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Communicating, with remark, to the local boards in the Trichinopoly district for attention, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's --- on the rural tracts in the district.

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

Rural Tracts - Trichinopoly District.

Lalgudi - Inspected 26th January 1896.

"The town includes the villages of Lalgudi, Mannakal and Sirdayur. The strength and pay of the conservancy establishment is given in the margin. The roads are in fair order and clean. 16 dust bins are provided for the collection of rubbish which is removed in 3 — bullock carts and 1 hand cart to a depot where it is annually sold by auction realising Rs 10 or Rs 12. Many of the backyards of the houses are used for storing manure and rubbish. The Teppakolam (tank) opposite the Union Office is said to become offensive during the rains; as it contains stagnant water, and is never used it would be well to fill it up when funds permit. There are 6 public latrines - 4 for females, and 2 for males. Four of these are in dilapidated condition. The night-soil is said to be removed "to a distance". At present there is no depot

2 Mais bries on Rs 7 each
10 Sweepers on Rs 4 each
2 male scavengers on Rs 6 each.
Female -do- on Rs 5 each.
2 Street Coolies on Rs 5 each
do - do - on Rs 4

depot. A site has been selected but sanction for its use has not yet been granted. There are 10 drinking water wells in the town. Most of these have low brick parapets and stones across their mouths. The parapets require repairs and should be built higher and in such a way as to prevent people standing on them. The stones should be removed and cross beams and pulleys provided. A weekly market is held in open ground at the side of the Manakal road. There is no slaughter house, the butchers kill animals in their own compounds.

2. Vaccination is in charge of the Lalgudi batch viz, 1st class vacr. T. V. Govindasamy Naidu and 2nd class vacr. G. Narasinga Row. The former appeared before me with his records at Srirangam on January 24th. His registers for 1895 had been filled in but had not been signed, nor had any monthly returns been entered since September 1895. His register for 1896 was blank, not a single entry having been made up to 24th January. The 2nd class vaccinator vaccinator, although ordered to do so by the Deputy Inspector several days previously, never turned up at all, nor did I see him while I remained in the division. Two messengers were sent to the place where he should have been according to his programme without result. Both the Dy. Inspector and the 1st class vacr. professed complete ignorance of his whereabouts, although the latter should have been working with him and must consequently have told him of my arrival before reporting himself to me. He subsequently appeared before me at Trichinopoly, his whereabouts having been discovered with extraordinary celerity when the inspection of his division was over. The list with the Munsiff shows 99 cases vaccinated in June 1895 and signed by the Dy Inspector "verified 16-8-95" In his diary of that date the Deputy shows 100 cases verified, all primary whereas in the 2nd class vaccinator register 8 are entered as revaccinations. I could only verify 11 of these cases, while children vaccinated years previously

previously were brought up as 6 months cases. At Sirdapur one of the hamlets of the Union, of 39 cases entered as vaccinated in the previous month (December 1895) I could only verify 13, and even here the vaccinator had the audacity to produce old cases which I have no doubt corresponded in name and age with his entries in the register, but certainly not as to date of vaccination. In the Local Fund Primary school, of 20 children examined only 2 were unprotected.

3. The birth and death registers for 1895 and 1896 up to date are kept by the Kurnam.

Aryalur – Inspected 29-1-96.

4. This is a zemindary village containing 6,730 inhabitants and has been constituted a major Union. The main roads are in fair order and cleanly kept. Those in the back parts of the town are very uneven and cut up being unprovided with drains of any sort. The strength and pay of the conservancy establishment is shown in the margin. There are 66 dust bins – 62 square masonry receptacles and 4 circular galvanized iron. From these rubbish is removed in 2 bullock carts to 2 depots. one at the Northern and one at the Southern end of the town, where it is annually sold by auction for manure. There is one large "open space" latrine divided into compartments for males and females. A large portion of the partition and of the outer wall have collapsed, so that there is little or no privacy, and the latrine appears to be but little used. 2 iron hand carts with buckets are provided for the removal of excreta from this latrine and from the roads. It is said to be buried in trenches near the rubbish depots. Drinking water is derived from a large rain fed tank to the East of the town reserved for the purpose with a watchman in charge and also from private wells. There are no public drinking water wells. Another tank to the west of the town is used for washing and bathing purposes. There is a fine market

1 Mistry on Rs 8.
8 sweepers on Rs 4 each.
2 Males scavengers on Rs 6 each.
2 Female scavengers on Rs 4 each.
2 Dust carts at Rs 6 each.

close

close to the District Munsiff's Court. There are several well built sheds inside a walled enclosure, planted with young trees which appear to be well looked after and growing well. These sheds are divided into 92 stalls and bring in an income of about Rs 4000 per annum. A water shed and 2 latrines are provided for the use of those attending the market. The gates are out of repair and require looking to. On one side of the market there are 8 or 9 miserable small thatched huts with rough earthen platforms used for the sale of meat, the animals being slaughtered on the spot and hung on a rough post for skinning &c. Suitable stalls and a small enclosure with cemented floor, drain and cistern with cross beam and hooks &c should be provided for the butchers. Around the outskirts of the town prickly pear is abundant and gives cover for the committal of nuisances. Its complete removal would no doubt be a very expensive matter, but it would be possible

and advisable to prevent its extension in fresh sites by immediate removal during its early growth.

5. Vaccination is in charge of the Kilpaluv batch, viz, 1st class Vaccr N. A. Doraisawmy Pillay and 2nd class Vaccr T. Muthukrishna Pillay. The list with the Munsiff shows 78 cases done in 1895. I could only verify 40 of these. No unprotected list is kept up and vaccination is very backward in the town. It is said that there are over 500 unprotected children here. As the calf was ready I asked the Chairman and Munsiff to collect as many children as they could for vaccination. The latter did his best, but only 20 appeared and were operated on before me.

6. The birth and death register is kept in vernacular by the kurnam and is up to date.

Perambalur. Inspected 3-2-96.

1 Sanitary Maistry on Rs 7
7 sweepers on Rs 4 each.
1 -do- on Rs 3.
1 Male toty on Rs 5.
1 Female -do- on Rs 5.
1 Tank watcher

7. This union comprises the village of Perambalur, Aranarai, Thoraman-galam and Nilamathur. The conservancy establishment is as per margin. They are chiefly employed in

in Perambalur itself, in which also all the latrines and dust-bins are located. The roads are in fair order and cleanly kept. Rubbish is collected in 24 dust bins, of which only 3 are of iron, the remainder being masonry or mud wall structures. It is removed direct to the fields by a contractor. There are 3 "open space" latrines with masonry walls and 3 small iron latrines lately supplied with 4 compartments each for females only. The night soil is removed in an iron hand cart and buried in trenches about ½ mile from the town. Drinking water is obtained from a tank specially reserved with a watchman in charge and from 7 wells. The tank was formerly supplied with water which ran through a portion of the town past a graveyard to and was in consequence greatly fouled and unfit for drinking. This has now been cut off, and the water is brought direct from another tank by a surface channel opened a few months ago. It is said that measures will shortly be taken for

for improving and covering this channel. If possible pipes should be employed. All the wells in the town are of the same dangerous and insanitary pattern, i.e. persons requiring water have to stand upon stones jutting out from the sides over the mouth of the well. These should be removed and each public well provided with a parapet and platform as well as a cross beam with pulleys attached. This might be done gradually as funds permit, one or two wells being improved each year. The slaughter house near the Taluk Cutcherry is simply a mud walled enclosure with 5 or 6 small thatched stalls on one side where the meat is sold. As only 5 or 6 animals are killed daily, it would be sufficient to provide a stone or cemented floor with drain and cistern for ⅓ of the present enclosure, a crossbeam with iron hooks attached is also necessary.

8. Vaccination is in charge of the Perambalur Batch, viz, 1st class Vaccr. V. P. Bartavaraydy naidu

and

and 2nd class Vacc.r T. D. Kasavalo Naidu. The list with the Munsiff shows 134 cases vaccinated in 1895 and verified by the Deputy Inspector in September last. Of these I could only verify 50. In Thoranmangalam the Munsiffs list shows 58 cases vaccinated in October and December 1895. Of these I could only verify 32. Both these men had also recently prepared unprotected lists. That for Perambalur contained the names of 79, and that for Thoranmangalam 37. Having a calf ready I saw 48 of the former and 20 of the latter vaccinated before I left. Very little interest is shown by the Kurnam and Munsiff of Perambalur in this work, while the Munsiff of Thoranmangalam willingly does all he can to collect children and promote vaccination.

