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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	724	Press Mis.
Dated	29-5-	19-1871

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department,
29th May 1871.

Read the following papers :—

No. 134. From Deputy Inspector-General EDWARD G. BALFOUR, Acting Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Fort St. George, 8th May 1871, No. 144.

I have the honour to forward, for submission to Government, a report by Assistant-Surgeon Thompson, on the sanitary arrangements instituted at Humphy, during the days of the great annual festival there.

2. The results of the precautions taken to preserve the public health were highly satisfactory; but it was a mistake deferring the cleaning of the place till within three days of the festival, as the disturbing of old deposits of filth, just before the ground was occupied, was calculated to have a prejudicial effect on the health of the assembled multitudes.

3. The conduct of the Police present on the occasion does not appear to have been quite satisfactory, inasmuch as they permitted nuisances to be committed in the first instance, and subsequently made no effort to effect their removal by utilizing the sweepers placed at their disposal by the Tahsildar.

4. The number of visitors present during the festival was estimated at about 17,000, and Assistant-Surgeon Thompson is of opinion that about one-third of the whole attended, not on account of the religious ceremonies, but purely for trading purposes, or with the view of making in some way a living, or profit, out of the concourse of pilgrims.

5. He, therefore, suggests that a tax should be imposed on the trading class with the object of covering the expenses of the necessary sanitary measures. A similar proposition was submitted to Government by the Cholera Committee in 1857, and then met with their approval.

6. In conclusion, I beg to say that Assistant-Surgeon Thompson conducted the duties entrusted to him on the occasion to my entire satisfaction.

From Assistant-Surgeon D.R. THOMPSON, M.D., 16th Regiment M. N. I., to the Deputy Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, Bangalore, dated Bellary, 20th April 1871.

I have the honour to forward the following report on the sanitary arrangements which were carried out during the Humphy Festival.

2. On my arrival at Humphy in the forenoon of the 1st instant, I saw the Inspector of Police with his Constables. The Tahsildar arrived in the evening; when I saw him he told me the Sub-Collector and Assistant Superintendent of Police who had visited the place that evening had just gone to Camelapoor.

3. No sanitary rule had as yet been enforced, nor had any arrangements been made for cleaning the place. The pits for the latrines were dug and enclosed by tatties; a few pilgrims had arrived, and many were expected in by the evening of the next day.

4. The whole of the village and encamping-grounds were very dirty, and the mantapums extremely so, from rubbish and the dung of cattle which had accumulated there during the past year. A drove of cattle, which is said to belong to the temple, occupied the mantapums and had to be driven out.

5. Immediately at the back of the left row of mantapums bounding the large street along which the "car" is drawn there was a large shallow pool of stagnant water, the offensive and

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sickly emanations from which were increased by the filth and rubbish which were putrifying in and around it.

6. Encampments had not been marked out; the usual supply of water had not yet been let into the streets, nor had the canals along which the water had to stream been cleaned.

7. On account of the "Mohorrum festival" it was difficult to get sweepers; the Tahsildar, however, sent to the adjoining villages at once for men, and, when they had arrived the next morning, the business of cleansing began. The Tahsildar worked all that and the next day very hard, and, with directions from me, and some help from the Police, continued to get the place in very good order and as clean as it was possible. The Sub-Collector, too, having got the supply of water into the village, hastened; the stagnant pool already alluded to was flushed with good effect, and the whole place made cooler and pleasant by the water-courses which passed through it.

8. The sanitary arrangements which were made were as follow:—The streets were thoroughly swept; the stagnant pool flushed; the channels for water cleaned; the mantapums cleared of rubbish and filth, well swept, and dry earth strewn where the floors were damp; the carts kept out of the village and arranged in as regular order as the short time we had would permit and with reference to the prevailing winds; a part of the river on the one side, and a portion of the large channel which passes through the encamping-ground on the Camelapoor side of Humphy, were set apart for the supply of drinking water and guarded by Police; the latrines well attended to by men kept for that work; notices placed at prominent points containing instructions for the people; the temporary bazaars in the main street so arranged as to have a good broad passage between them in the centre, and a well-defined road between them and the mantapums on each side; this division of space admitted three free currents of air along the street, and preserved the water-courses from being fouled; the people (especially the lower classes) were encouraged to bathe frequently; all the rubbish that was removed, which could not be converted into manure, was at once burned; pits were dug where the sheep, &c., were slaughtered; and the Tahsildar was advised to encourage the burning of "blue lights" as a means for disinfecting the mantapums and principal places of concourse.

