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Jails Sfestivals — Recording with remarks abstract of reports on —— in the Madras Presidency during the first quarter of 1893

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Government {1899} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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G.O., No. 1670 L., 18th August 1899.

AUGUST.

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording, with remarks, abstract of reports on — in the Madras Presidency received in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner during the first quarter of 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Abstract of reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1899.

[Statement.

ABSTRACT of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1899.

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Chingleput.	M.R.Ry. R. Guruswami Nayudu, 1st Class Hospital Assistant, Municipal Hospital, Conjeeveram.	Srí Dévarajaswamiyar's Parvéttai festival held at Old Sivaram.	14th January 1899.	1,500	No special accommodation was provided for the visitors, as the greater portion of them belonged to the neighbouring villages to which they returned in the evening when the festival was over. The few who remained in the village found sufficient accommodation in private houses.	Two spring channels were dug in the bed of the Pálár — one of them being reserved for drinking and the other for bathing purposes. A watchman guarded them from pollution. Two more watchmen guarded the pond near the temple and the irrigation channel passing through the village. All these sources were disinfected before use. Some of the wells were also used. Supply sufficient.	Two temporary latrines were put up—one for males and the other for females. A scavenger was engaged to clean them. The village was cleaned by a sweeper and the rubbish removed in a cart.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of the Reporter.* As the festival is held in the cold season, when cholera usually prevails, pot wells sunk in the bed of the river would be safer than surface springs. The recommendation regarding the sinking of pot-wells instead of springs will be attended to on future occasions. (Sd.) J. P. BEDFORD, *President, Taluk Board.*	The recommendation of the reporter is sound and should be attended to.
	M.R.Ry. V. Arumukham Pillai, Civil Apothecary.	Sri Víraraghavaswami Thai New Moon and Brahma Utsavam festival held at Tiruvallúr.	4th to 14th February 1899.	About 5,000 on the 10th and 2,000 on the 11th February.	The majority of the pilgrims accommodated themselves in chatrams and the others in the houses of friends and relatives. Two sheds—one for cholera and the other for plague patients — were erected.	Water for drinking purposes was obtained from wells and from the pond in Pulliyankuppam. Some of the wells were guarded from pollution.	Two temporary latrines, each measuring 50′ × 30′, were erected at convenient spots for males in addition to the four permanent latrines for females and one for males. Six urinals—three for males and three for females,—each measuring 10′ × 8′ were also put up. Both the latrines and urinals were provided with signboards indicating the sex. Five carts—three permanent and two temporary,—each provided with two sweepers and one supervisor were engaged for removing house-sweepings and street rubbish. Night-soil was buried in shallow trenches. The contents of cesspools and urinals were removed in sewage carts, of which there were five permanent and one temporary.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	The steps taken to conserve drinking-water sources should have been stated, as also the number of toties engaged to clean the latrines and to effect transport and disposal of night-soil. Urinals on the filter system should be employed in future.
	M.R.Ry. R. Olagasundaram Pillai, 1st Class Hospital Assistant.	Sri Kanthaswami's Brahma Utsavam including Masi Kirthikai festival held at Tiruppórúr.	16th to 27th February 1899.	15,000 (10,000 assembled on the 17th February, the Kirtikai day).	Chatrams, private houses and topes afforded accommodation to the visitors.	Drinking water was obtained from one reserved public tank and two wells. The tank was guarded by two watchmen and to each of the wells a man was posted. Two other tanks, one of which is attached to the temple and considered holy, and several private wells were also used. Supply sufficient.	Six temporary latrines on the trench system were put up in addition to the two permanent ones. Six toties, two scavenging carts and four sweepers were temporarily employed, besides the permanent establishment of two sweepers and a cart. Night-soil was removed and buried in shallow trenches far away from drinking-water sources.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of the Reporter.* The proposal to sink more public wells made in previous years has not yet been given effect to probably for want of funds. Tube wells recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner cannot be sunk in this station as the soil is too hard for the same.	This "too hard" statement is frequently the result of unsuitable points to the tubes; the matter will be inquired into.
Coimbatore.	Mr. D. David, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Karaimadai car festival.	24th February to 2nd March 1899.	7,000 to 8,000 ..	None specially provided. The visitors accommodated themselves in private houses, pials, &c. Some took shelter under trees and carts.	Good and sufficient. Drinking-water was obtained from the village well which was converted into a draw well to prevent chances of pollution and provided with six pulleys. Twelve persons were employed to draw and distribute water. Four water-pandals were also put up.	Eight temporary tatty latrines on the trench system were put up—four for males and four for females. The male latrines were attended to by male scavengers and those for the opposite sex by females. Besides these there were eight scavengers employed under the supervision of a maistry for the removal of night-soil, &c., from streets, &c. Sixteen sweepers with a maistry cleaned the village twice daily. Night-soil was buried and rubbish was burnt.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	....
	M.R.Ry. Y. Papayya, 1st Class Hospital Assistant.	Sri Subrahmanyaswami festival held at Undrajavaram.	18th December 1898.	5,000	None provided ..	Water was obtained from an irrigation canal flowing past the temple and from wells which are protected by parapet walls and platforms.	Five sweepers were employed to sweep the streets. A police guard was placed in the temple to preserve peace.	*Nil*	Good	* * * * Accommodation for the pilgrims should have been provided. (Sd.) J. S. BARTLEY, *Ag. Asst. Surgeon in charge.*	Apparently no effort to preserve the water-supply from contamination was made. Care should be taken as to this important point in future.
Gódávari.	P. Kondayya Nayudu, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant.	Car festival at Dauleshwaram.	From 21st to 23rd February 1899.	5,000	Two temporary sheds were erected on the bed of the Gódávari, but they were not much used by the pilgrims, as most of them returned to their houses daily after the festival was over. Those who came from a distance accommodated themselves in the temple premises and in private houses. The sale of unwholesome articles of food was prohibited.	Water was obtained from the river Gódávari, the upper portion of which was reserved for drinking and the lower for bathing purposes, both portions being guarded by the police. Signboards in the vernacular of the district were also put up for the information of the people assembled.	No extra latrines were erected as the permanent ones were considered sufficient. There is also a large open ground in the vicinity to serve the purpose. Six extra sweepers were employed in addition to the permanent staff of the union which consisted of sixteen sweepers, one toti and four carts.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	Unless the "sweepers" removed night-soil, conservancy arrangements were a mere farce.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Madura.	M.R.Ky. C. M. Tirumudiswami, Civil Apothecary.	Thai Pusam festival held at Palni.	20th to 30th January 1899.	5,000	None provided as the choultries in the town afforded adequate accommodation. One hospital assistant was specially detailed for festival duty. Sale of unwholesome articles of food was prohibited. The various choultries where people assembled were inspected morning and evening. Arrangements were made to prevent persons suffering from contagious and infectious diseases from entering the town. A contagious disease shed was put up at the east end of the town outside the toll-gate.	The river Shummukha, Vaiyapuri tank and the wells in the town were used for drinking and bathing purposes. Two extra watchmen besides the two permanent watchers were posted to guard the Vaiyapuri tank.
	K. M. Srinivasa Nayudu, Hospital Assistant in charge of Branch Municipal Dispensary, Madura.	Teppam festival held at Madura.	26th January 1899.	Approximately 25,000 people assembled in the south-east corner of the town.	None specially provided as most of the people that assembled belonged to the town. Some who came from the adjoining villages returned home as soon as the festival was over. Those who wished to stay for a few hours found shelter under trees and in gardens. Some found accommodation in sheds temporarily put up by private people and in mantapams belonging to the temple.	Water was obtained from three stand-pipes and from the Vaigai which runs close by. Two additional water-pipes were put up on the way leading to the festival site from the town as a temporary measure.
Malabar.	Mr. J. H. Boyer, Tahsildar, Kurumbranát taluk.	Kizhoor festival ..	9th to 18th December 1898.	From 300 to 4,000 each day.	The people accommodated themselves in the Oottupura and Pathayapura attached to the temple and in temporary sheds. A temporary shed was erected for use as a hospital. Sale of unwholesome food was prohibited.	Water was obtained from nine wells. Quantity sufficient, quality good. Drains were constructed to carry off spilt water and thus to prevent percolation into the wells. They were disinfected with permanganate of potash and guarded by the police. No body was allowed to bathe near the wells.
	K. Ananta Menon, Revenue Inspector.	Koduvayur car festival.	28th and 29th December 1898.	8,000 ..	No special arrangements were made as the people found shelter in private houses.	Water-pandals were maintained by private persons.
	Do.	Kollengode Aratt.	31st December 1898.	7,000 ..	Do.	Do.
	Mr. C. R. D'Sylva, Civil Apothecary.	Kalpathi car festival.	12th, 13th and 14th November 1898.	5,000 on the last day and 2,000 on previous days. Attendance was discouraged by the issue of a notification in the Gazette owing to the presence of plague in certain areas. Only the religious portion of the festival was celebrated.	No special accommodation was provided as visitors were not admitted. A cordon of police was posted around Kalpathi to prevent visitors from outside entering the gramams. The inhabitants of Kalpathi and the adjoining gramams were asked to whitewash their houses, to clean and clear their backyards of noxious vegetation and to trim the hedges of their compounds. For a week before the festival 3rd-class Hospital Assistant Sankaran Nayar, assisted by the sanitary staff, made a sanitary inspection of Kalpathi and the adjoining gramams every morning. The gramams, streets and the roads leading to the gramams were put in order. The cars were examined and the owners made to execute the necessary repairs. The gramam streets were lit on the second and third days of the festival. The civil apothecary of Palghat, assisted by two hospital assistants, supervised the festival arrangements.	The two tanks adjacent to the gramams were cleaned and set apart for bathing purposes. Water from private wells was used for drinking purposes. As in previous years, a conservancy peon and a police constable were posted on the banks of the river to prevent people from committing nuisance.

office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1898—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
One large tatty latrine, with partition for males and females, was erected. This had the constant attendance of a scavenger day and night. Besides the permanent conservancy staff of the Municipality, five sweepers, two toties and two peons were employed temporarily rubbish and night-soil were removed to depots where the latter was buried in trenches.	*Nil*	Good ..	*Nil*	The use of a single tatty latrine, with a partition for 5,000 pilgrims, was a a very poor sanitary conception. It is sanitarily safer and meets the convenience of the people to have small trench latrines scattered over convenient spots. Not less than four should have been used in the present case.
Two rubbish carts, four toties, six sweepers, four peons and one Sanitary Inspector were deputed from the permanent staff of the Municipality. Four latrines—two for males and two for females—were temporarily erected with shallow trenches for burying night-soil. The tank and its surroundings were kept neat and clean.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	....
Four temporary latrines on the trench system were put up. Night-soil was covered over with earth after the festival. On the sites set apart for the sale of cattle, large pits were dug by the temple authorities, to which dung and other refuse were removed from time to time and covered over with earth. Eight scavengers were posted to the latrines and two sweepers attended to the cleanliness of the scene of the festival. For this latter purpose the temple authorities also employed coolies.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	....
No special arrangements were made.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	Neither protection of water-supply nor conservancy was provided for, the health of the people being reported "good." Notwithstanding this neglect, it is sometimes held that the absence of precaution is justified. But it must be remembered that the term "good" takes cognizance of the epidemic diseases possessed of short incubations only, such as cholera. It cannot take cognizance of typhoid fever infection—a disease that is endemic in parts of Malabar nor of dysentery or harmful entozoa which may be contracted by a population left to its own sanitary devices.
Do.	*Nil.*	Good	*Nil*	....
One temporary tatty latrine was erected outside the gramam at the entrance for the use of the police staff on duty and was promptly cleaned by a scavenger specially deputed for the purpose. A special staff of four sweepers and two scavengers was employed to remove filth and rubbish. This staff worked on the last day of the festival and the three following days.	*Nil*	Good	As visitors were not admitted, no special recommendations are made.	....

