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AMIL NADU ARCHIVES

ERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Final DEPARTMENT

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

16th April 1881, No. 644.

Municipal–Sanitary.

Read the following paper :—

From Surgeon-Major M. C. FURNELL, M.D., F.R.C.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 5th April 1881, *No.* 651 [*Current No.* 719].

I have the honor to forward, for the information of Government, copies of my Inspection Notes on the Districts of South Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

INSPECTION NOTES OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT—TINDIVANAM.

Population 3,612.

Inspected February 4th and 5th, 1881.

This is not a Municipality, but a small town of 3,612 inhabitants worked under the Local Fund Board.

Roads are well kept.

Drainage none.

Water-supply is ample from wells and a large tank which has lately been put in repair by the inhabitants. All the water, however, is more or less brackish containing salines. A subject, the Sub-Collector, Mr. Bird, consulted me about was, the advisability of constructing a tank on the left of the main road running from Madras to Cuddalore. This tank would be easily constructed, the ground being in many places already much excavated, and it would be easily filled during rainy weather by a small stream running conveniently by, which carries off the surplus water of the tank above. It would be of immense convenience, for close by is the halting ground for the bandies plying on the road from Madras to Cuddalore and Pondicherry, in fact the main high road. The only possible objection is that about fifty yards off is a small Christian burying ground containing about ten tombs, most of them very ancient, only one being recent. The possible danger of contamination was so small, and the advantage of the tank so great, I had no hesitation in declaring in its favor.

Conservancy.—There is a Sanitary Overseer paid by Local Fund Board, five sweepers, and one cart. The Overseer complains that one cart is not sufficient, and I scarcely think it is.

Hospital.—I examined the dispensary, which is a beautifully clean place, kept in admirable order. To do this, however, cannot be very difficult considering there were only two in-patients, and the average all the year round is four daily. The building is too far away from the town, and is thus robbed of half its utility. All the most successful hospitals in London and other large cities are situated in the midst of the populations, and being thus easily accessible, are freely used. It is, of course, impossible now to overcome this fault, but I mention it nevertheless, for I notice a tendency on the part of Municipalities and Local Fund Boards to place these institutions too far away, a circumstances that my predecessor once or twice noticed also.

Vaccination.—There are three vaccinators in this taluk—one first class and two second class. Mr. A Stewart, the Deputy Inspector, and Auroonachella Moodely called upon me. The latter vaccinates about 100 cases a month. In January he vaccinated 122. He complains that he draws no travelling batta, which, according to Section 4, paragraph 1 of the Vaccination Code,

he would seem to be entitled to especially vaccinating the numbers he does. His books and instruments were well kept and in good condition, and a number of children he brought for my inspection had well-formed vesicles. At Villupuram, on the way from Tindivanam to Cuddalore, I inspected the work of P. Venkatachellam, First-class Vaccinator, No. 645. His books and instruments were clean and well kept, and the children he brought for my inspection had well-formed, healthy vesicles. At Panruti, Second-class Vaccinator Venkatapathy Naidu, No. 992, brought some eight or nine cases for inspection, all good vesicles. Here I found the urinal of the Railway Station not at all well kept, and this state of things I remarked at several stations of the South Indian Railway, notably at Cuddalore Old Town, where the latrine was in a filthy state, no dry-earth in use, and the place had not been cleaned evidently for a long time.*

CUDDALORE.

Population 40,290.

Inspected February 8th to 14th.

Roads.—In and about Cuddalore are some of them in admirable order and all very fairly kept.

Drainage.—There is no system of drainage, and very few drains in this town. Some of the side streets have old square masonry drains to carry off the storm water.

Water-supply.—In New Town the water used by the people is obtained from wells and the river Pennar, which flows through the town. The well water is mostly brackish. This is eminently the case in Old Cuddalore, where it is proposed to introduce water from a fresh-water lake or reservoir at Mount Capper. This scheme has been laid before Government—*vide* G.O., Financial Department, January 1st, 1881, No. 111, so that it would be an act of supererogation for me here to enter into a description of it. I may merely remark, however, that I had it carefully explained to me *in situ* by Dr. Robertson, the Zillah Surgeon, who is, I believe, the originator of the scheme, and that it seemed to me not only ingenious but feasible and very desirable. I am confident, from the work I saw at Mount Capper, Dr. Robertson with his prison laborers would carry it through at a very reasonable cost.

Conservancy.—The Municipal latrines number thirteen and were in good order. Some additional leaf latrines were erected some time ago, but were all blown down during the cyclone which passed over this part of India last year. There are 100 dust-bins, 43 sweepers, and 13 toties—an insufficient number. Twenty-one carts are employed to carry away the sweepings. The latrines at the Railway Station, Old Cuddalore, I found in a most objectionable state. In my letter to the Consulting Engineer on the advisability of erecting workshops here, attention was drawn to this. I also spoke to the local officials on the matter.

Markets.—There is only one Municipal Market situated in Old Cuddalore, which was clean and in good order. In the New Town are four places on open ground chosen and licensed by the Municipality. The Slaughter-house is situated in Old Cuddalore, a clean, well kept place.

Hospitals.—The Civil Dispensary here is well situated in a position easily accessible to the people. It was easy to see from the number of out-patients awaiting attendance that the institution is an exceedingly popular one. The wards are well ventilated and well arranged. Everything was scrupulously clean and in good order. Close by the dispensary, separated by a wall, is the Lying-in Hospital to which are attached a Matron and experienced Nurses. Four women were inmates at my visit. This is also a popular and most useful institution.

Vaccination.—The Municipal Vaccinator Moothoosawmy Moodelly, No. 118, is an intelligent man. His books and instruments were clean, and he is assisted by two pupil vaccinators; but he tells me he experiences much difficulty in getting people to submit to vaccination. Asked to state the reasons people give against so simple a proceeding, he thus answered:—Some say "our forefathers were not vaccinated, why should we be?" "If it is my lot to get small-pox, I shall get it, if not, not." "Why should I offend my god by going against his decrees?" Some look upon small-pox itself as a divinity and fear to offend it." It seems to me worth putting on record these pleas not only as an insight as to what these people think but to show by contrast with a neighbouring Collectorate that they are pleas not necessarily insurmountable. I examined a pial school of thirteen scholars, of which I found nine unprotected either by vaccination or small-pox, four had been vaccinated. I visited the Government College. Present 284—vaccinated 185, protected by small-pox 77, unprotected 22 (quite one-third of the whole school had scabies or itch and some very badly). I examined several times small groups of children playing in the streets, and the conclusion I arrived at was that vaccination is not prosecuted with much vigour in Cuddalore. The Municipal Commissioners, I think, might afford more assistance to the vaccinator.

* Since the above was written I have travelled a good deal on this line and found the urinals, &c., clean and in good order. My letter on this subject to the Consulting Engineer has no doubt done good.

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Registration of Births and Deaths.—Books well kept and up to date. Total deaths registered during 1880, 686, births 1,094.

CHIDAMBARAM.

Population 15,607.

Inspected February 15th and 16th, 1881.

Roads are indifferent, sandy, not metalled, and most of them sadly needing repair. The Municipal Manager informs me funds have been allotted in this year's budget for the purpose.

Drainage may be said to be non-existent.

Water-supply.—The greater number of caste-people depend upon wells in the temple for their supply, and the water is reported to be abundant and good. In addition there are 17 tanks within the limits of the Municipality; of these, four, one on each side of the town, were, after the erection of the town into a Municipality, set aside solely for drinking purposes. It is now proposed to remove the watchmen from two of the tanks, reducing them to tanks in which people may wash their clothes and persons, as well as draw their drinking water from. The Assistant Surgeon M. Parasurama Naiker very properly objects to this and requested my opinion on the matter. I quite agree with him. Such a proceeding would be a retrogression on the part of the Municipality, and that on every consideration they should continue to maintain the four tanks, as at present, unpolluted and solely for drinking purposes.

Conservancy.—There are 10 carts, 20 sweepers, and 101 dust-bins. Two latrines and two urinals exist, all closely huddled together in the west end of the town close to a large Government School and other dwelling-houses. Nine latrines, with the walls built of mud, disappeared during the heavy rains of the last cold weather. A ride round the town in and out of the back streets in the early morning only too forcibly demonstrated that the habit of the inhabitants is to use the thoroughfares as convenient *places d'aisance*. I would recommend the Municipality to erect here and there, at convenient spots around the town, temporary wattle latrines, which can easily be removed from time to time and would thus inexpensively but effectually afford shelter to the inhabitants seeking relief. For instance on the banks of the Elamayakovil tank a temporary latrine would save the dreadful pollution which now takes place there. The latrines near the schools should be removed to a more suitable locality. I communicated my views to the Tahsildar and Municipal Manager. The town is lighted with 104 kerosene lamps.

Dispensary is situated in an old Mussulman's house in the heart of the town. The institution is under the charge of Mr. Parasurama Naiker, an Assistant Surgeon. I found everything very clean, medicines well kept and labelled, and instruments in good order. In the hospital for males I found seven patients, and in the hospital for women, situated on the opposite side of the street, five patients. Attached to the female dispensary is a qualified midwife who draws Rs. 15 per month. It is proposed to dismiss this functionary and shut up the female hospital, removing the female patients to the male hospital. There is no proper accommodation for this, and the arrangement, which is strongly opposed by the Medical Officer in charge, is objectionable in every way. The dismissal of the midwife, which is proposed on economical grounds only, seems a retrograde act. A site for a new hospital has been determined on at the west end of the town by the Collector, Civil Surgeon of Cuddalore, and the Assistant Surgeon. I visited this locality. I have no objection to offer from a sanitary point of view.

Vaccination.—This Municipality employs only a 2nd-class Vaccinator, Damodaram Naidu, on Rs. 10 per mensem. He showed me a few cases of lymph vaccination and two amongst Brahmin children. In a pial school I examined there were eight children only, none vaccinated. Pacheappa's School examination gave the following results:—Out of a total of 190 boys, 84 were vaccinated, 98 had had small-pox, unprotected 8 only. The vaccinator complained that his pay, supplemented by no batta, barely sufficed to maintain him in his peregrinations, and his miserable appearance bore out the assertion. He had vaccinated only 38 in January, the month previous to my visit. By paragraph 1, Section 4 of the Vaccination Code, the Municipality should maintain a first-class man on Rs. 15 a-month.

Registration of Births and Deaths.—The register is kept for the official year April to March, not the calendar year. Comparing the present with the past year it is evident an improvement in registration has taken place. Books are neatly kept, but not up to date; this was said to be owing to the Municipal staff being engaged just then on the census work. The people, it is reported, have no objection to register their births and deaths.