9. On the evening of the 4th, when the main body of the pilgrims and others had arrived, every sanitary condition to aid in the preservation of the health of so great an assembly and prevent the introduction of disease amongst them was as complete as it was possible to be. The people themselves I noticed, as they entered their mantapums, looked on their cleanly state with a mixed expression of some surprise and satisfaction.

10. But, however cheering it was to me to find it so, I cannot refrain from remarking that the work would have been much more easily accomplished if a better understanding existed between the Inspector of Police and the Tahsildar. The latter worked hard, and certainly, as far as I could see, did his best; it was no easy matter, I think, to get so many coolies as he had collected in so short a time, and it was largely owing to his example that they worked so willingly. The Inspector of Police, too, was, for the most part, active and willing to help; but, unfortunately, at the time when he was most required, during the first three or four days, he was invariably absent.

11. When any fresh nuisance was committed, the Tahsildar blamed the Police for permitting it in the first instance, and for not afterwards seeing to its removal by the sweepers whom he had placed at their service; and this palpable and very frequent negligence on the part of the Constables was, in an indirect manner, encouraged by the Inspector. He seemed from the first to be influenced by an impression that the place was very dirty, and it did not appear possible to him that, during his absence for nearly a whole day at a time, it could be cleaned; so he adhered to the idea (which he always advanced as an excuse for the neglect) that he and his men came there, not to remove nuisances, but to prevent nuisances being committed.

12. And thus it happened that, on the morning of the 6th (though he was repeatedly warned by me the evening previous to be up early and place his men on the look out), the Constables being absent from their posts, the whole length of the back part of the mantapums of the main street was converted into a latrine, which required extra labour and increased expenditure of money for the immediate cleansing of these places.

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13. And, again, by some misunderstanding between him and the Tahsildar, the Constables placed at that part of the river and the portion of the large channel marked off for drinking were as good as being withdrawn, for the people were permitted to foul these places for nearly two whole days by bathing and washing their clothes in them. All these irregularities were brought to the notice of the Sub-Collector officially.

14. On the whole, however, the sanitary arrangements at Humphy were well carried out, and the result up to the time I was there very satisfactory. The health of the people was not disturbed by any local cause, and great care was taken to prevent the introduction of any epidemic disease. There was one death from drowning; but this occurred on the Nizam's side of the river, where a Brahmin got beyond his depth whilst bathing, and, before any one could come to his assistance, he sank.

15. When the festival was at its height, on the 5th instant, there could not have been more than from seven to eight thousand present; but the number of persons who visited Humphy was estimated by the Tahsildar at from seventeen to eighteen thousand. They came there from the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Mysore, and Bellary, and from the Nizam's country. Those who came from the Cuddapah District were particularly examined, as the Collector had informed us, before the festival had commenced, that there was cholera at Cuddapah. The Collector also sent me two bottles of carbolic acid to be used as a disinfectant in case cholera broke out.

16. Whilst superintending the sanitary arrangements at Humphy, I had opportunities for observing that the system might be worked without being an expense to Government; in other words, that it might be made to support itself, without in any way interfering with the religious rights of the visitors. I, therefore, beg, before concluding, to submit the following remarks through you for the consideration of the Collector of the district.

17. It has been shown that the total number of visitors was estimated at about seventeen thousand. Had every one of these assembled here simply for religious worship, it would not perhaps be fair to expect anything from them, but such is really not the case; more than a third of the visitors resort thither principally, if not solely, for to trade.

