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Local & Munl. (1895.) Department.

PRINTED.

G.O., No. 9902.

DATED 8th June 1895

[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection Notes.

Communicating to the local boards in the Malabar district for attention the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's ---- on the rural tracts in the district.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

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PRESS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 8. 6. 95
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[Despatch Abstract.]

Inspection notes.

Corresp. to the local boards in the Malabar distrct for attention; the Dy. Sanr Commrs — on the rural tracts in the distt.

Back Paper, No. of 18

Read again Order of Government, dated 18 , No.

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Enclosures.

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Statement with ditto.

Order, &c., of Government—A.

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Govt. of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued

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G.O., 8th June 1895, No. 990 L.

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Inspection Notes.

Communicating to the Local Boards in the Malabar district, for attention, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's—on the rural tracts in the district.

Cur. No 13182

Inspection notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, on the rural tracts, Malabar District.

2/
D.S.

Order 28.6.95 to 990L

Communicated to the Local Boards concerned for attention

V.R.
1/7/95

C.G.
5.VII.

Office

Please compare again & see tendency to pers. I have corrected a large number of misprints but there are I daresay plenty more for correction. Please verify also whether Mappilla is the correct spelling. I thought Brahman was correct tho' but I see you have altered this.

C.G.
5.VII.

To

The President, District Board, Malabar.
" Sanitary Commissioner, Madras
" Editors' Table.

Desp. 2/7/95

A-3/5
29/5-

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Inspection Notes of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

RURAL TRACTS—MALABAR DISTRICT.

The inhabitants of the Malabar district are chiefly Nayars, Tiyars, Máppilas and Native Christians. The Nayars and Tiyars live in detached dwellings surrounded by large compounds or plantations of cocoanut trees at a long distance from one another and the main road. The houses of the Nayars are kept scrupulously clean and in each compound there is generally a well used for drinking and purposes of ablution. For purposes of nature they resort to their own compounds or adjoining fields as also all the other people in the outlying parts. The Tiyars, as a rule, are also cleanly in their habits. The same unfortunately cannot be said of the Máppilas and Native Christians. Both these classes live as communities in villages, *i.e.*, their dwellings are generally collected together on the sides of the main roads in the neighbourhood of the public offices and buildings, such as the court-house, post office, travellers' bungalow, &c., where they form bazaars for purposes of trade. To such collections of dwellings the term "village" is applied in the following remarks. The "desham" of the district covers a much larger area, but it is impossible for the uninitiated to define its limits for the purposes of inspection or description. For this reason also no reference has been made to population. The birth and death registers were examined in each village and found to be neatly kept in vernacular and up to date.

FEROK OR NALLUR.

Inspected 18th January 1895.

2. A straggling village on the banks of the Beypore river, surrounded with paddy fields, and rising in importance owing to the railway station. There is no conservancy establishment. The roads are clean, but very rough in parts. Water-supply derived from private wells which are numerous; most of them flush with the ground and without parapet walls. Many are mere circular holes cut in the ground. There is one main street with dwelling-houses and shops of Máppila traders on either side. The houses of the Nayars and Tiyars are scattered at intervals along the sides of the main roads.

3. Vaccination is in charge of probationary vaccinator Shunkunni Nayar (pay Rs. 7 per mensem), appointed December 12th, 1894, *vice* A. Parachen transferred to Calicut Vaccination Depôt. His books are neatly kept in English and up to date. I verified fourteen of his cases; all entered as successful. Of these I found that four had only been vaccinated the day previous to my visit, though entered as vaccinated on December 24th; two entered on the same date had not been vaccinated at all; one was unsuccessful; and seven were correctly entered. Of twenty children inspected in one school, I found thirteen protected, five had suffered from small-pox and two were

unprotected. In another school out of twenty-two children, one was unprotected and one had marks of small-pox. In a third, out of twenty children, one was unprotected and one marked with small-pox; in a fourth out of twenty-five present, seven were unprotected and three had small-pox. Of sixty-eight children inspected haphazard on the roads and lanes, thirty-seven were unprotected (54·4 per cent.) and four bore marks of small-pox.

KONDÓTTI.

Inspected 19th January 1895.

4. Almost entirely inhabited by Máppilas. A small collection of houses, mostly thatched, on either side of three main streets; the latter are provided with side drains in some parts opposite the shops, but these are mostly out of repair. The roads are clean but rough. There are no latrines, the inhabitants resorting to their private compounds for purposes of nature. There are three sweepers employed to clean the streets, and one bullock cart is provided to remove the rubbish, which is thrown into any convenient depression in the ground, and also into the channel which crosses the road as it enters the village. Drinking water is derived from wells which are numerous; the larger ones have parapet walls, but those in private compounds have none, so that all the filth accumulated during the dry season is washed into them during the rains. There are three tanks attached to the mosques; these are used for bathing and washing purposes. Close by each mosque is a burying ground.

5. Vaccination is under the charge of second-class vaccinator P. Chatu whose books are neatly kept in the vernacular. No results have been entered since January 2nd, 1895. On page 18 of his Register, cases Nos. 317 and 319 are verified under the initials of the Deputy Inspector (T. N. Krishnan) on 28th June 1894, which is the date of vaccination. On page 17, cases Nos. 313 and 314, vaccinated 27th June 1894, are shown as verified by the same Deputy Inspector on 28th June 1894. The nominal lists of individuals vaccinated have been prepared for April, May, June and part of July 1894; none are countersigned by the village adhigári and none have been prepared for the later months. The vaccinator states that he prepared those now shown on the day of my visit. In the portion of the register kept by this man's predecessor, probationary vaccinator A. Parachen, at the end of the monthly list for August there is a remark signed by the Deputy Inspector (now under suspension) P. Kannan and dated 14th September 1894—"No work was done from 1st to 13th September 1894"—*vide* also Deputy Inspector's diary for week ending 22nd September 1894. In the August list all the dates have been changed from the 13th to the 30th, and in the September list, eighteen cases are entered as having been vaccinated between the 1st and 10th of that month; while no work is shown between the 10th and 20th September. Out of thirty-one school children inspected, eight were found unprotected; and in another school out of twenty-five children, four were unprotected. On the roads and in the adjoining hamlets, I examined 344 children; of these 145 (or 42·12 per cent.) were unprotected. I did not attempt to verify any cases, as I could not be certain that the cases inspected by me were those pointed out in the register.