Markets.—There is one small market in the town, much too small. The bazaars are well laid out and very busy.

Slaughter-house none; slaughtering is carried on in a private compound, not far from the market.

Remarks.—In this town are found one or two streets, the arrangement of which might well be copied in many towns of Southern India. The weaver street, for instance, is lined on each side with trees, which overhang the central thoroughfare and afford a most grateful shade, under

which all day long the weavers ply their useful calling. This street, with the people beneath busy at their filatories, recalled more a scene in the Netherlands than Southern India. The broad streets surrounding the temples have, during the last three years, been planted with cocoanut trees; these will in time afford not only shade, but a certain amount of revenue—more revenue, however, than shade.

MADRAS,
4th April 1881.

(Signed) M. C. FURNELL, M.D., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

INSPECTION NOTES BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Population 76,530.

Inspected March 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th.

Roads numerous, but most of them in very bad state of repair. Around the civil town, that part which was formerly the Fort, runs a fine broad road called the boulevard. It has been planted, most probably at the time the road was made, with trees, many of them are being destroyed.

Jails.—I visited the large Central Jail with Mr. Johnston, the Superintendent, and Dr. Thomas, the Medical Officer. There were 1,061 prisoners present—985 males and 49 females, 27 juveniles. Everything was scrupulously clean, and all sanitary requirements carefully attended to. I examined the prisoners carefully and all, but about eight men, were in good health. These eight men were decrepit and broken down and put to no work. There were nine men in hospital. There is no pucka drainage in this jail. The storm-water finds exit by temporary channel scooped in the earth. The Superintendent informs me drainage has been sanctioned. I thought the latrine here, as in Vellore Jail, too small for the numbers using them, but the Superintendent tells me no inconvenience is felt. All were scrupulously clean.

District Jail is situated in the heart of the town. The buildings were in admirable order; everything clean. It is a question whether the situation of this jail is a good one. There were 139 prisoners in the district and 7 in the sub-jail. Four men in hospital—two from dysentery and two from guinea-worm. The hospital has been shifted; the place formerly used for this purpose having been found unhealthy, men getting worse instead of better when in the hospital: I found it being cleaned, the walls had been scraped and were being rechunamed. From percussion here and there I was led to think portions of the flooring hollow, as if built over an old drain. I recommended that the flags should be taken up to see.

Vaccination.—Ponen Khan, First-class Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, General No. 227, service twelve years, nine months, and ten days.

Books.—Letter book. He asks the Head Assistant Collector in a letter to direct Munsif of Sorathen to assist him. Said man being opposed to vaccination—no answer. He asks President, Local Fund Board, for additional vaccinators, as small-pox is raging in Udayárpálaiyam Taluk. No answer up to date. His letter is dated February 25th. My notes written March 10th, 1881.

Number vaccinated during 1880, 18,005; percentage of success 93·07. In his annual report this man says:—"In the absence of compulsory vaccination it is nothing but mere interest with the Government Revenue Officials, principally village headmen, which, if they take, will give better results in vaccination." Books clean and well kept. Intelligent man. Answers questions well. M. Thavaragen Pillay, No. 1093, vaccinated 72 in January, 79 in February. Books clean. Lymph in tubes, good. Instruments fairly clean. Chinnasawmy Pillay, First-class Municipal Vaccinator, vaccinated 98 in January, 74 in February. Does not keep his book properly.

Tubes good. "Much difficulty in getting people to give lymph. The Municipal Commissioners afford no assistance. People much opposed to it."

In this Municipality six vaccinators—one first class, three second class, and two probationers—are entertained and should be ample to carry on the work if only some of the Commissioners would countenance and assist them.

Drainage.—There is no system of drainage in the town. Some of the principal streets possess wide masonry drains, perhaps on one side only, ending abruptly, unconnected with any outlet, whilst the other side of the street has no drain at all. The Cantonment is much better off in this respect possessing numerous wide drains and water-courses.

Water-supply is principally taken from the Wycondah channel which comes from the Cauvery. There are several tanks in and around the fort; some solely maintained for drinking

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purposes. These draw their supply from the above-named channel. Besides these tanks innumerable wells add to the supply of the public. Many of the inhabitants of the north part of the town draw their supplies direct from the Cauvery. Trichinopoly on the whole is fairly supplied with water, and during the monsoon months abundantly.

Hospital.—The hospital here is a large, well situated building, but not happily arranged as regards wards. The out-patients' accommodation seems at its construction to have been entirely overlooked. There were thirty in-patients and a crowd of out-patients waiting attendance; as I have previously remarked, to my mind, always the best evidence of a successful and popular institution. The sanitary arrangement carefully attended to. Everything clean and in good order.

Markets.—The principal market is a large enclosed place in the centre of the town, and judging from the large number of stalls occupied and people within it is a popular institution. It returns the Municipality 7,350 rupees per annum. I found it in a very dirty state. The stalls begrimed with dirt, especially the butchers' stalls outside, which were simply filthy, the ground saturated with moisture, a sickening odour of decomposing offal and stale blood pervading the atmosphere. Further down, so great evidently is the demand, a new set of stalls for butchers has been erected opposite to, and close by, an old urinal which stank abominally. Even the stall-owners complained of this, and remarked that these stalls had better been built higher up near a well and opposite the old row of butchers' stalls. This market, I regret to write it, is a disgrace to a civilised town and defeats what I understand to be the wishes and efforts of Government, viz., to develope cleanly and sanitary habits amongst the people. The old style of butchers' stalls among the dwelling-houses could scarcely be worse than this. The Nuisance Inspector, who was in attendance, in answer to my query thought the stalls might have been white-washed four years ago, but he was not sure about it. I visited also another market, some distance further along the boulevard road called the new market. This also is a source of profit to the Municipality and, although not so offensive as the principal market, was far from being in a satisfactory state, especially as regards the butchers' stalls. There are six markets altogether in Trichinopoly.

Register of Births and Deaths.—There are four registers in Trichinopoly, one for each division of the town. Each Registrar keeps a book. Book on an indifferent plan giving no consecutive numbers, and these four books are not copied into one larger book. From the annual return it is gathered there were 1374 deaths and 1545 births during 1880.

Conservancy.—The conservancy establishment consists of the following servants:—

Nuisance Inspectors	5
Peons	14
Scavengers	74
Cinerators	5

There are fifty-four latrines, all open. These were fairly clean, but owing to a very scanty use of dry-earth, or perhaps no use at all, the odour about these places was very offensive. The latrines are very commodiously placed around the outer boulevard of the town, but a drive round this fine road is spoilt by the sickly odour from the latrines which pervades the atmosphere. This might be obviated, I think, if in every latrine a good quantity of dry-earth were stored under a shed and the sweepers made to use it. There are forty-five rubbish carts. There are 256 dust-bins scattered over the town, of which 225 are of masonry. Altogether the conservancy establishment of Trichinopoly is ample.

Slaughter-houses.—There are four slaughter-houses. The one for sheep I visited on the eastern boulevard was not clean or well kept.

Vaccination.—The following is the result of an inspection of different Schools at Trichinopoly:—

	Total No. of Children.	Vaccinated.	Small-pox.	Unprotected.	Not Vaccinated.	
Roman Catholic Convent.	180	122	30	12	16	these 16 were new
Anglo-Vernacular School.	194	112	77	5	..	admissions into
Hindu High School ..	81	37	30	14	..	the school.

SRIRANGAM.

Population 11,271.

Inspected March 14th, 1881.

There is nothing to add to the remarks made by my predecessor Mr. Cornish in his Inspection Notes of February 1879 on the roads, drainage, and water-supply of this Municipality.

Conservancy remains much as before. A plan was proposed some years ago by Mr. Cornish whereby a backward passage running parallel to the town walls was to be made admitting of scavengers to clean out the back-yards. This has never, although much talked of, been carried

out. Mr. L. Kristnama Iyengar, the Vice-President, informs me he has nearly succeeded in persuading the inhabitants of one street to adopt the plan, but the Commissioners are loath to use too much pressure. The streets were very clean at my visit and, in fact, the general appearance of this singular town was cleanly. There are numerous dust-bins, and I observed many people, mostly women, engaged in sweeping and removing the rubbish.

Hospital is a very creditable and highly popular institution. During 1880, 14,000 out-patients and 296 in-patients were treated, 8 women making use of the Lying-in Wards. The midwife is a clean looking, intelligent caste woman educated by Mr. Moothoosawmy Moodeliar at Mannárgudi. At my visit a Brahmin woman was one of the patients under her care. Altogether it was most encouraging to see an institution, entirely under native superintendence, so popular and well attended. Everything was clean and in good order.

Vaccination.—I examined the book and instrument of M. Streenivasa Pillay, No. 601. They were clean. He vaccinated only 50 a month. He had very few tubes charged. He showed me some lymph cases, vesicles good. The following is the result of school inspection :—

	Small-pox.	Vaccinated.	Unprotected.	Total.
Government Taluk School	27	90	24	141
Girls' School	4	19	19	42
Municipal Anglo-Vernacular School ..	10	30	14	54
Do. Vernacular School	19	13	13	45
Do. do. (another) ..	18	38	15	71
Pial School	4	8	8	20
Total ..	82	198	93	373

Registration of Births and Deaths.—The books are evidently unreliable. Thus in January there were 30 deaths to 15 births registered, and in February exactly 39 deaths and 39 births. Amongst the causes of death in January, out of 30 deaths there were born dead 7, or nearly 1 in 4. The system of books is also faulty. I will furnish a proper form.

Remarks.—This is a compact, and, for Municipal purposes, should be an easily-managed town. The inhabitants moreover are well off. If the conservancy of the inside of the houses were as scrupulously attended to as the outside, Srírangam would rank high amongst Municipalities.

MADRAS,
4th April 1881.

(Signed) M. C. FURNELL, M.D., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

ENCLOSURE No 3.

INSPECTION NOTES OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS.

TANJORE DISTRICT—MAYAVARAM.

Population 21,165.

Inspected February 17th to 20th, 1881.

Roads are broad and lined on each side with stately trees, giving ample shade. Many trees were blown down during the cyclone of November 1880, but sufficient remain to make the roads pleasantly shaded for pedestrians. Fresh trees have been planted. The roads, with one exception, are not metalled.

Drainage.—The main roads have broad ditches on either side, which serve to carry off the storm water. No other sort of drainage has been attempted, and, considering the large area the town extends over, a regular system of drainage would be beyond the means of the Municipality.

