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Fairs & festivals. Recording with remarks report on the Pushkaram festival held at Bezwada on the 2nd Octr 1897.

BACK PAPERS.

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

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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. 222 M., 26th January 1898.

JANUARY.

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording, with remarks, report on the Pushkaram festival held at Bezwada on the 2nd October 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

From M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. LINGAYYA Pantulu Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department (through the Collector of Kistna), dated 23rd October 1897, No. 1315.

I have the honour to submit my report on the Kistna Pushkaram festival which ended on the 2nd October 1897.

2. This Pushkaram occurs once in every twelve years and lasts for twelve days. During the Pushkaram the sacred river Kistna attains, according to Hindu belief, special sanctifying and purifying powers. As there was no report presented on the last Pushkaram, 1885, it may not be uninteresting to make a few remarks on its origin.

3. The history of Pushkaram is found in the first chapter of the Brahmanda Puranam. The festival is called Pushkaram after Pushkara, the son of Mandakini, who during this period bathes in the company of the thirty-three crores of gods and rishies. A person that bathes has his sins of seven previous births expiated and finds entrance into the heaven of Vishnu. The Kistna Pushkaram has a peculiar sanctity. One that bathes even once during the Pushkaram in the river acquires as much punyam or merit "పుణ్యం" as accrues to a person that bathes in all the twelve rivers for twelve years. Gifts of different kinds should be made to Brahmins during the twelve days of Pushkaram; each gift brings a special blessing. It is scarcely necessary to state that few go through the whole ritual; for even the most orthodox is generally satisfied with three baths.

4. There was a difference of opinion among the astronomers as to the opening day of the festival, the northern Hindus fixing it on the 13th September and the southern the 20th September last.

5. In the budget for 1897–98 the municipal council provided Rs. 2,000 for the Pushkaram arrangements and Rs. 2,150 have been transferred to this item to meet the extra expenditure.

6. A preliminary meeting was held on the 2nd April 1897 and a committee, consisting of the Head Assistant Collector, District Medical and Sanitary officer, Executive Engineer, Kistna Northern Division, Superintendent of Police, Chairman of the Municipality, Mr. Eaglesome, and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Ethirajulu Pillai, was appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements, and a memorandum was drawn up by Surgeon-Captain W. C. Vickers about the several arrangements to be adopted and it was approved by the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, in his letter No. 1127-S., of the 25th May 1897, to the Collector, Kistna.

7. The memorandum of the arrangements approved by the Sanitary Commissioner was communicated to the Chairman, Municipal Council. This was placed before municipal meeting subsequently and a resolution was passed authorising the Chairman to carry out the arrangements as recommended by Surgeon-Captain W. C. Vickers.

8. When addressed by the Chairman to contribute towards the cost of Pushkaram, the district board was pleased to promise to contribute two-thirds of the cost incurred for the Pushkaram.

9. The total expenditure incurred as per statement enclosed is Rs. 10,303–1–7 The total number of the pilgrims who attended the festival was 138,120. A census

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account was opened from the 11th September 1897, when the pilgrims began to come in after having performed the "అంత్య" or the closing Pushkaram of Gódávari. The following table shows the number that attended daily :—

Dates.	Bezwada.	Sitanagaram.	Total.
11th September 1897	2,034	..	2,034
12th " "	2,278	..	2,278
13th " "	2,378	..	2,378
14th " "	2,500	..	2,500
15th " "	2,823	..	2,823
16th " "	2,512	..	2,512
17th " "	2,703	..	2,703
18th " "	2,302	..	2,302
19th " "	2,310	..	2,310
20th " "	2,136	550	2,686
21st " "	2,228	800	3,028
22nd " "	4,228	1,050	5,278
23rd " "	4,166	1,200	5,366
24th " "	6,521	2,000	8,521
25th " "	7,049	1,500	8,549
26th " "	8,487	3,000	11,487
27th " "	7,571	12,000	19,571
28th " "	8,229	6,000	14,229
29th " "	6,712	8,000	14,712
30th " "	6,645	6,000	12,645
1st October "	4,278	1,000	5,278
2nd " "	3,930	1,000	4,930
Total ..	94,020	44,100	138,120

10. Police arrangements were excellent—8 police inspectors, 30 head constables and 350 constables, in addition to the usual town strength, were on duty both in the town and at the bathing ghâts on both sides of the river. The Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police were also on the spot looking after the several arrangements. Police constables were posted at close intervals to preserve order at the bathing ghâts and in the town.

11. *Water-supply.*—The marginally-noted wells were cleaned out and hankinised prior to the commencement of the festival. The District Magistrate was kind enough to issue an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, reserving the said wells for drinking purposes alone and notices in English and Telugu were put up at each of the wells. At each of these wells watchers were placed and new and clean buckets and ropes were supplied so that the water might not be contaminated.

Ramasing's well.
Pula bhavi.
Uppuluri Vari well.
Sivakamiah's well.
Wynch well.
Toties' well.
Malas' well.

12. *Canals.*—The canals were also reserved for supply of drinking water; and a similar magisterial notice was affixed in conspicuous places and watchers were also placed to keep people from polluting the water; water-pandals were opened at different centres on the main road as well as in the town and at Sitanagaram to distribute purified water from the Kistna bridge abutment wells.

13. All wells of a suspicious character were closed and the following wells were reserved for washing clothes and watering cattle, and watermen were placed to prevent the use or the removal of water from such wells for any other purpose. Water-troughs and cut-stones for washing clothes were placed near them for the use of pilgrims.

Kummara bhavi.
Kanuri Vari bhavi
Slaughter-house well.
Majundari Vari bhavi.
Market well.
Parson's well.
Pakeer Takka well.
Kotture Vari well.
Taramiyapet well.
Buckinghampet well.
Cross road well.
Arundelpet well.
Well near oil factory.

14. *Drains.*—Filters were constructed near the wells for the spilt-water according to the plan suggested by the Medical officer on Pushkaram duty.

15. *Conservancy.*—The town is divided into three circles, the old town into two and the Buckinghampet into one as per town-plan enclosed.

16. Four certificated sanitary inspectors were lent by the district board to work during Pushkaram in addition to the permanent sanitary inspector of the municipality.

17. A sewage filter was constructed on the model adopted in the Vizianagram municipality.

18. Seventy-four Musalman toties from Hyderabad, 26 Tamil toties from Madras and 25 from Vizianagram—making a total of 125—in addition to the permanent staff of 80, were engaged for clearing the roads, latrines and cess-pools.

19. *Magisterial arrangements.*—The village Sitanagaram was brought under the Towns Nuisances Act and the Mangalagiri Sub-Magistrate was ordered to be in charge of the camp on the other side of the river. In addition to the Stationary Sub-Magistrate at Bezwada, the Tahsildar-Magistrate was also empowered to try nuisance cases.

20. Thirty temporary latrines were, according to the plan suggested by Surgeon-Captain W. C. Vickers and approved by the Sanitary Commissioner, constructed at the different places in the town for the convenience of the pilgrims. I am glad to note that they were very largely used.

21. Forty-six extra carts were employed in addition to the usual strength for conveying rubbish, night-soil and cess-pool water.

22. *Accommodation.*—Twenty shelter sheds measuring 120 × 15 feet with partitions were erected on both sides of the river for the use of pilgrims and the police, three more sheds of the same size were built for the use of toties newly engaged. Six small sheds were erected—three on the Bezwada and three on the Sitanagaram side—for the use of hospital assistants, sanitary inspectors and the orderlies.

23. *Cart-stands.*—Two temporary cart-stands were provided and water-troughs for cattle were also supplied.

24. The houses and the chattrams in the town were whitewashed and notices were put up disallowing any overcrowding in the chattrams. Extra toties were engaged to clean private latrines as each house was full of pilgrims.

25. *Lighting.*—Extra latrines, twenty in number, were fixed at the sheds and at the camps on both sides of the river.

26. *The Bathing ghât.*—The sites for bathing were selected in consultation with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, the Superintending Engineer and the Collector and were below the Kistna railway bridge on both sides of the river. The places reached along the sandy sides of the river were easily accessible for pilgrims. The District Magistrate was kind enough to issue magisterial notice, under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting the people to bathe above the bridge, as that was considered to be unsafe and dangerous. The site selected was well appreciated by the pilgrims as well as the townpeople. At the bathing ghâts red flags were fixed in the river to distinguish dangerous places and life-boats and catamarans were engaged to prevent accidents. The flags were shifted according to the rise and fall of the river. I am glad to note that not a single accident occurred.

27. Sheds were also erected and hospital assistants with necessary apparatus were provided for treatment in cases of accidents.

28. *Railway.*—A booking office was opened at Sitanagaram by the Southern Mahratta Railway and pilgrims were allowed to get down at the bathing ghât. The municipal council made a causeway from the platform to the bathing ghât for the convenience of pilgrims. Hospital assistants were also posted at Mustabad on East Coast Railway and at Tadapalli on the Southern Mahratta Railway to segregate passengers where necessary and the railway authorities were kind enough to stop their trains for about half an hour for easing purposes.

29. *Boats and Roads Traffic.*—Watchers were employed outside the municipal limits to inspect passengers coming by boats or carts and to segregate the suspected persons.

30. *Epidemics.*—As cholera was prevailing around Bezwada every possible precaution was taken to prevent the disease from entering the town. The principle of segregation was strictly enforced. A full cholera staff as settled by the rules framed by the Sanitary Commissioner was employed. Trains were inspected at Bezwada for

the detection of cholera and plague cases. Persons coming from suspected areas were strictly observed and a full supply of medicines and disinfectants was kept in readiness. The sprayer obtained under the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner was used in places where it was found necessary. It is satisfactory to state that not a single case of death by cholera occurred during Pushkaram.

31. The markets were daily examined by myself and the Medical officer on Pushkaram duty and the sale or exposure of articles found unfit for human consumptions was rigidly prohibited. The Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police and all the Police Inspectors were also empowered by me, under section 204 of Act IV of 1884, to inspect the markets and bazaars.

32. One of the most common difficulties in the managing of sanitation at times of festivals and in the repression of epidemics is the obtaining of the despised but useful toties promptly. It may be advisable to encourage the formation of colonies of toties at different centres in the Presidency so that their services may readily be utilised on such extraordinary occasions. Of the different types of toties the Hyderbadies are the most hard working and sober. As an experimental measure I have retained thirty of the Hyderbadies so that they may settle down in this district.

33. In conclusion, I beg to offer my thanks to the Collector, the Superintendent of Police, for their valuable advice and guidance; Mr. Fernandez, the Medical officer on duty, for his kind co-operation; and also to M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Ethirajulu Pillai for his ungrudging labours and the interest he evinced in carrying out with me the arrangements during Pushkaram.

ENCLOSURES.

ACCOUNT showing the expenditure incurred during Kistna Pushkaram in September 1897.

Quantity.	Particulars of charges.	Amount spent. RS.	A.	P.
29	Shelter sheds (23 big and 6 small)	3,582	2	11
	Clearing bushes, &c., for building sheds	50	6	0
30	Temporary latrines	755	8	3
74	Wages and railway fare of Hyderabad scavengers ..	1,112	0	4
25	Do. do. of Vizianagram	353	15	4
26	Do. do. of Madras	633	12	0
16	Water-pandal Brahmins	300	0	0
3	Life-boats or Kistna elephants with crew	116	6	0
46	Temporary carts for rubbish, night-soil and sewage water conveyance	1,083	0	0
4	Pay and travelling allowance of sanitary inspectors ..	481	9	1
	Materials purchased	1,301	5	2
4	Hospital assistants and menial servants	57	15	3
	Medicines and disinfectants	153	7	0
56	Watchers employed on canals, wells, sheds, roads and boats	246	9	6
20	Coolies for spreading sand in public latrines	156	9	6
	Pay of clerk employed under the Medical officer ..	13	2	0
5	Trench-diggers	28	3	2
6	Pumping wells and hankinising	22	8	0
1	Rent for temporary police station at Vidiyadharapuram	6	0	0
	Sundry expenses, such as telegrams, stationery, &c. ..	55	10	7
200	Town plans showing the circles into which the town is divided for Pushkaram	102	15	6
		10,613	1	7
	Deduct—Value of materials sold ..	310	0	0
	Total ..	10,303	1	7

From Assistant Surgeon A. P. FERNANDEZ, Acting Civil Surgeon, Guntúr, to the Collector of Kistna, dated 23rd October 1897, No. 534-A.

I have the honour to enclose the plans of the Vizianagram and the catch-pit filters, and to request that they may be appended to the sanitary report on Pushkaram which has been this day submitted to you through the Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada.

STATEMENT showing the sanitary staff that worked and the arrangements made for the Bezwada Pushkaram, 1897.

Serial number.	Circle number in charge or portion of work in charge.	Chief sanitary inspector's name.	Rank.	Water-supply.			Conservancy plant.										Menial conservancy staff.										
					Wells.		Latrines.							Carts.							Toties for					Watch-men.	
				Water-pandals.	Drinking.	Domestic.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Jewish.	Private.	Cess-pools.	Skilt water-cisterns.	Skilt water-filters.	Rubbish.	Night-soil.	Sewage.	Sanitary overseers.	Peons.	Police orderlies.	Coolies.	Public latrines.	Private latrines.	Sewage carts.	Scavenging toties.	Sweepers.	Canal.	Well.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1 2	Circle No. 1	S. Ganapatisubba Aiyar	Certificated Sanitary Inspector.	2	3	5	7	11	..	250	30	2	3	16	9	5	2	2	1	10	23	12	6	6	23	4	9
3	,, ,, 2	V. N. Manikkavelu Mudali ..	Do.	3	2	4	9	10	..	150	19	4	..	16	7	3	2	2	1	5	20	9	4	..	19	4	6
	,, ,, 3	Muthialacharry	Do.	..	2	4	4	4	..	100	1	3	..	8	3	2	1	2	1	3	8	5	3	..	12	4	7
4	Camps at Bezwada ..	D. Seetaramayya	Do.	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	12	4	..	..	..	14	..	..
5	Sitanagaram camp ..	M. Ramalingam	Third-class Hospital Assistant.	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	6	..	..
		Total ..		8	7	13	20	32	2	500	50	9	3	41	19	10	5	9	4	30	57	26	13	8	74	12	22

Serial number.	Circle number in charge or portion of work in charge.	Chief sanitary inspector's name.	Rank.	Places of public resort.										Dangerous and offensive trades.									Cholera.		
							Eating houses.		Sheds.																
									Pilgrims																
				Dispensaries.	Temples.	Chattrams.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Pucka.	Sun-proof.	Conservancy staff.	Police.	Beggars, &c.	Cholera shed.	Plague sheds.	Night-soil depôt.	Rubbish depôt.	Sewage filter.	Slaughter-house.	Markets.	Cart-stands.	Police station.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Remarks.
				29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1 2	Circle No. 1	S. Ganapatisubba Aiyar	Certificated Sanitary Inspector.	1	10	8	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	
3	,, ,, 2	V. N. Manikkavelu Mudali ..	Do.	..	..	4	16	1	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	
	,, ,, 3	Muthialacharry	Do.	..	1	1	3	..	9	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	
4	Camps at Bezwada ..	D. Seetaramayya	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Sitanagaram camp ..	M. Ramalingam	Third-class Hospital Assistant.	1	..	..	..	..	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	
		Total ..		2	11	13	49	2	17	4	7	5	4	1	4	2	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	..	

Report on Pushkaram festival held in the Kistna district in September 1897.