MALAPPURAM.

Inspected 20th and 21st January 1895.

6. A military cantonment with a small bazaar and village adjoining, inhabited by Máppilas and a few Eurasians, the Nayars living in detached dwellings scattered through the surroundings. The cantonment is on the hill and the village below in the plain surrounded by rice fields and consisting of one main street bordered with dwellings. The roads are clean and fairly kept. There are no latrines or conservancy arrangements; private compounds are used for purposes of nature. Drinking water is derived from private wells, mostly without parapets.

7. Vaccination is carried on by probationary vaccinator K. Chatu Nayar (pay Rs. 5 per mensem) whose head-quarters are in this town. His records are neatly kept in English. About twenty names had been entered as vaccinated, but no month or date had been filled in. When this was done it was found that nothing had been done

between the 1st and 15th January, and that December's total was below the prescribed minimum. I verified twenty-two of his cases; all were correctly entered. There are five schools in the village. In one, out of fifty-seven children inspected ten were unprotected and nine bore marks of small-pox. In two others all vaccinated, seventy in number, were protected. In two small Máppila private schools, out of a total of eighteen, four were unvaccinated. On the roads I examined ninety-one children; of these, twenty-four were unprotected or 26·3 per cent.

MANJÉRI.

Inspected 22nd January 1895.

8. A small village situated in hilly country; houses straggling in the manner common to Malabar. The more compact portion in the neighbourhood of the Tahsildar's cutcherry, hospital, &c., consists of rows of dwellings occupied chiefly by Máppila traders on either side of a central roadway about three-fourths of a mile in length. Houses mostly thatched, with compounds attached and the usual plantations of cocoanut, &c., behind. Roads are clean, two sweepers being employed for keeping them so. There are no latrines or conservancy arrangements, the people resorting to their compounds or adjoining fields for purposes of nature. Water-supply derived from wells which are generally protected with parapet walls and yield good water. In these Máppila villages numbers of goats and cattle are slaughtered in private compounds. Proper walled enclosures with masonry floors and thatched roofs might be provided.

9. *Vaccination.*—On the road from Malappuram I examined 148 children; of these ninety-three or 62·8 per cent. were unprotected. In the Local Fund Middle school in the village itself, of ninety children examined, two were unprotected. Of children examined in the streets of the village, out of ninety-three, forty-one were unvaccinated or 44 per cent. and two had suffered from small-pox. The second-class vaccinator M. Vallu Nayar whose head-quarters are here was not to be found, although warned by the Deputy Inspector in two letters and by his peon in person to be present. He was seen in the village the day previous to my visit by the Stationary Magistrate, the Tahsildar and the Civil Apothecary. He applied to the Tahsildar for permission to go to Malappuram as he said he had been ordered there. On enquiry he was found to have left for Nílambúr and taken his registers, &c., there; so that I could not inspect them. I only saw two recent cases which had been done on the 21st instant. The Deputy Inspector (Kunjambu Kurup) informs me that he was here on inspection duty on the 13th and could not find the vaccinator who had been ordered to meet him. The Deputy Inspector's peon states that when he met the vaccinator yesterday he was returning from Palghat which is his native place, but outside his division. This man should forfeit his pay and be dismissed. None of his returns for January nor his monthly return for December have yet been received by the Deputy Inspector.

EDAVANNA.

Inspected 23rd January 1895.

10. This village is more compact than those met hitherto. It is situated in a hollow at the foot of a hill and on the banks of a river. It consists of three main streets kept fairly clean; the houses are of the usual type with very dirty backyards. There is no conservancy system. Water is derived from the river and from a few private wells. The inhabitants are all Máppilas, but the village adhigári and his assistant (menon) and peon are Nayars. The drainage is natural and good. The dead are buried in ground adjoining the mosque.

11. Vaccination is under M. Vallu Nayar. He turned up (at Manjéri) this morning before I started stating that he had gone to Nílambúr for his register which is kept in vernacular. No work has been done since the 10th, although he shows his lymph bottle supplied on the 15th nearly empty. His register opens on July 4th, the date of his appointment to this division. No records of vaccination here before that date are available, as the original register was, it is said, taken away by his predecessor first-class vaccinator Avaramcutti Kurical now at Tirurangidi. None of his cases have been verified by any Deputy Inspector. No nominal lists of persons vaccinated

have been furnished to the adhigári; at all events they are not forthcoming. On the road from Manjèri I examined 220 children; of these 157 or 71·4 per cent. were unprotected, five bore marks of small-pox and fifty-eight were vaccinated. A large number of these were Nayars. In the village itself I examined 109 children, all Máppilas. Of these eighty-nine, or 81·6 per cent., were unprotected, two had suffered from small-pox and eighteen were vaccinated. Among those vaccinated I did not see a single recent case, and his register shows that the vaccinator has not done a single case here since his appointment.

NÍLAMBÚR.

Inspected 24th January 1895.

12. A small village inhabited chiefly by Máppilas; straggling on every side; no conservancy arrangements. Road cleanly kept; drainage natural and good. Water from wells. Backyards of houses in a dirty state.