Conservancy.—The establishment consists of 18 carts, 2 Nuisance Inspectors, 8 peons, 15 toties, dust-bins 160. There are three cinerators not used for the last five or six years. There are no latrines, but it is the intention of the Municipality to build some. I recommended the Vice-President to make trial of the Salem bamboo moveable latrine. The town is so intersected with cultivation where the people go to ease themselves, that the absence of latrines leads to no perceptible nuisance. The town over which I rode in every direction, every morning of my stay, was very clean.

Markets.—There is but one small vegetable market, a commencement of the market system.

Water-supply.—The drinking water of the inhabitants, especially the Brahmins, is obtained chiefly from the river Cauvery; but those too far, use the tanks in the vicinity of their houses. There are nearly 40 tanks scattered over the town. Of these, 11 are reported to be wholesome for drinking purposes, but no tanks are set apart exclusively for drinking. They are also used for bathing and washing; some should be reserved for domestic purposes only.

Vaccination.—I was not pleased with the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Moortaza Hoossain, who delayed reporting himself for two days after my arrival, and then had his books, &c., in an unprepared and unsatisfactory state. T. J. Moothoovalu Moodaly, First-class Vaccinator of fourteen years' service, the Municipal Vaccinator, seems to have done good work. He vaccinated in January 182 people, of which 165 were successful. Lymph good, book clean, needles fair. I inspected with the following results the undermentioned schools :—

	Vaccinated.	Small-pox.	Unprotected.	Total.
Pial School at Kunna Naidoo Street .	22	9	4	35
School at Putta Mungalam do. ..	7	3	2	12
Do. at Mahathanapurum do. ..	8	8	5	21

Dispensary.—The Civil Hospital here is a new and very clean building, not quite finished. It is divided into three blocks, the centre one for office, with wards on each side. It is in charge of Civil Apothecary D. S. Amoorthasawmy Pillay, whom I recognised as a former intelligent student of the Medical College. There were five in-patients, who seemed carefully attended to. Everything was neat, clean, and in good order. I thought the case of pocket instruments required replenishing.

Register of Births and Deaths.—Births registered since 1st April 1880 to date 672. Deaths 601. Evidently there is something wrong here. The deaths tread too nearly on the number of births. The books were not well kept. In several places there was confusion as to months, deaths of a previous month being interpolated in a subsequent one. The present manager has only been here about four months, however, and the books are improving.

Remarks.—Altogether I thought Máyavaram a very clean, well-kept town, ranking almost with Wálajápet in cleanliness and order. It would be a great improvement if some of the tanks could be set apart for drinking only.

KUMBAKONAM.

Population 44,444.

Inspected 21st to 24th February 1881.

Roads.—The main roads and streets of Kumbakónam are in good order and metalled. The side roads are much choked with the sand.

Drainage.—The want of drainage has been the subject of remarks in both the previous sanitary inspection notes of the town. Mr. Cornish seemed to think that owing to the flatness of the surface and porosity of the soil a scheme of thorough drainage would be impossible. Mr. Foster Webster is of opinion the expense of a thorough drainage would be enormous, and for the present we must content ourselves with keeping the streets clean to the best of our power.

Water-supply is abundant and good. Most of the people use the water of the river Cauvery and Arasillár. The Aya tank, which is situated in the heart of the town, is also much used by the people living around it. During the hot weather wells are dug in the beds of the two rivers and fenced round for the use of the people. The samples of water taken from the wells in the Cauvery which I examined were fairly good samples of drinking water.

Conservancy.—The establishment consists of 2 Nuisance Inspectors, 6 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Tank Watchmen, 24 Sweepers, 14 Latrine and 17 Street Toties; 24 rubbish, 6 latrine and 1 cess-pool cart. The rubbish carts make three trips daily; the refuse is sold partly to Merasidars for their fields and to owners of houses for filling up pits in backyards, and the Municipality for filling waste places. There is no demand for night-soil as manure. It is buried in pits in the most westward part of the town.

Hospital.—The Civil Dispensary is a popular institution. Since I saw it in 1871 it has much increased in size, and is even yet wanting in room to accommodate the applicants. Mr. Apothecary Ashworth seems to possess in a large degree the confidence of the community, after all the chief element for successful hospital administration. Some parts of the hospital are unfortunately falling into decay. The roof and verandah of the male wards are in a very unsatisfactory condition. The wood-work eaten away and quite unsafe. It is worthy of consideration whether it would not be practicable to erect here an upper story, and thus afford accommodation to a better class of natives, who object to be treated with Pariahs. At present the hospital is thus, except the Brahmin quarters, practically closed to all except the lowest classes. The dead-house here is only a temporary unsafe building of timber and mats. A pucka building has been sanctioned some time ago, but for some reason or another not carried out. The quarters set aside on the opposite side of the road for Brahmins were full at my visit. This arrangement—separate quarters for high caste persons—must be of immense advantage to the community, and commends itself to any one acquainted with the habits and customs of the people. The hospital was altogether neat and clean at my visit. The only suggestion I have to make, besides the desirability of repairing and adding to the male ward, is that dry earth should be

placed *in* the latrines and not outside as at present. It is true the common people do not yet use it, but every facility should be given to them to learn its use.

Visited also the Police Hospital, which was clean and in good order.

Sub-Jail.—An old building, the outer wall of which is sadly out of the perpendicular. Everything clean and in good order. The deficiencies in the latrine arrangement pointed out by Mr. Cornish in 1879 have been remedied.

Market and Slaughter-house.—There are no Municipal markets here. The slaughter-house situated on the outskirts of the town is a very clean, well-constructed building, possessing an ample supply of water.

Vaccination.—M. Soondarum, Municipal Vaccinator, acting First-class, now nearly two years; Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem; no batta. This would seem insufficient, and is in contravention of the rules of the Vaccination Code, Section 4, paragraph 1 or 3, where it is laid down the pay of a First-class Vaccinator will not be less than Rs. 15 per mensem and Second-class Rs. 10 per mensem, with travelling batta if allowed by the Boards. This man vaccinated during January 220 people; and in all 1880 2548. He would certainly seem to deserve the full pay laid down, judging from the amount of work performed.

A. Dorasawmy Moodaly, probationer since May last, pay Rs. 5 per month, vaccinated during January 81 people, and in February up to the 20th 36. From 16th May to December 31st, 1880, he vaccinated 228. Books of both clean and well kept. They use lancets for vaccinating, not Shortt's needles. Each Vaccinator possesses a lancet.

Vaithianadha Iyer, Sub-Inspector of Nuisances, a Brahmin, assists in furthering vaccination by accompanying these Vaccinators, bringing Brahmin children to them to be vaccinated, and addressing the people on the advantage of vaccination.

Mr. Ashworth, the Apothecary, examines the registers once a week, and generally superintends and helps in the spread of vaccination.

Mr. Govindoo Row, Vice-President, also takes a lively interest in the matter, helping Vaithianadha Iyer when needful in overcoming the prejudices of the people.

	Present.	Vaccinated.	Small-pox.	Unprotected.
Municipal Girls' School, Kumbakónam ..	54	31	23	..
Kombaseevaram Covil Street Pial School.	33	17	15	1
Kambeswersawmy Covil Street Pial School.	55	26	22	7

M. Varadiah Pillay, First-class Vaccinator, General No. 892, appointed on 29th October 1870, vaccinated 54 in January. He gives as a reason for not doing more that no more remain to be vaccinated! 45,000 vaccinated in taluk. Instruments in good order. No capillary tubes. Says he has not been supplied with any. In 1878, 1131 were vaccinated; in 1879, 5335; in 1880, 4294. *There has been no deaths from small-pox in Kumbakónam for two years.*

Registration of Births and Deaths.—Births 1509 since April 1st, 1880. Deaths 1166. None registered from small-pox or cholera. Books neat and well kept.

TANJORE.

Population 52,175.

Inspected February 28th and March 1st, 1881.

Roads.—The roads in and about Tanjore are much improved since I last visited the town in 1874. The main roads, such as the Hospital Road, Nallivaram Chavelley, Kolapettah and Railway Station Roads, have been metalled, much widened, and are worthy of London or Paris. The sides are being planted with trees, and when these have grown up Tanjore will possess some of the widest and finest avenues in Southern India.

Jail.—There were 119 prisoners present, 4 being females. Six with trifling complaint in hospital. The appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory. The jail is situated in the centre of the town, but is a place not at all suited for its purpose. This has so often been represented and admitted that it would be waste of time for me to enlarge upon it. At my visit the jail still presented the dilapidated appearance caused by the late cyclone. The food of the prisoners is varagoo and cumboo. Dr. Lloydd informs me that varagoo, especially if used too raw, is apt to cause diarrhœa and pains in the limbs and head. The drinking water is drawn from a well in the compound, and is a fairly good water. The hospital, latrines, &c., were all scrupulously clean and in good order. The cooking place is defective and somewhat dirty, but repairs to this building, damaged by the cyclone, were going on all around.

Hospitals.—I visited the Police Hospital, which is in the old Rajah's Hospital. It wants white or color washing. I visited with Dr. Lloydd the new hospital. It is a large and well-planned building—a great credit to the public-spirited benevolence of the people of Tanjore. I

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was much pained, however, to see that efficiency and durability had evidently been sacrificed to economy in its construction. The hospital has been barely open two months, and already the floor and steps in most of the wards, especially in one of the female wards, are broken up. In many parts the walls have begun to crack; this is especially noticeable in the last male ward and in some of the out-offices. It struck me the wood-work was of inferior quality; some of the beams in the verandahs have already begun to sag, and the windows fitted badly, and in some places were warped.

Markets.—There is a fine, although unfinished, market here, at the south end of the town. After much trouble and patient perseverance the Collector has succeeded in persuading the grain dealers and butchers to use the stalls erected. An admirable tank made out of the fort ditch, and containing an almost inexhaustible supply of water close by, and a good drinking trough for the cattle have done much towards making the market popular. It is proposed to erect a large cistern at one corner of the market, by which means water will be easily turned on to flush and clear the place. In front, where the bandies are located, trees have been planted to afford shade. This state of things is very satisfactory when we reflect on the splendid buildings in Bellary and the butchers' stall in Coimbatore empty and unlet.