18. During the festival more than four hundred new bazaars were established; one hundred and four were for the sale of all kinds of cloths and carpets, the owners of which appeared to be wealthy merchants; there were twelve very large bazaars of brass and copper utensils; seven very large bazaars for the sale of sweetmeats; and nine in which pearl, jewellery, and other ornaments were exposed for sale. The remainder dealt in such articles as are used by natives for domestic and other purposes, down to the woman with her basket of green fresh vegetables. Then there were the owners of 1,050 carts, 400 buffalos, 200 horses and ponies, and 100 asses, who had hired out these for the occasion. Besides, there were the street-sellers of firewood, hundreds of bundles of the green boughs of branches for making temporary huts, tent-peg sellers, bamboo and basket sellers, street acrobats, jugglers, and exhibitors of other games, and every variety of beggar from the poetic songster to him who extorted money by disgusting and loathsome practices on his own person. All these continue to ply their trades with large profits and gain a good living by them, begging, &c., without the slightest regard to the festival.

19. It is to this portion of the population at Humphy during the festival that the Sanitary Rules are most applicable. They establish themselves permanently for the time being, and occupy the greater part of the main street; the mantapums near the temple; the raised platforms or plots of ground at the back of the mantapums; the whole slope of the hills which separates Humphy from the villages on the south; and the fields which are converted into bandy-stands. And it is they who foul the running streams by washing their cooking utensils, and eating-chatties and basins in them whenever they have an opportunity. They strew the streets with rubbish of decaying leaves, rotting vegetable, dried twigs, straw, reeds, &c.; and at night they saturate the whole place with urine, and sneak behind the mantapums to ease themselves. Then the cart-stands are fouled by cattle dung and urine, human and cattle. To keep these places free from such accumulation of filth and rubbish, one of two things is necessary, either a vigilant Police to see that the occupant of each plot carries away his rubbish to places allotted to it, and to insist upon them going to the

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latrine for the calls of nature ; or a regular establishment of conservancy sweepers to clean it all away morning and evening.

20. During my stay at Humphy the Police either did not, or could not, prevent nuisances being committed ; so sweepers had to be employed to remove it at an expense, the Tahsildar told me, of more than 600 Rupees. Unless an entire change takes place in the practice hitherto followed out by these traders of locating themselves, as they do, in the main street and other crowded parts about the place, and so long as they continue to foul these places as they have done, an expenditure, as shown above, will annually be incurred to keep it clean and prevent disease. But as their object in being there is for to trade, it appears to me quite as reasonable that they should be made to pay for the conservancy of the place as it is in making the inhabitants of a town maintain their Municipality. An amount sufficient for this purpose may be got by making each trader pay a small sum ; besides which, a great deal may be realized by selling the dung of nearly 3,000 head of cattle, which would accumulate there if taken care of, after letting the owners of the fields in which the carts encamp take a third portion. As it is, a large quantity of this *valuable manure* is made use of as fuel by the cart-owners.

21. I have further to bring to your notice that the great body of these traders remain there or some time after the festival is over and the sanitary restrictions are withdrawn ; and, as the Police Inspector told me he had nothing more to do with them so far as fouling the streets is concerned, the place will become exceedingly filthy, unless the Tahsildar remain there to the last and has it cleaned up.

22. In conclusion, I beg to bring specially to your notice the zeal, attention, and the interest which Mr. D. O'Leary, Assistant Apothecary, showed in assisting me in carrying out the sanitary arrangements at Humphy.

No. 135. From the Acting Magistrate of Bellary, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Mamandroog, 12th May 1871, No. 43.

I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that the annual festival at Humphy, held on the 5th April and following days, passed off without any outbreak of sickness.

2. Mr. Foster, the Sub-Collector, being engaged in the settlement of the Taluq of Hospett at the time, was requested by me to superintend the arrangements usually made by the Tahsildar.

3. The latter reports that all the usual sanitary arrangements were made, and it is to be ascribed to the strenuous exertions made by him and his subordinates that the festival passed off with such satisfactory results.

4. The construction of numerous latrines, the cleansing of the temple, of the main street of the village, and of the mantapams where the pilgrims lodge, are all completed before the people assemble. As the feast progresses care has to be taken to prevent nuisances, to prevent the portions of the river set apart for drinking purposes being fouled by bathers or by cattle, to see that the sweepings of the bandy-stands are daily removed and the trenches composing the latrines partially filled in.

