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Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

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Fairs & festivals — Recording with remarks abstract report on — held in the Madras Presidency during the fourth quarter of 1897

BACK PAPERS.

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

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Government {1899} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd. } 1899. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 818 L., 17th April 1899.

APRIL.

Fairs and Festivals.

Recording, with remarks, abstract of reports on — held in the Madras Presidency during the fourth quarter of 1898.

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 fourth quarter of 1898.

[Statement.

ABSTRACT of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the fourth quarter of 1898.

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Anantapur.	M. Venkatachalam Nayudu, Second-class Hospital Assistant, Penukonda.	Babayya Urusu Annual Muhammadan festival at Penukonda.	25th to 30th October 1898.	About 200 ..	Mantapams and houses in the village afforded accommodation to visitors.	Six wells and a tank supplied drinking water to visitors. Watchmen were placed over two of the wells and the tank to prevent pollution.	Two temporary latrines were put up. They were kept clean by two toties. Four sweepers and one bullock cart were engaged for the removal of rubbish.	*Nil*	Very good ..	None	*Nil.*
Godâvari.	Putti Kondayya Nayudu, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Brahmotsavam festival held at Dwaraka Tirumalai.	25th to 31st October 1898.	About 4,000 ..	Two large huts erected at the outskirts of the village, two large choultries and private houses afforded shelter to visitors.	Pilgrims suffered much for want of good drinking water. A tank and a well were depended upon for this purpose, but the former source owing to a breach in its bund did not contain sufficient water. A tank was set apart for bathing.	No latrines were put up as people preferred open spaces in the neighbourhood. Rubbish, &c., were removed by the two sweepers of the village on the first day, three coolies and a rubbish cart being engaged on the remaining days to attend to this work.	*Nil*	Good	None	No precautions appear to have been taken to protect drinking water sources from contamination. The Jewish method of conservancy ought to have been adopted. The conservancy of night-soil and rubbish was a mere farce.
Kistna.	D. Sitaramayya, Certificated Sanitary Inspector.	Kistna Antya Pushkaram at Bezwada.	9th to 20th October 1898.	3,000	Chattrams, matams, hotels and other public halting places provided ample accommodation to pilgrims.	The upper portion of the river was reserved for drinking and the lower for bathing, &c., purposes. All the drinking and many of the domestic water wells were hankinized.	In addition to the permanent establishment of fourteen rubbish, five cess-pool and seven night-soil carts and thirty-seven sweepers, thirty-three toties, six peons and five overseers, a temporary establishment of two rubbish and one cess-pool cart and eight sweepers, seven toties and six peons were engaged. The work of the conservancy staff was supervised by the permanent certificated Sanitary Inspector.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	It is not known whether any additional latrines were put up to meet the requirements of the extra population.
Madura.	D. J. Koil Pillai, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Muthalamman festival at Thadikombu and Agaram.	17th to 19th October 1898.	About 8,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter in pandals, tents, temporary sheds, private houses and in the temple.	Drinking water was obtained from the river Kodavanar and two wells which were provided with platform and parapet walls.	Eight latrines were put up on the trench system. As soon as the existing trenches were made use of, they were filled with dry earth and fresh ones dug up by their side. Twenty-eight scavengers were employed to attend to the cleanliness of the latrines and the conservancy of the place in general. Twelve maistries were appointed to supervise their work.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	The river does not appear to have been conserved.
Coimbatore.	K. Viraswami Aiyar, Hospital Assistant.	Dipavali festival, Madesvaram Hills.	12th and 13th Nov. 1898.	About 50 ..	The spacious mut afforded accommodation to the visitors.	Pilgrims obtained their supply of water from a tank and a well. They were guarded and kept free from contamination.	Three temporary latrines on the trench system were put up. They were kept clean by three scavengers.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Kurnool.	C. K. Madusudana Rao, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Nolabilam festival held near Abdullapuram, Kurnool district.	12th December 1898.	About 100 ..	Permanent houses in the camping ground provided ample accommodation to visitors.	Visitors obtained their supply of water from a spring 50 feet below the ground level. It was reached by a narrow passage with lights. As bathing in that spring is the main feature of the festival, it was not possible for conserving the water for bathing and drinking.	As the place is surrounded by open unoccupied spaces, no particular arrangements were required to meet the conservancy wants of the number of people that assembled.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	The Jewish system of conservancy should be tried. The fact that the place is surrounded by open spaces does not imply safety in disposal of fœcal matter.
Malabar.	Mr. C. R. D'Sylva, Civil Apothecary.	Kalpathi Car festival at Kalpathi.	12th to 14th November 1898.	About 5,000 on the last day of the festival and 2,000 on the previous days.	None specially provided as pilgrims were prevented by the police from entering into the gramam.	Drinking water was obtained from private wells which were guarded as usual by a conservancy peon and a police constable. Two tanks were cleaned and set apart for bathing purposes.	A special staff of four sweepers and two scavengers were entertained to remove filth and rubbish. A latrine was erected outside the village for the use of the police staff on cordon duty. It was cleaned by a sweeper specially employed.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	Conservancy arrangements were next to nothing. For a concourse of 5,000 people at least five latrines and ten scavengers should have been employed.