Water-supply.—In the last Sanitary Report on Tanjore (Proceedings of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras for March and April 1879) mention is made of a scheme to supply Tanjore with water at a cost of two lakhs of rupees, which it was proposed to borrow. This scheme consisted briefly of arresting the flood of a stream, the Moodely Motee Vera, and diverting its water towards Tanjore. By utilising, however, a number of minor streams which flow from the high grounds about Vullum, and availing themselves of certain natural capabilities at hand, such as the fort ditches, the Municipality under the guidance of its President have succeeded, at the comparatively trifling cost of Rs. 4,000, of carrying out a very effective and useful scheme of water-supply. The upper town near the small fort and the new market have an almost inexhaustible store. At my visit the large tanks at either places contained 19 and 14 feet, respectively, of water. The effect of this storage of water is, I am informed on good authority, most beneficial to the wells of the town, for, whereas before they soon ran dry on approach of the hot weather, they now retain a good head of water. A good supply of water is an almost incalculable boon in a country like India. There are besides these new collections the large and well-known Chuppa Naick and Sivaganga tanks.

Register of Births and Deaths.—Books neatly kept and written up to date. The faults found by my predecessor in 1879 have been rectified. In the official year 1879-80 there were registered 1248 births and 1047 deaths.

Vaccination.—A First and Second Class Vaccinators are maintained by the Municipality, and during the official year 1879-80 they vaccinated 3553 people, and from April 1880 to January 1881 2,306. There can be no doubt a great impulse has been given to Vaccinators in and about Tanjore. The books and instruments of the Vaccinators were clean and well kept, and First-class Vaccinator Rama Govinda Row struck me as a very intellegent man:—

	Vaccinated.	Small-pox.	Unprotected.	Total.
Anglo-Vernacular School	49	44	2	95
Pial School	40	13	2	55

Conservancy.—The conservancy establishment of Tanjore consists of four Inspectors, twelve Maistries, twelve Peons, one Serang, nine Lighters, one Amin and ten men to protect the avenues and one Amin and ten men and ten boys to keep the road clean with seventy carts of sorts. Dust-bins, many old fashioned, too high and too deep, abound. There are altogether 215. There are fifty-two latrines of sorts, twenty temporary, on what I call the Salem principle, made of bamboo, tarred and easily removeable from place to place; the others constructed of solid masonry. Some of the latter I saw on the outskirts of the town have one very objectionable fault. The place of admittance is so wide that cattle easily enter. In one I saw two cows actually engaged in the duties of scavengering, and quite a row of cows making for a neighbouring place. This must be an unpleasant reflection for people whose principal item of diet is milk. A moment's reflection should show, even the most prejudiced, how much better it would be to turn this manure into grass before the cows were allowed to devour it. A turnstile at each latrine would easily remedy this.

Drainage.—In the old town within the fort are large, square masonry drains, into which the refuse, &c., from the houses and side streets run. These are kept clean by men engaged for the purpose. There is no water to flush them. The President hopes in time, as the town can afford it, to build large reservoirs, and thus periodically flush these sewers clean. At present the fluid, such as it is, trickles away by the north ditch out into the country beyond, having no fixed or determined ending.

Remarks.—It must be admitted that a great deal has been and is being done to place Tanjore in a satisfactory sanitary state. The opened up roads, a new People's Park to the west of the town, improved water-supply, large market, new hospital, active vaccination, and multi-

plied latrine accommodation, all point to persistent, active, and enlightened sanitary administration. I must not omit to mention a scheme of the President, still in embryo, to build a new pettah or town on a piece of high land just to the west of the present town. The sight seems to me admirable, chosen with a natural dip of land towards the Vadavár river. It is already marked out in broad streets, and several applications have been registered for building-sites. Such a suburb, by relieving the overcrowded fort, the subsoil of which must be saturated by the filth of centuries, would do much to make Tanjore, with its beautiful temple, one of the handsomest cities of South India.

NIDAMANGALAM.

Population 2,735.

Inspected March 5th, 1881.

A town under the Local Fund Board; possesses broad, cleanly kept streets, not metalled, which, I hear from the expense, would be almost an impossibility. There is a dispensary under the charge of a retired Hospital Assistant, an old man but still active and full of intelligence. There were eight in-patients at my visit, and I found everything neat, clean, and in good order. The building at present occupied is an old Mussalman building with a central open courtyard. It is proposed to build a new one. Nidámangalam possesses an admirable chattram, where poor people and pilgrims are fed, and hard by a splendid tank for bathing purposes. I examined here a promiscuous assemblage of children numbering 108. Of these, 48 were vaccinated, 48 had had small-pox, and 12 were unprotected.

MANNARGUDI.

Population 17,703.

Inspected March 6th and 7th, 1881.

Roads in very good order. Shaded with trees.

Drainage none.

Water-supply abundant. There are forty tanks in this favored town, one of them being the largest and best kept I have seen in India, a superb tank, full of good water.

Conservancy.—The conservancy establishment of Mannárgudi consists of two Inspectors, four Maistries, four Peons, one Maistry, and four Lighters. Four Maistries and thirty-four men to protect the avenues and one Maistry and ten men to keep the roads clean with eight carts. There are altogether fifteen dust-bins. There are three latrines, two permanent and one temporary, for males.

Market none. One is in contemplation.

Hospital.—There is a large and somewhat famous hospital here containing accommodation for many patients. I did not think it as clean as it might be. It is presided over by a Native Hospital Assistant, M. Ammoosawmy. A room next to the lying-in ward was full of useless and broken materials and smelt badly, which ought not to be the case. Mr. Moothoosawmy Moodaliar, who so long ruled here and made it quite a famous hospital, has been moved to the Tanjore Hospital and Medical School, where his professional skill and knowledge will find an enlarged sphere of usefulness. Instruments clean and well kept. Poison in a separate almirah and properly labelled.

Vaccination is carried on here, as throughout Tanjore Collectorate, with vigour and success. Out of a miscellaneous crowd of sixty small boys who had followed us into the dispensary compound, I found the following results: vaccinated 32, small-pox 27, unprotected 1.

Registration of Births and Deaths.—Books neat and well kept. In the official year 1879-80 there were registered 564 births and 376 deaths.

Remarks.—This is a very clean and well-kept town with a spacious, wide, central street, and a magnificent tank. There are no latrines, but here, as at Máyavaram, there are so many open places cultivated in and around the town, where the inhabitants find suitable nooks to ease themselves, that the streets are not defiled. The Municipality intend, however, erecting some of the Salem moveable latrines.

NEGAPATAM.

Population 48,525.

Inspected March 7th and 8th, 1881.

Roads indifferent. The soil is sandy and the roads are not metalled. The consequences may easily be imagined. A beginning, however, is being made, and I was shown one road

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finished and another in the process of being metalled. The expense, however, will prevent its being universal. The gravel has to be brought from Tanjore, and each truck-load by the time it reaches the road to be made has cost the Municipality on an average Rs. 15. Many of the streets and lanes have been raised in the centre with slopes on either side to favor the discharge of rain water.

Drainage.—There is no drainage, and even very few of the main thoroughfares have side drains of any sort.

Water-supply is mainly obtained from several large tanks, the Thammarai and Akkaiai Kolum being the principal. The former is entirely kept for drinking purposes. A former water scheme, alluded to in previous reports, has been given up as impracticable. The present Vice-President, Mr. Sawminadah Iyer, has a scheme in embryo by which he hopes to fill the tanks with fresh good water. There are a number of wells. In one field I counted seven wells of good water principally used by the Brahmins.

Markets.—The market here is large and spacious, but unfortunately not so much used as it might be, either for the comfort of the people or profit of the Municipality. The fish and vegetable stalls are fully utilised, the butchers' stalls tolerably so, but the grain merchants have as yet abstained from coming. If an arrangement similar to that adopted at Tanjore as regards bandy-stand and ample supply of drinking water were adopted, I have no doubt the market would soon become increasedly popular, greatly to the benefit of the people and profit of the Municipality. The market sadly wants white or color washing, which the Vice-President, Mr. Sawminadah Iyer, promised to have done at once.

Hospital is a large spacious building, well situated, easily accessible to the people. I found everything clean and in good order. The compound requires planting with trees to afford some shade, and the Vice-President has taken steps to have it carried out. There is but one well in the compound, which yields indifferent brackish water; during the past year 12,173 out-patients were treated and 296 in-patients, of whom 31 died. The large number of out-patients betokens a popular institution. At my visit I found only 13 in-patients, 6 males and 7 females. The dead-house here is too prominently placed, and should, if possible, be screened by trees being planted around it.

Vaccination.—T. N. Ramojee Row, First-class Vaccinator, showed me four cases—not very good specimens of vaccination—all Mussalman. Vaccinated 93 in January, 71 in February. Books neat and in good order. I was not impressed with this man's industry. Patma Bee, a Second-class Vaccinatrix, has been here two months only. Vaccinated 31 only in January. Finds, she says, great difficulty in persuading people to submit to vaccination. Is anxious to return to Madras, her native place, as she is now separated from her people. Advised her to teach some woman the art of vaccination and then petition the Board to let her return. Books and instruments clean and neatly kept. The following are the returns furnished me by the Municipal Office of the numbers vaccinated during the last three years:—

1878	1371
1879	1518
1880	1982

Judging, however, from what I saw of the operations, I am not satisfied vaccination is progressing as well in Negapatam as elsewhere in this Collectorate.

Conservancy.—The town is kept clean by removal of rubbish and dirt in carts. Fifteen large carts remove the rubbish and 12 are engaged in removing the night-soil and sewage. Thirty-nine toties are engaged in cleansing the latrines and sweeping the streets. The Commissioners have divided the towns into divisions to be worked by 13 Maistries, and the whole is supervised by two Inspectors. There are 20 latrines in the town, chiefly enclosed spaces open to the sky and not partitioned. They were all clean. More latrines are required, and a number of bamboo ones made on the Salem pattern have been ordered. From my drives about the town I certainly think more latrines and toties are necessary. The rubbish and night-soil of Negapatam division are deposited in a hollow place called Hathaway's Park, and that of Vilapalium and Nagore in outskirts, and sold as manure to cultivators, but at present no great amount of revenue is realised.

Register of Births and Deaths.—During calendar year 1880 1057, about 2 per mille of births, were registered, and deaths 1002, about same per mille. The books are very neatly kept, but quite unreliable, both deaths and births being far below what is normal. Among causes of death are to be found such entries as "megam," "sovay," "neck boil," "cold fits," "anæmia," "erappoo," "kamalay," "pitham," "mantham," "esoovoo," &c., diseases quite unknown, at least by name, to the faculty. The Cuddalore form is to be adopted next year. The assistance of the medical officer might be invoked for a better nomenclature of diseases.

Remarks.—Negapatam is the Municipality which seems to have advanced least in sanitary improvements of all those in Tanjore; much yet requires to be done to put its vaccination

lighting, drainage, and water-supply on a satisfactory footing. At the same time it is satisfactory to feel that energetic efforts will be made to improve all this. The office of Municipal Committee is elective, so that with the inhabitants themselves, in a great measure, will rest the blame or credit of success. There is an evil here which requires stringent measures for its repression. The medical officer in charge informs me that syphilis of a very virulent type, as is generally the case in seaport towns, exists, but he has no means of compelling unfortunate women to resort to treatment.