5. The performance of this part of the duty is often difficult, owing to the small number of Police available. This year some forty men were detached for the special occasion, and did their part creditably.

6. Some six cases of theft occurred, in four of which the perpetrators were apprehended and convicted.

7. The attendance was calculated at about 18,000 people ; there were besides more than a thousand carts, more than two thousand bullocks, &c., and a thousand asses.

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29th May 1871.*

8. Assistant-Surgeon Thompson was deputed to be present during the festival, and he stayed on the spot some days. A medical man each year visits the place, and records his remarks to his own official superior. I would beg, however, to suggest that a copy of that report might, with advantage, be furnished to this office. It doubtless would contain useful hints ; as it is, I am in ignorance of what the Medical Officer reports or suggests.

9. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 600. This sum was sanctioned, but as it is in excess of that incurred last year, the Tahsildar will be called upon for an explanation.

No. 136. ORDER THEREON, 29th May 1871, No. 724.

Ordered that copies of the foregoing papers, on the sanitary arrangements carried out at the annual festival at Humphy, be communicated to the Sanitary Commissioner for his information.

2. Ordered, also, that copies of the letter from the Acting Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department, and of Assistant-Surgeon Thompson's report, be furnished to the Magistrate of Bellary, and that the attention of the Magistrate and the Inspector-General of Police be drawn to paragraph 3 of Mr. Balfour's letter.

3. Adverting to paragraph 5 of that letter, it is observed that the Government of India were addressed, under date the 27th April 1868, on the suggested levy of a moderate cess for sanitary purposes on pilgrims or persons frequenting fairs and festivals held in this Presidency, and that, although their attention was subsequently drawn to the subject, no reply has yet been received.

(True Extract.)

W. HUDLESTON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Magistrate of Bellary.

„ Inspector-General of Police.

„ Acting Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department.

„ Sanitary Commissioner.

Exd. J. Wright.

From

The Acting Inspector General, Indian Medical Department,
Fort Saint George,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Public Department

SIR,

I have the honour to forward for submission to Government, a report by Assistant Surgeon Thompson, on the sanitary arrangements instituted at Humpi, during the days of the great Annual Festival there.

2. The results of the precautions taken to preserve the public health were highly satisfactory; but it was a mistake, deferring the clearing of the place till within 3 days of the festival, as the disturbing of old deposits of filth, just before the ground was occupied, was calculated to have a prejudicial effect on the health of the assembled multitudes.

3. The conduct of the police, present on the occasion, does not appear to have been quite satisfactory, inasmuch as they permitted

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PUBLIC.

THE MAGISTRATE OF BELLARY.

Dated May, 29th.

Recd.

Encl.

G. O., 29th May 1871, No. 724.

MAY.
Nos. 134-136.

Passing orders with reference to the sanitary arrangements carried out at the annual festival at Humpi, Bellary District.

nuisances to be committed in the first instance, and subsequently made no effort to effect their removal by utilising the Sweepers placed at their disposal by the Tahsildar.

4. The number of Visitors present during the festival was estimated at about 17,000, and Assistant Surgeon Thompson is of opinion, that about one third of the whole attended not on account of the religious ceremonies, but purely for trading purposes, or with the view of making in some way a living, or profit, out of the concourse of pilgrims.

5. He therefore suggests that a tax should be imposed on the trading class, with the object of covering the expenses of the necessary Sanitary measures. A similar proposition was submitted to Government by the Cholera Committee in 1857, and then met with their approval.