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the fourth 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.
North Arcot.	M.R.Ry. Laul Singh, Hospital Assistant.	Brahmotsavam festival, Tirumalai (Upper Tirupati).	18th to 27th September 1898.	About 9,000 to 10,000 people.	Matams, mantapams, chattrams and houses of the inhabitants afforded shelter to the visitors. Two plague and two cholera sheds were also put up.	Pilgrims depended for their supply of drinking water upon Banamagunta and several wells. As the former source contained only a scanty supply, its water was obtained through pipes only on the two most important days. Bathing and washing of clothes were conducted in three tanks set apart for the purpose.	Two latrines were put up at each of the four corners of the town on the trench system. The contents of these latrines were removed in air-tight receptacles and buried in shallow trenches. Rubbish was removed in two bullock carts. The conservancy staff and plant entertained for the occasion were equal to the requirements and worked satisfactorily. An observation and a patrolling staff were also entertained.	*Nil*	Ague, dysentery, bronchitis, eye and ear diseases and ulcers were the prevailing diseases.	*Recommendations of the Reporter.* Four pucka latrines—two for each sex—at the two corners of the town should be put up. The flooring of the temporary urinals around the temple should be made impervious. At least four scavengers should be permanently entertained and placed under the orders of the village munsif, the place being visited by 300 pilgrims on an average every day. — *Remarks by the President of the Taluk Board.* The Mahant of Tirupati will be addressed to carry out the suggestions of the District Sanitary Officer. 2. With the abundance of establishment specially entertained and the vigilance of the Medical and Sanitary Supervisors there was scarcely anything left to be desired in the matter of the comforts and convenience of the pilgrims who were after all but few comparatively.	*Nil.*
	N. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Certificated Sanitary Inspector, Mannárgudi Taluk Board.	Kandri festival at Jambuan Odai, a village near Muttupet, Tirutturaippúndi taluk.	18th to 27th September 1898.	6,000	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in sheds erected by the temple authorities and in permanently erected rented sheds. Sale of provisions unfit for human consumption was prohibited. A cholera shed was put up.	Drinking water was obtained from the river Thoraiyar which runs close to the Durga. It was watched by the police to prevent pollution. People were advised to use boiled water.	One Sanitary Inspector, two maistries, two toties and eight sweepers constituted the conservancy staff entertained for the occasion. Visitors were warned by tom-tom not to foul the places. Prickly-pear was removed by ten coolies especially entertained for two days. Night-soil was buried in trenches. Rubbish was removed in two carts and burnt in pits.	On the 8th day of the festival three cases of cholera occurred, of which one proved fatal. The first case was in the person of a Muhammadan thirty years old. He was a native of Porto Novo; but visited many places where there was cholera. The stools and vomit of the patients were burnt with carbolic paddy husk and buried. The floor was scoaped and walls white-washed. The hut occupied by the deceased was closed. The surroundings were cleaned and freely disinfected. Water-supply was closely watched.	Good	*Recommendations of the Reporter.* The permanent sheds let out for rent are so closely constructed that no sort of cleanliness could be maintained. Between each shed there should be an interspace to allow of the conservancy carts to pass through and to secure better ventilation. A pucka well should be sunk as the river and tank water are apt to be contaminated. — Several of the pilgrims that came did not stay for more than a day. The number began to increase from the 4th day, and on the 8th when cholera broke out, they disappeared. The Durga tank referred to in the last year's report was repaired and thoroughly cleansed and watched. I sent out toties and night-soil cart from Mannárgudi, and had the usual sanitary establishment trebled and no pains were spared to keep the place and its surroundings clean. (Sd.) KHADAR NAVAZ KHAN, *President, Taluk Board.* 12*th October* 1898.	The number of latrines put up ought to have been stated. Two toties could not have attended to the requirements of an assemblage of 6,000 with any degree of satisfaction to themselves or those served.
Tanjore.	A. Kumaraswami Chetti, Certificated Sanitary Inspector, Kumbakónam Taluk Board.	Sivan Koil Kumbhabhishegam festival, Tiruvangadu, Shiyali taluk.	29th August to 2nd September 1898.	About 10,000 ..	None specially provided.	Drinking water was obtained from two wells reserved for the purpose and guarded by watchmen. The wells were disinfected with permanganate of potash. Kotakolam was closed as it was said to contain bad water.	Three sweepers, three toties and a rubbish cart constituted the conservancy staff and plant. Rubbish was burnt in a tope far away from the scene of the festival. Night-soil was buried.	*Nil*	Fair	*Recommendation of the Reporter.* The temporary conservancy staff and plant should be strengthened by two more sweepers and a rubbish cart. Kotakolam being situated on the road side the banks might be raised, the water baled out and fresh water let in. The town being a big one a cart and two sweepers might be permanently entertained. — As to the conservancy I am quite prepared to accept recommendations for the increase of the temporary staff. If the thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing properly, and if experience shows that the number is insufficient, it will be increased. The tank will not be repaired as the Sanitary Board would not sanction an estimate. It is not advisable to keep a permanent staff to be supervised only by the village officials. It is in the end only a waste of money. (Signed) S. P. RICE, *President, Taluk Board.* 15*th September* 1898.	No information is furnished as to the number of latrines provided for the use of the people. The staff of toties was very slender. For the number assembled about twenty toties should have been employed. — In reference to the President, Taluk Board's objection to a permanent menial staff, it seems to me a good argument as to the necessity for employing certificated Sanitary Inspectors who would supervise work.