MADRAS,
4th April 1881.

(Signed) M. C. FURNELL, M.D., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

ORDER THEREON, 16th April 1881, No. 644.

Communicated to the Presidents of the Municipalities of South Arcot, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, whose attention is invited to the various points noticed by the Sanitary Commissioner.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the President of the Municipal Commission, South Arcot.
" " " " Tanjore.
" Inspector-General of Jails. " Trichinopoly.
" Sanitary Commissioner.

Exd. T. O'Connor and A. F. Goodall.

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Govt. of {1881} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

To

THE PRESIDENT OF THE
MUNICIPAL COMMISSION,
South Arcot,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated April, 16*th,*

Issued.

Encl.

Issued

G.O. 16*th April* 1881, *No.* 644.

APRIL.

Municipal—Sanitary.—Communicating letter from the Sanitary Commissioner forwarding copies of his Inspection Notes on the Districts of South Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore.

10

No. 651.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner
Madras April 5 1881.

From

The Sanitary Commissioner
CURRENT No. 719
Madras.

644/36

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Public Department.
Fort Saint George.

Sir

I have the honor to forward for the information of Government Copies of my Inspection notes on the Districts of South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tanjore

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

M.C. Tunnell.

M.D. F.R.C.S.
Sanitary Commr. for Madras.

DISPOSED OF
15 APR 81
BY G.O. No.

2 68

Inspection notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for

Madras.

644/8

South Arcot District.

Tindivanum.

Population 3612.

Inspected February 4th & 5th 1881

This is not a Municipality, but a small town of 3,612 inhabitants worked under the Local Fund Board.

Roads. Are well kept.

Drainage. None.

Water Supply. Is ample, from wells and a large tank which has lately been put in repair by the inhabitants. All the water, however, is more or less brackish containing salines. A subject, the Sub Collector Mr Bird consulted me about was, the advisability of constructing a tank on the left of the main road

running

impossible now to overcome this fault, but I mention it nevertheless for I notice a tendency on the part of Municipalities and Local Fund Boards to place these institutions too far away, a circumstance that my predecessor once or twice noticed also.

Vaccination. There are three Vaccinators in this taluq, one first class and two 2nd class. Mr. A. Stewart, the Deputy Inspector and Auroonachella Moodely — called upon me. The latter vaccinates about 100 cases a month. In January, he vaccinated 122. He complains that he draws no travelling batta, which according to Section IV para 1 of the Vaccination Code he would seem to be entitled to especially vaccinating the numbers he does. His books and instruments were well

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well kept and in good condition and a number of children he brought for my inspection had well formed Vesicles. At Villupuram on the way from Trindivanum to Cuddalore, I inspected the work of P. Venkatachellam 1st class Vaccinator No 645. His books and instruments were clean and well kept and the children he brought for my inspection had well formed healthy Vesicles. At Panruti, 2nd class Vaccinator Venkatapathy Naidu No 992 brought some 8 or 9 cases for inspection, all good — vesicles. Here I found the urinal of the Railway Station not at all well kept, and this state of things I remarked at several stations of the South India Railway, notably at Cuddalore old town, where the latrine was in a filthy state, no dry earth in use, and the place had not

been

at a very reasonable cost.

Conservancy. The Municipal latrines number 13 and were in good order; some additional leaf latrines were erected some time ago, but were all blown down during the cyclone, which paped over this part of India last year. There are 100 dust bins, 43 sweepers and 13 tonies. An insufficient number. 21 carts are employed to carry away the sweepings.

The latrines at the Railway station Old Cuddalore, I found in a most objectionable state. In my letter to the Consulting Engineer on the advisability of erecting work-shops here, attention was drawn to this. I also spoke to the local officials on the matter.

Markets. There is only one Municipal market situated in Old Cuddalore which was clean and in good order. In the new

new town are four places on open ground chosen and licensed by the Municipality. The slaughter-house is situated in Old Cuddalore, a clean well kept place.

Hospitals. The Civil Dispensary here, is well situated in a position easily accessible to the people. It was easy to see from the number of out-patients awaiting attendance that the institution is an exceedingly popular one. The wards are well ventilated and well arranged. Everything was scrupulously clean and in good order. Close by the Dispensary, separated by a wall, is the Lying-in Hospital to which are attached a matron and experienced nurses. Four women were inmates at my visit. This is also a popular and most useful institution.

Vaccination. The Municipal Vaccinator

Moothoosawmy

Moothoosawmy Moodely No 118, is an intelligent man. His books and instruments were clean, and he is assisted by two pupil Vaccinators, but he tells me he experiences much difficulty in getting people to submit to vaccination. Asked to state the reasons people give against so simple a proceeding, he thus answered. some say "our forefathers were not vaccinated why should we be" "If it is my lot to get small-pox I shall get it, if not, not." "Why should I offend my God by going against his decrees." "Some look upon small-pox itself as a Divinity and fear to offend it." It seems to me worth putting on record these pleas not only as an insight as to what these people think, but to show by contrast with a neighbouring collectorate that

that they are pleas not necessarily insurmountable. I examined a trial School of 13 scholars of which I found 9 unprotected, either by vaccination or small-pox, 4 had been vaccinated. I visited the Government College. Present 284. Vaccinated 185 Protected by small-pox 77. Unprotected 22, quite 1/3 of the whole school had scabies or itch and some very badly. I examined several times, small groups of children playing in the streets and the conclusion I arrived at was, that vaccination is not prosecuted with much vigour in Cuddalore. The Municipal Commissioners I think, might afford more assistance to the Vaccinator.

Registration of Births & Deaths. Books well kept and up to date. Total deaths registered during 1880 686, Births 1094.

Chidambaram.

Chidambaram.

Population 15,607.

Inspected February 15th & 16th 1881

Roads. are indifferent, Sandy, not metalled and most of them sadly needing repair. The Municipal manager informs me funds have been allotted in this year's budget for the purpose.

Drainage. may be said to be non-existent.

Water-supply. The greater number of caste people depend upon wells in the Temple for their supply and the water is reported to be abundant and good. In addition there are 17 tanks within the limits of the Municipality. Of these, four, one on each side of the town, were after the section of the town into a Municipality, set aside solely for drinking purposes.

It

It is now proposed to remove the watchmen from two of the tanks, reducing them to tanks in which people may wash their clothes and persons, as well as draw their drinking water from. The Apistant Surgeon, M. Parasurama Naiker very properly objects to this and requested my opinion on the matter. I quite agree with him. Such a proceeding would be a retrogression on the part of the Municipality and that on every consideration they should continue to maintain the four tanks, as at present, unpolluted and solely for drinking purposes.

Conservancy. There are 10 carts, 20 sweepers and 101 dust bins. Two latrines and two urinals exist all closely huddled together in the West end of the town

town, close to a large Government
school and other dwelling houses.
9 latrines with the walls built of mud
disappeared during the heavy rains of
the last cold weather. A ride round
the town in and out of the back
streets in the early morning, only two
forcibly demonstrated that the habit
of the inhabitants is to use the tho=
roughfares as convenient places d'aisance.
I would recommend the Municipality
to erect here and there, at convenient
spots around the town, temporary wattle
latrines, which can easily be removed
from time to time and would thus
inexpensively, but effectually afford
shelter to the inhabitants seeking
relief. For instance on the banks of
the Elamaya Kovil tank a temporary
latrine

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latrine would save the dreadful
pollution which now takes place there.
The latrines near the schools should
be removed to a more suitable locality.
I communicated my views to the Tahsil-
dar and Municipal manager. The
town is lighted with 104 Kerosine lamps.
Dispensary. Is situated in an old
Mussulmans' house in the heart of
the town. The institution is under the
charge of Mr. Parasurama Naiker an
Apsistant Surgeon. I found everything
very clean, medicines well kept and
labelled, and instruments in good order.
In the Hospital for males I found 7
patients, and in the Hospital for women
situated on the opposite side of the street,
5 patients. Attached to the female
dispensary is a qualified midwife
who

Register is kept for the official year — April to March, not the Calendar year. Comparing the present with the past year it is evident an improvement in registration has taken place. Books are neatly kept, but not up to date. This was said to be owing to the Municipal staff being engaged just then on the Census work. The people, it is reported, have no objection to — register their births and deaths.

Markets. There is one small market in the town, much too small. The bazaars are well laid out and very busy.

Slaughter house. None; slaughtering is carried on in a private compound, not far from the market.

Remarks. In this town are found one or two

streets

streets, the arrangement of which might well 644/47 W&P
be copied in many towns of Southern India. The weaver street for instance is lined on each side with trees, which overhang the central thoroughfare and afford a most grateful shade, under which all day long the weavers ply their useful calling. This street, with the people beneath busy at their filatories, recalled more a scene in the Netherlands than Southern India. The broad streets surrounding the Temples have during the last three years, been planted with cocoanut trees, these will in time afford not only shade, but a certain amount of Revenue — more revenue, however, than shade.

Offce of Sany: Commr
Madras april 4th
1881

M.C. Tunnell
M.D. F.R.C.S.
Sanitary Commr for Madras

Inspection notes by the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

6444/18

Trichinopoly.

Population 76,530.

Inspected March 10th, 11th, 12th & 13th

Roads. Numerous, but most of them in very bad state of repair. Around the Civil town, that part which was formerly the Fort, runs a fine broad road called the Boulevard. It has been planted, most probably at the time the road was made, with trees, many of them are being destroyed.

Jails. I visited the large central jail with Mr Johnston, the superintendent and Dr Thomas the Medical Officer. There were 1061 prisoners present, 985 males and 49 females 27 Juveniles. Everything was scrupulously clean and all sanitary requirements carefully attended to. I examined the prisoners carefully

carefully and all but about 8 men, were in good health. These 8 men were decrepit and broken down and put to no work. There were 9 men in hospital. There is no puckha drainage in this jail. The storm water finds exit by temporary channel scooped in the earth. The Superintendent informs me drainage has been sanctioned. I thought the latrine here, as in Vellore Jail, too small for the members using them, but the superintendent tells me no inconvenience is felt. All were scrupulously clean.

District Jail. Is situated in the heart of the town. The buildings were in admirable order - everything clean. It is a question whether the situation of this jail is a good one. There were 139 prisoners in the District and 7 in the Sub-Jail. Four men in hospital, two from Dysentery and two from Guinea-Worm. The Hospital has been shifted. The place

formerly

formerly used for this purpose having been found unhealthy, men getting worse instead of better when in the hospital. I found it being cleaned, the walls had been scraped and were being re-chunamed. From perculation here and there, I was led to think portions of the flooring hollow, as if built over an old drain. I recommended that the flags should be taken up to see.