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1899—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Malabar—*cont.*	M.R.Ry. K. Krishnan, Civil Apothecary.	Guruvayur Ekádasi festival.	24th November 1898. The fair lasted for 23 days, from 24th November to 16th Dec. 1898.	5,000 on the Ekádasi day and 2,000 on the previous and succeeding days. At the fair about 500 daily.	People who came from distant places found accommodation in the houses and compounds in the vicinity of the temple. Well-to-do merchants occupied permanent buildings in the eastern nada, while petty traders found shelter in temporary sheds put up for the occasion. Careful attention was paid to the sanitation of the locality. Owners of houses and shops were ordered to whitewash their premises, and to keep the backyards of houses clean. Destruction of all rank vegetation and rubbish and closure of cess-pools were enforced. House-owners were also directed to put up temporary latrines in their own compounds and to close the sunken privies in them. Attendance of pilgrims from plague infected parts was prohibited.	Drinking water was obtained from private wells and from a public well in the eastern nada. The majority of the wells have no parapet walls and are subject to contamination. All the wells were hankinized a few days before the festival. The owners of private wells were advised not to allow people to bathe or wash their clothes near them. Water-pandals were also put up both by the temple authorities and by private gentlemen.	Five latrines with tatty walls were erected in different places away from the temple with a sufficient number of parallel trenches. Five totties were in attendance for a period of three days to cover the excreta with dry earth. Ten urinals were constructed at convenient distances. In each was placed a tarred kerosine tin. Totties were employed to remove the urine and to empty the same in pits dug for the purpose away from the temple. Drains were cleared of sewage. Disinfectants were freely used. The roads and lanes were lit during nights. A sufficient number of sweepers was engaged to clean the lanes and roads from 23rd November till the close of the festival. Sweepings were either buried or burnt.	None	Satisfactory ..	The recommendations made in previous reports except, the improvement of the road from the western side of the temple to the eastern nada, have not been attended to. These were—(1) to sink half a dozen wells with proper parapet walls and drains in different parts in the eastern nada; (2) to erect a large shed for the use of low-caste people and a separate shed for the lepers who come in numbers to worship; (3) to clean the temple tank, the condition of which reflects discredit upon the temple authorities. *Note.*—The Head Assistant Magistrate has been requested to call on the Uralers (temple authorities) to have the tanks cleaned within a certain period, failing which to prosecute them under section 29, Indian Penal Code.	It would be cheaper and safer to use Norton's tube wells than to sink shallow wells.
South Arcot.	M.R.Ry. V. Mohanarangam Nayudu, Civil Apothecary, Chidambaram.	Arudra festival at Chidambaram.	19th to 28th December 1898.	3,000	Pilgrims found accommodation in matams, chatrams and private houses. The attendance of people from outside was poor owing to the heavy rains that fell during the festival and to the restrictions imposed on persons coming from infected areas. A Hospital Assistant was also detailed for duty during the festival. The Deputy Collector and the Head Assistant Collector were also present for a few days.	Four of the tanks were reserved for drinking purposes and the others for bathing and washing. The tank in the temple was reserved as a special bathing tank. Arrangements were made for the separation of the sexes and for supply of water to those bathing outside. All the tanks were guarded by watchmen and the Police. These and the wells in the temple which yielded good water for drinking were disinfected with permanganate of potash every third day. Some of the tanks set apart for bathing and washing purposes were disinfected with alum and lime.	Ten temporary latrines worked on the trench and dry-earth system were put up. Three extra rubbish carts and one night-soil cart were also engaged. Rubbish and night-soil were daily carted to certain selected spots outside the town where the latter was buried in trenches. The sewage carts of the Municipality were also at work. The temporary staff employed for the occasion consisted of two Sanitary Inspectors, four Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, one Deputy Sanitary Inspector, six peons, ten sweepers and twenty scavengers. There was also engaged a nurse for plague duty at the railway station. She was assisted by the plague maistry already working there. Two of the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors were employed near the toll-gates on the northern and southern sides of the town for examining the persons entering the town. The local Medical officer supervised festival arrangements.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* Want of good drinking water in sufficient quantity is much felt and it is advisable to remove the want soon. * * * * The question of a feasible water-supply scheme to the town of Chidambaram is pending with the Sanitary Engineer. (Sd.) L. M. WYNCH, *Acting Collector.*	Arrangements were made with care.
	M.R.Ry. A. Devappa Punja, Deputy Tahsildar of Beltangadi.	Illuminations festival at Dharmasthala in the Uppinangádi taluk.	10th to 13th December 1898.	6,000	One shed and six pandals were erected for the accommodation of pilgrims. Besides these two large tiled permanent sheds were built by the temple authorities this year which were largely used by the pilgrims. One hospital shed and two plague sheds were provided.	Water was obtained from private wells and tanks. Some of the wells had parapet walls. In the case of a well and a tank which were not so protected, guards were posted to prevent pollution of water.	Twenty-five latrines were provided—fifteen for males and the rest for females. Four scavengers and four sweepers were employed during the festival to clean the latrines and to sweep the streets. Eighteen temporary dust-bins were also provided.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	....
South Canara.	Mr. N. Fernandez, Acting Tahsildar of Kásaragód taluk.	Annual Shastijathra in the Madanantheshwar temple at Manjeshwar.	14th to 18th December 1898.	3,500	There was no necessity to erect any pandals for the accommodation of pilgrims as the greater portion of them belonged to villages within a radius of ten miles from Manjeshwar and returned home the very day. The remaining few who came from a distance accommodated themselves in the houses of their friends and also in a mutt.	Drinking water was obtained from the wells close to the temple which were kept clean. Water was free from contamination as the wells had parapet walls. Water required for bathing purposes was obtained from the temple tank and private wells.	No latrines on the Jewish or trench system were provided; the few pilgrims that remained for the night having resorted either to private privies or to the hills close by for purposes of nature. The permanent sweeper being found sufficient, no extra men were employed.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	....
	M.R.Ry. B. Shivayya, Acting Tahsildar of Mangalore taluk.	Annual Shastijathra in the Subrahmanyeshwar temple at Kudupu in Mangalore taluk.	Do.	6,500	The only arrangement made for the accommodation of the visitors and pilgrims was the levelling and cleaning of some space for them to sit or stand on. As they remained in the locality for a part of the day or night, no other arrangements were necessary. Provision was made for the accommodation of the Hospital Assistant who attended the festival on the last day.	Water supply at this place is abundant and good. The people got their drinking water from eight wells said to be clean and free from sub-soil percolation. Water was also distributed to the people in a pandal erected for the purpose. The temple tank was resorted to for bathing and washing purposes.	Two sweepers were employed to keep the road and the surroundings of the temple clean. No latrines were put up as the people resorted to the hills close by.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	Resort to the hills is not a safe sanitary substitute for correctly supervised temporary latrines. Moreover as the people came to the place at night, it is not likely resort to the hills was really popular. The fact that the water-supply was good and abundant should not have militated against arrangements for its sanitary protection during the assembling of 6,500 persons.
	Mr. P. Castilino, Acting Tahsildar of Uppinangádi taluk.	Shasti festival at Subramania.	12th to 20th December 1898.	2,000	Six pandals were erected for the shelter of the poorer pilgrims, while the higher classes found accommodation in private houses. Arrangements on a larger scale were not deemed necessary owing to the pilgrims from Mysore and other plague-infected parts being prohibited from attending the festival. One hospital shed and one segregation shed were erected.	Private wells and three other wells which were cleaned for the occasion supplied drinking water. For bathing and washing purposes pilgrims resorted to the rivers close by.	Six large latrines and three small ones were erected and worked on the dry-earth system. People resorted to them freely. Six scavengers were employed. The roads were swept daily and kept clean. Twenty-five lights were provided. The Towns' Nuisances Act III of 1889 was put into force during the festival. A Hospital Assistant attended.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	....

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1899—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
South Canara—*cont.*	Mr. P. Castilino, Tahsildar of Uppinangádi taluk.	Jathra at the Panchalingeshwar temple, Vittal, Uppinangádi taluk.	12th to 20th January 1899.	4,000	No special arrangements were made for the accommodation of the visitors as all of them belonged to Vittal and the surrounding villages and returned home everyday in the evening.	Water for drinking purposes was obtained from a public well as well as from private wells which contained good water. Most of the people resorted to the temple tank and a stream close by for bathing and washing purposes.	The Towns' Nuisances Act, III of 1889, is in force here. Four scavengers, including the one permanently employed at Vittal, swept the roads and kept the latrines clean during the festival. The latrines were worked on the dry-earth system. The sweepings were removed to a distance of about a mile from the town and burnt. Nine lights were provided.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	....
	K. Vyakulaswami Pillai, Hospital Assistant and Certificated Sanitary Inspector, Negapatam Taluk Board.	Vanjiswaran festival at Srivanjayam, Nannilam taluk.	2nd to 11th December 1898, the 10th and 11th being important days.	12,000	None specially provided as the pilgrims did not stay in the village for more than one night. A cholera shed was put up. The Second-class Magistrate of Nannilam was present at the scene of the festival on the last important days and assisted the Hospital Assistant in making the necessary sanitary arrangements.	The Edayarkulam was reserved for drinking purposes and was watched. The tank known as Yamatirtham was set apart for washing and bathing purposes. There was no scarcity of water felt this year.	Four temporary latrines were put up. These were attended by two totties. Two more totties and four sweepers were employed to remove rubbish and other street sweepings. Two rubbish carts were at work. Night-soil was buried in shallow trenches. Rubbish was also similarly disposed of. Ten kavalgars were engaged by the temple trustee at the suggestion of the certificated Sanitary Inspector to prevent people from committing nuisance around the temple.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of the Reporter.* The police staff detailed for festival duty was quite insufficient and should be strengthened at least on the last two important days of the festival. The sanitary arrangements will be more complete if a certain sum of money be sanctioned by the Taluk Board for meeting the charges than trusting to the temple authorities to make their own arrangements at their cost.	It is not possible that a floating population of 12,000, *plus* the residents, could have been correctly served in respect to night-soil conservancy by four totties.
	S. Veluswami Chettiyar, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant.	Margali festival held at Avadayárkovil.	18th to 28th December 1898.	500	A spacious mantapam near the temple and chatrams accommodated the visitors. Low caste people found shelter in two spacious sheds erected for the purpose. A cholera shed was erected outside the village. Streets and lanes were fairly clean.	Good and sufficient. The fresh water tank was reserved for drinking purposes and was guarded by two watchmen. The other tanks in the village were used for washing and bathing purposes.	Eight temporary latrines were put up in the fields adjoining the scene of the festival and were attended by eight totties. Night-soil was buried in trenches. Four mud incinerators were erected to burn the rubbish and other sweepings of the place. The permanent staff of the village, consisting of two scavengers with a bullock-cart, was strengthened by the temporary addition of two scavengers and one cart. The police saw that no nuisances were committed in the streets and lanes.	*Nil*	Good	A night-soil cart which can be easily drawn by a single man like the one in use in municipalities may be supplied for use at least during the festival. The recommendations of the local sanitary official (Hospital Assistant) will be attended to if funds would permit at the time. (Sd) C. HANUMANTA RAO, *Dy. Collector.*	....
Tanjore.	A. Kumaraswami Chetti, Certificated Sanitary Inspector, Taluk Board, Kumbakónam.	Sri Mahalingaswami Pushiyam festival at Tiruvadamarudár.	16th to 26th January 1899, the last four days being important.	20,000	A shady tope near the railway station was used as camping ground. Pilgrims found accommodation in private houses. A cholera shed was erected outside the village and a stretcher was supplied.	The river, three tanks and seventeen public wells were used for drinking purposes. The upper portion of the river was reserved for drinking and the lower for bathing and washing purposes. The tanks were watched and the majority of the wells were disinfected with permanganate of potash. Four water-pandals were also put up.	Six latrines were constructed—two of which were on the Jewish system. The remaining four were on the trench system with separate compartments for the sexes. In addition to the permanent staff of one maistry, eight sweepers, six totties, four rubbish and one night-soil carts, six sweepers and seven toties and three rubbish carts were temporarily engaged. Three extra maistries were also employed to supervise their work. Rubbish was carted to the depots and night-soil was buried in trenches.	There were six attacks of cholera, of which two proved fatal. Of these two, one was a destitute Brahman who was treated in the cholera shed.	Fair	(1) Provision of shelter sheds and public latrines. (2) Construction of a market and a slaughter-house. (3) The Singanadi tank should be repaired and cleared of silt and its banks properly protected.	....
	Mr. J. W. Wright, Civil Apothecary.	Magham festival held at Kumbakónam.	25th February to 3rd March 1899.	6,000	The real days of the festival being the 25th February and the 3rd March, no special accommodation was provided. Visitors found shelter in chatrams, mantapams and pials of houses. A Hospital Assistant was specially detailed to assist the Plague Inspector in examining the trains. The usual cattle fair was not held this year, it having been prohibited as a precautionary measure against the importation of plague.	Water for drinking purposes was obtained from springs dug in the river-beds and from wells in the town. Two special river watchmen were appointed to prevent the pollution of water. For bathing purposes the tanks and rivers were used.	Four latrines on the Jewish system were provided in the fields. An equal number of urinals was also set up. Two additional night-soil carts and nine extra totties were employed. The number of rubbish carts was not increased as the thirty-five carts in service were required to perform an extra trip daily. Two additional sweepers were employed to keep the streets round the tank and its vicinity clean. The permanent latrines were provided with disinfectants and were kept constantly clean.	The cholera epidemic which began in December last continued during the period the festival lasted, but there was no increase. Twelve cases occurred during the week with nine deaths. The special cholera staff continued on duty during the period.	Good	*Remarks by the Sub-Collector.* The extra cholera staff and the extra festival staff proved sufficient. An extra man was at my suggestion detailed for plague duty at the railway station.	"Springs" in the river-bed should not have been used. Pot wells would have been safer.