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival and when held.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kistna.	Assistant Surgeon A. P. Fernandez, Acting Civil Surgeon, Guntúr, on special duty, Pushkaram.	Kistna Pushkaram held in September 1897.	From 20th September to 1st October 1897.	138,125.	Accommodation for pilgrims was provided in chattrams and sheds. *Chattrams.*—There were 13 chattrams in the town. These were cleaned and limewashed, and the sleeping accommodation in each noted in prominent figures near its main door. The chattrams-keepers were warned against allowing accommodation to a larger number of pilgrims than the sanctioned maximum; and the sanitary inspectors and the beat police constables were instructed to make surprise inspection in view to ensure against overcrowding. *Sheds.*—There were 21 thatched sheds erected in the town and the Sitanagaram camp. Each shed measured 120 feet long and 15 feet broad. It was constructed on a basement one foot high and was enclosed by tatties. It was divided into compartments having doors on either sides, and was provided with the necessary requirements, sanitary and otherwise, so as to make it as healthy as possible and to render life and property safe in case of fire or other emergency. Apart from the above there were six ordinary sheds erected at Sitanagaram for the use of those who halted for a few hours and therefore required only a shelter for protection against the effects of the sun. There were, in addition to the above, four sheds constructed on the outskirts of the town near Ryves' canal for the use of beggars and other low class doubtful visitors in the town. All the above buildings (excluding private houses) afforded a total sleeping accommodation for 4,000 pilgrims at 28 square feet per man. The necessary conditions for the efficient performance of the Pushkaram ceremony, however, did not render obligatory on pilgrims to halt at Bezwada, unless by option for more than a day; hence the majority of them returned to their respective homes within 24 hours after their arrival. This circumstance considerably helped to prevent overcrowding of town and camps, which might have otherwise occurred. The demand for additional accommodation, however, arose at Sitanagaram, where it was the least anticipated; but this was promptly complied with by the construction of two large sheds and several minor structures. The main lines of sanitary arrangements were as follows:— (1) The town, for purposes of conservancy, was divided into three circles and the camp into two divisions, each of these being placed in charge of a competent sanitary inspector with an adequate sanitary staff and equipment. (2) A notice was issued by the District Magistrate under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting, under penalty, the fouling of water or acts of nuisance. (3) Arrangements were made at the nearest stations of the various railways which converge into Bezwada for the examination and, if necessary, detention by medical subordinates of all pilgrims suffering or suspected to be suffering from infectious diseases. Similar arrangements were made at the various toll-gates and at certain specified places on the various canals. In addition to the above there were several other sanitary measures adopted, such as the compulsory limewashing of all houses, the removal of all rank vegetation from the town, the repairs to roads, the provision for sufficient lighting of the town and the camps, the restriction of sleeping accommodation in sheds and chattrams, the issue of notices to temple authorities and eating houses prohibiting them from allowing sleeping accommodation to pilgrims, the fixing of flags at the bathing ghâts to indicate the water-level for the guidance and safety of pilgrims, the employment of swimmers and life-boats to render assistance in case of accidents, and the promulgation by beat of tom-tom of Dr. King's simple sanitary rules.	The sources of water-supply were wells, the Kistna canals and water-pandals. *Wells.*—There were seven wells reserved for drinking purposes. These were thoroughly repaired, a few were emptied and cleaned out; but all were hankinized before the Pushkaram. Each well was provided with the necessary number of buckets, pulleys and ropes at municipal expense, and a watchman was appointed over each to prevent pilgrims or residents from using their vessels, &c., for drawing water. Adequate arrangements were made for the removal of waste-water from the catch-pits; but in the case of three mostly frequented wells, it was found absolutely impracticable to keep their cisterns from overflowing. Accordingly, the waste-water receptacles of these wells were partitioned by a masonry wall with vents and converted into filters. The upper segment was charged with filtering media, while the lower section received filtered water and served as a cattle-watering trough. A plan and section of the filter is appended. *The Kistna.*—The banks of this river from the foot of the railway bridge upwards to a distance of a mile on either sides were reserved for drinking purposes; police constables were placed at intervals to prevent water contamination, and notice boards under the signature of the District Magistrate containing provisions of section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were also posted in prominent places for the information and guidance of pilgrims. *Canals.*—The whole length of the main canal and a limited tract of the Bunder, the Ryves' and the Ellore canals was reserved for drinking purposes. A sufficient number of watchmen and police constables were stationed along the banks to prevent pollution of water. As a further precautionary measure against water contamination, the canal watchmen and the police were directed to prevent pilgrims or passengers from halting under trees on the canal banks. *Water-pandals.*—There were seven water-pandals erected at convenient places in the town and the camp—four of these were supplied with water through the courtesy of the Public Works Engineer, East Coast Railway, from the railway water-pump situated on the bed of the Kistna; while in the remaining three river-water after precipitation had to be distributed, in consequence of the impracticability of conveying pipe-water on the opposite bank of the river. All the water-pandals were in charge of Brahmins and proved very useful to the pilgrims and the general public.	For purposes of conservancy the municipal sanitary establishment was considerably strengthened by the entertainment of additional sweepers and scavengers and the purchase of plant, equipment and disinfectants sufficient to meet the anticipated demand. The town and the camps were divided into five circles; four of these being placed in charge of certificated sanitary inspectors, and the fifth, viz., the Seetanagaram camp, was under the supervision of a third-class hospital assistant who also held its medical charge. The town and the camp were swept twice a day and the rubbish was carted to their respective rubbish depôts. The staff plant allotted to each circle is detailed in the appended statement. *Latrines.*—There were 32 temporary latrines erected in addition to the 20 permanent structures on a plan suggested by Surgeon-Captain W. C. Vickers and approved by the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras. Each temporary latrine was provided with six seats. It was constructed on an impermeable basement and enclosed on all sides by bamboo tatties. It also had a red flag to denote its location and purpose; and was provided with suitable marks for the guidance of the different sexes. All the latrines (barring the Jewish) were worked on dry-earth system. They were attended to twice a day; while those which were mostly frequented were cleaned oftener. A sufficient supply of carbolized lime was daily issued to scavengers for the disinfection of latrines. Night-soil was removed in air-tight covered tarred tin receptacles and buried in trenches near the rubbish depôt (1½ miles from the town). *Cess-pools.*—There were 50 cess-pools in the town. These were emptied twice a day and disinfected with carbolized lime on each occasion. The sewage was removed in air-tight casks and discharged into the Vizianagram filter especially constructed for its prompt disposal. A plan with a section of the filter is appended.	No epidemic occurred among pilgrims. There were, however, two cases of cholera in the town. These occurred in a house adjoining the one where this disease had appeared a few days before the festival. The necessary sanitary measures were promptly adopted. All cholera-tainted clothing was burnt; the portion of flooring covered with cholera discharges was scraped and disinfected and the scrapings buried at a distance from the town after disinfection with a solution of perchloride of mercury. The house and its surroundings were disinfected and the neighbouring wells hankinized. The patients recovered and no other cases occurred.	Public health was good. The Pushkaram terminated as satisfactorily as possible in a sanitary point of view. Notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera in and around this district, "no case" was imported into the town owing to the vigilance of the police and the sanitary staff; while the tendency to a revival of the disease which had only recently appeared in the town was effectually destroyed by the adoption of the necessary sanitary measures. My best thanks are due to Messrs. J. E. A. Hasted, Superintendent of Police; S. Lingayya Pantulu Garu, Chairman of Municipal Council, Bezwada, and Rao Bahadur M. Ethirajulu Pillai for their hearty co-operation with me in the upkeep of the efficient state of sanitation to which the town was brought up before and maintained during the Pushkaram. I also desire to place on record the zeal, energy and earnestness displayed in the discharge of duty by the sanitary staff, particularly by Civil Apothecary Venkata Subbiah of municipal hospital, Bezwada, and by certificated Sanitary Inspectors Ganapatisubba Aiyar and D. Seetaramayya.	(1) I recommend that arrangements for the accommodation, &c., of pilgrims for the next Pushkaram be made on the plains of Sitanagaram. This open space is admirably suited for the requirements of the festival which has just now terminated. (2) That among other sanitary requirements of the town, the construction of latrines on the standard plan or improved pattern should deserve the immediate attention of the council. (Signed) A. P. FERNANDEZ, *Ag. Civil Surgeon, Guntúr.*

No. 1752.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Government, Local and Municipal Department, through the Collector, Kistna, in continuation of this office No. 1315, dated 22nd October 1897.

2. It is satisfactory to state that no case of cholera was imported into the town notwithstanding the prevalence of this epidemic all around Bezwada.

26th October 1897.
(Signed) S. LINGAYYA,
Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada.

Forwarded through the Sanitary Commissioner.

The arrangements originally approved of by the Sanitary Commissioner were, on the whole, carried out; but some modifications had to be made. I found it impossible to locate a camp in the river-bed as originally proposed, as, after personal inspection, I found the site would be liable to be flooded. The camp had therefore to be split up and located on the only other sites available. It was also found advisable to locate a camp at Sitanagaram on the other side of the Kistna river.

2. Owing to Public Works Department and Railway works on the river bank, and owing to Bezwada being the centre of a net work of railways, canals and roads, there were special difficulties in the way of sanitation and in preventing bathing accidents. The police arrangements had to be rather elaborate, but were most successful; and largely contributed to the fact that cholera was kept out of the town during the Pushkaram though it was raging all around.

3. Mr. Cumming, the Head Assistant Collector, suddently left the district just before the Pushkaram, and the duty of personal superintendence devolved entirely upon myself. All the arrangements were carried out under my personal supervision. I cannot speak too highly of the energy displayed by Rao Bahadur S. Lingayya Pantulu Garu, the Municipal Chairman, who was loyally seconded by Rao Bahadur M. Ethirajulu Pillai Avargal, municipal councillor. The sanitary arrangements were immediately under the supervision of Mr. Fernandez, Civil Surgeon, Guntúr, who was most painstaking and energetic. His report will be forwarded on receipt. I must also acknowledge the great assistance I received from Messrs. Hasted and Gover, the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police.

MASULIPATAM,
27th October 1897.
(Signed) J. K. BATTEN,
Ag. Collector.

P.S.—The Civil Surgeon's report since received is enclosed.

28th October 1897.
(Signed) R. MORRIS,
Ag. Collector.

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Fort St. George, 14th December 1897, No. 2593-S.

In forwarding the accompanying report on the Pushkaram festival at Bezwada, I have the honour to state that it discloses the fact that the whole of the officers responsible did their best to make the affair sanitarily successful, and that they succeeded in their efforts. It is very rarely that this office has the opportunity of reviewing reports of festivals in which the same forethought and determination to attend to *details* has been observed. The committee, of which Surgeon-Captain Vickers (who took a warm interest in the matter) was the sanitary advising member, is to be congratulated on the success achieved. The Chairman, Mr. Lingayya, to my knowledge, took a lively interest in the endeavour, and did his best to promote success. It need not be said that Mr. Atkinson as a Collector willing to believe that not all connected with sanitation is either faddism or theory and himself taking an active part in executive details, must have contributed largely to securing desired ends.

ORDER—No. 222 M., dated 26th January 1898.

Recorded.

2. The attention of the municipal council is drawn to the suggestions of the Civil Surgeon in column 11 of his tabular report.

3. The Government notes with pleasure the testimony borne by the Collector to the good services rendered by the gentlemen named in paragraph 3 of his endorsement as well as the interest evinced in the matter by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the Collector.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada.
„ Collector of Kistna.
„ Sanitary Board.
„ „ Commissioner.
„ Surgeon-General.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. F. Eccleston.

3 files. Pushkaram at Bezwada. 4317-L

227

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

From M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. LINGAYYA Pantulu Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department (through the Collector of Kistna), dated 23rd October 1897, No. 1315.

I have the honour to submit my report on the Kistna Pushkaram festival which ended on the 2nd October 1897.

2. This Pushkaram occurs once in every twelve years and lasts for twelve days. During the Pushkaram the sacred river Kistna attains, according to Hindu belief, special sanctifying and purifying powers. As there was no report presented on the last Pushkaram, 1885, it may not be uninteresting to make a few remarks on its origin.

3. The history of Pushkaram is found in the first chapter of the Brahmanda Puranam.* The festival is called Pushkaram after Pushkara, the son of Mandakini, who during this period bathes in the company of the thirty-three crores of gods and rishies. A person that bathes has his sins of seven previous births expiated and finds entrance into the heaven of Vishnu. The Kistna Pushkaram has a peculiar sanctity. One that bathes even once during the Pushkaram in the river acquires as much punyam or merit "పుణ్యం" as accrues to a person that bathes in all the twelve rivers for twelve years. Gifts of different kinds should be made to Brahmins during the twelve days of Pushkaram; each gift brings a special blessing. It is scarcely necessary to state that few go through the whole ritual; for even the most orthodox is generally satisfied with three baths.

4. There was a difference of opinion among the astronomers as to the opening day of the festival~~;~~ the northern Hindus fixing it on the 13th September and the southern the 20th September last.

5. In the budget for 1897–98 the municipal council provided Rs. 2,000 for the Pushkaram arrangements and Rs. 2,150 have been transferred to this item to meet the extra expenditure.

6. A preliminary meeting was held on the 2nd April 1897 and a committee, consisting of the Head Assistant Collector, District Medical and Sanitary officer, Executive Engineer, Kistna Northern Division, Superintendent of Police, Chairman of the Municipality, Mr. Eaglesome, and Rao Bahadur ~~Mr.~~ Ethirajulu Pillay, was appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements, and a memorandum was drawn up by Surgeon-Captain W. C. Vickers about the several arrangements to be adopted and it was approved by the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, in his letter No. 1127-S., of the 25th May 1897, to the Collector, Kistna.

7. The memorandum of the arrangements approved by the Sanitary Commissioner was communicated to the Chairman, Municipal Council. This was placed before municipal meeting subsequently and a resolution was passed authorising the Chairman to carry out the arrangements as recommended by Surgeon-Captain W. C. Vickers.

8. When addressed by the Chairman to contribute towards the cost of Pushkaram, the district board was pleased to promise to contribute two-thirds of the cost incurred for the Pushkaram.

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9. The total expenditure incurred as per statement enclosed is Rs. 10,303-1-7 The total number of the pilgrims who attended the festival was 138,120. A census account was opened from the 11th September 1897, when the pilgrims began to come in after having performed the "అంత్య" or the closing Pushkaram of Gódávari. The following table shows the number that attended daily :—

Dates.	Bezwada.	Seeta-nagaram.	Total.
11th September 1897	2,034	..	2,034
12th ,, ,,	2,278	..	2,278
13th ,, ,,	2,378	..	2,378
14th ,, ,,	2,500	..	2,500
15th ,, ,,	2,823	..	2,823
16th ,, ,,	2,512	..	2,512
17th ,, ,,	2.703	..	2,703
18th ,, ,,	2,302	..	2,302
19th ,, ,,	2,310	..	2,310
20th ,, ,,	2,136	550	2,686
21st ,, ,,	2,228	800	3,028
22nd ,, ,,	4,228	1,050	5,278
23rd ,, ,,	4,166	1,200	5,366
24th ,, ,,	6,521	2,000	8,521
25th ,, ,,	7,049	1,500	8,549
26th ,, ,,	8,487	3,000	11,487
27th ,, ,,	7,571	12,000	19,571
28th ,, ,,	8,229	6,000	14,229
29th ,, ,,	6,712	8,000	14,712
30th ,, ,,	6,645	6,000	12,645
1st October ,,	4,278	1,000	5,278
2nd ,, ,,	3,930	1,000	4,930
Total ..	94,020	44,100	138,120

10. Police arrangements were excellent—8 police inspectors, 30 head constables and 350 constables, in addition to the usual town strength, were on duty both in the town and at the bathing ghâts on both sides of the river. The Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police were also on the spot looking after the several arrangements. Police constables were posted at close intervals to preserve order at the bathing ghâts and in the town.