Vaccination. Ponen Kavan 1st class Deputy Inspector of Vaccination Gl. No. 227, Service 25 on. days. 12-9-10.

Books. Letter book. He asks the Head Assistant Collector in a letter to direct Moonsiff of Sorathen to assist him. Said man being opposed to Vaccination - no answer. He asks President Local Fund Board for additional Vaccinators as small-pox is

raging

raging in Woodayapalinm Taluq. No answer up to date. His letter is dated February 25th. My notes written March 10th 1881.

Number vaccinated during 1880, 18,005 percentage of succefs 93.07. In his annual report this man says:- "In the absence of compulsory vaccination it is nothing but mere interest with the Government Revenue Officials principally Village head-men which if they take, will give better results in vaccination." Books clean and well kept. Intelligent man. Answers questions well. M. Thavaraigen Pillay. Re 1093 vaccinated 72 in January. 79 in February. Books clean. Lymph in tubes-good. Instruments fairly clean. Chinnasawmie Pillay, 1st class Municipal Vaccinator, vaccinated 98 in January, 74 in February. Does not keep his book properly.

Tubes, good. "Much "difficulty in getting people to give lymph. The Municipal

1480

"Municipal Commissioners afford no assistance. People much opposed to it." 644/20

In this Municipality 6 Vaccinators one 1st class, three 2nd class, 2 probationers, are entertained and should be ample to carry on the work if only some of the Commissioners would countenance and assist them.

Drainage. There is no system of drainage in the town. Some of the principal streets possess wide masonry drains, perhaps on one side only, ending abruptly, unconnected with any outlet, whilst the other side of the street has no drain at all. The Cantonment is much better off in this respect possessing numerous wide drains and water courses.

Water-supply. Is principally taken from the Wycondah channel which comes from the Cauvery. There are several tanks in

and

and around the Fort, some solely maintained for drinking purposes. These draw their supply from the above named channel. Besides these tanks innumerable wells add to the supply of the Public. Many of the inhabitants of the North part of the town draw their supplies direct from the Cauvery. Trichinopoly on the whole is fairly supplied with water, and during the monsoon months abundantly.

Hospital. The hospital here is a large well situated building, but not happily arranged as regards wards. The out-patients accommodation seems at its construction to have been entirely overlooked. There were 30 in-patients and a crowd of out-patients waiting attendance; as I have previously remarked, to my mind, always the best evidence of a succesful and popular institution. The sanitary arrangement

15-8
644/21

arrangement carefully attended to. Everything clean and in good order.

Markets. The principal market is a large enclosed place in the centre of the town and judging from the large number of stalls occupied and people within it, is a popular institution. It returns the Municipality 7,350 Rupees per annum. I found it in a very dirty state. The stall begrimed with dirt, especially the Butchers stalls outside, which were simply filthy, the ground saturated with moisture, a sickening odour of decomposing offal and stale blood pervading the atmosphere. Further down, so great evidently is the demand, a new set of stalls for butchers has been erected opposite to, and close by an old urinal which stank abominably. Even the stall owners complained of this, and remarked that these stalls had

better

better been built higher up near a well and opposite the old row of Butchers' stalls. This market, I regret to write it, is a disgrace to a civilised town and defeats what I understand to be the wishes and efforts of Government; Viz, to develope cleanly and sanitary habits amongst the people. The old style of Butchers' stalls among the dwelling houses could scarcely be worse than this. The nuisance inspector, who was in attendance, in answer to my query thought the stalls might have been whitewashed four years ago, but he was not sure about it. I visited also another market, some distance further along the Boulevard road called the new market. This also is a source of profit to the Municipality and although not so offensive as the principal market, was far from being in a satisfactory state, especially as regards the

644/22

the Butchers' stalls. There are 6 markets altogether in Trichinopoly.

Register of Births & Deaths. There are four registers in Trichinopoly, one for each division of the town. Each registrar keeps a book. Book on an indifferent plan giving no consecutive numbers, and these four books are not copied into one larger book. From the annual return it is gathered there were 1,374 deaths and 1,545 births during 1880.

Conservancy. The conservancy establishment consists of the following servants.-

Nuisance Inspectors	5
Peons	14
Scavengers	74
Cinerator	5

There are 54 latrines, all open. These were fairly clean, but owing to a very scanty use of dry earth, or perhaps no use at all, the odour about these places was

was very offensive. The latrines are very commodiously placed around the outer Boulevard of the town, but a drive round this fine road is spoilt by the sickly odour from the latrines which pervades the atmosphere. This might be obviated I think, if in every latrine a good quantity of dry earth were stored under a shed and the sweepers made to use it. There are 45 rubbish carts. There are 256 dust bins scattered over the town of which 225 are of masonry. Altogether the conservancy establishment of Trichinopoly is ample.

Slaughter-houses. There are four slaughter houses. The one for sheep I visited on the Eastern Boulevard was not clean, or well kept.

Vaccination. The following is the result for inspection of different schools at

Trichinopoly

1788

Trichinopoly.—

Roman Catholic. Total number of children 180 — 122 Vac. — 30 S.Pox — 12 Unprotected — 16 Unknown

16 were new admissions into the School.

	Total	Vac.	S.Pox.	Unprotected.
Anglo Vernacular.	194	112	77	5
Hindu High School.	81	37	30	14

Srirangam. 644/23

Population, 11,271.

Inspected March 14th 1881.

There is nothing to add to the remarks made by my predecessor Mr Cornish in his inspection notes of February 1879 on the Roads, Drainage and Water-supply of this Municipality. Conservancy. Remains much as before. A plan was proposed some years ago by Mr Cornish, whereby a backward passage running parallel to the town walls was to be made admitting of scavengers to clean out the back-yards. This has never, although much talked of, been carried out. Mr L. Krishnama Iyengar the Vice President informs me he

has

has nearly succeeded in persuading the inhabitants of one street to adopt the plan, but the Commissioners are loath to use too much pressure. The streets were very clean at my visit and in fact the general appearance of this singular town was cleanly. There are numerous dust bins and I observed many people mostly women engaged in sweeping and removing the rubbish.

Hospital. Is a very creditable and highly popular institution. During 1880, 14,000 out-patients and 296 in-patients were treated, 8 women making use of the Lying-in-Wards. The midwife is a clean looking intelligent caste woman educated by Mr. Moothoosawmy Moodeliar at Mannargudi. At my visit a Brahmin woman was one of the patients under her care. Altogether it was most encouraging to see an institution, entirely under native superintendence, so popular and well attended. Everything was clean and in good order

order.

649/24 1880

Vaccination. I examined the book and instrument of M. Streenivasa Pillay No 601. They were clean. He vaccinated only 50 a month. He had very few tubes charged. He showed me some lymph cases, Vesicles good. The following is the result of school inspection.

	S.P.	Vac:	U.P.rs:	Total
Govt. Taluq School	27	90	24	141
Girls school	4	19	19	42
Munl: Anglo: Vernac:	10	30	14	54
Do. Vernacular Schl.	19	13	13	45
Do. Do. (another)	18	38	15	71
Rial School	4	8	8	20
	82	198	93	373.

Registration of Births & Deaths. The books are evidently unreliable. Thus in January there were 30 deaths to 15 births registered, and in February exactly 39 deaths and 39 births. Amongst the causes of death in January out of 30 deaths there were born dead 7 or nearly 1 in 4. The system of books is also

also faulty: I will furnish a proper form

Remarks. This is a compact and for Municipal purposes should be an easily managed town. The inhabitants moreover are well off. If the conservancy of the inside of the houses were as scrupulously attended to as the outside, Sirrirungam would rank high amongst Municipalities.

M. C. Tunnell.

M. D. F. R. C. S.
Sanity: Commr for Madras.

Office of Sanity: Commr
Madras April 4th
1881

1980

Inspection Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Tanjore District

6614/25

Mayaveram.

Population 21165

Inspected February 17th to 20th 1881

Roads. Are broad and lined on each side with stately trees, giving ample shade. Many trees were blown down during the Cyclone of November 1880, but sufficient remain to make the roads pleasantly shaded for pedestrians. Fresh trees have been planted. The roads, with one exception, are not metalled.

Drainage. The main roads have broad ditches on either side, which serve to carry off the storm water. No other sort of drainage has been attempted, and considering the large area the town extends over, a regular system of drainage would be beyond the means of the Municipality.

Conservancy The establishment consists of 18 carts, 2 nuisance Inspectors, 8 Peons 15 to ties, Dust bins 160. There are three Cineators not used for the last 5 or 6 years. There are no latrines, but it is the intention of the Municipality to build some. I recommended the Vice President to make trial of the Salem Bamboo moveable latrine. The town is so interspersed with cultivation, where the people go to ease themselves, that the absence of latrines leads to no perceptible nuisance

The

The town over which I rode in every direction, every morning of my stay, was very clean.

Markets. There is but one small Vegetable market, a commencement of the market system.

Water supply. The drinking water of the inhabitants especially the Brahmins, is obtained chiefly from the River Cauvery but those too far, use the tanks in the Vicinity of their houses. There are nearly 40 tanks, scattered over the town. Of these, 11 are reported to be wholesome for drinking purposes, but no tanks are set apart exclusively for drinking. They are also used for bathing and washing; some should be reserved for domestic purposes only.

Vaccination. I was not pleased with the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Moortaza Hossain, who delayed reporting himself for two days after my arrival, and then, had his books &c in an unprepared and unsatisfactory state. T.S Moothoovalu Moodaly 1st class Vaccinator of 14 years service, the Municipal Vaccinator, seems to have done good work. He Vaccinated in January 182 people, of which 165 were successful. Lymph good, book clean, needles fair. I inspected with the following results the undermentioned schools.

	Vaccd &c	Pox	Unsuccessful	Total
Pial school at Kumria Naidoo street	22	9	4	35
School at Pulla Mungalam "	7	3	2	12
" Mahattanapuram "	8	8	5	21.

Dispensary. The Civil Hospital here is a new and very clean building, not quite finished. It is divided into three blocks, the centre one for office, with wards on each side. It is in charge of Civil Apothecary D. S. Anoorthasawmy Pillay, whom I recognised as a former intelligent student of the Medical College. There were five in-patients who seemed carefully attended to. Every thing was neat, clean and in good order. I thought the case of pocket instruments required replenishing.