9. Birth and death registers are kept in vernacular and up to date.

Kurrumbalur. Inspected 4-2-96

10. In this union 3 villages are included, viz, Kurrambalur, Poleiam and Thirupparyur. The population is about 5,800. The roads are in fair order and though clean at the time of my inspection visit, it is evident that this is not their ordinary state as their sides are resorted to for purposes of nature. The strength and pay of the conservancy establishment is as per margin. The number of scavengers is much too small as there are 3 latrines to be attended to, in addition to the removal of filth from roadways and open spaces in the town. These latrines are intended only for females, but in their present condition afford no useful purpose either as regards decency or sanitation. They are open spaces with surrounding walls of loose stone varying from 6 inches to 2½ feet in height. The interior of one is overgrown with prickly pears which is abundant around all of them and affords the shelter lacking in the latrines themselves, and is consequently largely resorted to. It is said that provision has been made in the budget of the current

1 Sanitary Maistry on Rs 7.
7 Sweepers on Rs 4 each.
1 Male scavenger on Rs 6
1 Female -do- on Rs 4.
1 Tank watcher on Rs 3
1 Dust cart at Rs 6.

current year for new latrines. One iron hand cart is provided for the removal of the night soil to the depôt. Street and house refuse is collected in 29 dustbins - 27 galvanised iron and 27 masonry or mud walled structures - and removed by a contractor to a depôt about 2 furlongs to the East of the town, where it is sold annually as manure, realising last year Rs 5. In the centre of the Town there is a large square well in a very dangerous and insanitary condition, into which the rubbish from the neighbouring streets is thrown. This is said to belong to the late Tunnsiff and 3 others who have already been served with notices to put it in a proper state, but to which they seem to pay no attention. Drinking water is derived from a tank reserved for the purpose, in charge of a watchman, and from 9 wells. The tank is supplied by a stream running from the adjoining hills. The wells are of the same pattern as those described in Perambalur,

and

and require similar improvements. There is no market or slaughter house in the town.

11. Vaccination is in charge of the Perambalur Batch. The list with the Tunnsiff shows 210 cases vaccinated on 21st and 22nd December 1895. Nine verified by the Deputy Inspector. I verified 110, of these 30 had been incorrectly returned by the vaccinator. In 2 Salary Result schools of 36 children examined 7 were unprotected.

12. The birth and death registers for 1895 and 1896 up to date are with the Kurnam.

Turaiyur. Inspected 7-2-96.

13. In this division 2 villages are included, viz, Turaiyur and Kirambur about 2 miles distant. The roads were in fair order and clean at the time of my inspection. Some of the back lanes and corners are resorted to for purposes of nature. All the main roads have side channels for storm water which is conveyed into an adjoining surplus channel from the large

irrigation

irrigation tank near the village.
Close to this tank and fed from it
by a covered channel is another
fine masonry tank reserved in
charge of a watchman for drinking
purposes. As the larger supply tank
is not conserved it has been pro-
posed by the District Medical
Officer that a filter should be con-
structed in the course of the
feeding channel. This seems a
very useful and practical suggestion
which should be carried out and
ought not to be expensive. There are
4 public wells all provided with
platforms and parapets, but all
contain brackish water. Besides
these there are several private
wells which are unprotected
and dangerous, and require parapets.
These latter should be so built that
persons drawing water cannot
stand upon them. A woman was
killed here a short time ago, who
fell into a well when standing
on the parapet wall. The strength
and pay of the Conservancy staff
is shown in the margin. The number
of scavengers is quite inadequate

for

1 Mistry on Rs. 7.
8 Sweepers on Rs. 4 each.
1 Male scavenger on Rs. 7.
1 Female - do on Rs. 4.
1 tank watcher on Rs. 4.

for the work they have to do. There are 3
public latrines, all of the "open space"
pattern with mud walls, 2 for females
and 1 for males. No night soil cart
is provided and the scavengers are
supposed to carry the filth in buckets
and bury it in trenches about ½ mile
to the South of the village. At least
2 iron hand carts with covered
receptacles should be provided.
Rubbish is collected in 23 masonry
receptacles, and removed in 4 hand
carts, and utilized for burning bricks
&c. There appears to be no demand
for it as manure. There is no slaughter
house. The weekly market is on the
N.E of the town. It is a large space
enclosed within a wall, and con-
tains only 1 shed which is divided into
12 stalls. It realizes about Rs. 1000
yearly.

14. Vaccination is in charge of the
Nunseri Batch, viz, 1st class Vacr.
V. Perumal Raju and 2nd class Vacr.
Krishnaswamy Naidu. The list with
the Nunciff shows 170 cases vacci-
nated in August 1895 and 145 on
3rd and 4th Feby 1896. I verified 25 of
the former, out of this number the

results

results had, in 8 cases, been incorrectly verified by the vaccinator. I also verified 104 of the cases done this month. The precise results as regards the number of vesicles, cannot of course as yet be recorded. A calf being ready I had 115 children collected with the aid of the Chairman and the Village Munsiff and vaccinated. Being a Zemindari village, there is a good deal of opposition to vaccination, and there are said to be abnt 400 unprotected children here. The Kurnam prepared an unprotected list some time ago it appears showing only 170 names as it only included the registered births of the year. A full list of all unprotected children should be prepared and kept up by the village authorities for the guidance of the vaccinator. Of 80 school children examined only 1 was unprotected, as three schools had been visited and a number of pupils vaccinated a few days before my visit.

15. The birth and death register is kept up to date

Museri - Inspected 10-2-96.

16. The following villages are comprised in this union, viz, Museri, Unayapuram, Sundakai and Vellur. The conservancy establishment is as given in the margin. The number of scavengers employed is insufficient. There are 6 public latrines - 4 for females and 2 for males. Their walls are well built and tarred to half their height. One wooden night soil hand cart is provided in which filth is removed to a depot abnt 1 mile N of the town and buried in trenches. Another cart is required for this purpose. There appears to be no demand for the night soil as manure. The roads of the town are cleanly kept. There are 31 dust bins, of which 1 only is an iron cylinder and the remainder square masonry structures. Some of the latter require repair. The rubbish is removed in 4 hand carts to a depot abnt 2 furlongs distant on the N side of the town where it is sold by auction, realising only one rupee last year, which is absurd, if anything like the total rubbish of the town reaches this depot. — Drinking water is chiefly obtained from

1 Mistry on Rs 7.
10 sweepers on Rs 4 each.
1 Male scavenger on Rs 6
1 Female -do- on Rs 3.
1 Private latrine scavenger on Rs 3.

from the river Cauvery. There are also wells in the town used for drinking purposes. These generally have stones across the mouth either level with the top of the parapet wall or with the ground. These should be removed and cross beams to be provided. One of these wells, though close to dwellings with backyards full of rubbish has neither a lining wall nor parapet. The market is a walled enclosure containing 5 thatched sheds with raised floors cleanly kept; also 1 tiled shed for the sale of meat, animals being slaughtered on the ground in front of these. A small slaughter yard with cemented floor, drain, cistern &c is required for this purpose. Outside the walls on one side tiled stalls have been built for the sale of vegetables. The roof of this building requires repair.

17. Vaccination is in charge of the Nuseri Batch, viz, 1st class Vacr. N. Perumal Rajar, and 2nd class Vacr. Krishnaswamy Naidu whose head Quarters are here. The list with the Munsiff shows only 64 cases vaccinated in 1894. None verified by any Deputy Inspector, only 32 during 1895. none verified, and 46 cases for January 1896. I could only verify 3 of 1894, 13 of 1895, and 26 of 1896. total 42 with the assistance of the vaccinators themselves and the village officials. There is no unprotected list. 78 children were collected and vaccinated before I left, the Munsiff giving willing assistance. In a typical school of 27 children, 8 were unprotected. In the S.P.G. Recott school of 60 children present 5 were unprotected.

18. The birth and death register is kept up to date by the Kurnam.

Kulitalai. Inspected 11-2-96.

19. This Union includes the villages of Kulitalai, Punthuturpalayamudram, Vaggavallur, Kadambar Koil and Tiruvanathattai with a total population of 7351. The statement in the margin shows the strength and pay of the Conservancy staff. As usual the number of scavengers is very small. They might be increased and a corresponding reduction made in the number of sweepers. The latter appear unnecessarily numerous especially when it is remembered that the roadway in front of each house

1 Maistry on Rs 7
3 scavengers on Rs 5 each
10 sweepers on Rs 4 do
4 Duet carts
1 night-soil cart.

is

is swept daily by the females of each family. The main roads are in fair order and cleanly kept. The borders of back lanes are resorted to for purposes of nature. There are 33 dust bins. 6 of corrugated iron, and the remainder of masonry or brick and mud. Many of the latter are very much out of repair. Rubbish is removed in 4 hand carts to 2 depots. 1 in Kulitalai near Pullah street and the other in Vyyanallur opposite the toll gate. The situation of the latter is objectionable as it is on the side of the main road, and occupies the drain: a better site should be selected. It is sold by auction annually and realizes between Rs 20 and 30. There are only 3 latrines in the town, all for females simple brick wall enclosures. The males resort to the cocoanut gardens and any convenient spot. One covered wooden bullock cart is provided for the removal of night soil to the depot about 2 miles distant. Nothing is realized by its sale. There are no public drinking water wells. The river Cauvery and the irrigation channels running through

through the villages are the chief sources of supply. There is no market. In Kulitalai there is a small well built slaughter house in very good order for the simple reason that it has never been used: it is leased out for Rs 41 which is levied from the butchers who are allowed to kill in their own compounds. The vicinity of this slaughter house is in a filthy state and is evidently the resort of the male population of the neighbourhood for purposes of nature.

20. Vaccination is in charge of the Kulitalai Batch, viz, 1st class Vaccr T. Muthiswamy Naidu and 2nd class Vaccr T. Ramaswamy Naidu. This place is their appointed Head Quarters, but I am informed that they live in Trichinopoly. The list with the Tahsildar shows 65 cases vaccinated in January 1896, of these I verified 39, 40 vaccinated in February 1895 and verified by the Dy. Inspector in October last, none of which could be found for any verification although I spent hours wandering about the town. The 1st class Vaccinator above named

named seemed to know nothing about the cases, all seen by me were pointed out by the 1st class Vaccinator Tumseri Taluq (who lives at Tumseri on the opposite bank of the river) and a few by the 2nd class Vaccinator. There is no unprotected list. I tries to collect children for vaccination with the assistance of the Chairman and Sub magistrate, but could only get 28.