13. Vaccination under second-class vaccinator Vallu Nayar. Also first-class vaccinatrix Ayshamma whose head-quarters are at Vandúr. Her books are up to date, neatly kept in vernacular. When brought in the morning I saw no sign of verification except a few by Dr. Carruthers whose initials were in pencil; on the road from Edavanna and in the hamlets I examined 221 children. Of these 156, or 70·58 per cent., were unprotected. In the hamlet Maubad I saw thirty-five schoolchildren; of these six were unvaccinated. In Nílambúr itself I examined seventy-three children.* Of these thirty-seven, or 50·6 per cent., were not vaccinated. In two private schools out of twenty-seven children, nine were unprotected. On the previous evening I sent from Edavanna a list of children said to have been vaccinated by Vallu Nayar to the adhigári with the Deputy Inspector (Kunjambu Kurup) and the vaccinator, but on arrival here I was informed that the adhigári had left. Subsequently I was only able to verify twenty cases done by second-class Vaccinator Vallu Nayar. Of these the vesicles were incorrectly entered in fourteen. I also verified four cases done by the vaccinatrix Ayshamma. Of these none were incorrect. No lymph cases to be seen. As the Deputy Inspector had, according to the register, verified sixty-eight cases in Nílambúr on the 15th instant, I tried to verify these, but only saw four; the rest being invariably "six miles away" or "big females." Notwithstanding these distances and the fact that the villages are eight miles apart by the main roads he professes to have *verified* 145 cases in Nílambúr and Vandúr in one day.

* Of these four had been verified by the Deputy Inspector correctly.

VANDÚR.

Inspected 25th January 1895.

14. Inhabited entirely by Máppilas; roads clean and in fair order; houses thatched; backyards full of rubbish. There are no sweepers, nor are there any conservancy arrangements. A weekly fair or shandy is held here which is largely attended. Drinking water is obtained from wells and is said to be good.

Vaccination is carried on by second-class vaccinator Vallu Nayar and vaccinatrix Ayshamma, chiefly by the latter. In the village itself it is comparatively well attended to as the adhigári, Hydru by name, is an intelligent man of the Máppila caste residing in the place and apparently using his influence in its favour. Out of eighty-one children examined here, twenty-eight, or 34·5 per cent., were unprotected. Of these, nine had been verified by the Deputy Inspector—one incorrectly. Close to the village ninety-three children were examined from house-to-house; of these, sixty, or 64·5 per cent., were unprotected. On the road from Nílambúr, I examined the children in all the hamlets lying off the road as the vaccinator stated he had a number of children to show. Out of 121 children, no less than 96, or 79·3 per cent., were unprotected. Out of the remaining twenty-five, eighteen were collected on the road-side by the vaccinator for me to verify as having been done within the past six months. On examination of the remaining children in the villages I found that all vaccinated had been collected. The total of all previous years consequently being represented by the remaining seven! I have not yet seen a single lymph case, all

recent ones shown having been vaccinated either a few months ago, *i.e.*, date of District Medical officer's inspection, or a day or two before my arrival. The nominal rolls of persons vaccinated submitted up to date by the vaccinatrix. The vaccinator has done no work here this year.

PANTEKAD.

Inspected 26th January 1895.

15. A small village entirely inhabited by Máppilas; houses on each side of the road generally detached and with roofs thatched; roads clean with side cuttings. There is no conservancy establishment. Drinking water is obtained from wells which have no side walls or parapets; generally provided with a log of wood across the top for persons drawing water to rest one foot upon to steady themselves. In the rain all refuse matter and filth from the adjoining ground must be washed into them. They should be provided with proper parapet walls. In the village is a deep step well also liable to pollution, but it is said to be used only for washing purposes. There is a good sized market enclosed with walls and provided with thatched stalls; it is cleanly kept, but the thatch is very much out of repair. Outside this, are some thatched sheds reserved for the sale of fish.

16. *Vaccination.*—Carried on by second-class vaccinator Vallu Nayar and vaccinatrix Ayshamma, chiefly by the former. As the register of the latter showed a number of cases recently vaccinated in Shambaracheri, I took a circuitous route from Vandúr through that "amsham" and examined children in all the hamlets and houses I met with. Out of 158 examined, I found 127 or 80·4 per cent. unprotected and did not see a single lymph case. Those vaccinated, thirty-one in number, were almost all of the Cheruman or Pariah castes. In the streets of the village of Pantekad I examined seventy-five children, of whom forty-four were unvaccinated. In vaccinator Vallu Nayar's register a large number of cases are shown in Pantekad, and the Deputy Inspector professes to have verified a large number (fifty-five) in Shambaracheri on the 14th instant, but could show me only two of these, including which I could only verify five cases done here. The only one he pointed out as having been verified by him, on reference to the register was found not to have been so.

No nominal lists of persons vaccinated have been submitted by the vaccinator.

ANGADIPURAM.

Inspected 27th January 1895.

17. A large village inhabited chiefly by Máppilas, consists of one long main street with another crossing it at right angles. Roads in fair order with side channels blocked with rubbish and leaves. There are four sweepers employed and one hand cart is provided. There are seven dust-bins, four of masonry and three of iron; many more are required. The rubbish is removed to some open ground behind the market-place where it is stored and ultimately sold by auction as manure. There are no public latrines; the people use their own compounds or resort to the adjoining fields for purposes of nature. There are four public wells, as well as one in the cutcherry and one in the dispensary compound; the latter is running dry and becomes practically so every hot weather; it should be deepened and provided with a masonry platform as it is conveniently situated and largely resorted to. There are also a number of private wells in the backyards; the latter are kept in a very dirty state. There is a large market-place enclosed within walls with thatched sheds around for the use of vendors of grain, &c. Within the enclosure is a fine well largely used; it also requires a platform. The graveyard of the Máppilas is near their mosque; the Hindus are said to burn or bury their dead in their own compounds. In the Máppila quarter of the town is a large well used by all the people near; it requires cleaning and deepening and should be provided with a platform. Close by is a collection of stones which appear to have been collected sometime ago for this purpose.