11. *Water-supply.*—The marginally-noted wells were cleaned out and hankinised prior to the commencement of the festival. The District Magistrate was kind enough to issue an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, reserving the said wells for drinking purposes alone and notices in English and Telugu were put up at each of the wells. At each of these wells watchers were placed and new and clean buckets and ropes were supplied so that the water might not be contaminated.

Hamasing's well.
Pula bhavi.
Uppuluri Vari well.
Sivakamiah's well.
Wynch well.
Toties' well.
Malas' well.

12. *Canals.*—The canals were also reserved for supply of drinking water; and a similar magisterial notice was affixed in conspicuous places and watchers were also placed to keep people from polluting the water; water-pandals were opened at different centres on the main road as well as in the town and at Seetanagaram to distribute purified water from the Kistna bridge abutment wells.

13. All wells of a suspicious character were closed and the following wells were reserved for washing clothes and watering cattle; and watermen were placed to prevent the use or the removal of water from such wells for any other purpose. Water-troughs and cut-stones for washing clothes were placed near them for the use of pilgrims.

Kummara bhavi.
Kanuri Vari bhavi
Slaughter-house well.
Majundari Vari bhavi.
Market well.
Parson's well.
Pakeer Takka well.
Kotture Vari well.
Taramiyapet well.
Buckinghampet well.
Cross road well.
Arundelpet well.
Well near oil factory.

14. *Drains.*—Filters were constructed near the wells for the spilt-water according to the plan suggested by the Medical officer on Pushkaram duty.

15. *Conservancy.*—The town is divided into three circles, the old town into two and the Buckinghampet into one as per town-plan enclosed.

16. Four certificated sanitary inspectors were lent by the district board to work during Pushkaram in addition to the permanent sanitary inspector of the municipality.

17. A sewage filter was constructed on the model adopted in the Vizianagram municipality.

18. Seventy-four Musalman toties from Hyderabad, 26 Tamil toties from Madras and 25 from Vizianagram—making a total of 125—in addition to the permanent staff of 80, were engaged for clearing the roads, latrines and cess-pools.

19. *Magisterial arrangements.*—The village Seetanagaram was brought under the Towns Nuisances Act and the Mangalagiri Sub-Magistrate was ordered to be in charge of the camp on the other side of the river. In addition to the Stationary Sub-Magistrate at Bezwada, the Tahsildar-Magistrate was also empowered to try nuisance cases.

20. Thirty temporary latrines were, according to the plan suggested by Surgeon-Captain W. C. Vickers and approved by the Sanitary Commissioner, constructed at the different places in the town for the convenience of the pilgrims. I am glad to note that they were very largely used.

21. Forty-six extra carts were employed in addition to the usual strength for conveying rubbish, night-soil and cess-pool water.

22. *Accommodation.*—Twenty shelter sheds measuring 120 × 15 feet with partitions were erected on both sides of the river for the use of pilgrims and the police, three more sheds of the same size were built for the use of toties newly engaged. Six small sheds were erected—three on the Bezwada and three on the Seetanagaram side—for the use of hospital assistants, sanitary inspectors and the orderlies.

23. *Cart-stands.*—Two temporary cart-stands were provided and water-troughs for cattle were also supplied.

24. The houses and the chattrams in the town were whitewashed and notices were put up disallowing any overcrowding in the chattrams. Extra toties were engaged to clean private latrines as each house was full of pilgrims.

25. *Lighting.*—Extra latrines, twenty in number, were fixed at the sheds and at the camps on both sides of the river.

26. *The Bathing ghât.*—The sites for bathing were selected in consultation with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, the Superintending Engineer and the Collector and were below the Kistna railway bridge on both sides of the river. The places reached along the sandy sides of the river were easily accessible for pilgrims. The District Magistrate was kind enough to issue magisterial notice, under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting the people to bathe above the bridge, as that was considered to be unsafe and dangerous. The site selected was well appreciated by the pilgrims as well as the townpeople. At the bathing ghâts red flags were fixed in the river to distinguish dangerous places and life-boats and catamarans were engaged to prevent accidents. The flags were shifted according to the rise and fall of the river. I am glad to note that not a single accident occurred.

27. Sheds were also erected and hospital assistants with necessary apparatus were provided for treatment in cases of accidents.

28. *Railway.*—A booking office was opened at Seetanagaram by the Southern Mahratta Railway and pilgrims were allowed to get down at the bathing ghât. The municipal council made a causeway from the platform to the bathing ghât for the convenience of pilgrims. Hospital assistants were also posted at Mustabad on East Coast Railway and at Tadapalli on the Southern Mahratta Railway to segregate passengers where necessary and the railway authorities were kind enough to stop their trains for about half an hour for easing purposes.

29. *Boats and Roads Traffic.*—Watchers were employed outside the municipal limits to inspect passengers coming by boats or carts and to segregate the suspected persons.

30. *Epidemics.*—As cholera was prevailing around Bezwada every possible precaution was taken to prevent the disease from entering the town. The principle of segregation was strictly enforced. A full cholera staff as settled by the rules framed

by the Sanitary Commissioner was employed. Trains were inspected at Bezwada for the detection of cholera and plague cases. Persons coming from suspected areas were strictly observed and a full supply of medicines and disinfectants was kept in readiness. The sprayer obtained under the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner was used in places where it was found necessary. It is satisfactory to state that not a single case of death by cholera occurred during Pushkaram.

31. The markets were daily examined by myself and the Medical officer on Pushkaram duty and the sale or exposure of articles found unfit for human consumptions was rigidly prohibited. The Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police and all the Police Inspectors were also empowered by me, under section 204 of Act IV of 1884, to inspect the markets and bazaars.

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32. One of the most common difficulties in the managing sanitation at times of festivals and in the repression of epidemics is the obtaining of the despised but useful toties promptly. It may be advisable to encourage the formation of colonies of toties at different centres in the Presidency so that their services may readily be utilised on such extraordinary occasions. Of the different types of toties the Hyderbadies are the most hard working and sober. As an experimental measure I have retained thirty of the Hyderbadies so that they may settle down in this district.

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33. In conclusion, I beg to offer my thanks to the Collector, the Superintendent of Police, for their valuable advice and guidance; Mr. Fernandez, the Medical officer on duty, for his kind co-operation; and also to M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Ethirajulu Pillay Garu, for his ungrudging labours and the interest he evinced in carrying out with me the arrangements during Pushkaram.

ENCLOSURES.

ACCOUNT showing the expenditure incurred during Kistna Pushkaram in September 1897.

Quantity.	Particulars of charges.	Amount spent. RS.	A.	P.
29	Shelter sheds (23 big and 6 small)			
	Clearing bushes, &c., for building sheds	3,582	2	11
30	Temporary latrines	50	6	0
74	Wages and railway fare of Hyderabad scavengers ..	755	8	3
25	Do do. of Vizianagram ..	1,112	0	4
26	Do. do. of Madras	353	15	4
16	Water-pandal Brahmins	633	12	0
3	Life-boats or Kistna elephants with crew	300	0	0
46	Temporary carts for rubbish, night-soil and sewage water conveyance	116	6	0
4	Pay and travelling allowance of sanitary inspectors ..	1,083	0	0
	Materials purchased	481	9	1
4	Hospital assistants and menial servants	1,301	5	2
	Medicines and disinfectants	57	15	3
56	Watchers employed on canals, wells, sheds, roads and boats	153	7	0
20	Coolies for spreading sand in public latrines	246	9	6
	Pay of clerk employed under the Medical officer ..	156	9	6
5	Trench-diggers	13	2	0
6	Pumping wells and hankinising	28	3	2
1	Rent for temporary police station at Vidiyadharapuram	22	8	0
	Sundry expenses, such as telegrams, stationery, &c. ..	6	0	0
200	Town plans showing the circles into which the town is divided for Pushkaram	55	10	7
		102	15	6
		10,613	1	7
	Deduct—Value of materials sold ..	310	0	0
	Total ..	10,303	1	7

From Assistant Surgeon A. P. FERNANDEZ, Acting Civil Surgeon, Guntúr, to the Collector of Kistna, dated 23rd October 1897, No. 534-A.

I have the honour to enclose the plans of the Vizianagram and the catch-pit filters, and to request that they may be appended to the sanitary report on Pushkaram which has been this day submitted to you through the Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada.

STATEMENT showing the sanitary staff that worked and the arrangements made for the Bezwada Pushkaram, 1897.

Serial number.	Circle number in charge or portion of work in charge.	Chief sanitary inspector's name.	Rank.	Water-supply.			Conservancy plant.										Menial conservancy staff.										
					Wells.		Latrines.							Carts.							Toties for					Watchmen.	
				Water-pandals.	Drinking.	Domestic.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Jewish.	Private.	Cess-pools.	Skilt water-cisterns.	Skilt water-filt rs.	Rubbish.	Night-soil.	Sewage.	Sanitary overseers.	Peons.	Police orderlies.	Coolies.	Public latrines.	Private latrines.	Sewage carts.	Scavenging toties.	Sweepers.	Canal.	Well.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Circle No. 1	S. Ganapatisubba Aiyar	Certificated Sanitary Inspector.	2	3	5	7	11	..	250	30	2	3	16	9	5	2	2	1	10	23	12	6	6	23	4	9
2 3	" " 2	V. N. Manikkavelu Mudali ..	Do.	3	2	4	9	10	..	150	19	4	..	16	7	3	2	2	1	5	20	9	4	..	19	4	6
	" " 3	Muthialachary	Do.	..	2	4	4	4	..	106	1	3	..	8	3	2	1	2	1	3	8	5	3	..	12	4	7
4	Camps at Bezwada ..	D. Seetaramayya	Do.	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	12	4	..	..	..	14	..	..
5	Seetanagaram camp ..	M. Ramalingam	Third-class Hospital Assistant.	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	6	..	..
		Total ..		8	7	13	20	32	2	500	50	9	3	41	19	10	5	9	4	30	57	26	13	8	74	12	22

Serial number.	Circle number in charge or portion of work in charge.	Chief sanitary inspector name.	Rank.	Places of public resort.										Dangerous and offensive trades.									Cholera.		
							Eating houses.		Sheds.																
									Pilgrims																
				Dispensaries.	Temples.	Chattrams.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Pucka.	Sun-proof.	Conservancy staff.	Police.	Beggars, &c.	Cholera shed.	Plague sheds.	Night-soil depôt.	Rubbish depôt.	Sewage filter.	Slaughter-house.	Markets.	Cart-stands.	Police station.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Remarks.
				29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1	Circle No. 1	S. Ganapatisubba Aiyar	Certificated Sanitary Inspector.	1	10	8	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	
2 3	" " 2	V. N. Manikkavelu Mudali ..	Do.	..	..	4	16	1	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	
	" " 3	Muthialachary	Do.	..	1	1	3	..	9	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	
4	Camps at Bezwada ..	D. Seetaramayya	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Seetanagaram camp ..	M. Ramalingam	Third-class Hospital Assistant.	1	..	..	..	..	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	
		Total ..		2	11	13	49	2	17	4	7	5	4	1	4	2	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	..	

REPORT on Pushkaram festival held in the Kistna district in September 1897.

District. 1	Name of reporter. 2	Name of festival and when held. 3	Date of festival. 4	Number assembled. 5	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made. 6	Water-supply. 7	Conservancy. 8	Epidemics. 9	General health. 10	Recommendations. 11
Kistna.	Assistant Surgeon A. P. Fernandez, Acting Civil Surgeon, Guntúr, on special duty, Pushkaram.	Kistna Pushkaram held in September 1897.	From 20th September to 1st October 1897.	138,125.	Accommodation for pilgrims was provided in chattrams and sheds. *Chattrams.*—There were 13 chattrams in the town. These were cleaned and limewashed, and the sleeping accommodation in each noted in prominent figures near its main door. The chattrams-keepers were warned against allowing accommodation to a larger number of pilgrims than the sanctioned maximum; and the sanitary inspectors and the beat police constables were instructed to make surprise inspection in view to ensure against overcrowding. *Sheds.*—There were 21 thatched sheds erected in the town and the Seetanagaram camp. Each shed measured 120 feet long and 15 feet broad. It was constructed on a basement one foot high and was enclosed by tatties. It was divided into compartments having doors on either sides, and was provided with the necessary requirements, sanitary and otherwise, so as to make it as healthy as possible and to render life and property safe in case of fire or other emergency. Apart from the above there were six ordinary sheds erected at Seetanagaram for the use of those who halted for a few hours and therefore required only a shelter for protection against the effects of the sun. There were, in addition to the above, four sheds constructed on the outskirts of the town near Ryves' canal for the use of beggars and other low class doubtful visitors in the town. All the above buildings (excluding private houses) afforded a total sleeping accommodation for 4,000 pilgrims at 28 square feet per man. The necessary conditions for the efficient performance of the Pushkaram ceremony, however, did not render obligatory on pilgrims to halt at Bezwada, unless by option for more than a day; hence the majority of them returned to their respective homes within 24 hours after their arrival. This circumstance considerably helped to prevent overcrowding of town and camps, which might have otherwise occurred. The demand for additional accommodation, however, arose at Seetanagaram, where it was the least anticipated; but this was promptly complied with by the construction of two large sheds and several minor structures. The main lines of sanitary arrangements were as follows:— (1) The town, for purposes of conservancy, was divided into three circles and the camp into two divisions, each of these being placed in charge of a competent sanitary inspector with an adequate sanitary staff and equipment. (2) A notice was issued by the District Magistrate under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting, under penalty, the fouling of water or acts of nuisance. (3) Arrangements were made at the nearest stations of the various railways which converge into Bezwada for the examination and, if necessary, detention by medical subordinates of all pilgrims suffering or suspected to be suffering from infectious diseases. Similar arrangements were made at the various toll-gates and at certain specified places on the various canals. In addition to the above there were several other sanitary measures adopted, such as the compulsory limewashing of all houses, the removal of all rank vegetation from the town, the repairs to roads, the provision for sufficient lighting of the town and the camps, the restriction of sleeping accommodation in sheds and chattrams, the issue of notices to temple authorities and eating houses prohibiting them from allowing sleeping accommodation to pilgrims, the fixing of flags at the bathing ghâts to indicate the water-level for the guidance and safety of pilgrims, the employment of swimmers and life-boats to render assistance in case of accidents, and the promulgation by beat of tom-tom of Dr. King's simple sanitary rules.	The sources of water-supply were wells, the Kistna, canals and water-pandals. *Wells.*—There were seven wells reserved for drinking purposes. These were thoroughly repaired, a few were emptied and cleaned out; but all were hankinized before the Pushkaram. Each well was provided with the necessary number of buckets, pulleys and ropes at municipal expense, and a watchman was appointed over each to prevent pilgrims or residents from using their vessels, &c., for drawing water. Adequate arrangements were made for the removal of waste-water from the catch-pits; but in the case of three mostly frequented wells, it was found absolutely impracticable to keep their cisterns from overflowing. Accordingly, the waste-water receptacles of these wells were partitioned by a masonry wall with vents and converted into filters. The upper segment was charged with filtering media, while the lower section received filtered water and served as a cattle-watering trough. A plan and section of the filter is appended. *The Kistna.*—The banks of this river from the foot of the railway bridge upwards to a distance of a mile on either sides were reserved for drinking purposes; police constables were placed at intervals to prevent water contamination, and notice boards under the signature of the District Magistrate containing provisions of section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were also posted in prominent places for the information and guidance of pilgrims. *Canals.*—The whole length of the main canal and a limited tract of the Bunder, the Ryves' and the Ellore canals was reserved for drinking purposes. A sufficient number of watchmen and police constables were stationed along the banks to prevent pollution of water. As a further precautionary measure against water contamination, the canal watchmen and the police were directed to prevent pilgrims or passengers from halting under trees on the canal banks. *Water-pandals.*—There were seven water-pandals erected at convenient places in the town and the camp—four of these were supplied with water through the courtesy of the Public Works Engineer, East Coast Railway, from the railway water-pump situated on the bed of the Kistna; while in the remaining three river-water after precipitation had to be distributed, in consequence of the impracticability of conveying pipe water on the opposite bank of the river. All the water-pandals were in charge of Brahmins and proved very useful to the pilgrims and the general public.	For purposes of conservancy the municipal sanitary establishment was considerably strengthened by the entertainment of additional sweepers and scavengers and the purchase of plant, equipment and disinfectants sufficient to meet the anticipated demand. The town and the camps were divided into five circles; four of these being placed in charge of certificated sanitary inspectors, and the fifth, viz., the Seetanagaram camp, was under the supervision of a third-class hospital assistant who also held its medical charge. The town and the camp were swept twice a day and the rubbish was carted to their respective rubbish depôts. The staff plant allotted to each circle is detailed in the appended statement. *Latrines.*—There were 32 temporary latrines erected in addition to the 20 permanent structures on a plan suggested by Surgeon-Captain W. C. Vickers and approved by the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras. Each temporary latrine was provided with six seats. It was constructed on an impermeable basement and enclosed on all sides by bamboo tatties. It also had a red flag to denote its location and purpose; and was provided with suitable marks for the guidance of the different sexes. All the latrines (barring the Jewish) were worked on dry-earth system. They were attended to twice a day; while those which were mostly frequented were cleaned oftener. A sufficient supply of carbolized lime was daily issued to scavengers for the disinfection of latrines. Night-soil was removed in air-tight covered tarred tin receptacles and buried in trenches near the rubbish depôt (1½ miles from the town). *Cess-pools.*—There were 50 cess-pools in the town. These were emptied twice a day and disinfected with carbolized lime on each occasion. The sewage was removed in air-tight casks and discharged into the Vizianagram filter especially constructed for its prompt disposal. A plan with a section of the filter is appended.	No epidemic occurred among pilgrims. There were, however, two cases of cholera in the town. These occurred in a house adjoining the one where this disease had appeared a few days before the festival. The necessary sanitary measures were promptly adopted. All cholera-tainted clothing was burnt; the portion of flooring covered with cholera discharges was scraped and disinfected and the scrapings buried at a distance from the town after disinfection with a solution of perchloride of mercury. The house and its surroundings were disinfected and the neighbouring wells hankinized. The patients recovered and no other cases occurred.	Public health was good. The Pushkaram terminated as satisfactorily as possible in a sanitary point of view. Notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera in and around this district, "no case" was imported into the town owing to the vigilance of the police and the sanitary staff; while the tendency to a revival of the disease which had only recently appeared in the town was effectually destroyed by the adoption of the necessary sanitary measures. My best thanks are due to Messrs. J. E. A. Hasted, Superintendent of Police; S. Lingayya Pantulu Garu, Chairman of Municipal Council, Bezwada, and Rao Bahadur M. Ethirajulu Pillay for their hearty co-operation with me in the upkeep of the efficient state of sanitation to which the town was brought up before and maintained during the Pushkaram. I also desire to place on record the zeal, energy and earnestness displayed in the discharge of duty by the sanitary staff, particularly by Civil Apothecary Venkata Subbiah of municipal hospital, Bezwada, and by certificated Sanitary Inspectors Ganapatisubba Aiyar and D. Seetaramayya.	(1) I recommend that arrangements for the accommodation, &c., of pilgrims for the next Pushkaram be made on the plains of Seetanagaram. This open space is admirably suited for the requirements of the festival which has just now terminated. (2) That among other sanitary requirements of the town, the construction of latrines on the standard plan or improved pattern should deserve the immediate attention of the council. (Signed) A. P. FERNANDEZ, *Ag. Civil Surgeon, Guntúr.*