Register of Births and Deaths. Births registered since 1st April 1880 to date. 672. Deaths. 601 Evidently there is something wrong here. The deaths tread too nearly on the number of births. The books were not well kept. In several places there was confusion as to months, deaths of a previous month being interpolated in a subsequent one. The present manager has only been here about 4 months however, and the books are improving.

Remarks. Altogether I thought Mayaveram a very clean, well kept town, ranking almost with Vellajapatt in cleanliness and order. It would be a great improvement if some of the tanks could be set apart for drinking only.

Combaconum.

Population 44,444

Inspected 21st to 24th February 1881

Roads. The main roads and streets of Combaconum are in good order and metalled. The side roads are much choked

choked with the sand

Drainage. The want of drainage has been the subject of remarks in both the previous sanitary inspection notes. of the town. Mr Cornish seemed to think that owing to the flatness of the surface and porosity of the soil a scheme of thorough drainage would be impossible. Mr Foster Webster is of opinion, the expense of a thorough drainage would be enormous and for the present, we must content ourselves with keeping the streets clean to the best of our power.

Water supply. Is abundant and good. Most of the people use the water of the River Cauvery and Arasalar. The Aya tank, which is situated in the heart of the town is also much used by the people living around it. During the hot weather, wells are dug in the beds of the two rivers and fenced round for the use of the people. The samples of water taken from the wells in the Cauvery which I examined, were fairly good samples of drinking water.

Conservancy. The establishment consists of 2 nuisance Inspectors, 6 sub Inspectors, 3 tank watchmen 24 sweepers, 14 latrines and 17 street tollies. 24 Rubbish, 6 latrines and 1 Cess pool cart. The Rubbish carts make three trips daily, the refuse is sold partly to Merasidars for their fields and to owners of houses for filling up pits in back yards, and the Municipality, for filling waste places. There is no demand for night soil as manure. It is buried in pits in the most westward part of the town.

Hospital.

Hospital. The Civil Dispensary is a popular institution. Since I saw it in 1871, it has much increased in size and is even yet wanting in room to accommodate the applicants. Mr Apothecary Ashworth seems to possess in a large degree the confidence of the community, after all the chief element for successful Hospital administration. Some parts of the Hospital are unfortunately falling into decay. The roof and Verandah of the Male wards are in a very unsatisfactory condition. The wood work eaten away and quite unsafe. It is worthy of consideration whether it would not be practicable to erect here an Upper story and thus afford accommodation to a better class of natives, who object to be treated with pariahs. At present the Hospital is thus — except the Brahmin quarters — practically closed to all except the lowest classes. The Dead house here is only a temporary unsafe building of timber and mats. A pucka building has been sanctioned some time ago, but for some reason or another not carried out. The quarters set aside on the opposite side of the road for Brahmins were full at my visit. This arrangement — separate quarters for high caste persons — must be of immense advantage to the community and commends itself to any one acquainted with the habits and customs of the people. The Hospital was altogether neat and clean at my visit. The only suggestion I have to make, besides the desirability of repairing and adding to the Male ward, is, that dry earth should be placed

placed in the latrines and not outside as at present. This
time the common people do not yet use it, but every facility
should be given to them to learn its use

Visited also the Police Hospital which was
clean and in good order.

Sub Jail An old building, the outer wall of which is
sadly out of the perpendicular. Everything clean and in
good order. The deficiencies in the latrine arrangement
pointed out by Mr Cornish in 1879 have been remedied.

Market and Slaughter house. There are no Municipal —
markets here. The slaughter house situated on the outskirts
of the town is a very clean, well constructed building, possess-
ing an ample supply of water.

Vaccination. M. Soondarum, Municipal Vaccinator —
acting 1st class: now nearly two years: Rs 7.8.0 per mensem:
no batta. This would seem insufficient and is in contraven-
tion of the rules of the Vaccination Code, Section IV, para 1 or 3,
where it is laid down the pay of a 1st class Vaccinator will not
be less than Rs 15 per mensem and 2nd class, Rs 10 per mensem
with travelling batta if allowed by the Boards. This —
man Vaccinated during January 220 people! and in all —
1880, 2548. He would certainly seem to deserve the full pay
laid down, judging from the amount of work performed

A. Doraisawmy Medaly probationer since
May last — pay Rs 5 per month, Vaccinated during January
81 people, and in February up to the 20th, 36. From 16th

May

228

May to December 31st 1880 he Vaccinated 228. Books of both
clean and well kept. They use lancets for Vaccinating, not
shorts needles. Each Vaccinator possesses a lancet.

Vaithinadha Iyer, sub Inspector of nuisances,
a Brahmin, assists in furthering Vaccination by accompanying
these Vaccinators, bringing Brahmin children to them to be
Vaccinated, and addressing the people on the advantages of
Vaccination.

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Mr Ashworth, the Apothecary examines the
registers once a week and generally superintends and helps
in the spread of Vaccination.

Mr Govindoo Row, Vice President also takes a
lively interest in the matter helping Vaithianadha Iyer
when needful in overcoming the prejudices of the people.

	Present.	Vacc'd	S. Pox.	Imprs:
Municipal Girls school. Combaconum	54.	31.	23	0
Kambasevaram Coil street. Pials school	33.	17.	15.	1
Kambeswersawmy — do — do	55.	26.	22.	7

M. Varadiah Pillay 1st class Vaccinator
General N° 892, appointed on 29th October 1870, Vaccinated 54
in January. He gives as a reason for not doing more, that
no more remain to be Vaccinated! 45,000 Vaccinated in —
Taluq. Instruments in good order. No capillary tubes —
Says he has not been supplied with any. In 1878, 1131 were
Vaccinated; in 1879, 5,335; in 1880, 4,294. There has been no
deaths from Small Pox in Combaconum for two years

Registration of Births and Deaths. Births 1509 since April
1st 1880 — Deaths 1166. None registered from Small Pox or Cholera.

Books

Books neat and well kept.

Tanjore

Population 52,175.

Inspected February 28th and March 1st 1881

Roads. The roads in and about Tanjore are much improved since I last the town in 1874. The main roads such as the Hospital Road, Nallivaram, Chavelly, Kolapettah and Railway station roads have been metalled, much widened and are worthy of London or Paris. The sides are being planted with trees, and when these have grown up, Tanjore will possess some of the widest and finest avenues in Southern India

Jail. There were 119 prisoners present, 4 being females. Six with trifling Complaint in Hospital. The appearance of the prisoners was satisfactory. The Jail is situated in the centre of the town, but is a place not at all suited for its purpose. This has so often been represented and admitted, that it would be waste of time for me to enlarge upon it. At my visit, the Jail still presented the dilapidated appearance caused by the late Cyclone. The food of the prisoners is Varagoo and Cumboo. Dr Lloydd informs me that Varagoo, especially if used too raw, is apt to cause Diarrhoea and pains in the limbs and head. The drinking water is drawn from a well in the Compound, and is a fairly good water. The Hospital, Latrines &c were all scrupulously

scrupulously clean and in good order. The Cooking place is defective and somewhat dirty, but repairs to this building, damaged by the Cyclone, were going on all around.

Hospitals. I visited the Police Hospital which is in the old Rajah's Hospital. It wants white or color washing. I visited with Dr Lloydd the new Hospital. It is a large and well planned building — a great credit to the public spirited benevolence of the people of Tanjore. I was much pained, however, to see that efficiency and durability had evidently been sacrificed to economy in its construction. The Hospital has been barely open two months, and already the floor and steps in most of the wards especially in one of the female wards are broken up. In many parts, the walls have begun to crack, this is especially noticeable in the last Male ward and in some of the out offices. It struck me the wood work was of inferior quality — Some of the beams in the Verandahs, have already begun to sag, and the windows fitted badly and in some places were warped.

Markets. There is a fine, although unfinished market here at the South end of the town. After much trouble and patient perseverance the Collector has succeeded in persuading the grain dealers and butchers to use the stalls erected. An admirable tank made out of the Fort ditch and containing an almost inexhaustible supply of water close by, and a good drinking trough for the cattle have done

done much towards making the market popular. It is proposed to erect a large Cistern at one corner of the market by which means water will be easily turned on to flush and clear the place. In front, where the bandies are located, trees have been planted to afford shade. This state of things is very satisfactory when we reflect on the splendid buildings in Bellary and the Butchers stall in Coimbatore empty and unlet.

Water Supply. In the last Sanitary Report on Tanjore (Proceedings of Sanitary Commissioner for Madras for March and April 1879), mention is made of a scheme to supply Tanjore with water at a cost of two Lakhs of Rupees, which it was proposed to borrow. This scheme consisted briefly of arresting the flood of a stream, the Moodely Mottai Vera, and diverting its water towards Tanjore. By utilising however, a number of minor streams, which flow from the high grounds about Vallum and availing themselves of certain natural capabilities at hand, such as the Fort ditches, the Municipality under the guidance of its President have succeeded at the comparatively trifling cost of Rs 4,000 of carrying out a very effective and useful scheme of Water supply. The Upper town near the Small fort and the new market, have an almost inexhaustible store. At my visit, the large tanks at either places contained 1 and 14 feet respectively of water. The effect of this storage of water is, I am informed on good authority, most beneficial to the wells

wells of the town, for, whereas before they soon ran dry on approach of the hot weather; they now retain a good head of water. A good supply of water is an almost incalculable boon in a country like India. There are besides these new collections, the large and well known Chuppa Kaick and Siva Ganga tanks.

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Register of Births and Deaths. Books neatly kept and written up to date. The faults found by my predecessor in 1879 have been rectified. In the Official year 1879-80 there were registered 1,248 Births and 1047 Deaths.

Vaccination. A first and Second class Vaccinators are maintained by the Municipality, and during the Official year 1879-80, they Vaccinated 3,553 people, and from April 1880 to January 1881, 2,206. There can be no doubt a great impulse has been given to Vaccinators in and about Tanjore. The books and instruments of the Vaccinators were clean and well kept and 1st class Vaccinator Rama Govindoo Row struck me as a very intelligent man.

	Vaccd:	S. Pox	Unprotd	Total
Anglo Vernacular school ...	49	44	2	95
Pial school	40	13	2	55

Conservancy. The Conservancy Establishment of Tanjore consists of 4 Inspectors, 12 Maistries, 12 Peons, 1 Serang, 9 lighters, 1 Amin and 10 men to protect the avenues, and 1 Amin and 10 men and 10 boys to keep the road clean with 70 carts of sorts. Dust bins, many old fashioned too high and too deep abound. There are altogether 215. There are 52 latrines of sorts, 20 temporary, on what I

I call the Salem principle, made of Bamboo, barred and easily removeable from place to place, the others constructed of solid masonry. Some of the latter I saw on the outskirts of the town, have one very objectionable fault. The place of admittance is so wide, that cattle easily enter. Inone I saw two cows actually engaged in the duties of scavengering and quite a row of cows making for a neighbouring place. This must be an unpleasant reflection for people whose principle item of diet is milk. A moments reflection should show even the most prejudiced, how much better it would be to turn this manure into grass before the cows were allowed to devour it. A turnstile at each latrine would easily remedy this.

