the Trinamalai Karthigi Festival of this year.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Madura passed at its meeting held on the 30th December 1897.

× × ×

469. Read demi official letter from the Sanitary Engineer to Government Madras, Suggesting to increase the pay of the Water works Overseer Mr. Thatcher as he deserves encouragement.

Resolved that his pay be raised by Rs 5.

× × ×

(Signed) R. Sriocher
Chairman

(True Extract)

R Sriocher
Chairman

R 2/1/98

W. 3.1.98

No

(189) DEPARTMENT.

ENCLOSURE No. 7

In a letter

FROM,

THE CHAIRMAN,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
MADURA.

Dated 3rd January 189 8.

No. 1

No.

Copy of Resolution No. 468 dated 30th December 1897

1898

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Madura passed at it meeting held on the 30th December 1897.

Y Y Y

468. Read application of Rukmon Singh. Butler, Travellers' Bangalow praying to raise his pay from Rs 8 to Rs 10 for reasons stated and the Recommendations of the Councillor in charge thereon.

Resolved that his pay be raised to Rs 10.

Y Y Y

(Signed) R. Fischer

Chairman

(True Extract)

R Fischer

Chairman

R [illegible]
3/1/98

[illegible]
3.1.98

ENCLOSURE No. 8

In a letter

FROM,

THE CHAIRMAN,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
MADURA.

No. 1

Dated 3rd January 1898

No.

Copy of Resolution No. 460 dated 30th December 1897

8/318 of 1898

Ref.
4
-26-0-

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council, Inadura passed at its meeting held on the 30th December 1937.

× × ×

460. Read proposal of the Chairman
(1) that the pay of the Manager be reduced to Rs 70 from the date of the Secretary's appointment
(2) that the pay of the Head Accountant be raised to Rs 40 by annual increment of Rs 5.
(3) that the pay of the House and Water tax clerk be raised to Rs 25 by annual increment of Rs 2.50

Resolved accordingly.

× × ×

(Signed) R. Fischer.
(True Extract) Chairman

R Fischer
Chairman

Ref
3/1/98
3.1.98