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1899—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Tinnevelly.	M.R.Ry. N. Dharmeswara Aiyar, Chairman, Union Panchayat, Tiruchendur.	Avani festival held at Tiruchendur.	4th to 15th September 1898.	5,000	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in private houses, and matams, and under trees. A cholera shed was erected in porambóke land on the north-west of the town with accommodation for six patients. Sale of unwholesome articles of food was prohibited.	Drinking water was chiefly obtained from wells in and about Avadayakulam. They were watched for five days from the 6th day of festival. Quantity sufficient and quality indifferent.	In addition to the permanent staff consisting of one maistry, one sanitary peon, seven sweepers and one scavenger, one temporary maistry and 67 sweepers were engaged. Sweepings were carted away from the town daily. Three temporary latrines with compartments for the sexes were put up. One scavenger was employed for four days to remove the night-soil from latrines which was buried. The local Hospital Assistant was in attendance during the festival.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	*Nil.*
	M.R.Ry. V. Jesudasan, Civil Apothecary, Srívilliputtúr.	Ennaikappu festival at Srívilliputtúr.	6th to 13th January 1899.	500	None provided as there was no necessity for the same. People who came from a distance accommodated themselves in chatrams, matams and private houses, while those from neighbouring villages returned to their houses daily. Owing to the plague scare the attendance fell off considerably.	Obtained chiefly from Tirumukkulam and Natagasalai tanks. These were full and watched by two peons and the police. Bathing was permitted in them on the score of religion. The public and private wells in the town were also made use of for drinking purposes.	Two temporary latrines and two urinals were added to the permanent structures which consisted of eleven of the former and one of the latter. One peon, three sweepers and seven toties were temporarily employed in addition to the permanent staff of four peons, 34 sweepers and sixteen totties. These were supervised by the certificated Sanitary Inspector assisted by two conservancy overseers. The streets were swept twice daily and the rubbish was removed to the depot. Night-soil was carted away from the town and buried in trenches. The place was well lighted during the festival.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	*Nil.*
	M.R.Ry. G. T. Edward Pillai, Hospital Assistant.	Thai Pusam festival held at Kalugumalai.	Festival from 17th to 26th January 1899. Cattle fair from 25th January to 6th February 1899.	10,000	The majority of the pilgrims found accommodation in mantapams, chatrams, rest-houses and private houses. People who came from the neighbouring villages returned home in the evening. Cattle-sellers stayed in their bandies. As suggested by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer last year, trees have been planted in the compound in which the fair is held. In a year or two these will afford good shade. A medical subordinate was deputed to carry out the sanitary arrangements.	The tank adjoining Subramanyaswami's temple was the chief source of drinking-water supply and was hankinized and guarded. Drinking water for cattle was obtained from two wells in the compound where the fair is held. These were also disinfected with permanganate of potash. Water was drawn from the well and let into a large cistern from which it is conducted by means of pipes into four troughs. A water-pandal was put up in the fair and drinking water was supplied to the people.	Five latrines were erected with compartments for males and females on the shallow trench system. Fresh trenches were dug daily and the old ones filled in. Each latrine had a toti in attendance, and the night-soil was removed four times daily and buried in shallow trenches. Fifty-three sweepers were engaged for removing street sweepings which were burnt. The Jewish system of conservancy was tried but failed owing to the large number of females who attended the festival.	*Nil*	Good	The number of latrines might be raised to eight as these are freely resorted to. At least two water-pandals should be erected in every festival held in March and April, as it is very hot then.	In using the Jewish system of conservancy for females, screens of intertwined boughs of trees or bamboo tatties should be provided and separate places for the sexes should be set apart. The lifting of water to tanks and thence by pipes for distribution was laudable; but taps should have been used with the pipes, that is, the water after lifting should not have been discharged into open tanks.
Trichinopoly.	M.R.Ry. C. Tirumalai Nayudu, 1st-Class Hospital Assistant, Srírangam.	Ekadasi festival held at Srírangam.	13th December 1898 to 2nd January 1899.	16,500	As the number of pilgrims was very small, the existing accommodation was ample for them both in and out of the town. The special sanitary arrangements made were as usual under the management of a sub-committee consisting of three municipal councillors. Two cholera sheds were put up, one for males and the other for females. Four other sheds were also provided for the medical subordinate, cook and other attendants. The town was divided into three circles for cholera purposes and the requirements of G.O., No. 1536 M., dated 9th September 1896, were complied with in respect of observation and preventive staffs, the former of which, however, was short of the prescribed scale by one orderly and the latter by three peons and three toties. A Third-class Hospital Assistant deputed for plague duty was made to do cholera duty as there were no cases of plague. Two observation and two hospital sheds were also erected for the detention and treatment of plague cases. Pilgrims coming by road were also inspected at two places with the necessary staff and appurtenances. A washing place was fixed near the night-soil depot with necessary materials and a dhoby was engaged to wash cholera clothings. Disinfectants were freely used.	The upper portion of the Nattu Vaikal channel was reserved for drinking purposes and the lower for bathing and washing. One permanent watchman and six police constables were posted at different places of the ghât to guard the water of the channel from being polluted.	All permanent latrines were white-washed and tarred. Large quantities of dry earth were stored in the sheds attached to them. Ten temporary latrines on the dry earth system outside the enclosure wall and 21 urinals with sufficient tarred chatties and charcoal were provided. The contents of the latrines and urinals were removed twice daily. Trenches one yard broad and one yard deep were dug far away from the town for the burial of night-soil and square pits were made for the receipt of urine. Each latrine was lighted during nights. Three additional rubbish carts, three dry-earth carts and four night-soil carts and eight sweepers and 34 totties were employed for cleaning the streets and removing excreta and urine from the latrines and urinals. Almost all the houses in and out of the town were white-washed. Each latrine and urinal was disinfected.	Cholera appeared on the 18th December. In all, sixteen cases occurred during the festival, of which twelve proved fatal. Of the persons attacked, one was a pilgrim from Coimbatore and the rest were residents of the town.	Fair	*Nil*	*Nil.*

MADRAS,
10*th July* 1899.

No. 1819—S.

W. G. KING, M.B.,C.M., D.P.H., C.I.E., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Order—No. 1670 L., dated 18th August 1899.

Recorded.

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

3. The Collector of Chingleput is requested to draw the attention of the civil apothecary of Tiruvallúr to the remark of the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the inadequacy of the information furnished by him in his report on the New Moon and *Brahma Útsavam* festivals held at Tiruvallúr.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the President, District Board, Chingleput.
" " Coimbatore.
" " Gódávari.
" " Malabar.
" " South Canara.
" " Tanjore.
" " Tinnevelly.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Palni.
" " Madura.
" " Chidambaram.
" " Kumbakónam.
" " Srívilliputtúr.
" " Srírangam.
" Collector of Chingleput.
" " Coimbatore.
" " Gódávari.
" " Malabar.
" " South Canara.
" " Tanjore.
" " Tinnevelly.
" " Madura.
" " South Arcot.
" " Trichinopoly.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Surgeon-General.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. F. Eccleston.

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Government {1899} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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G.O., No. 1670 L., 18th August 1899.

AUGUST.

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording, with remarks, abstract of reports on — in the Madras Presidency during the first quarter of 1899.

Received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Abstract of reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1899.

ABSTRACT of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1899.

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Chingleput.	M.R.Ry. R. Guruswami Nayudu, 1st Class Hospital Assistant, Municipal Hospital, Conjeeveram.	Srí Dévarajaswamiyar's Parvéttai festival held at Old Sivaram.	14th January 1899.	1,500	No special accommodation was provided for the visitors, as the greater portion of them belonged to the neighbouring villages to which they returned in the evening when the festival was over. The few who remained in the village found sufficient accommodation in private houses.	Two spring channels were dug in the bed of the Pálár — one of them being reserved for drinking and the other for bathing purposes. A watchman guarded them from pollution. Two more watchmen guarded the pond near the temple and the irrigation channel passing through the village. All these sources were disinfected before use. Some of the wells were also used. Supply sufficient.	Two temporary latrines were put up—one for males and the other for females. A scavenger was engaged to clean them. The village was cleaned by a sweeper and the rubbish removed in a cart.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of the Reporter.* As the festival is held in the cold season, when cholera usually prevails, pot wells sunk in the bed of the river would be more safe than surface springs. The recommendation regarding the sinking of pot-wells instead of springs will be attended to on future occasions. (Sd.) J. P. BEDFORD, *President, Taluk Board.*	The recommendation of the reporter is sound and should be attended to.
	M.R.Ry. V. Arumukham Pillai, Civil Apothecary.	Sri Víraraghavaswami Thai New Moon and Brahma Utsavam festival held at Tiruvallúr.	4th to 14th February 1899.	About 5,000 on the 10th and 2,000 on the 11th February.	The majority of the pilgrims accommodated themselves in chatrams and the others in the houses of friends and relatives. Two sheds—one for cholera and the other for plague patients — were erected.	Water for drinking purposes was obtained from wells and from the pond in Pulliyankuppam. Some of the wells were guarded from pollution.	Two temporary latrines, each measuring 50′ × 30′, were erected at convenient spots for males in addition to the four permanent latrines for females and one for males. Six urinals—three for males and three for females,—each measuring 10′ × 8′ were also put up. Both the latrines and urinals were provided with signboards indicating the sex. Five carts—three permanent and two temporary,—each provided with two sweepers and one supervisor were engaged for removing house-sweepings and street rubbish. Night-soil was buried in shallow trenches. The contents of cesspools and urinals were removed in sewage carts, of which there were five permanent and one temporary.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	The steps taken to conserve drinking-water sources should have been stated, as also the number of toties engaged to clean the latrines and to effect transport and disposal of night-soil. Urinals on the filter system should be employed in future.
	M.R.Ry. R. Olagasundaram Pillai, 1st Class Hospital Assistant.	Sri Kanthaswami's Brahma Utsavam including Masi Kirthikai festival held at Tiruppórúr.	16th to 27th February 1899.	15,000 (10,000 assembled on the 17th February, the Kirthikai day).	Chatrams, private houses and topes afforded accommodation to the visitors.	Drinking water was obtained from one reserved public tank and two wells. The tank was guarded by two watchmen and to each of the wells a man was posted. Two other tanks, one of which is attached to the temple and considered holy, and several private wells were also used. Supply sufficient.	Six temporary latrines on the trench system were put up in addition to the two permanent ones. Six toties, two scavenging carts and four sweepers were temporarily employed, besides the permanent establishment of two sweepers and a cart. Night-soil was removed and buried in shallow trenches far away from drinking-water sources.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of the Reporter.* The proposal to sink more public wells made in previous years has not yet been given effect to probably for want of funds. Tube wells recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner cannot be sunk in this station as the soil is too hard for the same.	This "too hard" statement is frequently the result of employment of unsuitable points to the tubes; the matter will be inquired into.
Coimbatore.	Mr. D. David, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Karaimadai car festival.	24th February to 2nd March 1899.	7,000 to 8,000 ..	None specially provided. The visitors accommodated themselves in private houses, pials, &c. Some took shelter under trees and carts.	Good and sufficient. Drinking-water was obtained from the village well which was converted into a draw well to prevent chances of pollution and provided with six pulleys. Twelve persons were employed to draw and distribute water. Four water-pandals were also put up.	Eight temporary tatty latrines on the trench system were put up—four for males and four for females. The male latrines were attended to by male scavengers and those for the opposite sex by females. Besides these there were eight scavengers employed under the supervision of a maistry for the removal of night-soil, &c., from streets, &c. Sixteen sweepers with a maistry cleaned the village twice daily. Night-soil was buried and rubbish was burnt.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	....
Gódávari.	M.R.Ry. Y. Papayya 1st Class Hospital Assistant.	Sri Subrahmanyaswami festival held at Undrajavaram.	18th December 1898.	5,000	None provided ..	Water was obtained from an irrigation canal flowing past the temple and from wells which are protected by parapet walls and platforms.	Five sweepers were employed to sweep the streets. A police guard was placed in the temple to preserve peace.	*Nil*	Good	Accommodation for the pilgrims should have been provided. (Sd) J. S. BARTLEY, *Ag. Asst. Surgeon in charge.*	Apparently no effort to preserve the water-supply from contamination was made. Care should be taken as to this important point in future.
	P. Kondayya Nayudu, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant.	Car festival at Dauleshwaram.	From 21st to 23rd February 1899.	5,000	Two temporary sheds were erected on the bed of the Gódávari, but they were not much used by the pilgrims, as most of them returned to their houses daily after the festival was over. Those who came from a distance accommodated themselves in the temple premises and in private houses. The sale of unwholesome articles of food was prohibited.	Water was obtained from the river Gódávari, the upper portion of which was reserved for drinking and the lower for bathing purposes, both portions being guarded by the police. Signboards in the vernacular of the district were also put up for the information of the people assembled.	No extra latrines were erected as the permanent ones were considered sufficient. There is also a large open ground in the vicinity to serve the purpose. Six extra sweepers were employed in addition to the permanent staff of the union which consisted of sixteen sweepers, one toti and four carts.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	Unless the "sweepers" removed night-soil, conservancy arrangements were a mere farce.