21. The birth and death register is kept up to date by the Kurnam.

Tumsparai - Inspected 14-2-96.

22. This village is not a tenem, but being a Railway station and the Head Quarters of a Dy. Tahsildar is rising in importance and increasing in size. Its population is about 912. A small conservancy staff consisting of 3 sweepers and 2 female scavengers is entertained and supervised by the Dy. Tahsildar. The roads & the town are fairly clean, but are not in good order. 5 brick walled dust bins and 2 of galvanized iron are provided. 2 of the former are very much out of repair.

Rubbish

Rubbish is removed in 2 hand carts (one of which is useless) and thrown on waste land inside and outside the village. The chief place of deposit appears to be the low ground near the Railway crossing and within a few yards of the L.F. school. This site is objectionable and another should be selected. There are 4 latrines, all for females, mud walled enclosures, cleaned by 2 female scavengers who remove the night soil in "baskets" to a distance". One of these latrines is in a dilapidated state and useless, another is also falling to pieces and requires repairs. Drinking water is obtained from a pucca lined tank near the Railway station and from a large square step well in the market enclosure. There is also a large well on one side of the tank which is used when the latter dries up. A watchman is employed to prevent pollution of the water. There is another square step well not far from the Travellers' Bungalow used by low caste people. It should be cleaned out when opportunity occurs

rooms and converted into a draw well. The weekly market is held in a walled enclosure containing 10 well built tiled sheds. Inside this there is some prickly pear which could now be removed with very little expense and should not be allowed to extend. On one side is a small mud walled enclosure used as a slaughter house. I am informed that on market days about 200 animals are slaughtered here. As the markets realise about Rs 4000 yearly, it would be well to provide a suitable slaughter house, with a few stalls attached outside for the sale of meat. There is also a large cattle market held here as many as 5000 animals being collected. The original space allotted being too small, it is now being enlarged extensively. There is a well here which should be provided with a long drinking trough for watering the cattle.

23 Vaccination is carried on by the Kulitalai Batch. For September 1894 the list shows 114 cases — vaccinated not one verified by the Deputy Inspector. In October 1895 the list shows 108 cases, not one verified. Of these 3 verified — 75.

24. Registration - The Birth & Death registers are kept up to date by the Karnam.

General Remarks on Vaccination in the Trichinopoly District.

25. Only one first class Deputy Inspector is appointed to the entire district. The present incumbent Mr. Viswanatha Mudali was transferred here in July last vice Tummingudan Pillay promoted (and since deceased). Under his supervision are 8 first class vaccinators & 2 class vaccinators and 1 Probationer. These are divided into 8 batches with Head Quarters at Trichinopoly, Lalgudi, Kilapalur, Udayarpalayam, Perambalur, Inaveri, Kulitalai and Marungapuri respectively. All operations are direct from the calf. The Deputy Inspector draws 12 annas daily batta when travelling - no batta is allowed to the vaccinators. The monthly minimum for all ranks is 250 successful cases. The Deputy Inspector does not live at his appointed Head Quarters, viz, Trichinopoly, but at Srirangam 6 miles off, although he dates all correspondence from the former place. It is not therefore surprising to find that many of the vaccinators follow suit, and live

in Trichinopoly Tq. the 1st Class Vaccinator of Kulitalai and Lalgudi. I also found the 1st Class Vaccinator of the Karaid Division (Head Quarters at Trichinopoly) in a house in Srirangam, making up his Registers from a note book, although this man had been ordered to appear before me several days previously, and the Deputy Inspector professed to know nothing of his whereabouts. The supervision exercised by this Deputy Inspector is very slack indeed, and his work altogether is unsatisfactory. Special orders were issued last year prohibiting the use of notebooks by vaccinators, but no attention has been paid to it as I found 4 vaccinators working with them. It is hardly fair, however, to blame the vaccinators as they had not been supplied with portable inkbottles as recommended to the District Board in this office Circular No 15 of 19th October 1874. This should have been brought to notice by the Deputy Inspector. As this District has, according to returns received, been famous for the progress of vaccination

and

and the case of verification, I devoted my time chiefly to verification, but with most disappointing results. From an examination of the records submitted by the Deputy Inspector and a comparison of these with the registers of the vaccinators, and vedige kept I am forced to the conclusion that this verification is a farce. Of 24 Registers examined for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 showing a total of 5,377 cases available for verification in not a single instance does a date or initial or mark of verification of any sort by the present Deputy Inspector appear. His explanation is, that he never takes a vaccinator with him when inspecting his work in order not to interfere with the progress of vaccination, and as he has thus no register he verifies by means of village or Nominal lists. In the village lists seen by me, the Deputy Inspector has simply written "verified" with his signature and date, no attention being paid to the order that "each case personally inspected" should be attested by

by his initials. At Gudalur and Logan dai he states in his weekly diaries that he had inspected 211 and 121 cases respectively in December 1895. I have examined the village lists, the Nominal lists in his office and the vaccination Register, and none of these bear any marks of verification by the Deputy Inspector. I also examined the Birth and Death registers in these villages, and in these also no signature or initials are to be found. In these cases he appears to have submitted fraudulent diaries. In other instances, cases pre-marked as re-vaccinated and apparently verified by him as such are shown in Diaries as primary operations. The Deputy Inspector has been placed under suspension by order of the Sanitary Commissioner pending the results of enquiry into his conduct.

26. The attached statement shows the villages visited and the cases verified in each - and also the result of the inspection of the returns. Vaccination appears to be more backward

in the large towns than in the small outlying villages. Anjanur is a striking example of this. This is attributed by the Vaccinators to the opposition of the Brahmins whose successful resistance to the operation encourages others to follow their example. Of the 5 talukas whose work I inspected those of the Perambalur and Irugur Taluq showed the best results. This may partly be accounted for by the fact that the Vaccinators live at their Head Quarters within their sphere of work. All Vaccinators should be compelled to do the same, as it is very improbable that a man who lives several miles away and draws no travelling batta, will visit his circle very often. I would also suggest that Government Officials when on circuit should send for and inspect the Nominal Registers of the Vaccinators in each taluq visited, and attest the same by their initials, and the date of inspection: at present these registers are seen by us one from one end of the year to the

the other except by the Deputy In-
spector, and by him only when
returned to his office at the end
of the Official year.

C. Mallan M.D.
Surgeon-Major
Ag: Inspector of Vaccination
and Dy Sanitary Commissr

Office Sanitary Commissr
Fort Saint George 5 March
1896

Statement showing Villages, Visites & cases Verified in the
Trichinopoly District.

Villages	Number & date of cases Vaccinated		Number who fail by Dy Inspector	Number who fail by Inspector of Vaccination	Remarks
Thalakudi	20.	Dec 95	-	13	1 incorrectly ret^d by Vaccinator
Nerinjalagudi	18	do	-	9	1 do do
Pumbarasanallai	26	do	-	19	
Sambazariur	7	do	-	5	3. do do
Angarai	50	do	-	38	2 do do
Manakkal	40.	June 95	40	26	4 do do
Lalgudi	99	do	99	11	1. do do
Sirudaiyur	39.	Dec 95		13	
Poovalur	7.	Sept -		3	
Vellanur	16	do		11	1 do do
Yedanggannaiyam	5	do		5	
Pallanpedi	180	Nov 95		52	9 do do
Kilavasur		Mukkasiff absent			
Amaravathur	38.	Feb 95 to Mar 96		16	No results entered in 8 cases of March 96.
Kalagaon		Kurnam & Mukkasiff absent			
Kokudi	57.	April 95	57	45	
Pondi	52	do	52	17	
Kilapaluvur	45	August 95	45	30	
Varanavasi	30.	July -		20	
Jayantayakalam	20	do		18	1 incorrectly ret^d by Vacc^r 2 Primary returned as Revaccinations
Ariyalur	78	do	78	40	4 incorrectly ret^d by Vacc^r
Kudagur	7.	March		5	
V. Anandavadi	60. 4?	Jany 96 do		59½	
C. Anandavadi	44	do		41	
Soyhankarchi	19	do		16	
Viralamathur	102.	Dec 94		56	11. do do

Koonam	90. Dec 94		33		
Chittali	65 Oct 95		52		
Perali			15		List not with Mr Russell. Says 8 have been taken by Mr Burgess pers
Thoranayalam	30. Dec 94 28. Oct 95		17		
Perambalur	134. do	119	50		
Yerayasamuttram	87. Oct		54		2 cases of leprosy entered as Primary
Senjeri	46. Nov 94		26		
Kurrumbalur	210. Dec 95		110		30 incorrectly retd by vacr
Ammapoliam	59 July		17	12	do do
Kalarampatti	29 do		8	7	do do
Nakkasalem	No list or Register available				
Adykampatti	No cases done since 1894				
Nagalapuram	No cases done since 1890.				
Turaiyur	170 Augt 95 145. Feby 96		25 104	8	do do
Maduraipuri	45. Dec 95		38	18	do do
Singilandipuram	151. June 95		110		
Kannanur	41. Nov 94		6		49 Vaccinated before me
Valavandi	24. Oct 95		17		2 incorrectly retd by vacr
Musiri	32. 95 46. Jany 96		13 26		
Sundakkai	20. Dec 95		14		
Kulitalai	40. Feby 95 65. Jan 96		39		
Muthupalayam	24. Feby 95	24	5		
Vygaallur	28. do 27. Jany 96	28	1 13		
Kadambankovil	24. do		19		
Manathattai	42. do		23		
Gudalur	11. June 95		8		
Kalugur	30. do		16		
Togamalai	82. July 95	1	12		No results entered in Vacc List
Sevalur thamlet	108. Oct 95		75		
Total	2896 -	542	1516		

Statement showing Schools inspected in Trichinopoly District

Village	Name of School	Number of children examined	Number unprotected	Remarks
Angarai	R. C. School	38	1	
Mamakkal	do	30	3	
Lalgudi	do	20	2	
Kilavasur	R. S. — do —	17	2	
Kilapalur	Private	18	3	
do	R. C.	16	3	
Ariyalur	Rajah. R. C.	55	5	
Malamathur	R. C.	17	3	
Perambalur	L. F.	72	9	
Kurrumbalur	S. R	15	1	
	do	21	6	
Thurayur	2 Pyal schools	52	-	
	Pyal school	28	1	
Musiri	R. C.	27	8	
	Total	486	54	

No. 536/5

Forwarded to Government.