Drainage. In the old town within the fort, are large square masonry drains into which the refuse &c. from the houses and side streets run. These are kept clean by men engaged for the purpose. There is no water to flush them. The President hopes in time, as the town can afford it, to build large reservoirs and thus periodically flush these sewers clean. At present the fluid, such as it is, trickles away by the North ditch out into the country beyond, having no fixed or determined ending

Remarks. It must be admitted that a great deal has been, and is being done, to place Tanjore in a satisfactory Sanitary

644/31 25-80

state. The opened-up roads, a new Peoples Park to the west of the town, improved water supply, large market, new Hospital, active Vaccination and multiplied latrine accommodation all point to persistent, active and enlightened Sanitary administration. I must not omit to mention a scheme of the President, still in embryo, to build a new Pettah or town on a piece of high land just to the west of the present town. The sight seems to me admirable, chosen with a natural dip of land towards the Vadavara river. It is already marked out in broad streets, and several applications have been registered for building sites. Such a Suburb, by relieving the over-crowded fort, the subsoil of which must be saturated by the filth of centuries, would do much to make Tanjore, with its beautiful temple, one of the handsomest cities of South India.

Nedamangalam.

Inspected March 5th 1881.

Population. 2735

A town under the Local Fund Board; possesses broad, cleanly kept streets, not metalled which, I hear from the expense, would be almost an impossibility. There is a Dispensary under the charge of a retired Hospital assistant, an old man, but still active and full of intelligence. There were 8 in-patients at my visit, and I found everything neat, clean, and in good order. The building

building at present occupied is an old Mussulman building with a central open court yard. It is proposed to build a new one. Near amangalam possesses an admirable chuttrum, where poor people and pilgrims are fed, and hard by, a splendid tank for bathing purposes. I examined here a promiscuous assemblage of children numbering 108. Of these 48 were vaccinated, 48 had had small pox and 12 were unprotected.

Mannargudi

Population 17,703.

Inspected March 6th and 7th 1881.

Roads. In very good order. Shaded with trees.

Drainage None.

Water Supply. Abundant. There are 40 tanks in this favored town, one of them being the largest and best kept I have seen in India, a superb tank, full of good water.

Conservancy. The Conservancy establishment of Mannargudi consists of 2 Inspectors, 4 Maistries, 4 Peons, 1 Maistry and 4 lighters. 4 Maistries and 34 men to protect the avenues and 1 Maistry and 10 men to keep the roads clean with 8 carts. There are altogether 15 dust bins. There are 3 latrines, 2 permanent and 1 temporary for males.

Market. None. One is in contemplation.

Hospital. There is a large and somewhat famous Hospital here containing accommodation for many patients. I did not think it as clean as it might be. It is presided over by a native Hospital assistant M. Ammoosawmy. A room next to the Lying-in ward was full of useless and broken materials and smelt badly which ought not to be the case. Mr Moothoosawmy Modaliar who so long ruled here and made quite a famous Hospital, has been moved to the Tanjore Hospital and Medical school, where his professional skill and knowledge will find an enlarged sphere of usefulness. Instruments clean and well kept. Poison in a separate almirah and properly labelled.

Vaccination. Is carried on here, as throughout Tanjore collectorate, with vigour and success. Out of a miscellaneous crowd of 60 small boys who had followed us into the Dispensary compound, I found the following results:- Vaccinated 32, Small Pox 27, Unprotected 1.

Registration of Births and Deaths. Books neat and well kept. In the official year 1879-80 there were registered 564 births and 376 deaths.

Remarks. This is a very clean and well kept town with a spacious wide central street and a magnificient tank. There are no latrines, but here, as at Mayaveram there are so many open places cultivated in and around the town, where the inhabitants find suitable nooks to ease themselves, that the streets are not defiled. The Municipality intend, however, erecting some of the Salem movable

moveable latrines.

Negapatam

Population 48525

Inspected. March 7th and 8th 1881

Roads. Indifferent. The soil is sandy and the roads are not metalled. The consequences may easily be imagined. A beginning however is being made, and I was shown one road finished, and another in the process of being metalled. The expense, however, will prevent its being universal. The gravel has to be brought from Tanjore, and each truck load by the time it reaches the road to be made, has cost the Municipality on an average Rs 15. Many of the streets and lanes have been raised in the centre with slopes on either side to favor the discharge of rain water.

Drainage. There is no drainage and even very few of the main thoroughfares have side drains of any sort.

Water supply. Is mainly obtained from several large tanks, the Thammarai and AKKaiai Kolum being the principal. The former is entirely kept for drinking purposes. A former water scheme, alluded to in previous reports, has been given up as impracticable. The present Vice President Mr Sawmina tha Iyer has a scheme in embryo by which he hopes to fill the tanks with fresh good water. There are a number of wells. In one field, I counted seven wells of good water principally used by

by the Brahmins.

644/33 2788

Markets. The market here is large and spacious but unfortunately not so much used as it might be, either for the comfort of the people, or profit of the Municipality. The fish and Vegetable stalls are fully utilised, the butchers stalls tolerably so, but the grain merchants have as yet abstained from coming. If an arrangement similar to that adopted at Tanjore as regards Bandy stand and ample supply of drinking water were adopted, I have no doubt the market would soon become increasedly popular, greatly to the benefit of the people and profit of the Municipality. The market sadly wants white or color washing, which the Vice President Mr Sawmy Nadha Iyer promised to have done at once.

Hospital. Is a large spacious building, well situated, Easily accessible to the people. I found everything clean and in good order. The compound requires planting with trees to afford some shade, and the Vice President has taken steps to have it carried out. There is but one well in the Compound which yields indifferent brackish water; during the past year, 1217 out patients were treated. and 296 in patients, of whom, 31 died. The large number of out patients betokens a popular institution. At my visit, I found only 13 in-patients - 6 Males and 7 females. The Dead house here is too prominently placed and should, if possible, be screened by trees being planted around

around it.

Vaccination. J. N. Ramjee Row 1st class Vaccinator showed me 4 cases – not very good specimens of Vaccination – all mussulman. Vaccinated 93 in January, 71 in February. Books neat and in good order. I was not impressed with this mans industry – Palma Bee a 2nd class Vaccinatrix has been here two months only. Vaccinated 31 only in January. Finds, she says, great difficulty in persuading people to submit to Vaccination. Is anxious to return to Madras, her native place, as she is now separated from her people. Advised her to teach some woman the art of Vaccination and then petition the Board to let her return. Books and instruments clean and neatly kept. The following are the returns furnished me by the Municipal office of the numbers Vaccinated during the last three years.

1878 ---- 1371
1879 ---- 1518
1880 ---- 1982.

Judging, however, from what I saw of the operations, I am not satisfied Vaccination is progressing as well in Negapatam as elsewhere in this collectorate.

Conservancy. The town is kept clean by removal of rubbish and dirt in carts. 15 large carts remove the rubbish and 12 are engaged in removing the night soil and sewage. 39 coolies are engaged in cleansing the latrines

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latrines and sweeping the streets. The Commissioners have divided the towne into divisions to be worked by 13 maistries, and the whole is supervised by two Inspectors. There are 20 latrines in the town, chiefly enclosed spaces open to the sky and not partitioned. They were all clean. More latrines are required and a number of Bamboo ones made in the Salem pattern have been ordered. From my drives about the town I certainly think more latrines and tolies are necessary. The Rubbish and night soil of Negapatam division are deposited in a hollow place called Hathaway's Park, and that of Vilapalayam and Nagore in outskirts, and sold as manure to cultivators, but at present no great amount of Revenue is realised

Register of Births & Deaths. During calendar year 1880-81, about 2 per mille of births were registered and deaths 1002, about same per mille. The books are very neatly kept, but quite unreliable, both deaths and births being far below what is normal. Among causes of death are to be found such entries as "Megam" "Sovay" "Neck-boil" "Cold fits," "Anomia" "Erappoo" "Kamalay" "Pittam" "Manthan" "Esoovoo &c. diseases quite unknown, at least by name, to the faculty. The Cudalore form is is to be adopted next year. The assistance of the Medical officer might be invoked for a better nomenclature of diseases

Remarks. Negapatam is the Municipality which seems

seems to have advanced least in Sanitary improvements of all those in Tanjore: much yet requires to be done to put its vaccination, lighting, drainage, and water supply on a satisfactory footing. At the same time it is satisfactory to feel, that energetic efforts will be made to improve all this. The office of Municipal Committee is elective, so that with the inhabitants themselves, in a great measure, will rest the blame or credit of success. There is an evil here which requires stringent measures for its repression. The Medical officer in charge informs me that syphilis of a very virulent type, as is generally the case in seaport towns, exists, but he has no means of compelling unfortunate women to resort to treatment.

Office of Santy: Commr.
Madras April 4th
1881

M.C. Tuke.
M.D. F.R.S.
Santy: Commr for Madras.

644/37

Ent 8/32

Ln Pub: 719/87

~~Public (Sanit.) Dept~~
(Sanitary)

From.

The Sanitary Commissioner
~~G.O.~~ Madras

To.

The Chief Secy. to Govt.
Public Department
Ootacamund

Dated 4th
Recd 5th } April 1881.

No 651.

CURRENT No. 719

Forwarding his sanitary inspection notes on South Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly

Despd 8/5

With order

To the Presidt. of the Municpl. Comrs. S. Arcot 6
" " " " Tanjore 6
" " " " Trichinopoly 6
Executive Engr. of Jails 6
Local Fund Audit Comt.
Dn 13/4/81
R 16/4/81

298
Fort
No 644
Order 16 April 1881

Communicated to the Presidents of the Municipalities of South Arcot, Tanjore & Trichinopoly, whose attention is invited to the various points noted & the Secretary Committee of Public Health

644/38

Parliament

Govt. of {1881} Madras.

Jail

DISPOSED OF

383

15 APL 81

BY G.O. No. 644 dated 9th April 1881

~~G.O. No. dated~~

~~Nos.~~

Inmt Surg: Young: ~~Letter~~

Letter from the Sanitary Commr forwg. copies of his Inspection notes on the Jails of S. Arcot, Trichy, and Tanjore.