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1898—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Madura.	M.R.Ky. C. M. Tirumudiswami, Civil Apothecary.	Thai Pusam festival held at Palni.	20th to 30th January 1899.	5,000	None provided as the choultries in the town afforded adequate accommodation. One hospital assistant was specially detailed for festival duty. Sale of unwholesome articles of food was prohibited. The various choultries where people assembled were inspected morning and evening. Arrangements were made to prevent persons suffering from contagious and infectious diseases from entering the town. A contagious disease shed was put up at the east end of the town outside the toll-gate.	The river Shummukha, Vaiyapuri tank and the wells in the town were used for drinking and bathing purposes. Two extra watchmen besides the two permanent watchers were posted to guard the Vaiyapuri tank.	One large tatty latrine, with partition for males and females, was erected. This had the constant attendance of a scavenger day and night. Besides the permanent conservancy staff of the Municipality, five sweepers, two toties and two peons were employed temporarily rubbish and night-soil were removed to depots where the latter was buried in trenches.	*Nil*	Good ..	*Nil*	The use of a single tatty latrine, with a partition for 5,000 pilgrims, was a a very poor sanitary conception. It is sanitarily safer and meets the convenience of the people to have small trench latrines scattered over convenient spots. Not less than four should have been used in the present case.
	K. M. Srinivasa Nayudu, Hospital Assistant in charge of Branch Municipal Dispensary, Madura.	Teppam festival held at Madura.	26th January 1899.	Approximately 25,000 people assembled in the south-east corner of the town.	None specially provided as most of the people that assembled belonged to the town. Some who came from the adjoining villages returned home as soon as the festival was over. Those who wished to stay for a few hours found shelter under trees and in gardens. Some found accommodation in sheds temporarily put up by private people and in mantapams belonging to the temple.	Water was obtained from three stand-pipes and from the Vaigai which runs close by. Two additional water-pipes were put up on the way leading to the festival site from the town as a temporary measure.	Two rubbish carts, four toties, six sweepers, four peons and one Sanitary Inspector were deputed from the permanent staff of the Municipality. Four latrines—two for males and two for females—were temporarily erected with shallow trenches for burying night-soil. The tank and its surroundings were kept neat and clean.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	....
	Mr. J. H. Boyer, Tahsildar, Kurumbranát taluk.	Kizhoor festival ..	9th to 18th December 1898.	From 300 to 4,000 each day.	The people accommodated themselves in the Oottupura and Pathayapura attached to the temple and in temporary sheds. A temporary shed was erected for use as a hospital. Sale of unwholesome food was prohibited.	Water was obtained from nine wells. Quantity sufficient, quality good. Drains were constructed to carry off spilt water and thus to prevent percolation into the wells. They were disinfected with permanganate of potash and guarded by the police. No body was allowed to bathe near the wells.	Four temporary latrines on the trench system were put up. Night-soil was covered over with earth after the festival. On the sites set apart for the sale of cattle, large pits were dug by the temple authorities, to which dung and other refuse were removed from time to time and covered over with earth. Eight scavengers were posted to the latrines and two sweepers attended to the cleanliness of the scene of the festival. For this latter purpose the temple authorities also employed coolies.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	....
Malabar.	K. Ananta Menon, Revenue Inspector.	Koduvayur car festival.	28th and 29th December 1898.	8,000 ..	No special arrangements were made as the people found shelter in private houses.	Water-pandals were maintained by private persons.	No special arrangements were made.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	Neither protection of water-supply nor conservancy was provided for, the health of the people being reported "good." Notwithstanding this neglect, it is sometimes held that the absence of precaution is justified. But it must be remembered that the term "good" takes cognizance of the epidemic diseases possessed of short incubations only, such as cholera. It cannot take cognizance of typhoid fever infection—a disease that is endemic in parts of Malabar nor of dysentery or harmful entozoa which may be contracted by a population left to its own sanitary devices.
	Do.	Kollengode Aratt.	31st December 1898.	7,000 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	*Nil.*	Good	*Nil*	....
	Mr. C. R. D'Sylva, Civil Apothecary.	Kalpathi car festival.	12th, 13th and 14th November 1898.	5,000 on the last day and 2,000 on previous days. Attendance was discouraged by the issue of a notification in the Gazette owing to the presence of plague in certain areas. Only the religious portion of the festival was celebrated.	No special accommodation was provided as visitors were not admitted. A cordon of police was posted around Kalpathi to prevent visitors from outside entering the gramams. The inhabitants of Kalpathi and the adjoining gramams were asked to whitewash their houses, to clean and clear their backyards of noxious vegetation and to trim the hedges of their compounds. For a week before the festival 3rd-class Hospital Assistant Sankaran Nayar, assisted by the sanitary staff, made a sanitary inspection of Kalpathi and the adjoining gramams every morning. The gramams, streets and the roads leading to the gramams were put in order. The cars were examined and the owners made to execute the necessary repairs. The gramam streets were lit on the second and third days of the festival. The civil apothecary of Palghat, assisted by two hospital assistants, supervised the festival arrangements.	The two tanks adjacent to the gramams were cleaned and set apart for bathing purposes. Water from private wells was used for drinking purposes. As in previous years, a conservancy peon and a police constable were posted on the banks of the river to prevent people from committing nuisance.	One temporary tatty latrine was erected outside the gramam at the entrance for the use of the police staff on duty and was promptly cleaned by a scavenger specially deputed for the purpose. A special staff of four sweepers and two scavengers was employed to remove filth and rubbish. This staff worked on the last day of the festival and the three following days.	*Nil*	Good	As visitors were not admitted, no special recommendations are made.	....

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1899—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
South Arcot. Malabar—*cont.*	M.R.Ry. K. Krishnan, Civil Apothecary.	Guruvayur Ekádasi festival.	24th November 1898. The fair lasted for 23 days, from 24th November to 16th Dec. 1898.	5,000 on the Ekádasi day and 2,000 on the previous and succeeding days. At the fair about 500 daily.	People who came from distant places found accommodation in the houses and compounds in the vicinity of the temple. Well-to-do merchants occupied permanent buildings in the eastern nada, while petty traders found shelter in temporary sheds put up for the occasion. Careful attention was paid to the sanitation of the locality. Owners of houses and shops were ordered to whitewash their premises, and to keep the backyards of houses clean. Destruction of all rank vegetation and rubbish and closure of cess-pools were enforced. House-owners were also directed to put up temporary latrines in their own compounds and to close the sunken privies in them. Attendance of pilgrims from plague infected parts was prohibited.	Drinking water was obtained from private wells and from a public well in the eastern nada. The majority of the wells have no parapet walls and are subject to contamination. All the wells were hankinized a few days before the festival. The owners of private wells were advised not to allow people to bathe or wash their clothes near them. Water-pandals were also put up both by the temple authorities and by private gentlemen.	Five latrines with tatty walls were erected in different places away from the temple with a sufficient number of parallel trenches. Five totties were in attendance for a period of three days to cover the excreta with dry earth. Ten urinals were constructed at convenient distances. In each was placed a tarred kerosine tin. Totties were employed to remove the urine and to empty the same in pits dug for the purpose away from the temple. Drains were cleared of sewage. Disinfectants were freely used. The roads and lanes were lit during nights. A sufficient number of sweepers was engaged to clean the lanes and roads from 23rd November till the close of the festival. Sweepings were either buried or burnt.	None	Satisfactory ..	The recommendations made in previous reports except, the improvement of the road from the western side of the temple to the eastern nada, have not been attended to. These were—(1) to sink half a dozen wells with proper parapet walls and drains in different parts in the eastern nada; (2) to erect a large shed for the use of low-caste people and a separate shed for the lepers who come in numbers to worship; (3) to clean the temple tank, the condition of which reflects discredit upon the temple authorities.	It would be cheaper and safer to use Norton's tube wells than to sink shallow wells.
	M.R.Ry. V. Mohanarangam Nayudu, Civil Apothecary, Chidambaram.	Arudra festival at Chidambaram.	19th to 28th December 1898.	3,000	Pilgrims found accommodation in matams, chatrams and private houses. The attendance of people from outside was poor owing to the heavy rains that fell during the festival and to the restrictions imposed on persons coming from infected areas. A Hospital Assistant was also detailed for duty during the festival. The Deputy Collector and the Head Assistant Collector were also present for a few days.	Four of the tanks were reserved for drinking purposes and the others for bathing and washing. The tank in the temple was reserved as a special bathing tank. Arrangements were made for the separation of the sexes and for supply of water to those bathing outside. All the tanks were guarded by watchmen and the Police. These and the wells in the temple which yielded good water for drinking were disinfected with permanganate of potash every third day. Some of the tanks set apart for bathing and washing purposes were disinfected with alum and lime.	Ten temporary latrines worked on the trench and dry-earth system were put up. Three extra rubbish carts and one night-soil cart were also engaged. Rubbish and night-soil were daily carted to certain selected spots outside the town where the latter was buried in trenches. The sewage carts of the Municipality were also at work. The temporary staff employed for the occasion consisted of two Sanitary Inspectors, four Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, one Deputy Sanitary Inspector, six peons, ten sweepers and twenty scavengers. There was also engaged a nurse for plague duty at the railway station. She was assisted by the plague maistry already working there. Two of the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors were employed near the toll-gates on the northern and southern sides of the town for examining the persons entering the town. The local Medical officer supervised festival arrangements.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* Want of good drinking water in sufficient quantity is much felt and it is advisable to remove the want soon. * * * * The question of a feasible water-supply scheme to the town of Chidambaram is pending with the Sanitary Engineer. (Sd.) L. M. WYNCH, *Acting Collector.*	Arrangements were made with care.
	M.R.Ry. A. Devappa Punja, Deputy Tahsildar of Beltangadi.	Illuminations festival at Dharmasthala in the Uppinangádi taluk.	10th to 13th December 1898.	6,000	One shed and six pandals were erected for the accommodation of pilgrims. Besides these two large tiled permanent sheds were built by the temple authorities this year which were largely used by the pilgrims. One hospital shed and two plague sheds were provided.	Water was obtained from private wells and tanks. Some of the wells had parapet walls. In the case of a well and a tank which were not so protected, guards were posted to prevent pollution of water.	Twenty-five latrines were provided—fifteen for males and the rest for females. Four scavengers and four sweepers were employed during the festival to clean the latrines and to sweep the streets. Eighteen temporary dust-bins were also provided.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	....
	Mr. N. Fernandez, Acting Tahsildar of Kásaragód taluk.	Annual Shastijathra in the Madanantheshwar temple at Manjeshwar.	14th to 18th December 1898.	3,500	There was no necessity to erect any pandals for the accommodation of pilgrims as the greater portion of them belonged to villages within a radius of ten miles from Manjeshwar and returned home the very day. The remaining few who came from a distance accommodated themselves in the houses of their friends and also in a mutt.	Drinking water was obtained from the wells close to the temple which were kept clean. Water was free from contamination as the wells had parapet walls. Water required for bathing purposes was obtained from the temple tank and private wells.	No latrines on the Jewish or trench system were provided; the few pilgrims that remained for the night having resorted either to private privies or to the hills close by for purposes of nature. The permanent sweeper being found sufficient, no extra men were employed.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	....
South Canara.	M.R.Ry. B. Shivaya, Acting Tahsildar of Mangalore taluk.	Annual Shastijathra in the Subramanjeshwar temple at Kudupu in Mangalore taluk.	Do.	6,500	The only arrangement made for the accommodation of the visitors and pilgrims was the levelling and cleaning of some space for them to sit or stand on. As they remained in the locality for a part of the day or night, no other arrangements were necessary. Provision was made for the accommodation of the Hospital Assistant who attended the festival on the last day.	Water supply at this place is abundant and good. The people got their drinking water from eight wells said to be clean and free from sub-soil percolation. Water was also distributed to the people in a pandal erected for the purpose. The temple tank was resorted to for bathing and washing purposes.	Two sweepers were employed to keep the road and the surroundings of the temple clean. No latrines were put up as the people resorted to the hills close by.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	Resort to the hills is not a safe sanitary substitute for correctly supervised temporary latrines. Moreover as the people came to the place at night, it is not likely resort to the hills was really popular. The fact that the water-supply was good and abundant should not have militated against arrangements for its sanitary protection during the assembling of 6,500 persons.
	Mr. P. Castilino, Acting Tahsildar of Uppinangádi taluk.	Shasti festival at Subramania.	12th to 20th December 1898.	2,000	Six pandals were erected for the shelter of the poorer pilgrims, while the higher classes found accommodation in private houses. Arrangements on a larger scale were not deemed necessary owing to the pilgrims from Mysore and other plague-infected parts being prohibited from attending the festival. One hospital shed and one segregation shed were erected.	Private wells and three other wells which were cleaned for the occasion supplied drinking water. For bathing and washing purposes pilgrims resorted to the rivers close by.	Six large latrines and three small ones were erected and worked on the dry-earth system. People resorted to them freely. Six scavengers were employed. The roads were swept daily and kept clean. Twenty-five lights were provided. The Towns' Nuisances Act III of 1889 was put into force during the festival. A Hospital Assistant attended.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	....