W. Wood
Surg Lt Col
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras

Fort St George
6th March 1896

Desp 9 — 11 ——

(With an Endorsement)

Local and Municipal Department.

Local & Municipal Dept.
From CURRENT No. 745 L

Surn.-Lt.-Col. W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.

Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Local & Municipal

No. 526/S

Dated 6th
Despatched 9th
Received

CHIEF SECRETARIAT 1896.
6 MAR 1896
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Enclosures.

Subject.

Forwards Inspection Notes of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the Rural tracts in the Trichinopoly District.

Per Messrs Higginbotham & Co's Catalogue 1896 13/3

200—16-11-95.

13/3

G.

167 L / March

No. L., March 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

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

RURAL TRACTS.—TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

Lalgudi.

Inspected 26th January 1896.

This union includes the villages of Lalgudi, Manakal and Sirdayur. The strength and pay of the conservancy establishment is given in the margin. The roads are in fair order and clean. Sixteen dust-bins are provided for the collection of rubbish which is removed in three bullock carts and one hand cart to a depôt where it is annually sold by auction realising Rs. 10 or Rs.12. Many of the backyards of the houses are used for storing manure and rubbish. The Teppakolam (tank) opposite the union office is said to become offensive during the rains, as it contains stagnant water and is never used; it will be well to fill it up when funds permit. There are six public latrines—four for females and two for males. Four of these are in a dilapidated condition. The night-soil is said to be removed "to a distance." At present there is no depôt. A site has been selected, but sanction for its use has not yet been granted. There are ten drinking-water wells in the town. Most of these have low brick parapets and stones across their mouths. The parapets require repairs and should be built higher and in such a way as to prevent people standing on them. The stones should be removed and cross-beams and pulleys provided. A weekly market is held on open ground at the side of the Manakal road. There is no slaughter-house, the butchers kill animals in their own compounds.

			Rs.	
Two mastries on	..	..	7	each.
Ten sweepers on	..	..	4	"
Two male scavengers on	..	..	6	"
" female scavengers on	..	..	5	"
" street coolies on	..	..	5	"
One street cooly on	..	..	4	"

2. Vaccination is in charge of the Lalgudi batch, viz., first-class vaccinator T. V. Govindasamy Naidu and second-class vaccinator G. Narasinga Row. The former appeared before me with his records at Srírangam on January 24th. His register for 1895 had been filled in but had not been signed, nor had any monthly returns been entered since September 1895. His register for 1896 was blank, not a single entry having been made up to 24th January. The second-class vaccinator, although ordered to do so by the Deputy Inspector several days previously, never turned up at all, nor did I see him while I remained in the division. Messengers were sent to the place where he should have been according to his programme without result. Both the Deputy inspector and the First-class Vaccinator professed complete ignorance of his

whereabouts, although the latter should have been working with him and must consequently have told him of my arrival before reporting himself to me. He subsequently appeared before me at Trichinopoly, his whereabouts having been discoverd with extraordinary celerity when the inspection of his division was over. The list with the munsif shows nineteen cases vaccinated in June 1895 and signed by the Deputy Inspector "verified 16th August 1895." In his diary of that date, the Deputy shows 100 cases verified, all primary; whereas in the second-class vaccinator's register eight are entered as revaccinations. I could only verify eleven of these cases, while children vaccinated years previously were brought up as six months' cases. At Sirdayur, one of the hamlets of the union, of 39 cases entered as vaccinated in the previous month (December 1895), I could only verify 13, and even here the vaccinator had the audacity to produce old cases which I have no doubt corresponded in name and age with his entries in the register, but certainly not as to date of vaccination. In the Local Fund primary school of twenty children examined, only two were unprotected.

3. The birth and death registers for 1895 and 1896 up to date are kept by the karnam.

ARYALUR.

Inspected 29th January 1896.

4. This is a zemindary village containing 6,730 inhabitants and has been constituted a major union. The main roads are in fair order and cleanly kept. Those in the back parts of the town are very uneven and cut up being unprovided with drains of any sort. The strength and pay of the conservancy establishment is shown in the margin. There are 66 dust-bins—62 square masonry receptacles and 4 circular galvanized iron. From these rubbish is removed in two bullock carts to two depôts—one at the northern and one at the southern end of the town, where it is annually sold by auction for manure. There is one large "open space" latrine divided into compartments for males and females. A large portion of the partition and of the outer wall have collapsed, so that there is little or no privacy, and the latrine appears to be but little used. Two iron hand carts with buckets are provided for the removal of excreta from this latrine and from the roads. It is said to be buried in trenches near the rubbish depôts. Drinking water is derived from a large rain-fed tank to the east of the town reserved for the purpose with a watchman in charge and also from private wells. There are no public drinking-water wells. Another tank to the west of the town is used for washing and bathing purposes. There is a fine market close to the District Munsif's Court. There are several well-built sheds inside a walled enclosure, planted with young trees which appear to be well looked after and growing well. These sheds are divided into 92 stalls and produce an income of about Rs. 4,000 per annum. A water-shed and two latrines are provided for the use of those attending the market. The gates are out of repair and require looking to. On one side of the market there are eight or nine miserable small thatched huts with rough earthen platforms used for the sale of meat, the animals being slaughtered on the spot and hung on a rough post for skinning, &c. Suitable stalls and a small enclosure with cemented floor, drain and cistern with cross-beam and hooks, &c., should be provided for the butchers. Around the outskirts of the town prickly-pear is abundant and gives cover for the committal of nuisances. Its complete removal would no doubt be a very expensive matter, but it would be possible and advisable to prevent its extension in fresh sites by immediate removal during its early growth.

	Rs.	
One maistry on	8	
Eight sweepers on	4	each.
Two male scavengers on	6	„
„ female scavengers on	4	„
„ dust carts at	8	„

5. Vaccination is in charge of the Kilpalur batch, viz., first-class vaccinator N. A. Dorasawmy Pillay and second-class vaccinator T. Muthukrishna Pillay. The list with the munsif shows 78 cases done in 1895. I could only verify 40 of these. No unprotected list is kept up and vaccination is very backward in the town. It is said that there are over 500 unprotected children here. As the calf was ready I asked the Chairman and Munsif to collect as many children as they could for vaccination. The latter did his best, but only 20 appeared and were operated on before me.

6. The birth and death register is kept in vernacular by the karnam and is up to date.

Perambalur.

Inspected 3rd February 1896.

7. This union comprises the villages of Perambalúr, Aranarai, Thoramangalam and Nilamathur. The conservancy establishment is as per margin. They are chiefly employed in Perambalúr itself, in which also all the latrines and dust-bins are located. The roads are in fair order and cleanly kept. Rubbish is collected in 24 dust-bins, of which only three are of iron, the remainder being masonry or mud-wall structures. It is removed direct to the fields by a contractor. There are three "open space" latrines with masonry walls and three small iron latrines lately supplied with four compartments each for females only. The night-soil is removed in an iron hand cart and buried in trenches about half mile from the town. Drinking water is obtained from a tank specially reserved with a watchman in charge and from seven wells. The tank was formerly supplied with water which ran through a portion of the town past a grave yard, &c., and was in consequence greatly fouled and unfit for drinking. This has now been cut off, and the water is brought direct from another tank by a surface channel open a few months ago. It is said that measures will shortly be taken for improving and covering this channel. If possible pipes should be employed. All the wells in the town are of the same dangerous and insanitary pattern, *i.e.*, persons requiring water have to stand upon stones jutting out from the sides over the mouth of the well. These should be removed and each public well provided with a parapet and platform as well as a cross-beam with pulleys attached. This might be done gradually as funds permit, one or two wells being improved each year. The slaughter-house near the Taluk cutcherry is simply a mud-walled enclosure with five or six small thatched stalls on one side where the meat is sold. As only five or six animals are killed daily, it would be sufficient to provide a stone or cemented floor with drain and cistern for $\frac{1}{3}$ of the present enclosure. A cross-beam with iron hooks attached is also necessary.