No. 1752.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Government, Local and Municipal Department, through the Collector, Kistna, in continuation of this office No. 1315, dated 22nd October 1897.

2. It is satisfactory to state that no case of cholera was imported into the town notwithstanding the prevalence of this epidemic all around Bezwada.

(Signed) S. LINGAYYA,
Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada.

26*th October* 1897.

Forwarded through the Sanitary Commissioner.

The arrangements originally approved of by the Sanitary Commissioner were, on the whole, carried out; but some modifications had to be made. I found it impossible to locate a camp in the river-bed as originally proposed, as, after personal inspection, I found the site would be liable to be flooded. The camp had therefore to be split up and located on the only other sites available. It was also found advisable to locate a camp at Seetanagaram on the other side of the Kistna river.

2. Owing to Public Works Department and Railway works on the river bank, and owing to Bezwada being the centre of a net work of railways, canals and roads, there were special difficulties in the way of sanitation and in preventing bathing accidents. The police arrangements had to be rather elaborate, but were most successful; and largely contributed to the fact that cholera was kept out of the town during the Pushkaram though it was raging all around.

3. Mr. Cumming, the Head Assistant Collector, suddently left the district just before the Pushkaram, and the duty of personal superintendence devolved entirely upon myself. All the arrangements were carried out under my personal supervision. I cannot speak too highly of the energy displayed by Rao Bahadur S. Lingayya Pantulu Garu, the Municipal Chairman, who was loyally seconded by Rao Bahadur M. Ethirajulu Pillay Avargal, municipal councillor. The sanitary arrangements were immediately under the supervision of Mr. Fernandez, Civil Surgeon, Guntúr, who was most painstaking and energetic. His report will be forwarded on receipt. I must also acknowledge the great assistance I received from Messrs. Hasted and Gover, the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Received

MASULIPATAM,
27*th October* 1897.

(Signed) J. K. BATTEN,
Ag. Collector.

P.S.—The Civil Surgeon's report since received is enclosed.

(Signed) R. MORRIS,
Ag. Collector.

28*th October* 1897.

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Fort St. George, 14th December 1897, No. 2593-S.

In forwarding the accompanying report on the Pushkaram festival at Bezwada, I have the honour to state that it discloses the fact that the whole of the officers responsible did their best to make the affair sanitarily successful, and that they succeeded in their efforts. It is very rarely that this office has the opportunity of reviewing reports of festivals in which the same forethought and determination to attend to *details* has been observed. The committee, of which Surgeon-Captain Vickers (who took a warm interest in the matter) was the sanitary advising member, is to be congratulated on the success achieved. The Chairman, Mr. Lingayya, to my knowledge, took a lively interest in the endeavour, and did his best to promote success. It need not be said that Mr. Atkinson as a Collector willing to believe that not all connected with sanitation is either faddism or theory and himself taking an active part in executive details, must have contributed largely to securing desired ends.

What has become of the diagrams belonging to this G.O.? Proofs were submitted to your Office on the 20 of last month RD 2/2

Government (1898) of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

These diagrams need not be printed with the G.Os. But please send 5 copies of the diagrams. The proofs which are herewith returned. AR 7/2/98

Proof for approval.

Proof struck off as received 11/2/98

Recd. } 1898.

Regd.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 222 M., 26th January 1898.

will be sent when received from Survey RD 10/2

JANUARY.

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording, with remarks, report on the Pushkaram festival held at Bezwada on the 2nd October 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. LINGAYYA Pantulu Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department (through the Collector of Kistna), dated 23rd October 1897, No. 1315.

I have the honour to submit my report on the Kistna Pushkaram festival which ended on the 2nd October 1897.

2. This Pushkaram occurs once in every twelve years and lasts for twelve days. During the Pushkaram the sacred river Kistna attains, according to Hindu belief, special sanctifying and purifying powers. As there was no report presented on the last Pushkaram, 1885, it may not be uninteresting to make a few remarks on its origin.

3. The history of Pushkaram is found in the first chapter of the Brahmanda Puranam. The festival is called Pushkaram after Pushkara, the son of Mandakini, who during this period bathes in the company of the thirty-three crores of gods and rishies. A person that bathes has his sins of seven previous births expiated and finds entrance into the heaven of Vishnu. The Kistna Pushkaram has a peculiar sanctity. One that bathes even once during the Pushkaram in the river acquires as much punyam or merit " పుణ్యం " as accrues to a person that bathes in all the twelve rivers for twelve years. Gifts of different kinds should be made to Brahmins during the twelve days of Pushkaram; each gift brings a special blessing. It is scarcely necessary to state that few go through the whole ritual; for even the most orthodox is generally satisfied with three baths.

4. There was a difference of opinion among the astronomers as to the opening day of the festival, the northern Hindus fixing it on the 13th September and the southern the 20th September last.

5. In the budget for 1897–98 the municipal council provided Rs. 2,000 for the Pushkaram arrangements and Rs. 2,150 have been transferred to this item to meet the extra expenditure.

6. A preliminary meeting was held on the 2nd April 1897 and a committee, consisting of the Head Assistant Collector, District Medical and Sanitary officer, Executive Engineer, Kistna Northern Division, Superintendent of Police, Chairman of the Municipality, Mr. Eaglesome, and M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Ethirajulu Pillai, was appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements, and a memorandum was drawn up by Surgeon-Captain W. C. Vickers about the several arrangements to be adopted and it was approved by the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, in his letter No. 1127-S., of the 25th May 1897, to the Collector, Kistna.

7. The memorandum of the arrangements approved by the Sanitary Commissioner was communicated to the Chairman, Municipal Council. This was placed before municipal meeting subsequently and a resolution was passed authorising the Chairman to carry out the arrangements as recommended by Surgeon-Captain W. C. Vickers.

8. When addressed by the Chairman to contribute towards the cost of Pushkaram, the district board was pleased to promise to contribute two-thirds of the cost incurred for the Pushkaram.

9. The total expenditure incurred as per statement enclosed is Rs. 10,303-1-7 The total number of the pilgrims who attended the festival was 138,120. A census

account was opened from the 11th September 1897, when the pilgrims began to come in after having performed the "అంత్య" or the closing Pushkaram of Gódávari. The following table shows the number that attended daily :—

Dates.	Bezwada.	Sitanagaram.	Total.
11th September 1897	2,034	..	2,034
12th " "	2,278	..	2,278
13th " "	2,378	..	2,378
14th " "	2,500	..	2,500
15th " "	2,823	..	2,823
16th " "	2,512	..	2,512
17th " "	2,703	..	2,703
18th " "	2,302	..	2,302
19th " "	2,310	..	2,310
20th " "	2,136	550	2,686
21st " "	2,228	800	3,028
22nd " "	4,228	1,050	5,278
23rd " "	4,166	1,200	5,366
24th " "	6,521	2,000	8,521
25th " "	7,049	1,500	8,549
26th " "	8,487	3,000	11,487
27th " "	7,571	12,000	19,571
28th " "	8,229	6,000	14,229
29th " "	6,712	8,000	14,712
30th " "	6,645	6,000	12,645
1st October "	4,278	1,000	5,278
2nd " "	3,930	1,000	4,930
Total ..	94,020	44,100	138,120

10. Police arrangements were excellent—8 police inspectors, 30 head constables and 350 constables, in addition to the usual town strength, were on duty both in the town and at the bathing ghâts on both sides of the river. The Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police were also on the spot looking after the several arrangements. Police constables were posted at close intervals to preserve order at the bathing ghâts and in the town.

11. *Water-supply.*—The marginally-noted wells were cleaned out and hankinised prior to the commencement of the festival. The District Magistrate was kind enough to issue an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, reserving the said wells for drinking purposes alone and notices in English and Telugu were put up at each of the wells. At each of these wells watchers were placed and new and clean buckets and ropes were supplied so that the water might not be contaminated.

Ramasing's well.
Pula bhavi.
Uppuluri Vari well.
Sivakamiah's well.
Wynch well.
Toties' well.
Malas' well.

12. *Canals.*—The canals were also reserved for supply of drinking water; and a similar magisterial notice was affixed in conspicuous places and watchers were also placed to keep people from polluting the water; water-pandals were opened at different centres on the main road as well as in the town and at Sitanagaram to distribute purified water from the Kistna bridge abutment wells.

13. All wells of a suspicious character were closed and the following wells were reserved for washing clothes and watering cattle, and watermen were placed to prevent the use or the removal of water from such wells for any other purpose. Water-troughs and cut-stones for washing clothes were placed near them for the use of pilgrims.

Kummara bhavi.
Kanuri Vari bhavi
Slaughter-house well.
Majundari Vari bhavi.
Market well.
Parson's well.
Pakeer Takka well.
Kotture Vari well.
Taramiyapet well.
Buckinghampet well.
Cross road well.
Arundelpet well.
Well near oil factory.

14. *Drains.*—Filters were constructed near the wells for the spilt-water according to the plan suggested by the Medical officer on Pushkaram duty.

15. *Conservancy.*—The town is divided into three circles, the old town into two and the Buckinghampet into one as per town-plan enclosed.

16. Four certificated sanitary inspectors were lent by the district board to work during Pushkaram in addition to the permanent sanitary inspector of the municipality.

17. A sewage filter was constructed on the model adopted in the Vizianagram municipality.

18. Seventy-four Musalman toties from Hyderabad, 26 Tamil toties from Madras and 25 from Vizianagram—making a total of 125—in addition to the permanent staff of 80, were engaged for clearing the roads, latrines and cess-pools.

19. *Magisterial arrangements.*—The village Sitanagaram was brought under the Towns Nuisances Act and the Mangalagiri Sub-Magistrate was ordered to be in charge of the camp on the other side of the river. In addition to the Stationary Sub-Magistrate at Bezwada, the Tahsildar-Magistrate was also empowered to try nuisance cases.

20. Thirty temporary latrines were, according to the plan suggested by Surgeon-Captain W. C. Vickers and approved by the Sanitary Commissioner, constructed at the different places in the town for the convenience of the pilgrims. I am glad to note that they were very largely used.

21. Forty-six extra carts were employed in addition to the usual strength for conveying rubbish, night-soil and cess-pool water.

22. *Accommodation.*—Twenty shelter sheds measuring 120 × 15 feet with partitions were erected on both sides of the river for the use of pilgrims and the police, three more sheds of the same size were built for the use of toties newly engaged. Six small sheds were erected—three on the Bezwada and three on the Sitanagaram side—for the use of hospital assistants, sanitary inspectors and the orderlies.

23. *Cart-stands.*—Two temporary cart-stands were provided and water-troughs for cattle were also supplied.

24. The houses and the chattrams in the town were whitewashed and notices were put up disallowing any overcrowding in the chattrams. Extra toties were engaged to clean private latrines as each house was full of pilgrims.

25. *Lighting.*—Extra latrines, twenty in number, were fixed at the sheds and at the camps on both sides of the river.

26. *The Bathing ghât.*—The sites for bathing were selected in consultation with the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, the Superintending Engineer and the Collector and were below the Kistna railway bridge on both sides of the river. The places reached along the sandy sides of the river were easily accessible for pilgrims. The District Magistrate was kind enough to issue magisterial notice, under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting the people to bathe above the bridge, as that was considered to be unsafe and dangerous. The site selected was well appreciated by the pilgrims as well as the townpeople. At the bathing ghâts red flags were fixed in the river to distinguish dangerous places and life-boats and catamarans were engaged to prevent accidents. The flags were shifted according to the rise and fall of the river. I am glad to note that not a single accident occurred.

27. Sheds were also erected and hospital assistants with necessary apparatus were provided for treatment in cases of accidents.

28. *Railway.*—A booking office was opened at Sitanagaram by the Southern Mahratta Railway and pilgrims were allowed to get down at the bathing ghât. The municipal council made a causeway from the platform to the bathing ghât for the convenience of pilgrims. Hospital assistants were also posted at Mustabad on East Coast Railway and at Tadapalli on the Southern Mahratta Railway to segregate passengers where necessary and the railway authorities were kind enough to stop their trains for about half an hour for easing purposes.