18. Vaccination is under the charge of first-class vaccinator Gopal Nayar, whose head-quarters are here, but he was ill at the time of my visit having reported sick on the 21st. His register is neatly kept in the vernacular. For the month of December and for the whole year the register is unsigned; no cases have been initialled by the vaccinator since the 19th December; no results have been entered from the 15th to 28th December, nor from the 29th of December to the 19th January, from which date no work has been done; the dates from the 15th January have been altered. The vaccinator has served his time and should be pensioned. The Deputy Inspector Krishnan verified one case vaccinated on the 19th December; on the 17th two days before it was done I verified six recent cases. On the road from Pantekad, I examined 243 children, of these 188 were unprotected (or 77·36 per cent.). Vaccination in Angadipuram seems to be carried on by a relation of the vaccinator; the latter is an old weakly man. I was shown all the recent cases by the substitute, and he was pointed out as the vaccinator by the villagers. I visited the hamlet of Angadipuram, where there is a very sacred temple and around which a number of Brahmins reside; I found that vaccination was very common amongst their children and was assured by one of their member that they had no objection to it, but wished to have their children vaccinated. In this hamlet and on the road leading to it, and also in the village of Angadipuram and Pendalmana itself I examined 306 children and found 175 or 57·19 per cent. unprotected. I also examined 45 children (Brahmins and Nayars) in the Pendalmana school (salary system), of these 16 were unprotected chiefly young girls. In the Town Máppila Board school out of 36 children, 13 were unprotected; also a Tiyan private school of 16 all vaccinated; both these buildings are much too small for the number of children attending them. I saw here a number of recent cases vaccinated about two weeks ago some of which I verified.

Vaccination Register shows—

	Cases vaccinated.
For December	429
„ November	203

CHERPALCHERI.

Inspected 29th January 1895.

19. Situated in hilly country, chiefly inhabited by Nayars and Brahmins, the latter being concentrated in the neighbourhood of a temple about one mile from the town. The roads are very rough and stony. There are two sweepers employed to sweep them, the dry rubbish and leaves being generally burnt in the side drains, no cart being provided for its removal. There are no public latrines, the people resorting to their compounds or adjoining fields for purposes of nature. Drinking water is derived from wells and from the river; there is only one public well which fails in the hot weather and is now nearly empty; it requires cleaning and deepening. There is a general scarcity of water at that season as all the small private wells also dry up. In the town is an enclosed market place with thatched sheds around and scattered in the centre; the outer walls and roofs are badly in want of repair.

20. *Vaccination.*—This is the head-quarter of a probationary vaccinator Sankaran Nayar and a vaccinatrix M. Amaluamma. Both keep their records neatly in vernacular and up to date. There are several irregularities in the column of verification by the Deputy Inspector Krishnan. On page 24 of the vaccinator's register cases vaccinated on the 19th and 20th are verified on the 22nd September 1894. On page 25 case No. 432 vaccinated on the 24th is verified on 22nd September 1894, also on page 26 cases 433, 434 and 435 vaccinated on 24th September are verified on the 22nd. On page 27 of the vaccinatrix' register cases 103 to 115 are shown as verified on 2nd March 1895. On page 33, cases 189 to 195 are verified in pencil and undated. I verified sixteen recent cases of each. All correctly entered. The lancet belonging to the Probationary vaccinator is worn out, he should have a new one. The vaccinatrix uses an instrument made in the bazaar. She also requires a new one. On the road (and in the hamlets adjoining) from Angadipuram I examined 283 children and found 224 unprotected or 79·15 per cent. I also examined the children in four schools close to the main road. In the Chathanavúr result grant school, all

Máppilas out of 25 present 9 were unprotected. In Amanagad result grant school for Hindus out of 17,6 were unprotected. In the Paral result grant Máppila school out of 48 present 22 were unprotected. In the Thootha result grant Máppila school out of 34 present 7 were unvaccinated. In the village itself and suburbs I examined 74 children, of these 31 were unvaccinated. I saw several recent cases 1 to 10 days old and verified 16 done by the vaccinator and 16 by the vaccinatrix.

VÁNIANKULAM.

Inspected 30th January 1895.

21. The village is situated at the foot of a hill and consists of one main street into which the road from Cherpalcheri runs at right angles. On the side of the latter road is a large market place consisting of a number of sheds, *i e.*, thatched roofs supported on poles, covering a large space of ground. The inhabitants of this place are nearly all Tamils. There is a school kept by the Basel Mission attended by 120 children and a small Tamil school. Behind the market is some open ground utilised for the sale of cattle on market days. The houses are all thatched low buildings with back yards kept in a dirty state, small sheds for goats and buffaloes being built close to the front doors of many of them. Opposite the house of Payandi Chetti is an unused well partly filled up with rubbish and into which the surface water of the houses around is conducted. As it has no parapet wall, it is extremely dangerous and should be filled in. The roads are in a very rough state and the side drains are filled with the sweepings of rubbish and leaves, &c. There is a large open channel running under and in front of the houses in the town which is also used as a receptacle for sweepings, &c. Three sweepers are employed and two hand carts. One of these is unserviceable. Water is derived from wells. There are two large wells near the market place, one being reserved for Muhammadans, as well as a smaller one in the Mission compound, all requiring cleaning out as all sorts of things, broken cocoanuts, &c., have been thrown into them. There are no latrines, the people resort to their court yards or the neighbouring fields.