	Rs.	
One sanitary maistry on	7	
Seven sweepers on	4	each.
One sweeper on	3	
„ male toty on	5	
„ female toty on	5	
„ tank watcher.		

8. Vaccination is in charge of the Perambalúr batch, viz., first-class vaccinator V. P. Partasarady Naidu and second-class vaccinator T. D. Kasavalee Naidu. The list with the munsif shows 134 cases vaccinated in 1895 and verified by the Deputy Inspector in September last. Of these I could only verify 50. In Thoramangalam the munsif's list shows 58 cases vaccinated in October and December 1895. Of these I could only verify 32. Both these men had also recently prepared unprotected lists. That for Perambalúr contained the names of 79, and that for Thoramangalam 37. Having a calf ready I saw 48 of the former and 20 of the latter vaccinated before I left. Very little interest is shown by the karnam and munsif of Perambalúr in this work, while the munsif of Thoramangalam willingly does all he can to collect children and promote vaccination.

9. Birth and death registers are kept in vernacular and up to date.

Kurrumbalur.

Inspected 4th February 1896.

10. In this union three villages are included, viz., Kurrumbalur, Poliam and Thiruppayur. The population is about 5,800. The roads are in fair order, and though clean at the time of my inspection it is evident that this is not their ordinary state as their sides are resorted to for purposes of nature. The strength and pay of the conservancy establishment is as per margin. The number of scavengers is much too small, as there are three latrines to be attended to in addition to the removal of filth from roadways and open spaces in the town. These latrines are intended only for females,

	Rs.	
One sanitay maistry on	7	
Seven sweepers on	4	each.
One male scavenger on	6	
„ female „ on	4	
„ tank watcher on	3	
„ dust cart at	6	

but in their present condition afford no useful purpose either as regards decency or sanitation. They are open spaces with surrounding walls of loose stone varying from six inches to two feet in height. The interior of one is overgrown with prickly-pear, which is abundant around all of them and affords the shelter lacking in the latrines themselves, and is consequently largely resorted to. It is said that provision has been made in the budget of the current year for new latrines. One iron hand cart is provided for the removal of the night-soil to the depôt. Street and house refuse is collected in 29 dust-bins—2 of galvanised iron and 27 masonry or mud-walled structures and removed by a contractor to a depôt about two furlongs to the east of the town, where it is sold annually as manure, realising last year Rs. 5. In the centre of the town there is a large square well in a very dangerous and insanitary condition, into which the rubbish from the neighbouring streets is thrown. This is said to belong to the late munsif and three others who have already been served with notices to put it in a proper state, but to which they seem to pay no attention. Drinking-water is derived from a tank reserved for the purpose, in charge of a watchman, and from nine wells. The tank is supplied by a stream running from the adjoining hills. The wells are of the same pattern as those described in Peram balúr, and require similar improvements. There is no market or slaughter-house in the town.

11. Vaccination is in charge of the Perambalúr batch. The list with the munsif shows 210 cases vaccinated on 21st and 22nd December 1895. None verified by the Deputy Inspector. I verified 110, of these 30 had been incorrectly returned by the vaccinator. In two salary-result schools of 36 children examined, seven were unprotected.

12. The birth and death registers for 1895 and 1896 up to date are with the karnam.

Turaiyur.

Inspected 7th February 1896.

13. In this union two villages are included, viz., Turaiyur and Kirambur about two miles distant. The roads were in fair order and clean at the time of my inspection. Some of the back lanes and corners are resorted to for purposes of nature. All the main roads have side channels for storm water, which is conveyed into an adjoining surplus channel from the large irrigation tank near the village. Close to this tank, and fed from it by a covered channel, is another fine masonry tank reserved in charge of a watchman for drinking purposes. As the larger supply-tank is not conserved, it has been proposed by the District Medical Officer that a filter should be constructed, in the course of the feeding channel. This seems a very useful and practical suggestion which should be carried out and ought not to be expensive. There are four public wells, all provided with platforms and parapets, but all contain brackish water. Besides these there are several private wells which are unprotected and dangerous, and require parapets. These latter should be so built that persons drawing water cannot stand upon them. A woman was killed here a short time ago, who fell into a well when standing on the parapet wall. The strength and pay of the conservancy staff is shown in margin. The number of scavengers is quite inadequate for the work they have to do. There are three public latrines, all of the "open space" pattern with mud-walls,—two for females and one for males. No night-soil cart is provided and the scavengers are supposed to carry the filth in baskets and bury it in trenches about ¼ mile to the south of the village. At least two iron hand carts with covered receptacles should be provided. Rubbish is collected in 23 masonry receptacles, and removed in four hand carts, and utilised for burning prickly-pear. There appears to be no demand for it as manure. There is no slaughter-house. The weekly market is on the north-east of the town. It is a large space enclosed within a wall, and contains only one shed which is divided into twelve stalls. It realises about Rs. 1,000 yearly.

	Rs.
One maistry on	7
Eight sweepers on	4 each.
One male scavenger on	7
„ female do. on	5
„ tank watcher on	4

14. Vaccination is in charge of the Musiri batch, viz., first-class vaccinator W. Perumal Raju and second-class vaccinator Krishnaswamy Naidu. The list with the munsif shows 170 cases vaccinated in August 1895 and 145 on 3rd and 4th February 1896. I verified 25 of the former, out of this number the results had in eight cases, been incorrectly verified by the vaccinator. I also verified 104 of the cases done this month. The precise results as regards the number of vescicles cannot, of course, as yet be recorded. A calf being ready I had 115 children collected with the aid of the Chairman and the Village Munsif and vaccinated. Being a zemindari village, there is a good deal of opposition to vaccination, and there are said to be about 400 unprotected children here. The karnam prepared an unprotected list some time ago, it appears, showing only 170 names, as it only included the registered births of the year. A full list of all unprotected children should be prepared and kept up by the village authorities for the guidance of the vaccinator. Of eighty school children examined only one was unprotected, as these schools had been visited and a number of pupils vaccinated a few days before my visit.

15. The birth and death register is kept up to date.

Musiri.

Inspected 10th February 1896.

16. The following villages are comprised in this union, viz., Musiri, Umayapuram, Sundakai and Vellur. The conservancy establishment is as given in the margin. The number of scavengers employed is insufficient. There are six public latrines—four for females and two for males. Their walls are well built and tarred to half their height. One wooden night-soil hand cart is provided, in which filth is removed to a depôt about one mile north of the town and buried in trenches. Another cart is required for this purpose. There appears to be no demand for the night-soil as manure. The roads of the town are cleanly kept. There are 31 dust-bins, of which one only is an iron cylinder and the remainder square masonry structures. Some of the latter require repair. The rubbish is removed in four hand carts to a depôt about two furlongs distant on the north side of the town, where it is sold by auction, realising only one rupee last year, which is absurd, if anything like the total rubbish of the town reaches this depôt. Drinking water is chiefly obtained from the river Cauvery. There are also wells in the town used for drinking purposes. These generally have stones across the mouth either level with the top of the parapet wall or with the ground. These should be removed and cross-beams, &c., provided. One of these wells, though close to dwellings with backyards full of rubbish, has neither a lining wall nor parapet. The market is a walled enclosure containing five thatched sheds with raised floors cleanly kept; also one tiled shed for the sale of meat, animals being slaughtered on the ground in front of these. A small slaughter yard with cemented floor, drain, cistern, &c., is required for this purpose. Outside the walls on one side tiled stalls have been built for the sale of vegetables. The roof of this building requires repair.

	Rs.	
One maistry on	7	
Ten sweepers on	4 each.	
One male scavenger on	6	
„ female scavenger on	3	
„ private latrine scavenger on ..	3	

17. Vaccination is in charge of the Musiri batch, viz., first-class vaccinator W. Perumal Raju, and second-class vaccinator Krishnaswamy Naidu, whose head-quarters are here. The list with the munsif shows only 64 cases vaccinated in 1894, none verified by any Deputy Inspector; only 32 during 1895, none verified; and 46 cases for January 1896. I could only verify 3 of 1894, 13 of 1895, and 26 of 1896, total 42 with the assistance of the vaccinators themselves and the village officials. There is no unprotected list. Seventy-eight children were collected and vaccinated before I left, the munsif giving willing assistance. In a pyal school of 27 children, eight were unprotected. In the S. P. G. Result school of 60 children present, five were unprotected.

18. The birth and death register is kept up to date by the karnam.

KULITTALAI.

Inspected 11*th February* 1896.

19. This union includes the villages of Kulittalai, Muthubupalasamudram, Vyganallur, Kadambar Kovil and Manathattai with a total population of 7,351. The statement in the margin shows the strength and pay of the conservancy staff. As usual the number of scavengers is very small. They might be increased and a corresponding reduction made in the number of sweepers. The latter appear unnecessarily numerous especially when it is remembered that the roadway in front of each house is swept daily by the females of each family. The main roads are in fair order and cleanly kept. The borders of back lanes are resorted to for purposes of nature. There are 33 dust-bins—six of corrugated iron and the remainder of mansonry or brick and mud. Many of the latter are very much out of repair. Rubbish is removed in four hand carts to two depôts—one in Kulittalai near Pullah street and the other in Vyganallur opposite the toll-gate. The situation of the latter is objectionable, as it is on the side of the main road and occupies the drain; a better site should be selected. It is sold by auction annually and realises between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30. There are only three latrines in the town—all for females—simple brick-wall enclosures. The males resort to the cocoanut gardens and any convenient spot. One covered wooden bullock cart is provided for the removal of night-soil to the depôt about two miles distant. Nothing is realized by its sale. There are no public drinking-water wells. The river Cauvery and the irrigation channels running through the villages are the chief sources of supply. There is no market. In Kulittalai there is a small well-built slaughter-house in very good order for the simple reason that it has never been used; it is leased out for Rs. 41, which is levied from the butchers who are allowed to kill in their own compounds. The vicinity of this slaughter-house is in a filthy state and is evidently the resort of the male population of the neighbourhood for purposes of nature.