29. *Boats and Roads Traffic.*—Watchers were employed outside the municipal limits to inspect passengers coming by boats or carts and to segregate the suspected persons.

30. *Epidemics.*—As cholera was prevailing around Bezwada every possible precaution was taken to prevent the disease from entering the town. The principle of segregation was strictly enforced. A full cholera staff as settled by the rules framed by the Sanitary Commissioner was employed. Trains were inspected at Bezwada for

the detection of cholera and plague cases. Persons coming from suspected areas were strictly observed and a full supply of medicines and disinfectants was kept in readiness. The sprayer obtained under the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner was used in places where it was found necessary. It is satisfactory to state that not a single case of death by cholera occurred during Pushkaram.

31. The markets were daily examined by myself and the Medical officer on Pushkaram duty and the sale or exposure of articles found unfit for human consumptions was rigidly prohibited. The Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police and all the Police Inspectors were also empowered by me, under section 204 of Act IV of 1884, to inspect the markets and bazaars.

32. One of the most common difficulties in the managing of sanitation at times of festivals and in the repression of epidemics is the obtaining of the despised but useful toties promptly. It may be advisable to encourage the formation of colonies of toties at different centres in the Presidency so that their services may readily be utilised on such extraordinary occasions. Of the different types of toties the Hyderbadies are the most hard working and sober. As an experimental measure I have retained thirty of the Hyderbadies so that they may settle down in this district.

33. In conclusion, I beg to offer my thanks to the Collector, the Superintendent of Police, for their valuable advice and guidance; Mr. Fernandez, the Medical officer on duty, for his kind co-operation; and also to M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Ethirajulu Pillai ~~Avargal~~ for his ungrudging labours and the interest he evinced in carrying out with me the arrangements during Pushkaram.

8

ENCLOSURES.

ACCOUNT showing the expenditure incurred during Kistna Pushkaram in September 1897.

Quantity.	Particulars of charges.	Amount spent. RS.	A.	P.
29	Shelter sheds (23 big and 6 small)	3,582	2	11
	Clearing bushes, &c., for building sheds	50	6	0
30	Temporary latrines	755	8	3
74	Wages and railway fare of Hyderabad scavengers ..	1,112	0	4
25	Do. do. of Vizianagram	353	15	4
26	Do. do. of Madras	633	12	0
16	Water-pandal Brahmins	300	0	0
3	Life-boats or Kistna elephants with crew	116	6	0
46	Temporary carts for rubbish, night-soil and sewage water conveyance	1,083	0	0
4	Pay and travelling allowance of sanitary inspectors ..	481	9	1
	Materials purchased	1,301	5	2
4	Hospital assistants and menial servants	57	15	3
	Medicines and disinfectants	153	7	0
56	Watchers employed on canals, wells, sheds, roads and boats	246	9	6
20	Coolies for spreading sand in public latrines	156	9	6
	Pay of clerk employed under the Medical officer ..	13	2	0
5	Trench-diggers	28	3	2
6	Pumping wells and hankinising	22	8	0
1	Rent for temporary police station at Vidiyadharapuram	6	0	0
	Sundry expenses, such as telegrams, stationery, &c. ..	55	10	7
200	Town plans showing the circles into which the town is divided for Pushkaram	102	15	6
		10,613	1	7
	Deduct—Value of materials sold ..	310	0	0
	Total ..	10,303	1	7

From Assistant Surgeon A. P. FERNANDEZ, Acting Civil Surgeon, Guntúr, to the Collector of Kistna, dated 23rd October 1897, No. 534-A.

I have the honour to enclose the plans of the Vizianagram and the catch-pit filters, and to request that they may be appended to the sanitary report on Pushkaram which has been this day submitted to you through the Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada.

STATEMENT showing the sanitary staff that worked and the arrangements made for the Bezwada Pushkaram, 1897.

Serial number.	Circle number in charge or portion of work in charge.	Chief sanitary inspector's name.	Rank.	Water-supply.			Conservancy plant.										Menial conservancy staff.										
					Wells.		Latrines.							Carts.							Toties for					Watchmen.	
				Water-pandals.	Drinking.	Domestic.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Jewish.	Private.	Cess-pools.	Skilt water-cisterns.	Skilt water-filters.	Rubbish.	Night-soil.	Sewage.	Sanitary overseers.	Peons.	Police orderlies.	Coolies.	Public latrines.	Private latrines.	Sewage carts.	Scavenging toties.	Sweepers.	Canal.	Well.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Circle No. 1	S. Ganapatisubba Aiyar	Certificated Sanitary Inspector.	2	3	5	7	11	..	250	30	2	3	16	9	5	2	2	1	10	23	12	6	6	23	4	9
2	,, ,, 2	V. N. Manikkavelu Mudali ..	Do.	3	2	4	9	10	..	150	19	4	..	16	7	3	2	2	1	5	20	9	4	..	19	4	6
3	,, ,, 3	Muthialacharry	Do.	..	2	4	4	4	..	100	1	3	..	8	3	2	1	2	1	3	8	5	3	..	12	4	7
4	Camps at Bezwada ..	D. Seetaramayya	Do.	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	12	4	..	..	..	14	..	..
5	Sitanagaram camp ..	M. Ramalingam	Third-class Hospital Assistant.	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	6	..	..
		Total ..		8	7	13	20	32	2	500	50	9	3	41	19	10	5	9	4	30	57	26	13	8	74	12	22

Serial number.	Circle number in charge or portion of work in charge.	Chief sanitary inspector's name.	Rank.	Places of public resort.										Dangerous and offensive trades.									Cholera.		
							Eating houses.		Sheds.																
									Pilgrims																
				Dispensaries.	Temples.	Chattrams.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Puckka.	Sun-proof.	Conservancy staff.	Police.	Beggars, &c.	Cholera shed.	Plague sheds.	Night-soil depôt.	Rubbish depôt.	Sewage filter.	Slaughter-house.	Markets.	Cart-stands.	Police station.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Remarks.
				29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1	Circle No 1	S. Ganapatisubba Aiyar	Certificated Sanitary Inspector.	1	10	8	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	
2	,, ,, 2	V. N. Manikkavelu Mudali ..	Do.	..	..	4	16	1	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	
3	,, ,, 3	Muthialacharry	Do.	..	1	1	3	..	9	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	
4	Camps at Bezwada ..	D. Seetaramayya	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Sitanagaram camp ..	M. Ramalingam	Third-class Hospital Assistant.	1	..	..	..	..	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	
		Total ..		2	11	13	49	2	17	4	7	5	4	1	4	2	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	..	

REPORT on Pushkaram festival held in the Kistna district in September 1897.

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival and when held.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kistna.	Assistant Surgeon A. P. Fernandez, Acting Civil Surgeon, Guntúr, on special duty, Pushkaram.	Kistna Pushkaram held in September 1897.	From 20th September to 1st October 1897.	138,125.	Accommodation for pilgrims was provided in chattrams and sheds. *Chattrams.*—There were 13 chattrams in the town. These were cleaned and limewashed, and the sleeping accommodation in each noted in prominent figures near its main door. The chattrams-keepers were warned against allowing accommodation to a larger number of pilgrims than the sanctioned maximum; and the sanitary inspectors and the beat police constables were instructed to make surprise inspection in view to ensure against overcrowding. *Sheds.*—There were 21 thatched sheds erected in the town and the Sitanagaram camp. Each shed measured 120 feet long and 15 feet broad. It was constructed on a basement one foot high and was enclosed by tatties. It was divided into compartments having doors on either sides, and was provided with the necessary requirements, sanitary and otherwise, so as to make it as healthy as possible and to render life and property safe in case of fire or other emergency. Apart from the above there were six ordinary sheds erected at Sitanagaram for the use of those who halted for a few hours and therefore required only a shelter for protection against the effects of the sun. There were, in addition to the above, four sheds constructed on the outskirts of the town near Ryves' canal for the use of beggars and other low class doubtful visitors in the town. All the above buildings (excluding private houses) afforded a total sleeping accommodation for 4,000 pilgrims at 28 square feet per man. The necessary conditions for the efficient performance of the Pushkaram ceremony, however, did not render obligatory on pilgrims to halt at Bezwada, unless by option for more than a day; hence the majority of them returned to their respective homes within 24 hours after their arrival. This circumstance considerably helped to prevent overcrowding of town and camps, which might have otherwise occurred. The demand for additional accommodation, however, arose at Sitanagaram, where it was the least anticipated; but this was promptly complied with by the construction of two large sheds and several minor structures. The main lines of sanitary arrangements were as follows:— (1) The town, for purposes of conservancy, was divided into three circles and the camp into two divisions, each of these being placed in charge of a competent sanitary inspector with an adequate sanitary staff and equipment. (2) A notice was issued by the District Magistrate under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting, under penalty, the fouling of water or acts of nuisance. (3) Arrangements were made at the nearest stations of the various railways which converge into Bezwada for the examination and, if necessary, detention by medical subordinates of all pilgrims suffering or suspected to be suffering from infectious diseases. Similar arrangements were made at the various toll gates and at certain specified places on the various canals. In addition to the above there were several other sanitary measures adopted, such as the compulsory limewashing of all houses, the removal of all rank vegetation from the town, the repairs to roads, the provision for sufficient lighting of the town and the camps, the restriction of sleeping accommodation in sheds and chattrams, the issue of notices to temple authorities and eating houses prohibiting them from allowing sleeping accommodation to pilgrims, the fixing of flags at the bathing ghâts to indicate the water-level for the guidance and safety of pilgrims, the employment of swimmers and life-boats to render assistance in case of accidents, and the promulgation by beat of tom-tom of Dr. King's simple sanitary rules.	The sources of water-supply were wells, the Kistna canals and water-pandals. *Wells.*—There were seven wells reserved for drinking purposes. These were thoroughly repaired, a few were emptied and cleaned out; but all were hankinized before the Pushkaram. Each well was provided with the necessary number of buckets, pulleys and ropes at municipal expense, and a watchman was appointed over each to prevent pilgrims or residents from using their vessels, &c., for drawing water. Adequate arrangements were made for the removal of waste-water from the catch-pits; but in the case of three mostly frequented wells, it was found absolutely impracticable to keep their cisterns from overflowing. Accordingly, the waste-water receptacles of these wells were partitioned by a masonry wall with vents and converted into filters. The upper segment was charged with filtering media, while the lower section received filtered water and served as a cattle-watering trough. A plan and section of the filter is appended. *The Kistna.*—The banks of this river from the foot of the railway bridge upwards to a distance of a mile on either sides were reserved for drinking purposes; police constables were placed at intervals to prevent water contamination, and notice boards under the signature of the District Magistrate containing provisions of section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were also posted in prominent places for the information and guidance of pilgrims. *Canals.*—The whole length of the main canal and a limited tract of the Bunder, the Ryves' and the Ellore canals was reserved for drinking purposes. A sufficient number of watchmen and police constables were stationed along the banks to prevent pollution of water. As a further precautionary measure against water contamination, the canal watchmen and the police were directed to prevent pilgrims or passengers from halting under trees on the canal banks. *Water-pandals.*—There were seven water-pandals erected at convenient places in the town and the camp—four of these were supplied with water through the courtesy of the Public Works Engineer, East Coast Railway, from the railway water-pump situated on the bed of the Kistna; while in the remaining three river-water after precipitation had to be distributed, in consequence of the impracticability of conveying pipe-water on the opposite bank of the river. All the water-pandals were in charge of Brahmins and proved very useful to the pilgrims and the general public.	For purposes of conservancy the municipal sanitary establishment was considerably strengthened by the entertainment of additional sweepers and scavengers and the purchase of plant, equipment and disinfectants sufficient to meet the anticipated demand. The town and the camps were divided into five circles; four of these being placed in charge of certificated sanitary inspectors, and the fifth, viz., the Seetanagaram camp, was under the supervision of a third-class hospital assistant who also held its medical charge. The town and the camp were swept twice a day and the rubbish was carted to their respective rubbish depôts. The staff plant allotted to each circle is detailed in the appended statement. *Latrines.*—There were 32 temporary latrines erected in addition to the 20 permanent structures on a plan suggested by Surgeon-Captain W. C. Vickers and approved by the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras. Each temporary latrine was provided with six seats. It was constructed on an impermeable basement and enclosed on all sides by bamboo tatties. It also had a red flag to denote its location and purpose; and was provided with suitable marks for the guidance of the different sexes. All the latrines (barring the Jewish) were worked on dry-earth system. They were attended to twice a day; while those which were mostly frequented were cleaned oftener. A sufficient supply of carbolized lime was daily issued to scavengers for the disinfection of latrines. Night-soil was removed in air-tight covered tarred tin receptacles and buried in trenches near the rubbish depôt (1½ miles from the town). *Cess-pools.*—There were 50 cess-pools in the town. These were emptied twice a day and disinfected with carbolized lime on each occasion. The sewage was removed in air-tight casks and discharged into the Vizianagram filter especially constructed for its prompt disposal. A plan with a section of the filter is appended.	No epidemic occurred among pilgrims. There were, however, two cases of cholera in the town. These occurred in a house adjoining the one where this disease had appeared a few days before the festival. The necessary sanitary measures were promptly adopted. All cholera-tainted clothing was burnt; the portion of flooring covered with cholera discharges was scraped and disinfected and the scrapings buried at a distance from the town after disinfection with a solution of perchloride of mercury. The house and its surroundings were disinfected and the neighbouring wells hankinized. The patients recovered and no other cases occurred.	Public health was good. The Pushkaram terminated as satisfactorily as possible in a sanitary point of view. Notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera in and around this district, "no case" was imported into the town owing to the vigilance of the police and the sanitary staff; while the tendency to a revival of the disease which had only recently appeared in the town was effectually destroyed by the adoption of the necessary sanitary measures. My best thanks are due to Messrs. J. E. A. Hasted, Superintendent of Police; S. Lingayya Pantulu Garu, Chairman of Municipal Council, Bezwada, and Rao Bahadur M. Ethirajulu Pillai for their hearty co-operation with me in the upkeep of the efficient state of sanitation to which the town was brought up before and maintained during the Pushkaram. I also desire to place on record the zeal, energy and earnestness displayed in the discharge of duty by the sanitary staff, particularly by Civil Apothecary Venkata Subbiah of municipal hospital, Bezwada, and by certificated Sanitary Inspectors Ganapatisubba Aiyar and D. Seetaramayya.	(1) I recommend that arrangements for the accommodation, &c., of pilgrims for the next Pushkaram be made on the plains of Sitanagaram. This open space is admirably suited for the requirements of the festival which has just now terminated. (2) That among other sanitary requirements of the town, the construction of latrines on the standard plan or improved pattern should deserve the immediate attention of the council. (Signed) A. P. FERNANDEZ, *Ag. Civil Surgeon, Guntúr.*

No. 1752.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Government, Local and Municipal Department, through the Collector, Kistna, in continuation of this office No. 1315, dated 22nd October 1897.

2. It is satisfactory to state that no case of cholera was imported into the town notwithstanding the prevalence of this epidemic all around Bezwada.

26th October 1897. (Signed) S. LINGAYYA,
Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada.

Forwarded through the Sanitary Commissioner.

The arrangements originally approved of by the Sanitary Commissioner were, on the whole, carried out; but some modifications had to be made. I found it impossible to locate a camp in the river-bed as originally proposed, as, after personal inspection, I found the site would be liable to be flooded. The camp had therefore to be split up and located on the only other sites available. It was also found advisable to locate a camp at Sitanagaram on the other side of the Kistna river.