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1899—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
South Canara—*cont.*	Mr. P. Castilino, Tahsildar of Uppinangádi taluk.	Jathra at the Panchalingeshwar temple, Vittal, Uppinangádi taluk.	12th to 20th January 1899.	4,000	No special arrangements were made for the accommodation of the visitors as all of them belonged to Vittal and the surrounding villages and returned home everyday in the evening.	Water for drinking purposes was obtained from a public well as well as from private wells which contained good water. Most of the people resorted to the temple tank and a stream close by for bathing and washing purposes.	The Towns' Nuisances Act, III of 1889, is in force here. Four scavengers, including the one permanently employed at Vittal, swept the roads and kept the latrines clean during the festival. The latrines were worked on the dry-earth system. The sweepings were removed to a distance of about a mile from the town and burnt. Nine lights were provided.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	....
	K. Vyakulaswami Pillai, Hospital Assistant and Certificated Sanitary Inspector, Negapatam Taluk Board.	Vanjiswaran festival at Srivanjayam, Nannilam taluk.	2nd to 11th December 1898, the 10th and 11th being important days.	12,000	None specially provided as the pilgrims did not stay in the village for more than one night. A cholera shed was put up. The Second-class Magistrate of Nannilam was present at the scene of the festival on the last important days and assisted the Hospital Assistant in making the necessary sanitary arrangements.	The Edayarkulam was reserved for drinking purposes and was watched. The tank known as Yamatirtham was set apart for washing and bathing purposes. There was no scarcity of water felt this year.	Four temporary latrines were put up. These were attended by two totties. Two more totties and four sweepers were employed to remove rubbish and other street sweepings. Two rubbish carts were at work. Night-soil was buried in shallow trenches. Rubbish was also similarly disposed of. Ten kavalgars were engaged by the temple trustee at the suggestion of the certificated Sanitary Inspector to prevent people from committing nuisance around the temple.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of the Reporter.* The police staff detailed for festival duty was quite insufficient and should be strengthened at least on the last two important days of the festival. The sanitary arrangements will be more complete if a certain sum of money be sanctioned by the Taluk Board for meeting the charges than trusting to the temple authorities to make their own arrangements at their cost.	It is not possible that a floating population of 12,000, *plus* the residents, could have been correctly served in respect to night-soil conservancy by four totties.
	S. Veluswami Chettiyar, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant.	Margali festival held at Avadayárkovil.	18th to 28th December 1898.	500	A spacious mantapam near the temple and chatrams accommodated the visitors. Low caste people found shelter in two spacious sheds erected for the purpose. A cholera shed was erected outside the village. Streets and lanes were fairly clean.	Good and sufficient. The fresh water tank was reserved for drinking purposes and was guarded by two watchmen. The other tanks in the village were used for washing and bathing purposes.	Eight temporary latrines were put up in the fields adjoining the scene of the festival and were attended by eight toties. Night-soil was buried in trenches. Four mud incinerators were erected to burn the rubbish and other sweepings of the place. The permanent staff of the village, consisting of two scavengers with a bullock-cart, was strengthened by the temporary addition of two scavengers and one cart. The police saw that no nuisances were committed in the streets and lanes.	*Nil*	Good	A night-soil cart which can be easily drawn by a single man like the one in use in municipalities may be supplied for use at least during the festival. — The recommendations of the local sanitary official (Hospital Assistant) will be attended to if funds would permit at the time. (Sd.) C. HANUMANTA RAO, *Dy. Collector.*	....
Tanjore.	A. Kumaraswami Chetti, Certificated Sanitary Inspector, Taluk Board, Kumbakónam.	Sri Mahalingaswami Pushiyam festival at Tiruvadamarudúr.	16th to 26th January 1899, the last four days being important.	20,000	A shady tope near the railway station was used as camping ground. Pilgrims found accommodation in private houses. A cholera shed was erected outside the village and a stretcher was supplied.	The river, three tanks and seventeen public wells were used for drinking purposes. The upper portion of the river was reserved for drinking and the lower for bathing and washing purposes. The tanks were watched and the majority of the wells were disinfected with permanganate of potash. Four water-pandals were also put up.	Six latrines were constructed—two of which were on the Jewish system. The remaining four were on the trench system with separate compartments for the sexes. In addition to the permanent staff of one maistry, eight sweepers, six totties, four rubbish and one night-soil carts, six sweepers and seven toties and three rubbish carts were temporarily engaged. Three extra maistries were also employed to supervise their work. Rubbish was carted to the depots and night-soil was buried in trenches.	There were six attacks of cholera, of which two proved fatal. Of these two, one was a destitute Brahman who was treated in the cholera shed.	Fair	(1) Provision of shelter sheds and public latrines. (2) Construction of a market and a slaughter-house. (3) The Singanadi tank should be repaired and cleared of silt and its banks properly protected.	....
	Mr. J. W. Wright, Civil Apothecary.	Magham festival held at Kumbakónam.	25th February to 3rd March 1899.	6,000	The real days of the festival being the 25th February and the 3rd March, no special accommodation was provided. Visitors found shelter in chatrams, mantapams and pials of houses. A Hospital Assistant was specially detailed to assist the Plague Inspector in examining the trains. The usual cattle fair was not held this year, it having been prohibited as a precautionary measure against the importation of plague.	Water for drinking purposes was obtained from springs dug in the river-beds and from wells in the town. Two special river watchmen were appointed to prevent the pollution of water. For bathing purposes the tanks and rivers were used.	Four latrines on the Jewish system were provided in the fields. An equal number of urinals was also set up. Two additional night-soil carts and nine extra totties were employed. The number of rubbish carts was not increased as the thirty-five carts in service were required to perform an extra trip daily. Two additional sweepers were employed to keep the streets round the tank and its vicinity clean. The permanent latrines were provided with disinfectants and were kept constantly clean.	The cholera epidemic which began in December last continued during the period the festival lasted, but there was no increase. Twelve cases occurred during the week with nine deaths. The special cholera staff continued on duty during the period.	Good	*Remarks by the Sub-Collector.* The extra cholera staff and the extra festival staff proved sufficient. An extra man was at my suggestion detailed for plague duty at the railway station. (Sd.)	"Springs" in the river-bed should not have been used. Pot wells would have been safer.