		Rs.
One maistry on	.. ..	.. 7
Three scavengers on	.. ..	.. 5 each
Ten sweepers on	.. ..	.. 4 „
Four dust carts.		
One night-soil cart.		

20. Vaccination is in charge of the Kulittalai batch, viz., first-class vaccinator T. Muthusawmy Naidu and second-class vaccinator T. Ramasawmy Naidu. This place is their appointed head-quarters, but I am informed that they live in Trichinopoly. The list with the munsif shows 65 cases vaccinated in January 1896, of these I verified 39. Forty vaccinated in February 1895 and verified by the Deputy Inspector in October last, none of which could be found for my verification although I spent hours wandering about the town. The first-class vaccinator above named seemed to know nothing about the cases, all seen by me were pointed out by the first-class vaccinator, Musiri taluk (who lives at Musiri on the opposite bank of the river), and a few by the second-class vaccinator. There is no unprotected list. I tried to collect children for vaccination with the assistance of the Chairman and Sub-Magistrate, but could only get 28.

21. The birth and death register is kept up to date by the karnam.

MANAPARAI.

Inspected 14*th February* 1896.

22. This village is not a union, but being a railway station and the head-quarters of a Deputy Tahsildar is rising in importance and increasing in size. Its population is about 912. A small conservancy staff consisting of three sweepers and two female scavengers is entertained and supervised by the Deputy Tahsildar. The roads of the town are fairly clean, but are not in good order. Five brick-walled dust-bins and two of galvanised iron are provided. Two of the former are very much out of repair. Rubbish is removed in two hand carts (one of which is useless) and thrown on waste land inside and outside the village. The chief place of deposit appears to be the low ground near the railway crossing and within a few yards of the local fund school. This site is objectionable and another should be selected. There

are four latrines—all for females—mud wall enclosures, cleaned by two females cavengers who remove the night-soil in baskets "to a distance." One of these latrines is in a dilapidated state and useless, another is also falling to pieces and requires repairs. Drinking water is obtained from a rain-fed tank near the railway station and from a larger square step well in the market enclosure. There is also a large well on one side of the tank which is used when the latter dries up. A watchman is employed to prevent pollution of the water. There is another square step well not far from the travellers' bungalow used by low caste people. It should be cleaned out when opportunity occurs and converted into a draw well. The weekly market is held in a walled enclosure containing ten well-built tiled sheds. Inside this there is some prickly-pear, which could now be removed with very little expense and should not be allowed to extend. On one side is a small mud-walled enclosure used as a slaughter-house. I am informed that, on market days, about 200 animals are slaughtered here. As the markets realise about Rs. 4,000 yearly, it would be well to provide a suitable slaughter-house, with a few stalls attached outside for the sale of meat. There is also a large cattle market held here, as many as 5,000 animals being collected. The original space allotted being too small, it is now being enlarged extensively. There is a well here, which should be provided with a long drinking trough for watering the cattle.

23. Vaccination is carried on by the Kulittalai batch. For September 1894 the list shows 114 cases vaccinated, not one verified by the Deputy Inspector. In October 1895 the list shows 108 cases, not one verified. Of these I verified 75.

24. *Registration.*—The birth and death registers are kept up to date by the karnam.

General Remarks on Vaccination in the Trichinopoly District.

25. Only one first-class Deputy Inspector is appointed to the entire district. The present incumbent M. Visvanatha Mudali was transferred here in July last *vice* Tiruvengadam Pillai pensioned (and since deceased). Under his supervision are eight first-class vaccinators, six second-class vaccinators and one probationer; these are divided into eight batches with head-quarters at Trichinopoly, Lalgudi, Kilapalur, Udayarpalaiyam, Perambalúr, Musiri, Kulittalai, and Marungapuri, respectively. All operations are direct from the calf. The Deputy Inspector draws 12 annas daily batta when travelling; no batta is allowed to the vaccinators. The monthly minimum for all ranks is 250 successful cases. The Deputy Inspector does not live at his appointed head-quarters, *viz.*, Trichinopoly, but at Srírangam, five miles off, although he dates all correspondence from the former place. It is not therefore surprising to find that many of the vaccinators follow suit, and live in Trichinopoly, *e.g.*, the first-class vaccinator of Kulittalai and Lalgudi. I also found the first-class vaccinator of the Konad division (head-quarters at Trichinopoly) in a house in Srírangam, making up his registers from a note-book, although this man had been ordered to appear before me several days previously, and the Deputy Inspector professed to know nothing of his whereabouts. The supervision exercised by this Deputy Inspector is very slack indeed, and his work altogether is unsatisfactory. Special orders were issued last year prohibiting the use of note-books by vaccinators, but no attention has been paid to it as I found four vaccinators working with them. It is hardly fair, however, to blame the vaccinators as they have not been supplied with portable ink-bottles, &c., as recommended to the district board in this office Circular No. 15 of 19th October 1894. This should have been brought to notice by the Deputy Inspector. As this district has, according to returns received, been famous for the progress of vaccination and the ease of verification, I devoted my time chiefly to verification, but with most disappointing results. From an examination of the records submitted by the Deputy Inspector and a comparison of these with the registers of the vaccinators and village lists, &c., I am forced to the conclusion that his verification is a farce. Of 24 registers examined for the years 1894–95 and 1895–96 showing a total of 51,377 cases available for verification, in not a single instance does a date or initial or mark of verification of any sort by the present Deputy Inspector

appear. His explanation is that he never takes a vaccinator with him when inspecting his work in order not to interfere with the progress of vaccination, and as he has thus no register he verifies by means of village or nominal lists. In the village lists seen by me, the Deputy Inspector has simply written "verified" with his signature and date, no attention being paid to the order that "each case personally inspected" should be attested by his initials. At Gudalur and Logamalai he states in his weekly diaries that he had inspected 211 and 121 cases, respectively, in December 1895. I have examined the village lists, the nominal lists in his office and the vaccination register, and none of these bear any marks of verification by the Deputy Inspector. I also examined the birth and death registers in these villages, and in these also no signature or initials are to be found. In these cases he appears to have submitted fraudulent diaries. In other instances, cases reported as re-vaccinated and apparently verified by him as such are shown in diaries as primary operations. The Deputy Inspector has been placed under suspension by order of the Sanitary Commissioner pending the results of enquiry into his conduct.

26. The attached statements show the villages visited and the cases verified in each and also the result of the inspection of schools. Vaccination appears to be more backward in the large unions than in the small outlying villages. Ariyalur is a striking example of this. This is attributed by the vaccinators to the opposition of the Brahmins, whose successful resistance to the operation encourages others to follow their example. Of the five batches whose work I inspected, those of the Perambalúr and Musiri taluk showed the best results. This may partly be accounted for by the fact that the vaccinators live at their head-quarters within their sphere of work. All vaccinators should be compelled to do the same, as it is very improbable that a man who lives several miles away *and draws no travelling batta*, will visit his circle very often. I would also suggest that Government officials when on circuit should send for and inspect the nominal registers of the vaccinators in each taluk visited, and attest the same by their initials and the date of inspection; at present these registers are seen by no one from one end of the year to the other except by the Deputy Inspector, and by him only when returned to his office at the end of the official year.

ENCLOSURES.

STATEMENT showing villages visited and cases verified in the Trichinopoly district.

Villages.	Number and date of cases vaccinated.		Number verified by Deputy Inspector.	Number verified by Inspector of Vaccination.	Remarks.
Thalakudi	20	Dec. 1895 ..	..	13	1 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Nerinjalagudi	18	Do. ..	..	9	1 do. do.
Pumbaramsottai	26	Do. ..	..	19	....
Sambayariur	7	Do. ..	..	5	3 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Angarai	50	Do. ..	..	38	2 do. do.
Mamakkal	40	June 1895 ..	40	26	4 do. do.
Lalgudi	99	Do. ..	99	11	1 do. do.
Sirudaiyur	39	Dec. 1895 ..	..	13	....
Poovalur	7	Sept. 1895 ..	..	3	....
Vellanur	16	Do. ..	..	11	1 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Yedangyamangalam	5	Do. ..	..	5	....
Pallanpodi	180	Nov. 1895 ..	..	52	9 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Kilavasur	Munsif absent.				....
Annarasur	38	Feb. 1893 and March 1894.	..	16	No results entered in 8 cases of March 1894.
Kalagaon	Kacnam and Munsif absent.				....
Kokudi	57	April 1895 ..	57	45	....
Poondi	52	Do. ..	52	17	....
Kilapaluvur	45	Aug. 1895 ..	45	30	....
Varanavasi	30	July ,, ..	..	20	....
Tavuttayakulam	20	Do. ..	..	18	1 incorrectly returned by vaccinator. 2 Primary returned as re-vaccination.
Ariyalur	78	Do. ..	78	40	4 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Kudagur	7	March ..	..	5	....
P. Anandavadi	60 4	Jan. 1896 ..	..	59 2	....