2. Owing to Public Works Department and Railway works on the river bank, and owing to Bezwada being the centre of a net work of railways, canals and roads, there were special difficulties in the way of sanitation and in preventing bathing accidents. The police arrangements had to be rather elaborate, but were most successful; and largely contributed to the fact that cholera was kept out of the town during the Pushkaram though it was raging all around.

3. Mr. Cumming, the Head Assistant Collector, suddently left the district just before the Pushkaram, and the duty of personal superintendence devolved entirely upon myself. All the arrangements were carried out under my personal supervision. I cannot speak too highly of the energy displayed by Rao Bahadur S. Lingayya Pantulu Garu, the Municipal Chairman, who was loyally seconded by Rao Bahadur M. Ethirajulu Pillai Avargal, municipal councillor. The sanitary arrangements were immediately under the supervision of Mr. Fernandez, Civil Surgeon, Guntúr, who was most painstaking and energetic. His report will be forwarded on receipt. I must also acknowledge the great assistance I received from Messrs. Hasted and Gover, the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police.

MASULIPATAM,
27th October 1897. (Signed) J. K. BATTEN,
Ag. Collector.

P.S.—The Civil Surgeon's report since received is enclosed.

28th October 1897. (Signed) R. MORRIS,
Ag. Collector.

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Fort St. George, 14th December 1897, No. 2593-S.

In forwarding the accompanying report on the Pushkaram festival at Bezwada, I have the honour to state that it discloses the fact that the whole of the officers responsible did their best to make the affair sanitarily successful, and that they succeeded in their efforts. It is very rarely that this office has the opportunity of reviewing reports of festivals in which the same forethought and determination to attend to *details* has been observed. The committee, of which Surgeon-Captain Vickers (who took a warm interest in the matter) was the sanitary advising member, is to be congratulated on the success achieved. The Chairman, Mr. Lingayya, to my knowledge, took a lively interest in the endeavour, and did his best to promote success. It need not be said that Mr. Atkinson as a Collector willing to believe that not all connected with sanitation is either faddism or theory and himself taking an active part in executive details, must have contributed largely to securing desired ends.

ORDER—No. 222 M., dated 26th January 1898.

Recorded.

2. The attention of the municipal council is drawn to the suggestions of the Civil Surgeon in column 11 of his tabular report.

3. The Government notes with pleasure the testimony borne by the Collector to the good services rendered by the gentlemen named in paragraph 3 of his endorsement as well as the interest evinced in the matter by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the Collector.

(True Extract.)

Ag. Secretary to Government.

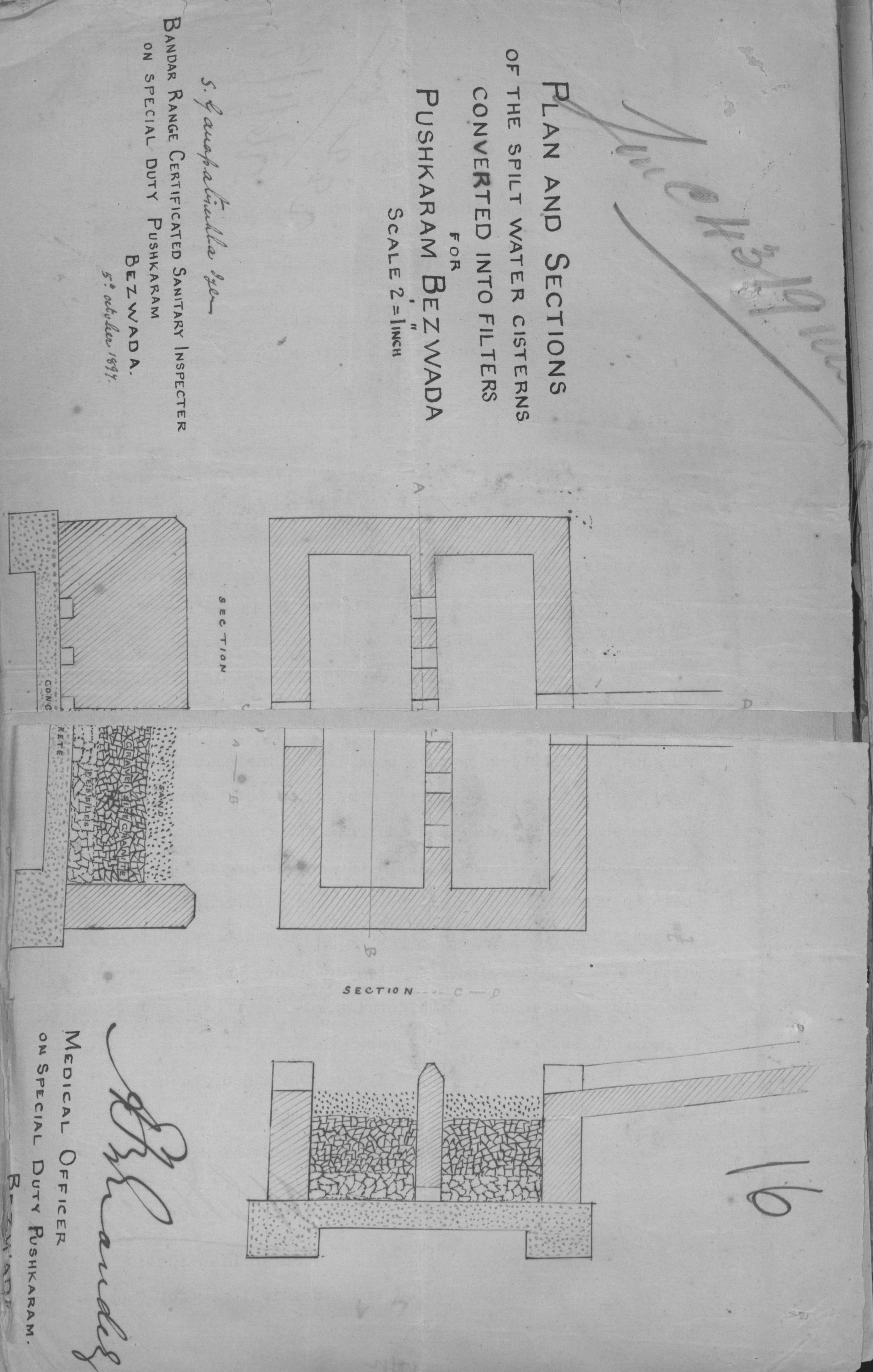
To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada.
" Collector of Kistna.
" Sanitary Board.
" " Commissioner.
" Surgeon-General.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. F. Eccleston.

Reg No 4234

RECEIVED IN THE SURVEY OFFICE
ON
27 DEC 97
MADRAS

Info 222 m
26/1/98



Office of Sanitary Commissioner,

No. 2593/S

Fort St. George 14 December 1897.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.
4319/M

From

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

To

The Secretary to Government,
Local and Municipal Department.

Sir,

In forwarding the accompanying Report on the Pushkeram festival at Bezwada, I have the honour to state that it discloses the fact that the whole of the Officers responsible did their best to make the affair sanitarily successful, and that they succeeded in their efforts. It is very rarely that this office has the opportunity of reviewing reports of festivals in which the same forethought and determination to attend to details has been observed. The Committee of which Surgeon Captain Vickers (who took a warm interest in the matter) was the sanitary advising member, is to be congratulated on the success achieved. The Chairman Mr. Lyngayya, to my knowledge, took a lively interest in the endeavour, and did his best to promote success. It need not be said that Mr. Atkinson as a Collector willing to believe that not all connected with sanitation is either faddism or theory and himself taking an active part in executive details, must have contributed largely to securing desired ends.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant,
W G King
Surgn: Lieut: Col:
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

17/12

No 1315

Municipal office
Bezwada. Dated 23rd October 97

From
M.R.Ry Rao Bahadur S. Lingayya
Pantulu Garu
Chairman Municipal Council
Bezwada

To
The Secretary to Government
Local & Municipal Department
Through the Collector of Kistna.

Sir

I have the honor to submit my report on the Kistna Pushkaram festival which ended on the 2nd October 1897

2. This Pushkaram occurs once in every twelve years and lasts for 12 days. During the Pushkaram the Sacred River Kistna attains according to Hindu belief special sanctifying and purifying powers

to this item to meet the Extra Expenditure

A preliminary meeting was held on the 2d April 1897 and a Committee Consisting of:

Head assistant Collector
District Medical & Sanitary Officer
Executive Engineer Kistna Northern Division
Superintendent of Police
Chairman of the Municipality
Mr Eaglesome
& Rao Bahadur M. Ethirazulu Pillay

was appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements and a memorandum was drawn up by Surgeon Captain W. C. Vickers about the several arrangements to be adopted and it was approved by the Sanitary Commissioner Madras in his letter No $\frac{1127}{S}$ of the 25th May 1897 to the

to distribute Municipal water for

the Collector Kistna.

7. The memo of the arrangements approved by the Sanitary Commissioner was communicated to the Chairman Municipal Council. This was placed before Municipal meeting subsequently and a resolution was passed authorising the Chairman to carry out the arrangements as recommended by Surgeon Captain W. C. Vickers.

8. When addressed by the Chairman to contribute towards the Cost of Pushkaram the District Board was pleased to promise to contribute two thirds of the Cost incurred for the Pushkaram.

9. The Expenditure incurred

of the pilgrims who attended the festival was 1,38120. A census account was opened from the 11th September 1897 when the pilgrims began to come in after having performed the "Oods" or the Closing Push Karam of Godavery. The following table shows the number that attended daily

Dates.	Bezvada	Seetanagaram	Total.
11. 9. 97	2034		2034
12	2278		2278
13	2378		2378
14	2500		2500
15	2823		2823
16	2512		2512
17	2703		2703
18	2302		2302
19	2310		2310
20	2136	550	2686
21	2228	800	3028
22	4228	1050	5278
23	4166	1200	53[illegible]
24	6521	2000	
25	7049	1500	
26	8487	3000	
27	7571	[illegible]000	

ng the water;

ed at different

of the 25th May 1897 as well

Ramaswamy's well
Vala Pokari
Uppalavari well
Sita Ramachandraswamy
Lagood well
Jhe[illegible]

11. Police arrangements were ~~e~~ Excellent 8 Police Inspectors 30 head Constables 350 Constables in addition to the usual town strength were on duty. Both in the town and at the bathing ghats on both sides of the river. The Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police were also on the spot looking after the several arrangements. Police Constables were posted at close intervals to preserve order at the bathing ghats and in the town

12. Water Supply.

e marginally noted wells

duty. out and haukenised

16. Conser Commencement of

the District Ma orded

caga n

an order under Section 144 C. P. C reserving the said wells for drinking purposes alone and notices in English and Telugu were put up at Each of the wells. At Each of these wells watchers were placed and new & clean buckets and ropes were supplied so that the water might not be contaminated.

13. Canals

The Canals were also reserved for supply of drinking water; and a similar magisterial notice was affixed in conspicuous places and watchers were also [illegible]ed to keep people from polluting [illegible] water pendals were op[illegible]ed at different [illegible]ters on the main [illegible] 1891 as well of the [illegible]ray

to distribute purified water from the Kistna bridge abutment wells.

14. All wells of a suspicious character were closed and the following wells were reserved for washing clothes and watering cattle; and watermen were placed to prevent the use or the removal of water from such wells for any other purpose. Water troughs and cut stones for washing clothes were placed near them for the use of pilgrims

Kum[illegible]ra Bhavi
Kanuri Vari Bhavi
Slaughter house well.
Majumdari vari Bhavi
Market well.
Parsons well.
Pakeer Takka well
Kolturi Vari well
Tarami ga pet well
Buckinghampet well
Cross Road well.
Arundelpet well.
well near oil factory

15. Drains

Filters were constructed near the wells for the spilt water according to the plan suggested by the Medical officer on Pushkaram duty.

16. Conservancy

The town is divided

into 3 circles, the old town into 2 and the Buckinghampet into 1 as per town plan enclosed.

17. 4 Certificated Sanitary Inspectors were lent by the District Board to work during Pushkaram in addition to the permanent Sanitary Inspector of the Municipality.

18. A sewage filter was constructed on the model adopted in the Vizayanagaram Municipality

19. Seventyfour Musalaman totis from Hyderbad, Twentysix tamil totis from Madras and twenty five from Vizayanagaram making a total of 125 in addition to the permanent staff of 80 were engaged for clearing the roads, latrines

20. Magisterial arrangements

The village Seeta nagaram was brought under the towns nuisance act and the Mangalagiri Submagistrate was ordered to be incharge of the camp on the other side of the river. In addition to the Stationery Sub Magistrate at Bezvada, the Tahsildar Magistrate was also empowered to try nuisance cases.

21. 30 temporary latrines were according to the plan suggested by Surgeon Captain W. C. Vickers and approved by the Sanitary Commissioner constructed at the different places in the town for the convenience of the pilgrims

16. I am glad to note that they were [illegible] used.

22. 46 extra Carts were employed in addition to the usual Strength for Conveying rubbish night soil and cesspool water.

23. Accomodation

20 Shelter sheds measuring 120 x 15 feet with partitions were erected on both sides of the river for the use of pilgrims and the Police 3 more sheds of the same size were built for the use of toties newly engaged. 6 small sheds were erected. 3 on the Bezvada & 3 on the Seetanagaram side for the use of Hospital Assistants Sanitary Inspectors and the orderlies.

24. Cart stands

2 Temporary Cart stands were provided and water troughs

water troughs for Cattle were also Supplied

25. The houses and the Chattrams in the town were white washed and notices were put up disallowing any overcrowding in the Chattrams Extra toties were engaged to clean private latrines as each house was full of pilgrims.

26. Lighting

Extra latrines 20 in number were fixed at the sheds and at the camps on both sides of the river

27. The Bathing Ghat

The sites for bathing were selected in consultation with the District Medical & Sanitary officer, the Superintending Engineer & the Collector and were below the Kistna Railway bridge on both sides of the river the places reached along the sandy side of the river were easily accessible for pilgrims. The District Magistrate was kind enough to issue magisterial notice under Section 144 C.P.C prohibiting the people to bathe above the bridge as that was considered to be unsafe and dangerous. The site selected was well appreciated by the pilgrims as well as the town people. At the bathing ghats red flags were fixed in the river to distinguish dangerous places and life boats and catamarans were engaged to prevent accidents. The flags were shifted according to the rise & fall of the river. I am glad to note that not a single accident occurred

28. Sheds were also erected and Hospital Assistants with necessary apparatus were provided for treatment in cases of accidents.

29. Railway

A booking office was opened at Seetanagaram by the Southern Maharatta Railway and pilgrims were allowed to get down at the bathing ghat. The Municipal Council made a causeway from the platform to the bathing ghat for the convenience of pilgrims. Hospital Assistants were also posted at Mustabad on East Coast Railway and at Tadapalli on the Southern Maharatta Railway to segregate passengers where necessary and the Railway authorities were kind enough to stop their trains for about half an hour for easing purposes.

30 Boats & Roads traffic

Watchers were employed outside the municipal limits to inspect passengers coming by boats or carts and to segregate the suspected persons.

31 Epidemics

As Cholera was prevailing around Bezvada every possible precaution was taken to prevent the disease from entering the town. The principle of segregation was strictly enforced. A full Cholera staff as settled by the rules framed by the Sanitary Commissioner was employed. Trains were inspected at Bezvada for the

detection of Cholera & plague cases. Persons coming from suspected areas were strictly observed and a full supply of medicines & disinfectants was kept in readiness. The sprayer obtained under the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner was used in places where it was found necessary. It is satisfactory to state that not single ~~a~~ case of death by Cholera occurred during Pushkaram.

32. The markets were daily examined by myself & the medical officer on Pushkaram duty and the sale or exposure of articles found unfit for human consumption was rigidly prohibited. The Superintendent and the assistant Superintendent of Police and all the Police inspectors were also

empowered by me under Section 204 of act IV of 1884 to inspect the Markets and Bazaars.