22. Vaccination is carried on by probationary vaccinator N. Ramunni Panikar—pay Rs. 5, service four months. He keeps his records in English neatly and up to date. His lancet is a bazaar-made one. Minimum cases monthly 60.

On the road from Cherpalcheri I examined 249 children, of these 203 or 81·52 per cent. unprotected, two were marked with small-pox and 44 were vaccinated. In the Tracaderi Mission school out of 20 examined 9 were unvaccinated. In the village I saw 115 children, of these 65 were vaccinated 33 (or 28·69 per cent.) were unprotected and 17 were marked with small-pox. Besides these I verified 35 recent cases vaccinated in December and January. In the vaccination register on page 11 cases Nos. 45 to 52 vaccinated on 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th October have been verified on the 26th October by Deputy Inspector Krishnan. On pages 21, 23 and 24 several cases are verified in pencil by the same Deputy Inspector and undated.

No nominal lists of persons vaccinated have been prepared except one for July 1894.

PERAMANA OTTAPPÁLAM, SHORANUR.

Inspected 31st January 1895.

23. Peramana is a hamlet between Vániankulam and Ottappálam. The houses are scattered at long distances from one another and from the main road, chiefly inhabited by Nayars. Ottappálam is chiefly occupied by Máppilas and their dwellings are collected in streets and groups. In the village there is a small market place; the sheds are in very bad repair and the place is not kept clean. The side drains on the roadways are filled with sweepings and rubbish. At Ottappálam is a board primary school on the result grant system. Shoranur is a small village inhabited by Tamils and Nayars. The former live in thatched houses grouped together with streets

between. The side drains of the latter where they exist are filled with sweepings, which is only to be expected, as there are no public sweepers entertained and each householder cleans his own frontage into the nearest available depression in the ground. The rubbish is also collected in heaps which were being burnt on the roadside in several places at the time of my visit. This seems rather a dangerous practice so close to the light inflammable roofs on either side. Water is derived from the river and from wells. Most of the latter are mere holes without walls or parapets and are now dry. The dead are burnt or buried close to the river banks. The backyards in the Tamil (Chetti) quarters are in a very dirty state.

24. Vaccination is in charge of prabationary vaccinator Raman Panikar of Vániankulam. In the hamlets of Peramana and Ottappálam I verified 34 of his cases, all recently done. On the road to Ottappálam I examined 203 children, of whom 97 were vaccinated and 89 unprotected, 17 bore marks of small-pox. In the Board school I saw 56 children, of these 11 were unprotected. In Shoranur I examined 98 children —40 vaccinated, 44 unprotected and 14 bearing marks of small-pox. No vaccinator has been at work here since July last. The cases verified were from six weeks to five days old.

PATTÁMBI.

Inspected 1st February 1895.

25. A small village inhabited by Nayars, Máppilas, Tiyars and Cherumans, the most important building in which is the railway station. The houses of the Máppilas are as usual more or less collected in groups, while those of the other castes mentioned are scattered. The roads are rough but fairly clean. The main road is provided with side channels, the others are narrow lanes between houses or cross roads to neighbouring hamlets. There is no system of conservancy, compounds and paddy fields being resorted to for purposes of nature. Water is chiefly procured from the river close by or from private wells which are numerous and of the usual simple pattern, running dry shortly after the rainy season. One sweeper is entertained to keep the place clean. There are no dust-bins or cart provided to remove the rubbish which is generally burnt by the road side.

26. Vaccination is in charge of second-class vaccinator E. Periyankutti—service 18 years. He keeps his records neatly in English. No cases have been entered since the 26th January. No results have been entered between 8th and 21st January. Lancet old; a new one is required. His nominal lists have not been countersigned since he came. In the village I examined 78 children, of whom 34 were unprotected. I verified 32 of his recent cases. Two were incorrectly entered. I spent nearly two hours trying to find some of the numerous cases verified by the Deputy Inspector Krishnan in September and October last. I could only find four cases. This was in part due to the fact that the vaccinator who operated on the cases had been transferred.

TIRUTÁLA.

Inspected 3rd February 1895.

27. This village is situated on the left bank of the river. The compact portion of the village as well as the hamlet of Kodanad are inhabited almost entirely by Máppilas, the houses of the Nayars and Tiyars being scattered through the country around. The roads are very rough and require repair. In the centre of the village is a small market place consisting of rows of low thatched sheds in a very confined space. There is no conservancy establishment. Drinking-water is obtained almost entirely from the river. There are also a few private wells.

28. Vaccination is carried on by acting second-class vaccinator T. Kallu, aged 19, Thiyan by caste, appointed on 26th December 1894 in the room of second-class vaccinator Ganapathi Nayar removed to Palghat Municipality on promotion. His records are neatly kept in English and up to date. His lancet is very old and requires renewal. I verified nineteen of his cases—recent ones—all correctly entered.

On the road to Tirutála I examined 123 children, all Máppilas, Cherumans and Tiyars. Of these 78 or 63·41 per cent. were unprotected. In the hamlet of Chalacheri I examined 42 children in the result grant Mission school. Five were unprotected. The village is divided into two parts—one inhabited by Syrian Christians and the other by Máppilas. In the former, out of 71 children examined from house to house, 55 were unprotected. In the Máppila quarter out of 23 children, 10 were unprotected.

The Mission school-house roof is in very bad repair. In the Máppila result grant school at Kodanad, out of 22 children present 9 were unprotected.

CHÁVÁKKAT.

Inspected 4th February 1895.

29. A large village on very sandy soil inhabited by Máppilas, Native Syrian Christians, Tiyars, Nayars and Brahmins. The two latter castes live in the neighbourhood of the large temple in Guravayúr, the Máppilas in the bazaars on each side of the canal, and the others on the outskirts of the town.