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.
Tanjore—*cont.*	D. S. Kannuswami Pillai, Second-class Hospital Assistant and Union Chairman, Tiruvadamarudur.	Feats performed on a pole placed at the top of the temple tower considered to be religious and known as Kambam festival occurring once in thirty years at Tirunagesvaram.	2nd and 3rd September 1898.	About 15,000 ..	Houses of the inhabitants and topes afforded shelter to the visitors. Sixteen people met with an accident by the fall of a heap of loose bricks with the result that one of them died.	Drinking water was obtained from three wells and two tanks set apart solely for that purpose. The temple tank was closed as it contained filthy stagnant water.

No.

Forwarded

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
MADRAS, *9th March* 1899.

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

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Eight latrines were put up and their contents were removed and buried in trenches outside the village. Six toties, eight sweepers, four dust carts and one sanitary maistry—the permanent conservancy staff and plant of the union—attended to the cleanliness of the village.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of the Reporter.* The trustees will be called upon to take order with the tank. The accident referred to was unfortunate, but no one was to blame. I was present from 2nd to 6th and everything was done to help the injured. The festival proper only lasted a few hours. (Signed) S. P. RICE, *President, Taluk Board.*	The number of latrines and toties was insufficient.

803-S.

to Government.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Order—No. 818 L., dated 17th April 1899.

Recorded.

2. The attention of the Taluk Boards and the Municipal Council 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 Collectors of Kistna and Tanjore are requested to draw the attention of the reporters concerned to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the inadequacy of the information furnished by them.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the President, District Board, Anantapur.
" " " Gódávari.
" " " Madura.
" " " Coimbatore.
" " " Kurnool.
" " " Malabar.
" " " North Arcot.
" " " Tanjore.
" Collectors of above districts and of Kistna.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Surgeon-General.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. F. Eccleston.

Government {1899} of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Proof for approval.
Srls 20/4/99
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(True Extract.)

for *Secretary to Government.*

To the President, District Board, Anantapur.
" " " Gódávari.
" " " Madura.
" " " Coimbatore.
" " " Kurnool.
" " " Malabar.
" " " North Arcot.
" " " Tanjore.
" Collectors of above districts and of Kistna.
" Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Surgeon-General.
Editors' Table.