33. One of the most common difficulties in the managing sanitation at times of festivals and in the repression of epidemics is the obtaining of the despised but useful toties promptly. It may be advisable to encourage the formation of colonies of toties at different centers in the Presidency so that there services may readily be utilised on such extraordinary occasions. Of the different types of toties the ~~[illegible]~~ Hyderbadies are the most hardworking and sober. As an experimental measure I have retained 30 of the Hyderbadies so that they may settle down in this District

34. In conclusion I beg to offer my thanks to the Collector, the Superintendent of Police, for their valuable advice & guidance, Mr. Fernandez the medical officer on duty, for his kind cooperation and also to M. R. Ry Rao Bahadur Mr Ethirazulu Pillay Garu for his ungrudging labours and the interest he evinced in the carrying out with me the arrangements during Push Karam.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servt.

S. Lingappa
Chairman
Municipal Comm

wer

31. In conclusion I beg to offer my
thanks to the Collector, the
Superintendent of Police for
their valuable advice & guidance,
to Mr. Fernandes the [illegible]
officer on duty, for their kind
cooperation and also to [illegible]
Rao Bahadur [illegible]
[illegible] for his unremitting labour
and the interest he evinced in
the work and [illegible]
carrying out the [illegible]
arrangements.

1
4B19 Nov of 1897

1
4B19 Nof1847

Account showing the expenditure incurred during Kistna Pushkaram in Sept 1897

ntity	Particulars of Charges	Amount Spent			Remarks.
29	Shelter Sheds (23 big & 6 small)	3582	2	11	
"	Clearing bushes &c for building sheds	50	6	-	
30	Temporary latrines	755	8	3	
74	Wages & railway fare of Hyderabad Scavengers	1112	-	4	
25	do of Vizagapatam	353	15	4	
26	do of Madras	633	12	-	
16	Water Pandal Brahmins	300	-	-	
3	Life boats or Kistna Elephants with crew	116	6	-	
46	Temporary Carts for rubbish, night soil & sewage water conveyance	1083	-	-	
4	Pay & travelling allowance of Sanitary Inspectors	481	9	1	
	Materials purchased	1301	5	2	
4	Hospital assistants & menial servants	57	15	3	
	Medicines & disinfectants	153	7	-	
56	Watchers employed on canals, wells, sheds, roads & Boats	246	9	6	
20	Coolies for spreading sand in Public Latrines	156	9	6	
	Pay of Clerk employed under the Medical Officer	13	2	-	
5	Trench Diggers	28	3	2	
7	Pumping wells & [illegible]	22	8	-	
1	Rent for temporary Police Station at Vidyadharapuram	6	-	-	
	Sundry expenses, such as telegrams, stationery &c	55	10	7	
200	Town plans showing the circles into which the town is divided for Pushkaram	102	15	6	
		10613 310	1	7	
	Deduct Value of materials sold	10303	1	7	

Medl Officer
23-10.97

23/10/97

Chairman M.C.

From

The Municipal Chairman
Bezvada.

To

The Secretary to Govt.
L. & M. Dept.
Through the Collector Kistna

Dated 22. 10. 97.
Despd 23 - 10. 97
Recd.

Enclosures 2.

Subject
23.10.97

Submitting report on the Kistna Pushkaram festival

Disposal No. — General

Forwarded through the Sanitary Commissioner.

The arrangements originally approved of by the Sanitary Commissioner were on the whole carried out; but some modifications had to be made. I found it impossible to locate a camp in the River bed as originally proposed as after personal inspection I found the site would be liable to be flooded. The camp had therefore to be split up and located on the only other site available. It was also found advisable to locate a camp at Sitanagaram on the other side of the Kistna River

2. Owing to Public works department and Railway works on the river bank & owing to Bezwada being the centre of a net work of Railways, Canals,

148

roads there were special difficulties in the way of sanitation and in preventing bathing accidents. The Police arrangements had to be rather elaborate, but were most successful and largely contributed to the fact that Cholera was kept out of the town during the Pushkaram though it was raging all around.

3. Mr Cumming the Head assistant Collector suddenly left the District just before the Pushkaram and the duty of personal superintendence devolved entirely upon myself. All the arrangements were carried out under my personal supervision. I cannot speak too highly of the energy displayed by Rao Bahadur S. Lingayya Pantulu Garu the municipal Chairman who was loyally seconded by Rao Bahadur M. Stherajulu Pillay avergal municipal councillor. The Sanitary arrangements were immediately under the

civil

Surgeon Guntur, who was most pains-taking and energetic. His report will be forwarded on receipt. I must also acknowledge the great assistance I received from Messrs. Hasted and Gover the Superintendent and the assistant Superintendent of Police.

ag Collector

Kistna Collector's Office dated Masulipatam 27th October 1897

P.S. The Civil Surgeon's report since received is enclosed.

ag Collector

28.10.97

3

11B19 Nov 1897

No. 534 A

CIVIL SURGEON'S OFFICE

Guntur 23rd October 1897

FROM Asst. Surgeon A. P. Fernandez
ag CIVIL SURGEON,
GUNTUR.

TO Collector
Kistna

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
RECEIVED
25. OCT. 1897
MASULIPATAM.

178

REFERENCE Your No. ...... dated ......

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose the plans of the Vizianagaram & the Catch pit-filters and to request that they may be appended to the sanitary report on Push-Karam which has been this day submitted to you through the Chairman Municipal Council Bezwada.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt. Servant
A. P. Fernandez
Ag Civil Surgeon

Surgeon Guntur, who was most pains-taking and energetic. His report will be forwarded on receipt. I must also acknowledge the great assistance I received from Messrs. Hasted and Gover the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police.

ag Collector

Kistna Collector's Office dated Masulipatam 27th October 1897

P.S. The Civil Surgeon's report since received is enclosed.

Williams
ag Collector

Ck 28.10.97

3
4B19 Nov 1897

178

CIVIL SURGEON'S OFFICE

No. 534 A Guntur 23rd October 1897

FROM Asst. Surgeon A. P. Fernandez
ag CIVIL SURGEON,
GUNTUR.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
RECEIVED
25-OCT-1897
MASULIPATAM

TO
The Collector
Kistna

REFERENCE Your No. .... dated ....

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose the plans of the Vizianagaram & the Catch pit filters and to request that they may be appended to the sanitary report on Pushkaram which has been this day submitted to you through the Chairman Municipal Council Bezwada.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt. Servant
A P Fernandez
Ag Civil Surgeon

23rd October

Asst Surgeon A P Fernandez

Collector

7
4319 M of 1897

7

4319 M of 1897

18

Statement showing the Sanitary staff that ~~marked~~ worked and the arrangements made for the Bezwada Pushkaram 1897.

				Water supply			Conservancy plant										Menial conservancy staff											Places of public resort										Dangerous and offensive trades									Cholera		
					Wells		Latrines							Carts							Toties for					Watch-men					Bathing houses		Sheds															
																																	Pilgrims															
Serial number	Circle No. in charge or Portion of work in charge	Chief Sanitary Inspector's Name	Rank	Water pandal	Drinking	Domestic	Permanent	Temporary	Jewish	Private	Cesspools	Skilt water cisterns	Skilt water filters	Rubbish	Night soil	Sewage	Sanitary Overseers	Peons	Police orderlies	Coolies	Public latrines	Private latrines	Sewage carts	Scavenging toties	Sweepers	Cannal	Well	Dispensaries	Temples	Chattrams	Permanent	Temporary	Puckka	Sunproof	Conservancy staff	Police	Beggars	Cholera shed	Plague shed	Night soil Depot	Rubbish Depot	Sewage filter	Slaughter house	Markets	Cart stands	Police station	Attacks	Deaths	Remarks
1	Circle No. 1	S. Ganapatisubba Iyer	Certificated Sanitary Inspector	2	3	5	7	11	-	250	30	2	3	16	9	5	2	2	1	10	23	12	6	6	23	4	9	1	10	8	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	
2	Circle No. 2	V. N. Manikkavaloo Moodaly	do	3	2	4	9	10	-	150	19	4	-	16	7	3	2	2	1	5	20	9	4	-	19	4	6	-	-	4	16	1	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	
3	Circle No. 3	Muthiala chary	do	-	2	4	4	4	-	100	1	3	-	8	3	2	1	2	1	3	8	5	3	-	12	4	7	-	1	1	3	-	9	-	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
4	Camps at Bezwada	D. Seetaramayya	do	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	12	4	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Seethanagaram camp	M. Ramalingum	3rd class Hospital assistant	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	4	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
			Total	8	7	13	20	32	2	500	50	9	3	41	19	10	5	9	4	30	57	26	13	8	74	12	22	2	11	13	49	2	17	4	7	5	4	1	4	2	2	1	1	3	2	3	2		

A Fernandez
Ag. Civil Surgeon
Executive
on spl. duty.

Imc 4319

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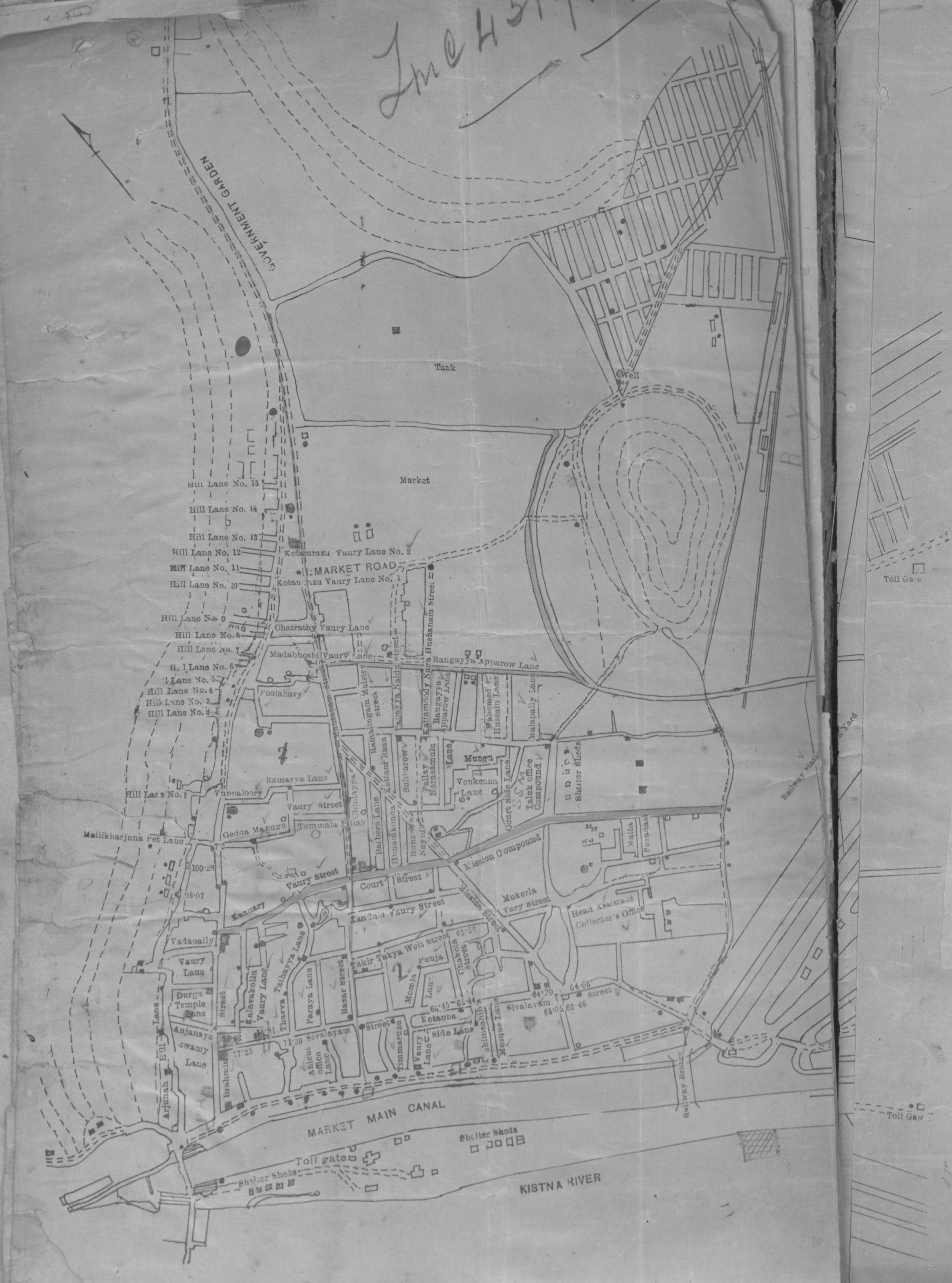

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office.