One sweeper is employed but being, as I am informed, paid by the temple authorities his attention is confined to that neighbourhood. There are four dust-bins, two of corrugated iron and two of masonry. No carts for the removal of rubbish are provided. The compounds around the temple are kept in a very dirty state. One of them seems to be used as a depôt for the sweepings of the bazaar. The main roads are in bad repair. The village streets are clean. Water is derived chiefly from the canal. There are also three public wells, as well as one near the Munsif's court. The water on the right bank is said not to be so good as that on the left. There are also several private wells and one in the hospital compound. The platform round the public well opposite the Post Office requires to be raised and sloped properly. Attached to the temple are two very fine tanks chiefly used for bathing purposes. Near the Post Office is the market place partially enclosed with a wall. In it there are two large sheds with raised floors (out of repair) and stone pillars supporting a thatched roof. Besides these, there are numerous small low thatched sheds in every direction very close together and having very little open ground for the visitors to the bazaar.

The Brahmins and Nayars are said to burn and bury in their own compounds. The Muhammadan burial ground is close to their mosque in sandy soil.

30. Vaccination is carried on by second-class vaccinator P. Kandaswámi Mudaliyar. His records are neatly kept in English and up to date. No nominal lists are to be seen. The adhigári states he has never received any. Those for August, November and December were afterwards produced. The vaccinator's lancet is old; he should have a new one. Work for August commences on the 14th. Forty-three cases were done on that day. No work during the month and none till 21st November 1894. Only six days' work in November, viz., 21st to 27th; total 43 cases. Work for January commenced on the 18th. I verified 29 recent cases and 16 done in November. Results all correctly entered. Besides these, I examined 155 children in the houses and streets of Guravayúr, Palyúr and Chávákkat. Of these 58 were unprotected (or 37·42 per cent.) and 25 were marked with small-pox. In the Muniyúr result grant Christian school I examined 22 children, all protected.

CHITWAI.

Inspected 7th February 1895.

31. An island inhabited by Máppilas, Nayars and Tiyars; houses greatly scattered; no proper roads; only paths across the bunds of paddy fields and between the compounds of the houses as well as foot-tracks along the banks of the canal; soil very sandy; water obtained from the canal and from wells in the interior.

32. Vaccination under the charge of second-class vaccinator K. Konan Nayar, who has been here since August last; records neatly kept in English up to date. Date of

verification in the register very carelessly and incorrectly entered by Deputy Inspector Krishnan, some being altered; inspection was made in the month of November apparently, but entries such as "2-3-94" "11-94" and pencil entries undated occur. I verified 42 cases of this vaccinator, all recent, *i.e.*, all on 31st January and 2nd February in Chitwai and Puttiya Kuddaparam. Of these 29 were Máppilas, 11 Cherumans and 2 Tiyars. The latter village is chiefly inhabited by Máppila fishermen. Besides the cases of recent vaccination, I examined all the children I met with here or could find in the houses. Of 30, 17 were unvaccinated, 11 were marked with small-pox and 2 had been vaccinated. Second-class vaccinator C. P. Chappunni Panikar also works in these parts, his head-quarters being 16 miles from Chitwai in Triparayar division. His records are neatly kept in English. No work has been done since January 27th, as paste according to his statement was not received after that date till to-day (February 7th). His records show only three months' work, as he has been nine months on the sick list. At present he looks very ill and weak, suffers from fever and is certainly unfit for the laborious work of this place. I would suggest his being transferred to municipal work, when he could at the same time receive medical treatment. Konan Nayar's register work in April begins on 16th, May on 9th, June on 11th, August on 16th, March 1895 on 11th.

AYRÚR.

Inspected 8th February 1895.

33. On the banks of the canal reached by boat from Chitwai; houses scattered all over the country; soil heavy and sandy; country full of paddy fields and groves of cocoanut trees; no roads, only foot-paths over fields, &c.

34. Vaccination is under second-class vaccinator P. Kandaswámi Mudaliyar of Chávákkat. Small-pox is said to be always prevalent here and increased attention was directed to vaccination in consequence. Here I verified eight recent cases (operated on within the last ten days), but examination of the children in the houses and fields about showed, of 71 inspected, 41 were unprotected, 23 had marks of small-pox and only 7 were vaccinated, the latter all being old cases of some years standing. Here I saw two cases of small-pox. I asked the vaccinator to show me his work in the early part of the year, selecting cases verified by the Deputy Inspector (Krishnan) in July last, but they could not be found, although I spent three hours wandering about in search of them in the interior.

PONNÁNI.

Inspected 9th February 1895.

35. A large village situated between the Ponnáni river and the sea. Along the coast the inhabitants are Puddislams or fishermen; inland are Máppilas engaged in trade and occupying the bazaars and main streets, while the Nayars and Tiyars live further inland in the interior on the other side of the river. The conservancy establishment consists of one Sanitary Inspector, six sweepers, two toties and three carts. The street and house rubbish is collected in 16 dust-bins (11 large masonry ones and 5 small moveable corrugated iron receptacles) and removed to a depôt and subsequently sold. The main roads are kept clean; those in the town are provided with drains which require clearing out; side drains are required in the back streets of the bazaar which are very narrow and dirty. There are no public latrines. Outside the largest mosque (the jumma) there is a urinal provided with iron buckets. On the right front of this mosque is a piece of ground in a very dirty state. Near the Misri Palli, I noticed a large hole dug in the roadway to which the contents of a neighbouring dust-bin appeared to have been daily transferred; it should be filled up with earth or sand. There are eleven public wells; the water is said to be slightly brackish; those I saw were very shallow, only one foot or eighteen inches of water which always remains at this level; they might with advantage be deepened; the platform of the well near the Travellers' bungalow requires repair. There are twenty-seven mosques in the town to each of which a burial ground is attached as well as a tank or well for bathing purposes.