6. In conclusion I beg to say that

Assistant Surgeon Thompson conducted the duties entrusted to him on the occasion, to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant

C. F. D. Jones
M. A. H. W. H. W.
Acting Inspector General.
Indian Medical Department

C. F. D. Jones

C 26/5/71
1309

Submitted & reported by
Officer in Charge, Bangalore
on the sanitary
arrangements made
during the Shumpi
Festival

Dated 8th May 1971
Dea 9
No. 144

Public Health

200/21 - 1000/1000 - 1000/1000

From

Assist: Surgeon D. R. Thompson
16th Regiment Sub-
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To

The Deputy Superintendant
Mysore Division Head Qtrs
Bangalore

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the following
Report on the sanitary arrangements which were
carried out during the Shumpi Festival.
2. On my arrival at Shumpi in the forenoon of the
1st instant, I saw the Inspector of Police with
his constables. The Subdar arrived in the
evening; when I saw him, he told me the Sub-
Collector and Assistant Superintendent of Police,
who had visited the place that evening had just
gone to Bangalore.

3. No sanitary rule had as yet been enforced, nor
had any arrangements been made for cleaning
the place. The pits for the latrines were dug and
enclosed by latrines. A few pilgrims had arrived;
and many more expected in by the evening of the
next day.

4. The whole of the village and encamping grounds
were very dirty; and the Muntipunn extremely
so, from rubbish, and the dung of cattle which
had accumulated there during the past year
a drove of cattle, which is said to belong to
the temple, occupied the Muntipunn and had
to be driven out.

5. Immediately at the back of the left wing of
Muntipunn bounding the large street along
which the "bar" is drawn, there was a large shallow
pool of stagnant water, the offensive & badly emanated
from which, were increased by the filth and
rubbish

rubbish which were putrefying in, & around it.
6. Encampments had not been marked out, the usual supply of water had not yet been let into the streets, nor had the canals along which the water had to stream been cleaned.
7. On account of the "Kishoree Festival" it was difficult to get workers; the Sahildar however sent to the adjoining villages at once for men, and when they had arrived the next morning the business of cleansing began. The Sahildar worked all that, and the next day very hard, and with directions from me, and some help from the Police, continued to get the place in very good order, and as clean as it was possible. The Sub-collector too, having got the supply of water into the village hastened; the stagnant pool already alluded to was flushed with good effect; and the whole place made cooler, and pleasant by the water courses which passed through it.

8. The Sanitary arrangements which were made, were as follows. The streets were thoroughly swept; the stagnant pool flushed; the channels for water cleaned; the Municipium cleared of rubbish, and filth, well swept, and dry earth strewn where the floors were damp; the Carts, kept out of the village and arranged in as regular order, as the short time we had would permit, and with reference to the prevailing winds; a part of the River on the one side, and a portion of the large channel which passes through the encamping ground on the Banulapoor side of the village, at a short distance from the drinking

drinking water, and guarded by Police; the bathing well attended to by men kept for that work; notices placed at prominent points containing instructions for the people; the temporary Bazaars in the main street so arranged as to have a good broad passage between them in the centre, and a well defined road between them and the Municipium on each side; this division of space admitted three free currents of air along the street, and prevented the water courses from being fouled; the people (especially the lower classes) were encouraged to bathe frequently; all the rubbish that was removed, which could not be converted into manure was at once buried; pits were dug where the sheep &c were slaughtered; and the Sahildar was advised to encourage the burning of "Blue Light" as a means for disinfecting the Municipium, and principal places of concourse.

9. On the evening of the 4th when the main body of the Pilgrims and others had arrived, every Sanitary condition to aid in the preservation of the health of so great an assembly, and prevent the introduction of disease amongst them, was as complete as it was possible to be. The people themselves surprised, as they entered their Municipium, looked on their cleanly state with a mixed expression of some surprise, and satisfaction.

10. But human cheering it was to me to find it so, I cannot refrain from remarking that the work would have been much more easily accomplished

4
accomplished if a better understanding existed between the Inspector of Police, and the Sahildar. The latter worked hard, and certainly as far as I could see did his best; it was no easy matter I think, to get so many coolies, as he had collected, in so short a time; and it was largely owing to his example that they worked so willingly. The Inspector of Police too was, for the most part, active and willing to help, but unfortunately, at the time when he was most required during the first three or four days, he was invariably absent.