Statement showing villages visited and cases verified in the Trichinopoly district—*cont.*

Villages.	Number and date of cases vaccinated.		Number verified by Deputy Inspector.	Number verified by Inspector of Vaccination.	Remarks.
C. Anandavadi	44	Jan. 1896 ..	..	41	....
Soyhamkurchi	19	Do. ..	..	16	....
Malamathur	*102*	*Dec. 1894* ..	..	*56*	*11 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.*
Koonam	*90*	*Do.* ..	..	*33*	....
Chittali	*65*	*Oct. 1895* ..	..	*52*	....
Perali	..	..	..	*15*	*List not with munsif. Said to have been taken by Deputy Inspector's peon.*
Thoramangalam	30	Dec. 1894 ..	..	17	....
	28	Oct. 1895 ..	..	..	....
Perambalur	134	Do. ..	119	50	....
Yerayasamudram ..	87	Do. ..	..	54	Two cases of re-vaccination entered as primary.
Senjeri	46	Nov. 1894 ..	..	26	....
Kurrumbalur	210	Dec. 1895 ..	..	110	30 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Ammapolism	59	July ..	..	17	12 do. do.
Kalarampatti	29	Do. ..	..	8	7 do. do.
Nakkasalem	No list or register available.				....
Adykampatti	No cases done since 1894.				....
Nagalapuram	No cases done since 1890.				....
Turaiyur	170	Aug. 1895 ..	..	25	8 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
	145	Feb. 1896 ..	..	104	....
Maderapuri	45	Dec. 1895 ..	..	38	18 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Singilandipuram	151	June ,, ..	..	110	....
Kannanur	41	Nov. 1894 ..	..	6	49 vaccinated before me.
Valavandi	24	Oct. 1895 ..	..	17	2 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Musiri	32	Do. ..	..	13	....
	46	Jan. 1896 ..	..	26	....
Sundakkai	20	Dec. 1895 ..	..	14	....
	40	Feb. ,, ..	..	..	....
Kulitalai	65	Jan. 1896 ..	..	39	....
Muthupalasamudram	24	Feb. 1895 ..	24	5	....
	28	Do. ..	28	1	....
Vyganallur	27	Jan. 1896 ..	..	13	....
	24	Do. ..	..	19	....
Kadambankovil	42	Do. ..	..	23	....
Manathattai	11	June 1895 ..	..	8	....
Gudalur	30	Do. ..	..	16	....
Kalugur	82	July 1895 ..	1	12	No results entered in vaccination list.
Togamalai	108	Oct. ,, ..	..	75	....
Sevalur and Hamlets					
Total ..	2,896	..	542	1,516	

STATEMENT showing schools inspected in Trichinopoly district.

Village.	Name of School.	Number of children examined.	Number unprotected.	Remarks.
Angarai	R. G. School	38	1	
Mamakkal	Do.	30	3	
Lalgudi	Do.	20	2	
Kilavasur	R. S. School	17	2	
Kilapalur	Private	18	3	
Do.	R. G.	16	3	
Ariyalur	Rajah R. G.	55	5	
Malamathur	R. G.	17	3	
Perambalur	L. F.	72	9	
Kurrumbalur	S. R.	15	1	
	Do.	21	6	
	Two Pyal schools ..	52	..	
Thurayur	R. G.	28	1	
	Pyal school	27	8	
Musiri	R. G.	60	5	
	Total ..	486	52	

No. 526-S.

Forwarded to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
6th March 1896.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Emn 7402

Dy. Sanitary Commissioner's
Inspection notes of the rural
to be in the Trichinopoly Divn

108.

N/PS Order No. 674 L 96
7-4-96
Communicated to the
Local Boards concerned for
attention.

2. The result of the inquiry
into the conduct of the Deputy
Inspector of Vaccination, referred
to in para. 25 of the Inspection
notes should be reported to
Government

V.R
6/4/96 W.D.
7.4.96.

To
The President, Distt Board,
Trichinopoly
Sanitary Commissioner
Editns' Table. Dispd 11/5/96

No. 674 L., 7TH APRIL 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

INSPECTION NOTES of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

RURAL TRACTS—TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

LALGUDI.

Inspected 26th January 1896.

This union includes the villages of Lalgudi, Manakal and Sirdayur. The strength and pay of the conservancy establishment are given in the margin. The roads are in fair order and clean. Sixteen dust-bins are provided for the collection of rubbish which is removed in three bullock carts and one hand cart to a depôt where it is annually sold by auction realising Rs. 10 or Rs.12. Many of the backyards of the houses are used for storing manure and rubbish. The Teppakolam (tank) opposite the union office is said to become offensive during the rains, as it contains stagnant water and is never used; it will be well to fill it up when funds permit. There are six public latrines—four for females and two for males. Four of these are in a dilapidated condition. The night-soil is said to be removed "to a distance." At present there is no depôt. A site has been selected, but sanction for its use has not yet been granted. There are ten drinking-water wells in the town. Most of these have low brick parapets and stones across their mouths. The parapets require repairs and should be built higher and in such a way as to prevent people standing on them. The stones should be removed and cross-beams and pulleys provided. A weekly market is held on open ground at the side of the Manakal road. There is no slaughter-house, the butchers kill animals in their own compounds.

		RS.	
Two mastries on	.. .. ..	7	each.
Ten sweepers on	.. .. ..	4	„
Two male scavengers on	.. ..	6	„
„ female scavengers on	.. ..	5	„
„ street coolies on	.. ..	5	„
One street cooly on	.. ..	4	„

2. Vaccination is in charge of the Lalgudi batch, viz., first-class vaccinator T. V. Govindaswami Nayudu and second-class vaccinator G. Narasinga Rao. The former appeared before me with his records at Srírangam on January 24th. His register for 1895 had been filled in but had not been signed, nor had any monthly returns been entered since September 1895. His register for 1896 was blank, not a single entry having been made up to 24th January. The second-class vaccinator, although ordered to do so by the Deputy Inspector several days previously, never turned up at all, nor did I see him while I remained in the division. Messengers were sent to the place where he should have been according to his programme without result. Both the Deputy inspector and the First-class Vaccinator professed complete ignorance of his whereabouts, although the latter should have been working with him and must consequently have told him of my arrival before reporting himself to me. He subsequently appeared before me at Trichinopoly, his whereabouts having been discovered with extraordinary celerity when the inspection of his division was over. The list with the

munsif shows nineteen cases vaccinated in June 1895 and signed by the Deputy Inspector "verified 16th August 1895." In his diary of that date, the Deputy shows 100 cases verified, all primary; whereas in the second-class vaccinator's register eight are entered as revaccinations. I could only verify eleven of these cases, while children vaccinated years previously were brought up as six months' cases. At Sirdayur, one of the hamlets of the union, of 39 cases entered as vaccinated in the previous month (December 1895), I could only verify 13, and even here the vaccinator had the audacity to produce old cases which I have no doubt corresponded in name and age with his entries in the register, but certainly not as to date of vaccination. In the Local Fund primary school of twenty children examined, only two were unprotected.

3. The birth and death registers for 1895 and 1896 up to date are kept by the karnam.

Arivalur.

Inspected 29th January 1886.

4. This is a zemindary village containing 6,730 inhabitants and has been constituted a major union. The main roads are in fair order and cleanly kept. Those in the back parts of the town are very uneven and cut up, being unprovided with drains of any sort. The strength and pay of the conservancy establishment are shown in the margin. There are 66 dust-bins—62 square masonry receptacles and 4 circular galvanized iron. From these rubbish is removed in two bullock carts to two depôts—one at the northern and one at the southern end of the town, where it is annually sold by auction for manure. There is one large "open space" latrine divided into compartments for males and females. A large portion of the partition and of the outer wall have collapsed, so that there is little or no privacy, and the latrine appears to be but little used. Two iron hand carts with buckets are provided for the removal of excreta from this latrine and from the roads. It is said to be buried in trenches near the rubbish depôts. Drinking water is derived from a large rain-fed tank to the east of the town reserved for the purpose with a watchman in charge and also from private wells. There are no public drinking-water wells. Another tank to the west of the town is used for washing and bathing purposes. There is a fine market close to the District Munsif's Court. There are several well-built sheds inside a walled enclosure, planted with young trees which appear to be well looked after and growing well. These sheds are divided into 92 stalls and produce an income of about Rs. 4,000 per annum. A water-shed and two latrines are provided for the use of those attending the market. The gates are out of repair and require looking to. On one side of the market there are eight or nine miserable small thatched huts with rough earthen platforms used for the sale of meat, the animals being slaughtered on the spot and hung on a rough post for skinning, &c. Suitable stalls and a small enclosure with cemented floor, drain and cistern with cross-beam and hooks, &c., should be provided for the butchers. Around the outskirts of the town prickly-pear is abundant and gives cover for the committal of nuisances. Its complete removal would no doubt be a very expensive matter, but it would be possible and advisable to prevent its extension in fresh sites by immediate removal during its early growth.