36. Vaccination is in charge of first-class vaccinator K. Narayana Panikar, 18 years' service. Register neatly kept in English up to date; instruments clean; nominal lists regularly kept; has not a proper scoop for removing the lymph, but uses a piece of bamboo or cocoa leaf stalk. His work is good. I verified 37 of his recent cases done within the past 10 days. In the town itself vaccination is fairly well carried on. In the streets on the outskirts of the town I examined 145 children; of these 86 were vaccinated, 42 were unprotected (or 29 per cent.) and 17 bore marks of small-pox. In a Máppila private school of 20 children examined 9 were unprotected. In the hamlet of Pallippuram I verified 4 of his older cases correctly entered. Of 44 children examined in the fields and houses here, 23 were unprotected.

KÚTIAPARAMBA.

Inspected 15th February 1895.

37. A small collection of houses in the neighbourhood of the travellers' bungalow, dispensary, sub-jail and Sub-Magistrate's Court; road in bad repair requiring side drains in front of the shops which are chiefly kept by Máppilas. Behind the main street is a collection of huts inhabited by shepherds and kept in a very dirty state. It is said that they evince great dislike and opposition to vaccination. There are five public wells all well built with parapet walls and platforms yielding a good supply of fairly pure water; two of them dry up in the hot season. There is no conservancy establishment. There were at one time two latrines on the trench system enclosed with tatties; since they were filled up no new trenches have been dug. On the right of the main road close to it and to a number of dwelling houses is a small piece of waste land used as a fish market; its situation is objectionable; a better position for it has, I believe, been selected in more open ground in the vicinity of the sub-jail.

38. *Vaccination.*—The permanent vaccinator Krishnan Menon is absent on two month's leave; in his place a probationer Acting 2nd-Class P. Kanaran was appointed who is also absent and has done no work since January 30th. On the road between Tellicherry and this place I examined 357 children in the adjoining houses and hamlets. Of these 126 (or 35·29 per cent.) were unprotected and seven bore marks of small-pox. I also saw nine cases recently vaccinated by probationer A. P. Govindan of Kadirúr division. He has only been appointed for the past six weeks and seems inclined to work well. His register is neatly kept in English up to date; his instruments are clean and in good order. In a factory near Tellicherry I examined 36 young girls employed, nine of whom were unprotected. In the Kadirúr result grant school I saw 16 children all protected; and in the result grant Mission school at Kúttaparamba of 29 children all were protected. In the village itself of 64 children examined in the streets 21 (or 32·81 per cent.) were unprotected.

MANANTODDY.

Inspected 19th February 1895.

39. Chiefly inhabited by Native Christians, low caste people of the shepherd caste and a few Muhammadan shopkeepers. The main road runs through two rows of dwellings and is not cleanly kept, as there are no sweepers employed to remove the rubbish which is collected in the side channel or thrown into the jungle close by. There are three latrines consisting of six compartments each provided with an iron bucket, enclosed with bamboo matting and roofed with thatch; the excreta is buried in trenches dug in the jungle close to each latrine; there is no filth or rubbish depôt. The yards of the houses occupied by the shepherds or keepers of buffaloes are in a very dirty state as the animals are collected there at night and all the manure is heaped up close by; there is now no sale for it as most of the coffee estates in the neighbourhood are abandoned. There is one public well yielding good water and very carefully conserved; a few extra pulleys might be provided. There are also two ponds in low-lying ground used for drinking and washing purposes. Both of these are in almost direct connection with the drains from the main road and the ground around; both these drains are used as deposits for rubbish and cattle manure, more especially

the one close to the shepherd's quarter. The water in both must be grossly polluted and they should be closed, and a proper well sunk for the use of the lower castes. In front of the jail is another well used for drinking purposes, the water of which is said to be good; there is no platform around it and the height of the parapet wall makes it difficult to draw water from it; pulleys should be provided for this purpose. Large numbers of the inhabitants resort to the river running by the town for drinking water.

40. There are two Christian burial-grounds—one at either end of the town—well looked after. The Muhammadans bury their dead near their mosque. The Hindus burn on the river bank up some distance from the town.

41. The building occupied as a Mission school is too small for the number of children attending it and requires a verandah all round, as the room is very close and hot. The roof also requires repair as at present the sun shines through it in parts.

42. There is no slaughter-house; two or three goats or sheep are slaughtered daily by the butchers close to their own dwellings.

43. Vaccination is in charge of second-class vaccinator N. C. Muttoran Kutti, a Tiyan by caste; his register is neatly kept in English up to date; instruments, &c., clean; he has been here since May 15th, 1894. I found 10 cases with the results incorrectly entered by him, nine of these having been incorrectly verified by the Acting Deputy Inspector T. Muttu Pillai now returned to duty as first-class vaccinator to Palghat circle. In the streets I examined 45 children; of these 11 were unprotected; they were nearly all Native Christians and Máppilas with a few of the Telugu caste. From Manantoddy and on the road to Karoth I visited the villages of Pallikee, Payanghatari, Kullúr, Tharavenna and Keyyalom, and in them examined 145 children, of whom 102 or 70·34 per cent. were unprotected. I verified altogether 61 cases done by this vaccinator; of these 48 had been previously verified (about three weeks ago) by the Acting Deputy Inspector; the results of ten were incorrectly entered by the vaccinator and nine were falsely verified by the Deputy Inspector. In one village—Payangatari—entirely populated by Brahmins, I examined a school of 22 children, of whom 18 were unprotected; these people object strongly to vaccination, and although seven menons of different amshams reside here (at all events at the time of my visit), no assistance is given by them to the vaccinator nor to me when I inspected the village. There is also a result grant school here; after some trouble I found the acting schoolmaster but could not find the school children; subsequently five boys were produced, all of whom I had previously seen at the private school above-mentioned. The vaccinator meets with great opposition here, his only chance being to catch the boys at school; if he wants to verify his results afterwards the children will not be produced, nor is he allowed to approach their houses owing to caste prejudices.