11. When any fresh nuisance was committed, the Sahildar blamed the Police, for permitting it in the first instance, & for not afterwards seeing to its removal by the sweepers whom he had placed

their service; and this palpable and very frequent negligence on the part of the constables was, in an indirect manner, encouraged by the Inspector. He seemed from the first, to be influenced by an impression that the place was very dirty, and it did not appear possible to him, that during his absence for nearly a whole day at a time, it could be cleaned. So he adhered

~~very~~ to the idea (which he always advanced as an excuse for the neglect) that he & his men came there, not to remove nuisances; but to prevent nuisances being committed.

12. And thus it happened that on the morning of the 6th (though he was repeatedly warned by me the evening previous, to be up early, & place his men on the look out) the constables being absent

from their posts, the whole length of the back part of the Antiquarium of the main street, was converted into a Latrine, which required extra labor and increased expenditure of money for the immediate cleansing of these places.

13. And again by some misunderstanding between him and the Sahildar, the constables placed at that part of the River, and the portion of the large channel marked off for drinking, ~~was~~ as good as being withdrawn, for the people were permitted to foul these places for nearly two whole days, by bathing & washing their clothes in them. All these irregularities were brought to the notice of the Sub-collector, ^{however} officially.

On the whole, the sanitary arrangements at Kumbhi were well carried out, and the result up to the time I was there very satisfactory. The health of the people was not disturbed by any local cause; and great care was taken to prevent the introduction of any epidemic diseases. There was one death from drowning; but this occurred on the Vijayan side of the River, where a Brahmin got beyond his depth whilst bathing & before any one could come to his assistance, he sank.

When the Festival was at its height, on the 5th Instant, there could not have been more than from seven to eight thousands present, but the number of persons who visited Kumbhi was estimated, by the Sahildar, at from ten to fifteen thousand. They came there from the Districts of Chiddambur, Tirunel, Mysore, and Bellary, and from the Vijayan country. Those who came

came from the Luddahab District more particularly
examined, as the collector had informed us, before
the Festival had commenced that, there was Cholera
at Luddahab. The collector also sent me two
bottles of carbolic acid to be used as a disinfectant
in case Cholera broke out.

Whilst superintending the sanitary arrangements
at Kumpi I had opportunities for observing that
the system might be worked without being an
expense to Government; in other words, that it might
be made to support itself, without in any way in-
terfering with the Religious Rights of the Visitors.
I therefore beg, before concluding, to submit the
following remarks through you for the consideration
of the collector of the District.

It has been known that the total number of visitors,
as estimated at about seventeen thousand. Had every
one of these admitted there, simply for Religious
buship, it would not perhaps be fair to expect
anything from them, but such is really not the
case; more than a third of the visitors resort
thither principally, if not solely for to trade.

During the Festival more than 400 new Bazaars
were established; one hundred and four were for
the sale of all kinds of clothes, & carpets, the
owners of which appeared to be wealthy merchants;
there were twelve very large Bazaars of Brass and
Copper Utensils. There were large Bazaars for the
sale of sweetmeats; and time in which pearl jewelry
and other ornaments were exposed for sale. The re-
mainder, dealt in such articles as are used by
natives, for domestic and other purposes, down to
the woman with her basket of green fresh vegetables.
Then

Then there were the owners of 1050 carts, 400
Buffaloes, 200 horses and ponies and 1000 asses,
who had hired ^{out} these for the occasion. Besides, there
were the street sellers of firewood; hundreds of
bundles of the green boughs of branches for making
temporary huts; street sex sellers; Samboos and
basket ~~sellers~~; street artists, jugglers, and
exhibitions of other kind, and every variety
of Bazaar from the street vender to him who ex-
posed money by displaying, and lost some practice
on his own person. All these continue to play
their trades with large profits & gain a good living
by them, begging ^{no} without the slightest regard
to the Festival.