Ed. A. F. Eccleston.

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No. L., ~~MARCH~~ April 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

ABSTRACT of ~~Receipts~~ Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the fourth quarter of 1898.

[Statement.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Anantapur.	M. Venkatachelam Nayudu, Second-class Hospital Assistant, Penukonda.	Babayya Urusee Annual Muhamadan festival at Penukonda.	25th to 30th October 1898.	About 200 ..	Mantapams and houses in the village afforded accommodation to visitors.	Six wells and a tank supplied drinking water to visitors. Watchmen were placed over two of the wells and the tank to prevent pollution.
Godávari.	Putti Kondia Nayudu, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Brahmotsavam festival held at Dwaraka Tirumalai.	25th to 31st October 1898.	About 4,000 ..	Two large huts erected at the outskirts of the village, two large choultries and private houses afforded shelter to visitors.	Pilgrims suffered much for want of good drinking water. A tank and a well were depended upon for this purpose, but the former source owing to a breach in its bund did not contain sufficient water A tank was set apart for bathing.
Kistna.	D. Seetharamiah, Certificated Sanitary Inspector.	Kistna Antya Pushkaram at Bezwada.	9th to 20th October 1898.	3,000	Chattrams, matams, hotels and other public halting places provided ample accommodation to pilgrims.	The upper portion of the river was reserved for drinking and the lower for bathing, &c., purposes. All the drinking and many of the domestic water wells were hankinized.
Madura.	D. J. Coil Pillai, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Muthalamman festival at Thadikombu and Agaram.	17th to 19th October 1898.	About 8,000 ..	Pilgrims found shelter in pandals, tents, temporary sheds, private houses and in the temple.	Drinking water was obtained from the river Kodavanar and two wells which were provided with platform and parapet walls.
Coimbatore.	K. Viraswami Aiyar, Hospital Assistant.	Deepavali festival, Madesvaram Hills.	12th and 13th Nov. 1898.	About 50 ..	The spacious mut afforded accommodation to the visitors.	Pilgrims obtained their supply of water from a tank and a well. They were guarded and kept free from contamination.
Kurnool.	C. K. Madusudana Rao, Third-class Hospital Assistant.	Nelabilam festival held near Abdullapuram, Kurnool district.	12th December 1898.	About 100 ..	Permanent houses in the camping ground provided ample accommodation to visitors.	Visitors obtained their supply of water from a spring 50 feet below the ground level. It was reached by a narrow passage with lights. As bathing in that spring is the main feature of the festival it was not possible for conserving the water for bathing and drinking.
Malabar.	Mr. C. R. D'Sylva, Civil Apothecary.	Kalpathi car festival at Kalpathi.	12th to 14th November 1898.	About 5,000 on the last day of the festival and 2,000 on the previous days.	None specially provided as pilgrims were prevented by the police from entering into the gramam.	Drinking water was obtained from private wells which were guarded as usual by a conservancy peon and a police constable. Two tanks were cleaned and set apart for bathing purposes.

in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the fourth quarter of 1898.

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Two temporary latrines were put up. They were kept clean by two toties. Four sweepers and one bullock cart were engaged for the removal of rubbish.	*Nil*	Very good .	None	*Nil.*
No latrines were put up as people preferred open spaces in the neighbourhood. Rubbish, &c., was removed by the two sweepers of the village on the first day, three coolies and a rubbish cart being engaged on the remaining days to attend to this work.	*Nil*	Good	None	No precautions appear to have been taken to protect drinking water sources from contamination. The Jewish method of conservancy ought to have been adopted The conservancy of night-soil and rubbish was a mere farce.
In addition to the permanent establishment of fourteen rubbish, five cess-pool and seven night-soil carts and thirty-seven sweepers, thirty-three toties, six peons and five overseers, a temporary establishment of two rubbish and one cess-pool cart and eight sweepers, seven toties and six peons were engaged. The work of the conservancy staff was supervised by the permanent certificated Sanitary Inspector.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	It is not known whether any additional latrines were put up to meet the requirements of the extra population.
Eight latrines were put up on the trench system. As soon as the existing trenches were made use of they were filled with dry earth and fresh ones dug up by their side. Twenty-eight scavengers were employed to attend to the cleanliness of the latrines and the conservancy and the place in general. Twelve maistries were appointed to supervise their work.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	The river does not appear to have been conserved.
Three temporary latrines on the trench system were put up. They were kept clean by three scavengers.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	*Nil.*
As the place is surrounded by open unoccupied spaces, no particular arrangements were required to meet the conservancy wants of the number of people that assembled.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	The Jewish system of conservancy should be tried. The fact that the place is surrounded by open spaces does not imply safety in disposal of fœcal matter.
A special staff of four sweepers and two scavengers were entertained to remove filth and rubbish. A latrine was erected outside the village for the use of the police staff on cordon duty. It was cleaned by a sweeper specially employed.	*Nil*	Good	*Nil*	Conservancy arrangements were next to nothing. For a concourse of 5,000 people at least five latrines and ten scavengers should have been employed.