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1899—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Tinnevelly.	M.R.Ry. N. Dharmeswara Aiyar, Chairman, Union Panchayat, Tiruchendur.	Avani festival held at Tiruchendur.	4th to 15th September 1898.	5,000	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in private houses, and matams, and under trees. A cholera shed was erected in porambóke land on the north-west of the town with accommodation for six patients. Sale of unwholesome articles of food was prohibited.	Drinking water was chiefly obtained from wells in and about Avadayakulam. They were watched for five days from the 6th day of festival. Quantity sufficient and quality indifferent.	In addition to the permanent staff consisting of one maistry, one sanitary peon, seven sweepers and one scavenger, one temporary maistry and 67 sweepers were engaged. Sweepings were carted away from the town daily. Three temporary latrines with compartments for the sexes were put up. One scavenger was employed for four days to remove the night-soil from latrines which was buried. The local Hospital Assistant was in attendance during the festival.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	*Nil.*
	M.R.Ry. V. Jesudasan, Civil Apothecary, Srívilliputtúr.	Ennaikappu festival at Srívilliputtúr.	6th to 13th January 1899.	500	None provided as there was no necessity for the same. People who came from a distance accommodated themselves in chatrams, matams and private houses, while those from neighbouring villages returned to their houses daily. Owing to the plague scare the attendance fell off considerably.	Obtained chiefly from Tirumukkulam and Natagasalai tanks. These were full and watched by two peons and the police. Bathing was permitted in them on the score of religion. The public and private wells in the town were also made use of for drinking purposes.	Two temporary latrines and two urinals were added to the permanent structures which consisted of eleven of the former and one of the latter. One peon, three sweepers and seven toties were temporarily employed in addition to the permanent staff of four peons, 34 sweepers and sixteen tottics. These were supervised by the certificated Sanitary Inspector assisted by two conservancy overseers. The streets were swept twice daily and the rubbish was removed to the depot. Night-soil was carted away from the town and buried in trenches. The place was well lighted during the festival.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	*Nil.*
	M.R.Ry. G. T. Edward Pillai, Hospital Assistant.	Thai Pusam festival held at Kalugumalai.	Festival from 17th to 26th January 1899. Cattle fair from 25th January to 6th February 1899.	10,000	The majority of the pilgrims found accommodation in mantapams, chatrams, rest-houses and private houses. People who came from the neighbouring villages returned home in the evening. Cattle-sellers stayed in their bandies. As suggested by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer last year, trees have been planted in the compound in which the fair is held. In a year or two these will afford good shade. A medical subordinate was deputed to carry out the sanitary arrangements.	The tank adjoining Subramanyaswami's temple was the chief source of drinking-water supply and was hankinized and guarded. Drinking water for cattle was obtained from two wells in the compound where the fair is held. These were also disinfected with permanganate of potash. Water was drawn from the well and let into a large cistern from which it is conducted by means of pipes into four troughs. A water-pandal was put up in the fair and drinking water was supplied to the people.	Five latrines were erected with compartments for males and females on the shallow trench system. Fresh trenches were dug daily and the old ones filled in. Each latrine had a toti in atendance, and the night-soil was removed four times daily and buried in shallow trenches. Fifty-three sweepers were engaged for removing street sweepings which were burnt. The Jewish system of conservancy was tried but failed owing to the large number of females who attended the festival.	*Nil* .. ,,	Good	The number of latrines might be raised to eight as these are freely resorted to. At least two water-pandals should be erected in every festival held in March and April, as it is very hot then.	In using the Jewish system of conservancy for females, screens of intertwined boughs of trees or bamboo tatties should be provided and separate places for the sexes should be set apart. The lifting of water to tanks and thence by pipes for distribution was laudable; but taps should have been used with the pipes, that is, the water after lifting should not have been discharged into open tanks.
Trichinopoly.	M.R.Ry. C. Tirumalai Nayudu, 1st-Class Hospital Assistant, Srírangam.	Ekadasi festival held at Srírangam.	13th December 1898 to 2nd January 1899.	16,500	As the number of pilgrims was very small, the existing accommodation was ample for them both in and out of the town. The special sanitary arrangements made were as usual under the management of a sub-committee consisting of three municipal councillors. Two cholera sheds were put up, one for males and the other for females. Four other sheds were also provided for the medical subordinate, cook and other attendants. The town was divided into three circles for cholera purposes and the requirements of G.O., No. 1536 M., dated 9th September 1896, were complied with in respect of observation and preventive staffs, the former of which, however, was short of the prescribed scale by one orderly and the latter by three peons and three toties. A Third-class Hospital Assistant deputed for plague duty was made to do cholera duty as there were no cases of plague. Two observation and two hospital sheds were also erected for the detention and treatment of plague cases. Pilgrims coming by road were also inspected at two places with the necessary staff and appurtenances. A washing place was fixed near the night-soil depot with necessary materials and a dhoby was engaged to wash cholera clothings. Disinfectants were freely used.	The upper portion of the Nattu Vaikal channel was reserved for drinking purposes and the lower for bathing and washing. One permanent watchman and six police constables were posted at different places of the ghât to guard the water of the channel from being polluted.	All permanent latrines were white-washed and tarred. Large quantities of dry earth were stored in the sheds attached to them. Ten temporary latrines on the dry earth system outside the enclosure wall and 21 urinals with sufficient tarred chatties and charcoal were provided. The contents of the latrines and urinals were removed twice daily. Trenches one yard broad and one yard deep were dug far away from the town for the burial of night-soil and square pits were made for the receipt of urine. Each latrine was lighted during nights. Three additional rubbish carts, three dry-earth carts and four night-soil carts and eight sweepers and 34 totties were employed for cleaning the streets and removing excreta and urine from the latrines and urinals. Almost all the houses in and out of the town were white-washed. Each latrine and urinal was disinfected.	Cholera appeared on the 18th December. In all, sixteen cases occurred during the festival, of which twelve proved fatal. Of the persons attacked, one was a pilgrim from Coimbatore and the rest were residents of the town.	Fair	*Nil*	*Nil.*

MADRAS,
10*th July* 1899.

No. 1819—S.

W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., C.I.E., Lieut.-Colonel,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Order—No. 1670 L., dated 18th August 1899.

Recorded.

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

3. The Collector of Chingleput is requested to draw the attention of the civil apothecary of Tiruvallúr to the remark of the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the inadequacy of the information furnished by him in his report on the New Moon and *Brahma Utsavam* festivals held at Tiruvallúr.

(True Extract.)

for *Ag. Secretary to Government.*

To the President, District Board, Chingleput.
" " Coimbatore.
" " Gódávari.
" " Malabar.
" " South Canara.
" " Tanjore.
" " Tinnevelly.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Palni.
" " Madura.
" " Chidambaram.
" " Kumbakónam.
" " Srívilliputtúr.
" " Srírangam.
" Collector of Chingleput.
" " Coimbatore.
" " Gódávari.
" " Malabar.
" " South Canara.
" " Tanjore.
" " Tinnevelly.
" " Madura.
" " South Arcot.
" " Trichinopoly.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Surgeon-General.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. F. Eccleston.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Abstract of reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1899.

Recorded

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3. The Collector of Chingleput is requested to draw the attention of the Civil Apothecary of Tiruvallur to the remark of the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the inadequacy of the information furnished by him in his report on the New Moon and Brahma Utsavam festivals held at Tiruvallur

[Statement.

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1899.

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Chingleput.	M.R.Ry. R. Guruswami Nayudu, 1st Class Hospital Assistant, Municipal Hospital, Conjeeveram.	Sri Dévarajaswamiyar's Parvéttai festival held at Old Sivaram.	14th January 1899.	1,500	No special accommodation was provided for the visitors, as the greater portion of them belonged to the neighbouring villages to which they returned in the evening when the festival was over. The few who remained in the village found sufficient accommodation in private houses.	Two spring channels were dug in the bed of the Pálár — one of them being reserved for drinking and the other for bathing purposes. A watchman guarded them from pollution. Two more watchmen guarded the pond near the temple and the irrigation channel passing through the village. All these sources were disinfected before use. Some of the wells were also used. Supply sufficient.	Two temporary latrines were put up—one for males and the other for females. A scavenger was engaged to clean them. The village was cleaned by a sweeper and the rubbish removed in a cart.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of the Reporter.* As the festival is held in the cold season, when cholera usually prevails, pot wells sunk in the bed of the river would be more safe than surface springs. The recommendation regarding the sinking of pot-wells instead of springs will be attended to on future occasions. (Sd.) J. P. BEDFORD, *President, Taluk Board.*	The recommendation of the reporter is sound and should be attended to.
	M.R.Ry. V. Arumukham Pillai, Civil Apothecary.	Sri Víraraghavaswami Thy New Moon and Brahma Utchavam festival held at Tiruvallúr.	4th to 14th February 1899.	About 5,000 on the 10th and 2,000 on the 11th February.	The majority of the pilgrims accommodated themselves in chattrams and the others in the houses of friends and relatives. Two sheds—one for cholera and the other for plague patients — were erected.	Water for drinking purposes was obtained from wells and from the pond in Pulliankuppam. Some of the wells were guarded from pollution.	Two temporary latrines, each measuring 50′ × 30′, were erected at convenient spots for males in addition to the four permanent latrines for females and one for males. Six urinals—three for males and three for females,—each measuring 10′ × 8′ were also put up. Both the latrines and urinals were provided with signboards indicating the sex. Five carts—three permanent and two temporary,—each provided with two sweepers and one supervisor were engaged for removing house-sweepings and street rubbish. Night-soil was buried in shallow trenches. The contents of cesspools and urinals were removed in sewage carts, of which there were five permanent and one temporary.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	The steps taken to conserve drinking-water sources should have been stated, as also the number of toties engaged to clean the latrines and to effect transport and disposal of night-soil. Urinals on the filter system should be employed in future.
	M.R.Ry. R. Olagasundram Pillai, 1st Class Hospital Assistant.	Sri Kanthaswami's Brahma Utchavam including Masi Kirithigai festival held at Tiruppórúr.	16th to 27th February 1899.	15,000 (10,000 assembled on the 17th February, the Kirithigai day).	Chattrams, private houses and topes afforded accommodation to the visitors.	Drinking water was obtained from one reserved public tank and two wells. The tank was guarded by two watchmen and to each of the wells a man was posted. Two other tanks, one of which is attached to the temple and considered holy, and several private wells were also used. Supply sufficient.	Six temporary latrines on the trench system were put up in addition to the two permanent ones. Six toties, two scavenging carts and four sweepers were temporarily employed, besides the permanent establishment of two sweepers and a cart. Night-soil was removed and buried in shallow trenches far away from drinking-water sources.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of the Reporter.* The proposal to sink more public wells made in previous years has not yet been given effect to probably for want of funds. Tube wells recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner cannot be sunk in this station as the soil is too hard for the same.	This "too hard" statement is frequently the result of employment of unsuitable points to the tubes; the matter will be inquired into.
Coimbatore.	Mr. D. David, 2nd Class Hospital Assistant.	Karaimadai car festival.	24th February to 2nd March 1899.	7,000 to 8,000 ..	None specially provided. The visitors accommodated themselves in private houses, pials, &c. Some took shelter under trees and carts.	Good and sufficient. Drinking-water was obtained from the village well which was converted into a draw well to prevent chances of pollution and provided with six pulleys. Twelve persons were employed to draw and distribute water. Four water-pandals were also put up.	Eight temporary tatty latrines on the trench system were put up—four for males and four for females. The male latrines were attended to by male scavengers and those for the opposite sex by females. Besides these there were eight scavengers employed under the supervision of a maistry for the removal of night-soil, &c., from streets, &c. Sixteen sweepers with a maistry cleaned the village twice daily. Night-soil was buried and rubbish was burnt.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	....
	M.R.Ry. Y. Papiah, 1st Class Hospital Assistant.	Sri Subramaniyaswami festival held at Undrajavaram.	18th December 1898.	5,000	None provided ..	Water was obtained from an irrigation canal flowing past the temple and from wells which are protected by parapet walls and platforms.	Five sweepers were employed to sweep the streets. A police guard was placed in the temple to preserve peace.	*Nil*	Good	Accommodation for the pilgrims should have been provided. (Sd) J. S. BARTLEY, *Ag. Asst. Surgeon in charge.*	Apparently no effort to preserve the water-supply from contamination was made. Care should be taken as to this important point in future.
Gódávari.	P. Kondaiya Nayudu, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant.	Car festival at Dowlaishweram.	From 21st to 23rd February 1899.	5,000	Two temporary sheds were erected on the bed of the Gódávari, but they were not much used by the pilgrims, as most of them returned to their houses daily after the festival was over. Those who came from a distance accommodated themselves in the temple premises and in private houses. The sale of unwholesome articles of food was prohibited.	Water was obtained from the river Gódávari, the upper portion of which was reserved for drinking and the lower for bathing purposes, both portions being guarded by the police. Signboards in the vernacular of the district were also put up for the information of the people assembled.	No extra latrines were erected as the permanent ones were considered sufficient. There is also a large open ground in the vicinity to serve the purpose. Six extra sweepers were employed in addition to the permanent staff of the union which consisted of sixteen sweepers, one toti and four carts.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	Unless the "sweepers" removed night-soil, conservancy arrangements were a mere farce.