KAROTH.

Inspected 21st February 1895.

44. A small collection of houses on each side of the main road inhabited by Máppila traders. Some of the buildings are of large size and well built, evidently the property of wealthy men; behind these on higher ground is another line of smaller huts. There is a mosque close by with a tank attached and the usual burial-ground. The Nayars live in detached houses on either side of and in the fields and rising ground around the central Máppila quarter. There is also a result grant school here. The people draw their water from numerous private wells; three of these are well built with platforms around them; the remainder are merely circular holes dug in the ground and liable to pollution. The court-yards of the larger dwellings are kept clean; those of the smaller houses and poorer inhabitants are in a very dirty state.

45. Vaccination is in charge of second-class vaccinator N. C. Muttoran Kutti. Of 22 children in the Nayar result grant school only 1 was unprotected. In the village I examined 35 children, of whom 24 were unprotected. The majority of the children had apparently been hidden away and could not be seen. Second-class vaccinator T. M. Kannan, whose head-quarters are at Nadapuram, was ordered on the 16th to meet me here on the 18th, but has not been seen or heard of.

KUTTIYÁTI.

Inspected 22nd February 1895.

46. A small village about four miles from the foot of the ghat leading from Karoth, the central portion consisting, as usual, of the houses of the Máppila traders with those of the Nayars and Tiyars scattered in the country around and along the main road.

47. Vaccination here is in charge of second-class Vaccinator T. M. Kannan, who is absent, as also the adhigári. The menon says that the vaccinator was here on Wednesday week last and showed cases vaccinated by him. Two of these were unsuccessful re-vaccinations performed on young school boys; the third was a primary vaccination; only two vesicles on the eighth day. No nominal, lists have been given by the vaccinator. In this village and on the road to Kuttippuram I examined 154 children, of whom 99 or 64·28 per cent. were unprotected.

KUTTIPPURAM.

Inspected 23rd and 24th February 1895.

48. A very scattered village with a Tiyan population; there are also a few Máppila traders.

49. Vaccination in charge of second class vaccinator T. M. Kannan, who is not to be found. The postmaster states that on the 14th or 15th he gave orders that any letters, &c., arriving for him should be kept till he sent for them. He sent a messenger on the 22nd, the day of my arrival here, who took away his letters, amongst which was the official post-card directing him to meet me at Karoth on the 18th. No one will give any information as to his whereabouts. Enquiries have been made at Nadapuram, his head-quarters, but it appears that he never lives there. A letter was sent to Tellicherry by a village peon who returned stating that he could not be found, but was said to have left that morning.

In Kuttippuram and Nadapuram I examined 70 children, of whom 32 were unprotected; one of these was a young schoolboy about nine years of age re-vaccinated. In the hamlets of Narekkathri, Varikkoli and Chelakkad I examined 120 children, of whom 73 were unprotected. All those vaccinated are old cases of several years' standing; there is no sign of recent work.

BADAGARA.

Inspected 25th and 26th February 1895.

50. A large village on the sea coast inhabited by Máppila traders whose shops are arranged in continuous rows on either side of the main streets. The Nayars and Tiyars, as usual, live scattered around in detached compounds. Portions of the road from Kuttippuram are in a very bad state and require repair. The conservancy establishment here consists of four sweepers and two toties; no means is provided for removing the street rubbish and refuse, which is burnt in some parts and in others thrown into depressions in the ground or into the channels which run into the backwater. The streets have no side drains. These should be provided and the water conducted into the channels before mentioned. There are two public latrines near the sea shore; tatty enclosures with stone seats and no receptacles, excreta being buried in trenches dug outside and the urine soaking into the sand; two seats each for males and females in each enclosure. Drinking water is derived from wells, which are numerous; several are now nearly dry and should be deepened. There is a covered shed with raised flooring provided in the bazaar for the sale of fish and kept fairly clean. In the town are several mosques each with its tank and burial-ground. The Cherkal Palli graveyard in the centre of the bazaar is full and should be closed. The Nayars and Tiyars burn and bury in their own compounds. There is no slaughter-house; the butchers kill sheep and goats in their own compounds.

51. Vaccination is in charge of first class vaccinator Pydal Nambiyár, assisted by probationary vaccinator K. Krishnan, and is very well attended to in the town. Out of 163 children examined in the bazaar, only 16 were unprotected, 11 being marked with small-pox. Both these men keep their records neatly in English and up to date. Their instruments are clean and in good order.

On the road between Kuttippuram and in the hamlet of Ayrúr I examined 195 children, of whom 131 were unprotected or 67·18 per cent. As the Deputy Inspector had, according to his return, verified 477 cases in Ayrúr during 1894, I proceeded there to examine these cases, but after four hours' work I found I had only been able to verify 22 cases.

In the German Mission results grant school in the town out of 64 present two were unprotected. In the Local Fund school 68 children examined were all protected.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 1*st May* 1895. (Signed) C. MALLINS, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., Surgn.-Major, *Ag. Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.*

No. 901-S.

Forwarded to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 7*th May* 1895. (Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col., *Ag. Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.*

ORDER—dated 8th June 1895, No. 990 L., Local and Municipal.

Communicated to the Local Boards concerned for attention.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Malabar.
„ Sanitary Commissioner.
Editors' Table.

Exd. A. Batt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

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