Abstract of Reports on Fairs and Festivals in the Madras Presidency received in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras during the fourth 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.
North Arcot.	M.R.Ry. Laul Singh, Hospital Assistant.	Brahmotsavam festival, Tirumalai (upper Tirupati).	From 18th to 27th September 1898.	About 9,000 to 10,000 people.	Matams, mantapams, chattrams and houses of the inhabitants afforded shelter to the visitors. Two plague and two cholera sheds were also put up.	Pilgrims depended for their supply of drinking water upon Banamagoonta and several wells. As the former source contained only a scanty supply its water was obtained through pipes only on the two most important days. Bathing and washing of clothes were conducted in three tanks set apart for the purpose.	Two latrines were put up at each of the four corners of the town on the trench system. The contents of these latrines were removed in air-tight receptacles and buried in shallow trenches. Rubbish was removed in two bullock carts. The conservancy staff and plant entertained for the occasion were equal to the requirements and worked satisfactorily. An observation and a patrolling staff were also entertained.	*Nil*..	Ague, dysentery, bronchitis, eye and ear diseases and ulcers were the prevailing diseases.	*Recommendations of the Reporter.* Four pucka latrines—two for each sex at the two corners of the town should be put up. The flooring of the temporary urinals around the temple should be made impervious. At least four scavengers should be permanently entertained and placed under the orders of the village munsif, the place being visited by 300 pilgrims on an average every day. The Mahant of Tirupati will be addressed to carry out the suggestions of the District Sanitary Officer. 2. With the abundance of establishment specially entertained and the vigilance of the Medical and Sanitary Supervisors there was scarcely anything left to be desired in the matter of the comforts and convenience of the pilgrims who were after all but few comparatively. (Signed) ~~for President.~~	*Nil.* by the President the Taluk Board
Tanjore.	N. Ramanjulu Nayudu, Certificated Sanitary Inspector, Mannárgudi Taluk Board.	Kandri festival at Jambuan Odai, a village near Muttupet, Tirutturaippundi taluk.	18th to 27th September 1898.	6,000	Pilgrims accommodated themselves in sheds erected by the temple authorities and in permanently erected rented sheds. Sale of provisions unfit for human consumption was prohibited. A cholera shed was put up.	Drinking water was obtained from the river Thoraiyar which runs close to the Durga. It was watched by the police to prevent pollution. People were advised to use boiled water.	One Sanitary Inspector, two maistries, two toties and eight sweepers constituted the conservancy staff entertained for the occasion. Visitors were warned by tom-tom not to foul the places. Prickly-pear was removed by ten coolies especially entertained for two days. Night-soil was buried in trenches. Rubbish was removed in two carts and burnt in pits.	On the 8th day of the festival three cases of cholera occurred, of which one proved fatal. The first case was in the person of a Muhammadan thirty years old. He was a native of Porto Novo; but visited many places where there was cholera. The stools and vomit of the patients were burnt with carbolic paddy husk and buried. The floor was scaped and walls white-washed. The hut occupied by the deceased was closed. The surroundings were cleaned and freely disinfected. Water-supply was closely watched.	Good	*Recommendations of the Reporter.* The permanent sheds let out for rent are so closely constructed that no sort of cleanliness could be maintained. Between each shed there should be an interspace to allow of the conservancy carts to pass through and to secure better ventilation. A pucka well should be sunk as the river and tank water is apt to be contaminated. Several of the pilgrims that came did not stay for more than a day. The number began to increase from the 4th day, and on the 8th when cholera broke out, they disappeared. The Durga tank referred to in the last year's report was repaired and thoroughly cleansed and watched. I sent out toties and night-soil cart from Mannárgudi, had the usual sanitary establishment trebled and no pains were spared to keep the place and its surroundings clean. (Sd.) KHADER NAVAZ KHAN, *President, Taluk Board.* 12*th October* 1898.	The number of latrines put up ought to have been stated. Two toties could not have attended to the requirements of an assemblage of 6,000 with any degree of satisfaction to themselves or those served.
	A. Kumaraswami Chetti, Certificated Sanitary Inspector, Kumbakonam Taluk Board.	Sivan Koil Kumbabrishágam festival, Tiruvangadu, Shiyali taluk.	29th August to 2nd September 1898.	About 10,000 ..	None specially provided.	Drinking water was obtained from two wells reserved for the purpose and guarded by watchmen. The wells were disinfected with permanganate of potash. Kotakolam was closed as it was said to contain bad water.	Three sweepers, three toties and a rubbish cart constituted the conservancy staff and plant. Rubbish was burnt in a tope far away from the scene of the festival. Night-soil was buried.	*Nil*	Fair	*Recommendation of the Reporter.* The temporary conservancy staff and plant should be strengthened by two more sweepers and a rubbish cart. Kotakolam being situated on the road side the banks might be raised, the water baled out and fresh water let in. The town being a big one a cart and two sweepers might be permanently entertained. As to the conservancy I am quite prepared to accept recommendations for the increase of the temporary staff. If the thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing properly, and if experience shows that the number is insufficient, it will be increased. The tank will not be repaired as the Sanitary Board would not sanction an estimate. It is not advisable to keep a permanent staff to be supervised only by the village officials. It is in the end only a waste of money (Signed) S. P. RICE, *President, Taluk Board.* 15*th September* 1898.	No information is furnished as to the number of latrines provided for the use of the people. The staff of toties was very slender. For the number assembled about twenty toties should have been employed. In reference to the President, Taluk Board's objection to a permanent menial staff, it seems to me a good argument as to the necessity for employing certificated Sanitary Inspectors who would supervise work.