It is to this portion of the population at Kumpi
during the Festival, that the Sanitary Rules are
most applicable. They establish themselves
permanently, apart from being, and occupy
the greater part of the main street; the bazaar
near the Temple; the raised platforms or plots
of ground at the back of the bazaar; the
whole slope of the hills which separates Kumpi
from the villages on the South; and the field which
are converted into Bandy Stands - And it is they
who foul the running stream by washing their
clothes, utensils, & other chattels & basins in
them whenever they have an opportunity. They throw
the streets into rubbish of decaying leaves, rotting
vegetables, dried things, straw, &c., and at night
they saturate the whole place with urine, and
thrust behind the bazaar to cover themselves.
Then the cart stands are fouled by Cattle dung
& urine, human excreta. To keep these places

free

free from such accumulations of filth & rubbish,
one of two things is necessary, either a vigilant
police to see that the occupants of each plot
carries away his rubbish, to places allotted to it,
and to insist upon them going to the latrine
for the calls of nature. Or a regular establish-
ment of conservancy sweepers to clean it all
away morning and evening.

During my stay at Shumfi the Police either did
not, or could not prevent nuisances being com-
mitted; Mr. Sweepers had to be employed to remove
it, at an expense the Sahibdar told me of,
more than 600 Rupees. Unless an entire change
takes place in the practice hitherto followed out
by these traders, of locating themselves as they
do in the main street, and other crowded parts
about the place; and so long as they continue
to foul these places as they have done, and ex-
hibit as shown above, need annually be
incurred, to keep it clean and prevent disease.
But as there is in being there is, for to evade,
it appears to me quite as reasonable, they should
be made to pay for the conservancy of the place,
as it is in making the inhabitants of a
town maintain their Municipality, the amount
sufficient for this purpose may be got,
by making each trader pay a small sum;
besides which, a great deal may be realized,
"selling the dung of nearly 3000 head of
cattle, which would accumulate there if
taken care of, after letting the owners of the
field in which the carts encamp, take a
third portion. As it is, a large quantity of
this valuable manure is made use of, as
fuel by the cart owners.

I have further to bring to your notice that
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the great body of these traders remain there
for some time after the Festival is over,
and the sanitary restrictions are with-
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told me, he had nothing more to do with
them so far as fouling the streets is
concerned, the place will become ex-
ceedingly filthy, unless the Sahibdar
remains there to the last and has it
cleaned up.

In conclusion I beg to bring specially
to your notice the zeal, attention, and
the interest which Mr. D. Henry,
Assistant Apothecary, showed in assist-
ing me in carrying out the sanitary
arrangements at Shumfi.

Bellary
20th April /71

JW Hampton MD
Ap^l 20th 1871
16th Regt

Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MARDAS GOVERNMENT.

- Read the following letter

the Insp^r. Genl. J. M. Sept. 4th May 77, No. 10.
from the Insp^r. of Belonging May 77, No. 10.

Order thereon May 24.

The foregoing papers on the
sanitary arrangements
carried out at the
...
of the ...
to the Sanitary Committee
for his information
...
is copies of the ...
from the ...
of Asst. Surgeon ...

Report.

1889

Refined one line

Sanitary arrangements

noted more carefully
at the ...

1889. 2729 May 77
in B. 140/34

J. 1871. 0
in No. 872

Report be furnished to
to the Magr. of Bellary,
and that the attention
of the Magr. and the
Insp. Genl. of Police be
drawn to paragraph 3 of
Sr. Balfour's letter.

3. Adverting to pa-
- ragraph 5 of that letter
it is observed that ^{the} Govt.
of India were addressed
under date the 27 Aprl. 1884,
to ~~forward the Govt. with~~
~~an early expression of their~~
views on the suggestion for
the levy of a moderate cess
for sanitary purposes
on the pilgrims or persons
frequenting the fairs &
festivals held in this
Presidency and that although
their attention was subsequ-
ently drawn to the

Subject, no reply has yet
been received.

To, The Magr. of Bellary.
" " Insp. Genl. of Police
" " Ag. Insp. Genl. Indian Medl. Dept.
" " Sanitary Commr.

Cont. of 1871 Minutes

Public

To
The People of Ballany.
Jan

Dated May 29 } 1871, No. 724.
Recd.

Nos. 134. 136.

Meeting order with notice
to the Society arrangements
could not at the annual
festival at Stirling, ~~at~~
Ballany St.

1161911