S. Lingayya,
Council, Bezvada.

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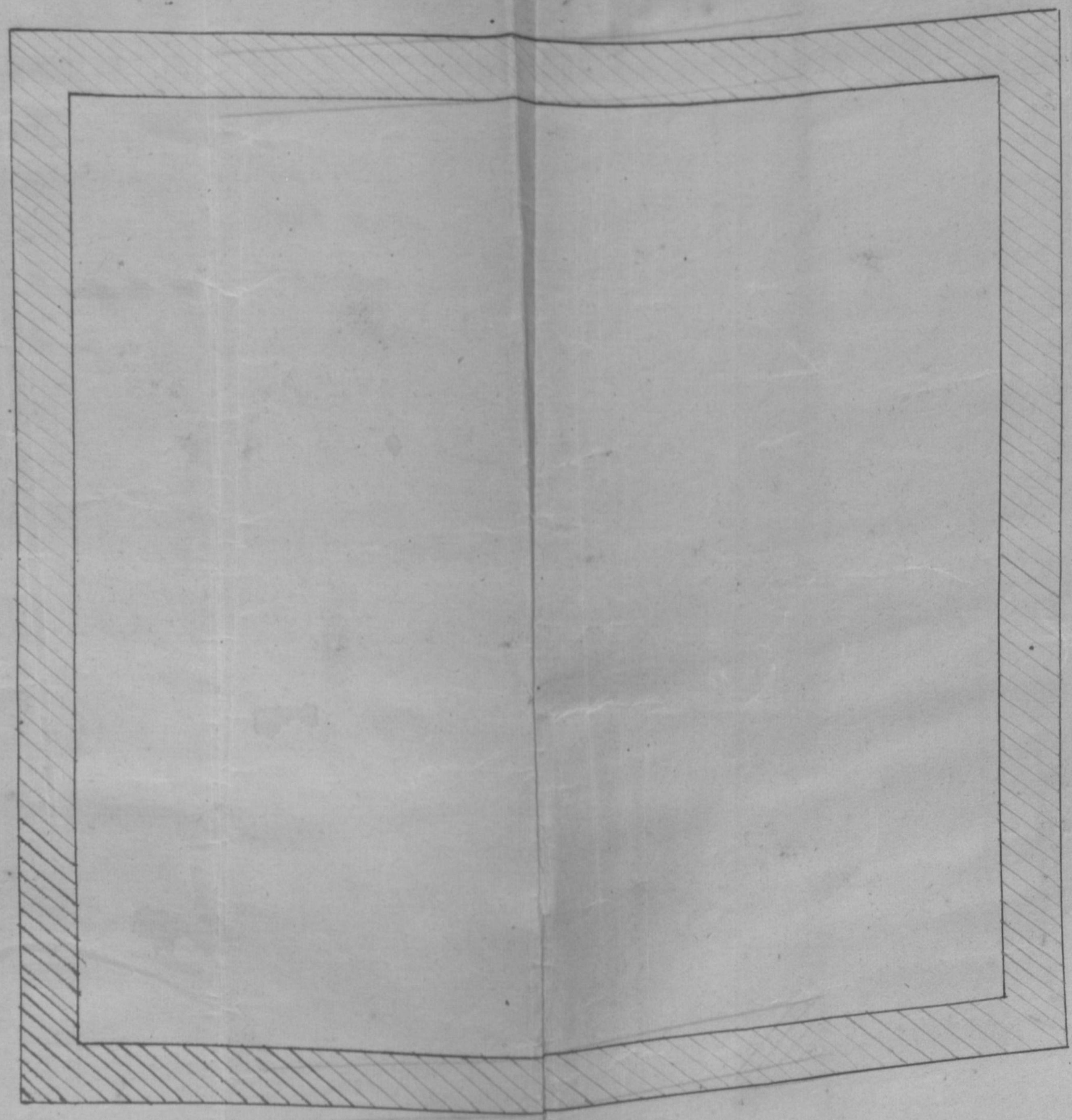
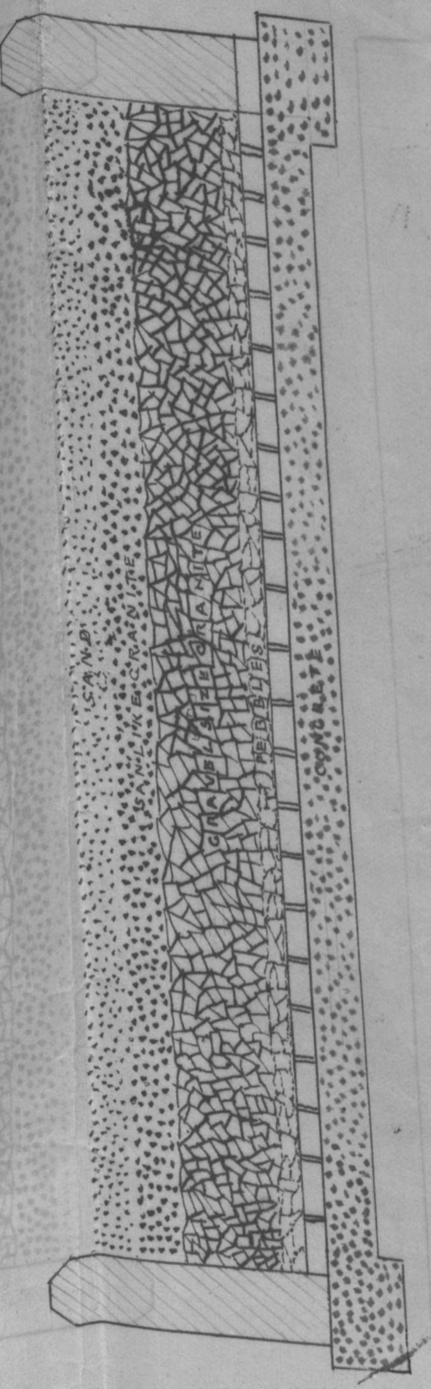
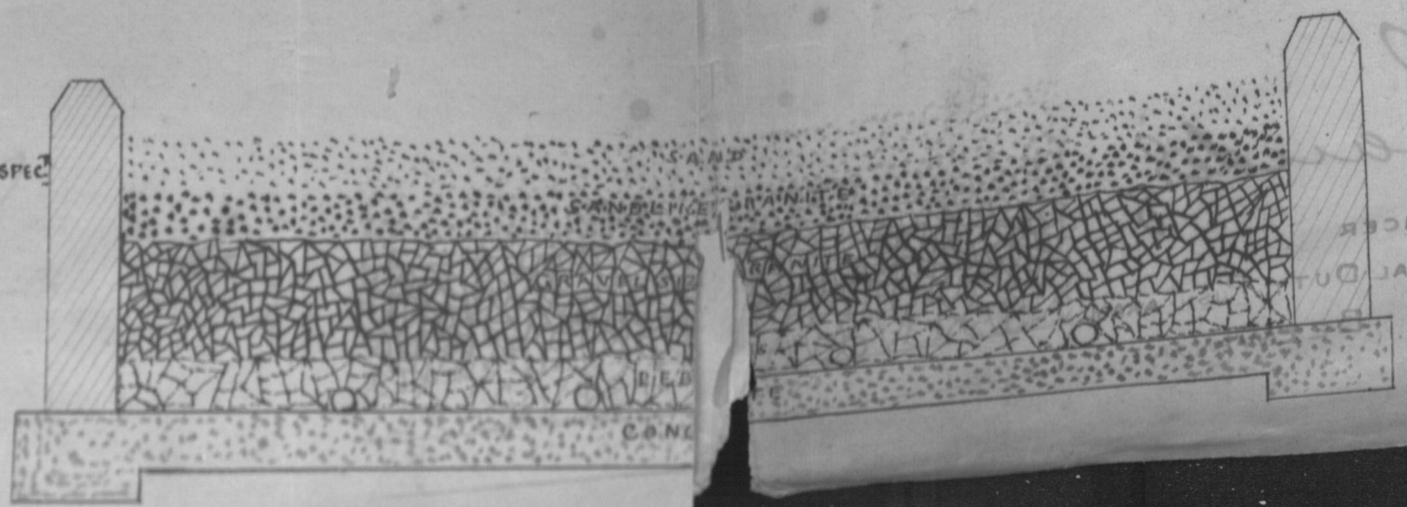
PLAN AND SECTIONS
OF SEWAGE FILTER CONSTRUCTED AT
BEZWADA
FOR PUSHKARAM
SCALE 2'=1 INCH







S. Ganapatimukha Iyer
BANDAR RANGE CERTIFICATED SANITARY INSPECT
ON SPECIAL DUTY PUSKARAM
BEZWADA
5th october 1897.

MEDICAL OFFICER
ON SPECIAL DUTY PUSHKARAM
BEZWADA

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PLAN AND S

OF SEWAGE FILTER C

BEZWA

FOR PUSHKA

SCALE 2'=1

S. Ganapatimuha

BANDAR RANGE CERTIFIC

ON SPECIAL DU

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[L. & M. / 300—2-12-97.]

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

20

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

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

Current No. 4319-M of 1897, dated , from the Chairman M.C. Bezwada.

" " " 189 , " , "

" " " 189 , " , "

P.S.

ORDER. No. 222 M, 26/1/98

Recorded.

2. The attention of the Municipal Council is drawn to the suggestions of the Civil Surgeon in column 11. of his tabular report.

3. The Government notes with pleasur the testimony borne by the Collector to the good services rendered by the gentlemen named in para 3. of his endorsement ~~and~~ as well as the interest evince in the matter by the District Medic and Sanitary Officer and the Collector.

HT
23-1-98

V.R
22/1/98

To The Chairman M.C. Bezwada. /2
.. .. Collector of Kistna. /3
.. .. Sanitary Board /1
.. Commissioner /3
.. .. Surgeon General. /6

Nos Tab-k

Despd. 11/2/98

[sent to Press. 26-1-98
5,
for signature. 10-2-98
hed in print. 11-2-98

B

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED. { Order complete. 50
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.

GAIN G.O., No. DATED.
189 ,

No. 4319 m lin. typo]

Pro
Show proof please
P.R.
26/1/98

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

DER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

APERS NOT FILED UP BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

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

8-12-08
13-11-09

[R. O. / 10]
5,000—21-7-09.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Block No. 3

Paper taken out of the Records from the charge of the Referencer,

Dept. L&m Press / Mis. / Rout. No. 222 m, dated 26.1.1898. Rack No. / Range.

Date taken out.	For what purpose.			Initials of Referencer.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department.	C. No.	Year.			
13-11-09	UR L&m	1375 of 3459 L	09		22/11/09	

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l health	Recommendations	Remarks
was good. n terminated ily as possible point of view- ng the prevalence and around "no case" was o the town owing nce of the Police itary staff; dency to a revival which had appeared in effectually f the adoption ary sanitary re due to Messrs. ed Superintendent Lingayya Pau- Chairman of l council Bezwada Bahadur, Mr. u Pillay for their operation with me ek of the efficient tation to which the rought up before & uring the Pushkaram. place on record y and earnestness discharge of duty staff particularly tecary Venkatasubbaiah l Hospital Bezwada icated Sanitary Inspectors h & D. Sitaramayya.	(1) I recommend that arrangements for the accommodation of pilgrims for the next Pushkaram be made on the plains of Sitanagaram — This open space is admirably suited for the requirements of ~~the~~ festival which has just now terminated (2) That among other sanitary ~~defects~~ requirements of the town, the construction of latrines on the standard plan or improved pattern should deserve the immediate attention of the council.	

Department.

from
no pilgrims
rent Season.

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	Conservancy	Epidemics	Genera
nals + water pandals. urposes. These nd cleaned out, n. Each well was leys & ropes at pointed over their vessels & e made for the , in the case of y impracticable , their waste sonry wall with s charged with ltered water n & section te railway ides were re placed at tice boards under rovisions of laces for the limited tract. reserved for nent & Police constables n of water. As a mination, the nt pilgrims or nks. convenient places railway aining 3	For purposes i conservancy the Municipal sanitary establishment was considerably strengthened by ye entertainment of additional sweepers & scavengers and the purchase of plant equipmt & disinfectants sufficient to meet the anticipated demand. The town and the camps were divided into 5 circles; 4 of these being placed in charge of certificated Sanitary Inspectors and the fifth viz the Vizianagaram camp was under the supervision of a 3rd class Hospital assistant who also held its medical charge. The town and the camps were swept twice a day and the rubbish was carted to their respective rubbish depôts. The staff plant alloted to each circle is detailed in the appended statement. Latrines. There were 32 temporary latrines erected in addition to the 20 permanent structures, on a plan suggested by Surgeon Captin W. C. Vickers & approved by the Sanitary Commissioner Madras. Each temporary latrine was provided with 6 seats. It was constructed on an impermeable basement and enclosed on all sides by bamboo tatties. It also had a red flag to denote its location & purpose; and, was provided with suitable marks for the guidance of the different sexes. At the latrines (barring the jewish) were worked on dry earth system. They were attended to twice a day; while those which were mostly frequented were cleaned oftener. A sufficient supply of carbolized lime was daily issued to scavengers for the disinfection of latrines. Night soil was removed in air tight ~~hand carts~~ tarred tin receptacles and buried in trenches near the rubbish depôt (1½ miles from the town). Cesspools. There were 50 cesspools in the town. These were emptied twice a day and disinfected with carbolized lime on each occasion. The sewage was removed in air tight casks and discharged into the Vizianagaram filter especially constructed for its prompt disposal. A plan with a section of the filter is appended.	No epidemic arred among pilgrims. There re however 2 cases of cholera i the town. These occurred in houses adjoining the one where is disease had appeared a few days before the festival. The necary sanitary measures were promptly adopted. All cholera taint clothing was burnt; the parts of flooring covered with cholera discharges was scraped & disinfected and the scrapings buried at a distance from the town aft disinfection with a solution of perchloride of mercury. The house and its surroundings were disinfected and the neighboring wells hankimized. The patients recovered and no other cases occured.	Public health The pushkara as satisfacto in a Sanitary Notwithstandi of Cholera i this District imported in to the vigila and the san while the ter of the diseas only recent the town wa destroyed b of the neces measures. My best thanks a J. E. A. Has of Police; G -tulu garu Municipa ~~and~~ Ra 'Ethiraju hearty co in the up state of sa town was maintai I also d the zeal displayed by the San by civil Ap of Municip and by cer Ganapati Subba

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that no pilgrims
the current season

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L & M.
2,000—8-10-97.

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

From 20th September to 1

138125

District

Remarks

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Number assembled	Accommodation and Sanitar

Accommodation for pilgrims was provided in chrus & she

Chuttrums. There were 13 chuttrums in the town. These ere clean and lime washed, and the sleeping accommodation is ai note in prominent figures near its main door. The chuttrum keepers warned against allowing accommodation to a larger number of pilgrims than the sanctioned maximum; and, the San and the beat Police constables were instructed to make strict inspec-tion in view to ensure against over crowding.

Sheds. There were 21 thatched sheds erected in the toward the Sitanagaram camp. Each shed measured 120 feet lgt 15 feet broad. It was constructed on a basement one foot high and was enclosed by tatties. It was devided into compartments having doors on either sides, and, was provided with the necessary requirements sanitary and otherwise so as to make it as healthy as posible and to render life & property safe in case of fire or other emergency. Apart from the above there were 6 ordinary sheds erected at Sitanagaram for the use of those who halted for a few hours, and, therefore required only a shelter for protection against the effects of the sun. There were in addition to the above 4 sheds construct on the outskirts of the town near Ryves canal for the use of beggar and other low class doubtful visitors ~~of~~ in the town. All the above buildings (excluding private houses) afforded a total sleeping accommodation for 4000 pilgrims, at 28 square feet per man. The necessary conditions for the efficient performance of the Pus-ram ceremony, however, did not render obligatory on pilgrims to halt at Bezwada, unless by option, for more than a day, hence majority of ~~pilgrims~~ them returned to their respective homes within hours after their arrival. circumstance considerably help to prevent overcrowding of + camps, which might hav oth occurred. The demand f ditional accommodation arose at Sitanagaram, was promptly complied with the construction of two lar and several minor structur

The main lines of sanitary arrangements were as follows:-

1. The town, for purposes conservancy was divided into the camp into two divisions; each of these being placed with

V-E

[L. & M. 2,000—13-10-97.]

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

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Inspectors

com nspector with an adequate sanitary staff
an
2. A by the District Majistrate under sec. 144 C.P.C.
pro enalty, the fouling of water or acts of
nui
3. A made at the nearest stations of the various
ra ge into Bezwada for the examination by medl: subordinates and, if necessary, detention of all pilgrims suffering suspected to be suffering from infectious diseases—
Similar arrangements were made at the various toll gates and at certain specified places on the various canals.
In addition the above there were several other sanitary measures adopted, such as, the compulsory lime washing of all houses, the removal of rank vegetation from the town; the repairs to roads, the provision for sufficient lighting of the town & the camps, the restriction of sleeping accommodation in sheds & chuttrums, the issue of notices to temple authorities & eating houses prohibiting them from ~~allowing sleeping~~ accommodation to pilgrims, the fixing of flags at the bathing ghats to indicate the water level for the guidance & safety of pilgrims, the employment of swimmers and life boats to render assistance in case of accidents, and the promulgation by beat of tomtom of Dr. King's simple sanitary rules.

Water-supply

The sources of water supply were wells, the Kistna

Wells. There were 7 wells reserved for drinkin
were thoroughly repaired, a few were empti
but, all were pankinized before the Pushk
provided with the necessary number of buckets,
municipal expense; and a watchman wa
each to prevent pilgrims or residents from u
for drawing water. Adequate arrangements
removal of waste water from the catch pit
3 mostly frequented wells it was found abs
to keep their cisterns from overflowing. Acco
water receptacles of these wells were partitioned by
vents & converted into filters. The upper segm
filtering media, while the lower section recei
and served as a cattle watering trough.
of the filter is appended.

The Kistna. The banks of this river from the
bridge upwards to a distance of a mile on
deserved for drinking purposes; police consta
intervals to prevent water contamination a
the signature of the District Majistrate containi
Sec: 144. C. P. C. were also posted in prominen
information & guidance of pilgrims.

Canals. The whole length of the main canal a
of the Bunder, the Ryves and the Ellore canals
drinking purposes. A sufficient number of w
were stationed along the banks to prevent poll
further precautionary measure against water co
canal watchmen & the police were directed to
passengers from halting under trees on the can

Wat
in the town and the
the courtesy of the P. W. Engin
water pump situated on the
river water after precipitation;
-ticability of conveying pip
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[I. & M. 2,000—3-10-97.]

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From 20th September to 1st

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