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

District.	Name of reporter.	Name of festival.	Date of festival.	Number assembled.	Accommodation and sanitary arrangements made.	Water-supply.
Tanjore—*cont.*	D. S. Kannuswami Pillai, Second-class Hospital Assistant and Union Chairman, Tiruvadamarudur.	Feats performed on a pole placed at the top of the temple tower considered to be religious and known as Kambam festival occurring once in thirty years at Tirunageswaram.	2nd and 3rd September 1898.	About 15,000 ..	Houses of the inhabitants and topes afforded shelter to the visitors. Sixteen people met with an accident by the fall of a heap of loose bricks with the result that one of them died.	Drinking water was obtained from three wells and two tanks set a part solely for that purpose. The temple tank was closed as it contained filthy stagnant water.

No.
Forwarded

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner,
Madras, 9*th March* 1899.

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

Conservancy.	Epidemics.	General health.	Recommendations.	Remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner.
Eight latrines were put up and their contents were removed and buried in trenches outside the village. Six toties, eight sweepers, four dust carts and one sanitary maistry—the permanent conservancy staff and plant of the union—attended to the cleanliness of the village.	*Nil*	Good	*Recommendations of the Reporter.* The trustees will be called upon to take order with the tank. The accident referred to was unfortunate, but no one was to blame. I was present from 2nd to 6th and everything was done to help the injured. The festival proper only lasted a few hours. (Signed) S. P. RICE, *President, Taluk Board.*	The number of latrines and toties was insufficient.

803-S.
to Government.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

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Local and Municipal Department.

C. No 7732

SUBJECT.

Fairs and festivals for the fourth quarter of 1898.

n/
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Recorded.

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

3. The Collectors of Kistna and Tanjore are requested to draw the attention of the reporters concerned, to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner regarding the inadequa[cy] of the

of the information furnished by them.

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15/4/99

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7/4/99.

To the President, District Board, Anantapur.
" " Godavari.
" " Madura.
" " Coimbatore.
" " Kurnool.
" " Malabar.
" " North Arcot.
" " Tanjore.

Collectors of above Districts, & of Kistna.
Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada.
Sanitary Commissioners. 3
Surgeon General.

Editors' Cable.

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