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the third quarter of 1898—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Madura.	M.R.Ky. C. M. Thirumudiswami, Civil Apothecary.	Thy Poosam festival held at Palni.	20th to 30th January 1899.	5,000	None provided as the choultries in the town afforded adequate accommodation. One hospital assistant was specially detailed for festival duty. Sale of unwholesome articles of food was prohibited. The various choultries where people assembled were inspected morning and evening. Arrangements were made to prevent persons suffering from contagious and infectious diseases from entering the town. A contagious disease shed was put up at the east end of the town outside the toll-gate.	The river Shummukha, Vaiyapuri tank and the wells in the town were used for drinking and bathing purposes. Two extra watchmen besides the trees permanent watchers were posted to guard the Vaiyapuri tank.	One large tatti latrine, with partition for males and females, was erected. This had the constant attendance of a scavenger day and night. Besides the permanent conservancy staff of the Municipality, five sweepers, two toties and two peons were employed temporarily rubbish and night-soil were removed to depots where the latter was buried in trenches.	*Nil*	Good ..	*Nil*	The use of a single tatti latrine, with a partition for 5,000 pilgrims, was a a very poor sanitary conception. It is sanitarily safer and meets the convenience of the people to have small trench latrines scatterd over convenient spots. Not less than four should have been used in the present case.
	K. M. Srinivasa Nayudu, Hospital Assistant in charge of Branch Municipal Dispensary, Madura.	Theppam festival held at Madura.	26th January 1899.	Approximately 25,000 people assembled in the south-east corner of the town.	None specially provided as most of the people that assembled belonged to the town. Some who came from the adjoining villages returned home as soon as the festival was over. Those who wished to stay for a few hours found shelter under trees and in gardens. Some found accommodation in sheds temporarily put up by private people and in mantapams belonging to the temple.	Water was obtained from three stand-pipes and from the Vaigai which runs close by. Two additional water-pipes were put up on the way leading to the festival site from the town as a temporary measure.	Two rubbish carts, four toties, six sweepers, four peons and one Sanitary Inspector were deputed from the permanent staff of the Municipality. Four latrines—two for males and two for females—were temporarily erected with shallow trenches for burying night-soil. The tank and its surroundings were kept neat and clean.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	....
	Mr. J. H. Boyer, Tahsildar, Kurumbranat taluk.	Kizhoor festival ..	9th to 18th December 1898.	From 300 to 4,000 each day.	The people accommodated themselves in the Oottupura and Pathayapura attached to the temple and in temporary sheds. A temporary shed was erected for use as a hospital. Sale of unwholesome food was prohibited.	Water was obtained from nine wells. Quantity sufficient, quality good. Drains were constructed to carry off spilt water and thus to prevent percolation into the wells. They were disinfected with permanganate of potash and guarded by the police. No body was allowed to bathe near the wells.	Four temporary latrines on the trench system were put up. Night-soil was covered over with earth after the festival. On the sites set apart for the sale of cattle, large pits were dug by the temple authorities, to which dung and other refuse were removed from time to time and covered over with earth. Eight scavengers were posted to the latrines and two sweepers attended to the cleanliness of the scene of the festival. For this latter purpose the temple authorities also employed coolies.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	....
Malabar.	K. Anantha Menon, Revenue Inspector.	Koduvayur car festival.	28th and 29th December 1898.	8,000 ..	No special arrangements were made as the people found shelter in private houses.	Water-pandals were maintained by private persons.	No special arrangements were made.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	Neither protection of water-supply nor conservancy was provided for. The health of the people being reported "good." Notwithstanding this neglect, it is sometimes held that the absence of precaution is justified. But it must be remembered that the term "good" takes cognizance of the epidemic diseases possessed of short incubations only, such as cholera. It cannot take cognizance of typhoid fever infection—a disease that is endemic in parts of Malabar nor of dysentery or harmful entoza which may be contracted by a population left to its own sanitary devices.
	Do.	Kollengode Aratt.	31st December 1898.	7,000 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	*Nil.*	Good	*Nil*	....
	Mr. C. R. D'Sylva, Civil Apothecary.	Kalpathi car festival.	12th, 13th and 14th November 1898.	5,000 on the last day and 2,000 on previous days. Attendance was discouraged by the issue of a notification in the Gazette owing to the presence of plague in certain areas. Only the religious portion of the festival was celebrated.	No special accommodation was provided as visitors were not admitted. A cordon of police was posted around Kalpathi to prevent visitors from outside entering the gramoms. The inhabitants of Kalpathi and the adjoining gramoms were asked to whitewash their houses, to clean and clear their backyards of noxious vegetation and to trim the hedges of their compounds. For a week before the festival 3rd-class Hospital Assistant Sankaran Nayar, assisted by the sanitary staff, made a sanitary inspection of Kalpathi and the adjoining gramoms every morning. The gramoms, streets and the roads leading to the gramoms were put in order. The cars were examined and the owners made to execute the necessary repairs. The gramom streets were lit on the second and third days of the festival. The civil apothecary of Palghat, assisted by two hospital assistants, supervised the festival arrangements.	The two tanks adjacent to the gramoms were cleaned and set apart for bathing purposes. Water from private wells was used for drinking purposes. As in previous years, a conservancy peon and a police constable were posted on the banks of the river to prevent people from committing nuisance.	One temporary tatti latrine was erected outside the gramom at the entrance for the use of the police staff on duty and was promptly cleaned by a scavenger specially deputed for the purpose. A special staff of four sweepers and two scavengers was employed to remove filth and rubbish. This staff worked on the last day of the festival and the three following days.	*Nil*	Good	As visitors were not admitted, no special recommendations are made.	....

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Malabar—*cont.*	M.R.Ry. K. Krishnan, Civil Apothecary.	Guruvayur Ekádasi festival.	24th November 1898. The fair lasted for 23 days, from 24th November to 16th Dec. 1898.	5,000 on the Ekádasi day and 2,000 on the previous and succeeding days. At the fair about 500 daily.	People who came from distant places found accommodation in the houses and compounds in the vicinity of the temple. Well-to-do merchants occupied permanent buildings in the eastern nada, while petty traders found shelter in temporary sheds put up for the occasion. Careful attention was paid to the sanitation of the locality. Owners of houses and shops were ordered to whitewash their premises, and to keep the backyards of houses clean. Destruction of all rank vegetation and rubbish and closure of cess-pools were enforced. House-owners were also directed to put up temporary latrines in their own compounds and to close the sunken privies in them. Attendance of pilgrims from plague infected parts was prohibited.	Drinking water was obtained from private wells and from a public well in the eastern nada. The majority of the wells have no parapet walls and are subject to contamination. All the wells were hankinized a few days before the festival. The owners of private wells were advised not to allow people to bathe or wash their clothes near them. Water-pandals were also put up both by the temple authorities and by private gentlemen.
South Arcot.	M.R.Ry. V. Mahanarungam Nayudu, Civil Apothecary, Chidambaram.	Arudra festival at Chidambaram.	19th to 28th December 1898.	3,000	Pilgrims found accommodation in matams, chatrams and private houses. The attendance of people from outside was poor owing to the heavy rains that fell during the festival and to the restrictions imposed on persons coming from infected areas. A Hospital Assistant was also detailed for duty during the festival. The Deputy Collector and the Head Assistant Collector were also present for a few days.	Four of the tanks were reserved for drinking purposes and the others for bathing and washing. The tank in the temple was reserved as a special bathing tank. Arrangements were made for the separation of the sexes and for supply of water to those bathing outside. All the tanks were guarded by watchmen and the Police. These and the wells in the temple which yielded good water for drinking were disinfected with permanganate of potash every third day. Some of the tanks set apart for bathing and washing purposes were disinfected with alum and lime.
	M.R.Ry. A. Devappa Punja, Deputy Tahsildar of Beltangadi.	Illuminations festival at Dharmastala in the Uppinangádi taluk.	10th to 13th December 1898.	6,000	One shed and six pandals were erected for the accommodation of pilgrims. Besides these two large tiled permanent sheds were built by the temple authorities this year which were largely used by the pilgrims. One hospital shed and two plague sheds were provided.	Water was obtained from private wells and tanks. Some of the wells had parapet walls. In the case of a well and a tank which were not so protected, guards were posted to prevent pollution of water.
South Canara.	Mr. N. Fernandez, Acting Tahsildar of Kásaragód taluk.	Annual Shastijathra in the Madanantheshwar temple at Manjeshwar.	14th to 18th December 1898.	3,500	There was no necessity to erect any pandals for the accommodation of pilgrims as the greater portion of them belonged to villages within a radius of ten miles from Manjeshwar and returned home the very day. The remaining few who came from a distance accommodated themselves in the houses of their friends and also in a mutt.	Drinking water was obtained from the wells close to the temple which were kept clean. Water was free from contamination as the wells had parapet walls. Water required for bathing purposes was obtained from the temple tank and private wells.
	M.R.Ry. B. Shivaya, Acting Tahsildar of Mangalore taluk.	Annual Shastijathra in the Subramanieshwar temple at Kudupu in Mangalore taluk.	Do.	6,500	The only arrangement made for the accommodation of the visitors and pilgrims was the levelling and cleaning of some space for them to sit or stand on. As they remained in the locality for a part of the day or night, no other arrangements were necessary. Provision was made for the accommodation of the Hospital Assistant who attended the festival on the last day.	Water supply at this place is abundant and good. The people got their drinking water from eight wells said to be clean and free from sub-soil percolation. Water was also distributed to the people in a pandal erected for the purpose. The temple tank was resorted to for bathing and washing purposes.
	Mr. P. Castilino, Acting Tahsildar of Uppinangádi taluk.	Shasti festival at Subramania.	12th to 20th December 1898.	2,000	Six pandals were erected for the shelter of the poorer pilgrims, while the higher classes found accommodation in private houses. Arrangements on a larger scale were not deemed necessary owing to the pilgrims from Mysore and other plague-infected parts being prohibited from attending the festival. One hospital shed and one segregation shed were erected.	Private wells and three other wells which were cleaned for the occasion supplied drinking water. For bathing and washing purposes pilgrims resorted to the rivers close by.

office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1899—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Five latrines with tatti walls were erected in different places away from the temple with a sufficient number of parallel trenches. Five toties were in attendance for a period of three days to cover the excreta with dry earth. Ten urinals were constructed at convenient distances. In each was placed a tarred kerosine tin. Toties were employed to remove the urine and to empty the same in pits dug for the purpose away from the temple. Drains were cleared of sewage. Disinfectants were freely used. The roads and lanes were lit during nights. A sufficient number of sweepers was engaged to clean the lanes and roads from 23rd November till the close of the festival. Sweepings were either buried or burnt.	None	Satisfactory ..	The recommendations made in previous reports except, the improvement of the road from the western side of the temple to the eastern nada, have not been attended to. These were—(1) to sink half a dozen wells with proper parapet walls and drains in different parts in the eastern nada; (2) to erect a large shed for the use of low-caste people and a separate shed for the lepers who come in numbers to worship; (3) to clean the temple tank, the condition of which reflects discredit upon the temple authorities. *Note.*—The Head Assistant Magistrate has been requested to call on the Uralers (temple authorities) to have the tanks cleaned within a certain period, failing which to prosecute them under section 29, Indian Penal Code.	It would be cheaper and safer to use Norton's tube wells than to sink shallow wells.
Ten temporary latrines worked on the trench and dry-earth system were put up. Three extra rubbish carts and one night-soil cart were also engaged. Rubbish and night-soil were daily carted to certain selected spots outside the town where the latter was buried in trenches. The sewage carts of the Municipality were also at work. The temporary staff employed for the occasion consisted of two Sanitary Inspectors, four Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, one Deputy Sanitary Inspector, six peons, ten sweepers and twenty scavengers. There was also engaged a nurse for plague duty at the railway station. She was assisted by the plague maistry already working there. Two of the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors were employed near the toll-gates on the northern and southern sides of the town for examining the persons entering the town. The local Medical officer supervised festival arrangements.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of Reporter.* Want of good drinking water in sufficient quantity is much felt and it is advisable to remove the want soon. * * * * The question of a feasible water-supply scheme to the town of Chidambaram is pending with the Sanitary Engineer. (Sd.) L. M. WYNCH, *Acting Collector.*	Arrangements were made with care.
Twenty-five latrines were provided—fifteen for males and the rest for females. Four scavengers and four sweepers were employed during the festival to clean the latrines and to sweep the streets. Eighteen temporary dust-bins were also provided.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	....
No latrines on the Jewish or trench system were provided; the few pilgrims that remained for the night having resorted either to private privies or to the hills close by for purposes of nature. The permanent sweeper being found sufficient, no extra men were employed.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	....
Two sweepers were employed to keep the road and the surroundings of the temple clean. No latrines were put up as the people resorted to the hills close by.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	Resort to the hills is not a safe sanitary substitute for correctly supervised temporary latrines. Moreover as the people came to the place at night, it is not likely resort to the hills was really popular. The fact the water-supply was good and abundant should not have militated against arrangements for its sanitary protection during the assembly of 6,500 persons.
Six large latrines and three small ones were erected and worked on the dry-earth system. People resorted to them freely. Six scavengers were employed. The roads were swept daily and kept clean. Twenty-five lights were provided. The Towns Nuisances Act III of 1889 was put into force during the festival. An Hospital Assistant attended.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	....

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1899—*cont.*

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
South Canara—*cont.*	Mr. P. Castilino, Tahsildar of Uppinangádi taluk.	Jathra at the Panchalingeshwar temple, Vittal, Uppinangádi taluk.	12th to 20th January 1899.	4,000	No special arrangements were made for the accommodation of the visitors as all of them belonged to Vittal and the surrounding villages and returned home everyday in the evening.	Water for drinking purposes was obtained from a public well as well as from private wells which contained good water. Most of the people resorted to the temple tank and a stream close by for bathing and washing purposes.	The Towns Nuisances Act, III of 1889, is in force here. Four scavengers, including the one permanently employed at Vittal, swept the roads and kept the latrines clean during the festival. The latrines were worked on the dry-earth system. The sweepings were removed to a distance of about a mile from the town and burnt. Nine lights were provided.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	....
	K. Viaguiaswami Pillai, Hospital Assistant and Certificated Sanitary Inspector, Negapatam Taluk Board.	Vanjeeswaran festival at Sreevanjiam, Nannilam taluk.	2nd to 11th December 1898, the 10th and 11th being important days.	12,000	None specially provided as the pilgrims did not stay in the village for more than one night. A cholera shed was put up. The Second-class Magistrate of Nannilam was present at the scene of the festival on the last important days and assisted the Hospital Assistant in making the necessary sanitary arrangements.	The Edayarkulam was reserved for drinking purposes and was watched. The tank known as Yamathirtham was set apart for washing and bathing purposes. There was no scarcity of water felt this year.	Four temporary latrines were put up. These were attended by two toties. Two more toties and four sweepers were employed to remove rubbish and other street sweepings. Two rubbish carts were at work. Night-soil was buried in shallow trenches. Rubbish was also similarly disposed of. Ten kavalgars were engaged by the temple trustee at the suggestion of the certificated Sanitary Inspector to prevent people from committing nuisance around the temple.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of the Reporter.* The police staff detailed for festival duty was quite insufficient and should be strengthened at least on the last two important days of the festival. The sanitary arrangements will be more complete if a certain sum of money be sanctioned by the Taluk Board for meeting the charges than trusting to the temple authorities to make their own arrangements at their cost.	It is not possible that a floating population of 12,000, *plus* the residents, could have been correctly served in respect to night-soil conservancy by four toties.
	S. Veluswami Chettiyar, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant.	Margali festival held at Avadayárcovil.	18th to 28th December 1898.	500	A spacious mantapam near the temple and chattrams accommodated the visitors. Low caste people found shelter in two spacious sheds erected for the purpose. A cholera shed was erected outside the village. Streets and lanes were fairly clean.	Good and sufficient. The fresh water tank was reserved for drinking purposes and was guarded by two watchmen. The other tanks in the village were used for washing and bathing purposes.	Eight temporary latrines were put up in the fields adjoining the scene of the festival and were attended by eight toties. Night-soil was buried in trenches. Four mud incinerators were erected to burn the rubbish and other sweepings of the place. The permanent staff of the village, consisting of two scavengers with a bullock-cart, was strengthened by the temporary addition of two scavengers and one cart. The police saw that no nuisances were committed in the streets and lanes.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of the Reporter.* A night-soil cart which can be easily drawn by a single man like the one in use in municipalities may be supplied for use at least during the festival. — The recommendations of the local sanitary official (Hospital Assistant) will be attended to if funds would permit at the time. (Sd.) C. HANUMANTHA RAO, *Dy. Collector.*	....
Tanjore.	A. Kumaraswami Chetti, Certificated Sanitary Inspector, Taluk Board, Kumbakónam.	Sri Mahalingaswami Pushiyam festival at Tiruvadamarudúr.	16th to 26th January 1899, the last four days being important.	20,000	A shady tope near the railway station was used as camping ground. Pilgrims found accommodation in private houses. A cholera shed was erected outside the village and a stretcher was supplied.	The river, three tanks and seventeen public wells were used for drinking purposes. The upper portion of the river was reserved for drinking and the lower for bathing and washing purposes. The tanks were watched and the majority of the wells were disinfected with permanganate of potash. Four water-pandals were also put up.	Six latrines were constructed—two of which were on the Jewish system. The remaining four were on the trench system with separate compartments for the sexes. In addition to the permanent staff of one maistry, eight sweepers, six toties, four rubbish and one night-soil carts, six sweepers and seven toties and three rubbish carts were temporarily engaged. Three extra maistries were also employed to supervise their work. Rubbish was carted to the depots and night-soil was buried in trenches.	There were six attacks of cholera, of which two proved fatal. Of these two, one was a destitute Brahman who was treated in the cholera shed.	Fair	(1) Provision of shelter sheds and public latrines. (2) Construction of a market and a slaughter-house. (3) The Singanathy tank should be repaired and cleared of silt and its banks properly protected.	....
	Mr. J. W. Wright, Civil Apothecary.	Magham festival held at Kumbakónam.	25th February to 3rd March 1899.	6,000	The real days of the festival being the 25th February and the 3rd March, no special accommodation was provided. Visitors found shelter in chattrams, mantapams and pials of houses. A Hospital Assistant was specially detailed to assist the Plague Inspector in examining the trains. The usual cattle fair was not held this year, it having been prohibited as a precautionary measure against the importation of plague.	Water for drinking purposes was obtained from springs dug in the river-beds and from wells in the town. Two special river watchmen were appointed to prevent pollution of the water. For bathing purposes the tanks and rivers were used.	Four latrines on the Jewish system were provided in the fields. An equal number of urinals was also set up. Two additional night-soil carts and nine extra toties were employed. The number of rubbish carts was not increased as the thirty-five carts in service were required to perform an extra trip daily. Two additional sweepers were employed to keep the streets round the tank and its vicinity clean. The permanent latrines were provided with disinfectants and were kept constantly clean.	The cholera epidemic which began in December last continued during the period the festival lasted, but there was no increase. Twelve cases occurred during the week with nine deaths. The special cholera staff continued on duty during the period.	Good	Remarks by the Collector. The extra cholera staff and the extra festival staff proved sufficient. An extra man was at my suggestion detailed for plague duty at the railway station. (Sg.) —— *Sub-Collector.*	"Springs" in the river-bed should not have been used. Pot wells would have been safer.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Tinnevelly.	M.R.Ry. N. Dharmeswara Aiyar, Chairman, Union Panchayat, Tiruchendur.	Avani festival held at Tiruchendur.	4th to 15th September 1898.	5,000	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in private houses, matams and under trees. A cholera shed was erected in poramboke land on the north-west of the town with accommodation for six patients. Sale of unwholesome articles of food was prohibited.	Drinking water was chiefly obtained from wells in and about Avadayakulam. They were watched for five days from the 6th day of festival. Quantity sufficient and quality indifferent.
	M.R.Ry. V. Jesudasan, Civil Apothecary, Srívilliputtúr.	Ennaikappu festival at Srivilliputtúr.	6th to 13th January 1899.	500	None provided as there was no necessity for the same. People who came from a distance accommodated themselves in chattrams, matams and private houses, while those from neighbouring villages returned to their houses daily. Owing to plague scare, the attendance fell off considerably.	Obtained chiefly from Thirumukkulam and Natagasalai tanks. These were full and watched by two peons and the police. Bathing was permitted in them on the score of religion. The public and private wells in the town were also made use of for drinking purposes.
Trichinopoly.	M.R.Ry. G. T. Edward Pillai, Civil Hospital Assistant.	Thypusam festival held at Kalugumalai.	Festival from 17th to 26th January 1899. Cattle fair from 25th January to 6th February 1899.	10,000	The majority of the pilgrims found accommodation in mantapams, chattrams, rest-houses and private houses. People who came from the neighbouring villages returned home in the evening. Cattle-sellers stayed in their bandies. As suggested by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer last year, trees have been planted in the compound in which the fair is held. In a year or two these will afford good shade. A medical subordinate was deputed to carry out sanitary arrangements.	The tank adjoining Subramaniyaswami's temple was the chief source of drinking-water supply and was hankinized and guarded. Drinking water for cattle was obtained from two wells in the compound where the fair is held. These were also disinfected with permanganate of potash. Water was drawn from the well and let into a large cistern from which it is conducted by means of pipes into four troughs. A water-pandal was put up in the fair and drinking water was supplied to the people.
	M.R.Ry. C. Thirumalai Nayudu, 1st-Class Hospital Assistant, Srírangam.	Ekadasi festival held at Srírangam.	13th December 1898 to 2nd January 1899.	16,500	As the number of pilgrims was very small, the existing accommodation was ample for them both in and out of the town. The special sanitary arrangements made were as usual under the management of a sub-committee consisting of three municipal councillors. Two cholera sheds were put up, one for males and the other for females. Four other sheds were also provided for the medical subordinate, cook and other attendants. The town was divided into three circles for cholera purposes and the requirements of G.O., No. 1536 M., dated 9th September 1896, were complied with in respect of observation and preventive staffs, the former of which, however, was short of the prescribed scale by one orderly and the latter by three peons and three toties. A Third-class Hospital Assistant deputed for plague duty was made to do cholera duty as there were no cases of plague. Two observation and two hospital sheds were also erected for the detention and treatment of plague cases. Pilgrims coming by road were also inspected at two places with the necessary staff and appurtenances. A washing place was fixed near the night-soil depot with necessary materials and a dhoby was engaged to wash cholera clothings. Disinfectants were freely used.	The upper portion of the Nattu Vaikal channel was reserved for drinking purposes and the lower for bathing and washing. One permanent watchman and six police constables were posted at different places of the ghát to guard the water of the channel from being polluted.

Madras
10th July 1899

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the first quarter of 1899—*cont.*

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
In addition to the permanent staff consisting of one maistry, one sanitary peon, seven sweepers and one scavenger, one temporary maistry and 67 sweepers were engaged. Sweepings were carted away from the town daily. Three temporary latrines with compartments for the sexes were put up. One scavenger was employed for four days to remove the night-soil from latrines which was buried. The local Hospital Assistant was in attendence during the festival.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Two temporary latrines and two urinals were added to the permanent structures which consisted of eleven of the former and one of the latter. One peon, three sweepers and seven toties were temporarily employed in addition to the permanent staff of four peons, 34 sweepers and sixteen toties. These were supervised by the certificated Sanitary Inspector assisted by two conservancy overseers. The streets were swept twice daily and the rubbish was removed to the depot. Night-soil was carted away from the town and buried in trenches. The place was well lighted during the festival.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Five latrines were erected with compartments for males and females on the shallow trench system. Fresh trenches were dug daily and the old ones filled in. Each latrine had a toti in attendance, and the night-soil was removed four times daily and buried in shallow trenches. Fifty-three sweepers were engaged for removing street sweepings which were burnt. The Jewish system of conservancy was tried but failed owing to the large number of females who attended the festival.	*Nil*	Good	The number of latrines might be raised to eight as these are freely resorted to. At least two water-pandals should be erected in every festival held in March and April, as it is very hot then.	In using the Jewish system of conservancy for females, screens of intertwined boughs of trees or bamboo tatties should be provided and separate places for the sexes should be set apart. The lifting of water to tanks and thence by pipes for distribution was laudable; but taps should have been used with the pipes, that is, the water after lifting should not have been discharged into open tanks.
All permanent latrines were white-washed and tarred. Large quantities of dry earth were stored in the sheds attached to them. Ten temporary latrines on the dry earth system outside the enclosure wall and 21 urinals with sufficient tarred chatties and charcoal were provided. The contents of the latrines and urinals were removed twice daily. Trenches one yard broad and one yard deep were dug far away from the town for the burial of night-soil and square pits were made for the receipt of urine. Each latrine was lighted during nights. Three additional rubbish carts, three dry-earth carts and four night-soil carts and eight sweepers and 34 toties were employed for cleaning the streets and removing excreta and urine from the latrines and urinals. Almost all the houses in and out of the town were white-washed. Each latrine and urinal was disinfected.	Cholera appeared on the 18th December. In all, sixteen cases occurred during the festival, of which twelve proved fatal. Of the persons attacked, one was a pilgrim from Coimbatore and the rest were residents of the town.	Fair	*Nil*	*Nil.*

W. G. King M.B. Cm. D.P.H. Cx
Lieut. Colonel
Sanitary Commissioner Madras

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