	Rs.	
One maistry on	8	
Eight sweepers on	4	each.
Two male scavengers on	6	„
„ female scavengers on	4	„
„ dust carts at	8	„

5. Vaccination is in charge of the Kilpalur batch, viz., first-class vaccinator N. A. Doraswami Pillai and second-class vaccinator T. Muthukrishna Pillai. The list with the munsif shows 78 cases done in 1895. I could only verify 40 of these. No unprotected list is kept up and vaccination is very backward in the town. It is said that there are over 500 unprotected children here. As the calf was ready I asked the Chairman and Munsif to collect as many children as they could for vaccination. The latter did his best, but only 20 appeared and were operated on before me.

6. The birth and death register is kept in vernacular by the karnam and is up to date.

Perambalur.

Inspected 3rd February 1896.

7. This union comprises the villages of Perambalúr, Aranarai, Thoramangalam and Nilamathur. The conservancy establishment is as per margin. They are chiefly employed in Perambalúr itself, in which also all the latrines and dust-bins are located. The roads are in fair order and cleanly kept. Rubbish is collected in 24 dust-bins, of which only three are of iron, the remainder being masonry or mud-wall structures. It is removed direct to the fields by a contractor. There are three "open space" latrines with masonry walls and three small iron latrines lately supplied with four compartments each for females only. The night-soil is removed in an iron hand cart and buried in trenches about half mile from the town. Drinking water is obtained from a tank specially reserved with a watchman in charge and from seven wells. The tank was formerly supplied with water which ran through a portion of the town past a grave yard, &c., and was in consequence greatly fouled and unfit for drinking. This has now been cut off, and the water is brought direct from another tank by a surface channel open a few months ago. It is said that measures will shortly be taken for improving and covering this channel. If possible pipes should be employed. All the wells in the town are of the same dangerous and insanitary pattern, *i.e.*, persons requiring water have to stand upon stones jutting out from the sides over the mouth of the well. These should be removed and each public well provided with a parapet and platform as well as a cross-beam with pulleys attached. This might be done gradually as funds permit, one or two wells being improved each year. The slaughter-house near the Taluk cutcherry is simply a mud-walled enclosure with five or six small thatched stalls on one side where the meat is sold. As only five or six animals are killed daily, it would be sufficient to provide a stone or cemented floor with drain and cistern for $\frac{1}{3}$ of the present enclosure. A cross-beam with iron hooks attached is also necessary.

	Rs.	
One sanitary maistry on	7	
Seven sweepers on	4	each.
One sweeper on	3	
„ male toty on	5	
„ female toty on	5	
„ tank watcher.		

8. Vaccination is in charge of the Perambalúr batch, viz., first-class vaccinator V. P. Partasaradi Nayudu and second-class vaccinator T. D. Kasavalu Nayudu. The list with the munsif shows 134 cases vaccinated in 1895 and verified by the Deputy Inspector in September last. Of these I could only verify 50. In Thoramangalam the munsif's list shows 58 cases vaccinated in October and December 1895. Of these I could only verify 32. Both these men had also recently prepared unprotected lists. That for Perambalúr contained the names of 79, and that for Thoramangalam 37. Having a calf ready I saw 48 of the former and 20 of the latter vaccinated before I left. Very little interest is shown by the karnam and munsif of Perambalúr in this work, while the munsif of Thoramangalam willingly does all he can to collect children and promote vaccination.

9. Birth and death registers are kept in vernacular and up to date.

Kurrumbalur.

Inspected 4th February 1896.

10. In this union three villages are included, viz., Kurrumbalur, Poliam and Thiruppayur. The population is about 5,800. The roads are in fair order, and though clean at the time of my inspection it is evident that this is not their ordinary state as their sides are resorted to for purposes of nature. The strength and pay of the conservancy establishment is as per margin. The number of scavengers is much too small, as there are three latrines to be attended to in addition to the removal of filth from roadways and open spaces in the town. These latrines are intended only for females,

	Rs.	
One sanitay maistry on	7	
Seven sweepers on	4	each.
One male scavenger on	6	
„ female „ on	4	
„ tank watcher on	3	
„ dust cart at	6	

but in their present condition afford no useful purpose either as regards decency or sanitation. They are open spaces with surrounding walls of loose stone varying from six inches to two feet in height. The interior of one is overgrown with prickly-pear, which is abundant around all of them and affords the shelter lacking in the latrines themselves, and is consequently largely resorted to. It is said that provision has been made in the budget of the current year for new latrines. One iron hand cart is provided for the removal of the night-soil to the depôt. Street and house refuse is collected in 29 dust-bins—2 of galvanised iron and 27 masonry or mud-walled structures and removed by a contractor to a depôt about two furlongs to the east of the town, where it is sold annually as manure, realising last year Rs. 5. In the centre of the town there is a large square well in a very dangerous and insanitary condition, into which the rubbish from the neighbouring streets is thrown. This is said to belong to the late munsif and three others who have already been served with notices to put it in a proper state, but to which they seem to pay no attention. Drinking-water is derived from a tank reserved for the purpose, in charge of a watchman, and from nine wells. The tank is supplied by a stream running from the adjoining hills. The wells are of the same pattern as those described in Perambalúr, and require similar improvements. There is no market or slaughter-house in the town.

11. Vaccination is in charge of the Perambalúr batch. The list with the munsif shows 210 cases vaccinated on 21st and 22nd December 1895. None verified by the Deputy Inspector. I verified 110, of these 30 had been incorrectly returned by the vaccinator. In two salary-result schools of 36 children examined, seven were unprotected.

12. The birth and death registers for 1895 and 1896 up to date are with the karnam.

TURAIYUR.

Inspected 7th February 1896.

13. In this union two villages are included, viz., Turaiyur and Kirambur about two miles distant. The roads were in fair order and clean at the time of my inspection. Some of the back lanes and corners are resorted to for purposes of nature. All the main roads have side channels for storm water, which is conveyed into an adjoining surplus channel from the large irrigation tank near the village. Close to this tank, and fed from it by a covered channel, is another fine masonry tank reserved in charge of a watchman for drinking purposes. As the larger supply-tank is not conserved, it has been proposed by the District Medical Officer that a filter should be constructed, in the course of the feeding channel. This seems a very useful and practical suggestion which should be carried out and ought not to be expensive. There are four public wells, all provided with platforms and parapets, but all contain brackish water. Besides these there are several private wells which are unprotected and dangerous, and require parapets. These latter should be so built that persons drawing water cannot stand upon them. A woman was killed here a short time ago, who fell into a well when standing on the parapet wall. The strength and pay of the conservancy staff are shown in margin. The number of scavengers is quite inadequate for the work they have to do. There are three public latrines, all of the "open space" pattern with mud-walls,—two for females and one for males. No night-soil cart is provided and the scavengers are supposed to carry the filth in baskets and bury it in trenches about ¼ mile to the south of the village. At least two iron hand carts with covered receptacles should be provided. Rubbish is collected in 23 masonry receptacles, and removed in four hand carts, and utilised for burning prickly-pear. There appears to be no demand for it as manure. There is no slaughter-house. The weekly market is on the north-east of the town. It is a large space enclosed within a wall, and contains only one shed which is divided into twelve stalls. It realises about Rs. 1,000 yearly.

	Rs.
One maistry on	7
Eight sweepers on	4 each.
One male scavenger on	7
„ female do. on	5
„ tank watcher on	4

14. Vaccination is in charge of the Musiri batch, viz., first-class vaccinator W. Perumal Raju and second-class vaccinator Krishnaswami Nayudu. The list with the munsif shows 170 cases vaccinated in August 1895 and 145 on 3rd and 4th February 1896. I verified 25 of the former, out of this number the results had in eight cases, been incorrectly verified by the vaccinator. I also verified 104 of the cases done this month. The precise results as regards the number of vescicles cannot, of course, as yet be recorded. A calf being ready I had 115 children collected with the aid of the Chairman and the Village Munsif and vaccinated. Being a zemindari village, there is a good deal of opposition to vaccination, and there are said to be about 400 unprotected children here. The karnam prepared an unprotected list some time ago, it appears, showing only 170 names, as it only included the registered births of the year. A full list of all unprotected children should be prepared and kept up by the village authorities for the guidance of the vaccinator. Of eighty school children examined only one was unprotected, as these schools had been visited and a number of pupils vaccinated a few days before my visit.

15. The birth and death register is kept up to date.

MUSIRI.

Inspected 10th February 1896.

16. The following villages are comprised in this union, viz., Musiri, Umayapuram, Sundakai and Vellur. The conservancy establishment is as given in the margin. The number of scavengers employed is insufficient. There are six public latrines—four for females and two for males. Their walls are well built and tarred to half their height. One wooden night-soil hand cart is provided, in which filth is removed to a depôt about one mile north of the town and buried in trenches. Another cart is required for this purpose. There appears to be no demand for the night-soil as manure. The roads of the town are cleanly kept. There are 31 dust-bins, of which one only is an iron cylinder and the remainder square masonry structures. Some of the latter require repair. The rubbish is removed in four hand carts to a depôt about two furlongs distant on the north side of the town, where it is sold by auction, realising only one rupee last year, which is absurd, if anything like the total rubbish of the town reaches this depôt. Drinking water is chiefly obtained from the river Cauvery. There are also wells in the town used for drinking purposes. These generally have stones across the mouth either level with the top of the parapet wall or with the ground. These should be removed and cross-beams, &c., provided. One of these wells, though close to dwellings with backyards full of rubbish, has neither a lining wall nor parapet. The market is a walled enclosure containing five thatched sheds with raised floors cleanly kept; also one tiled shed for the sale of meat, animals being slaughtered on the ground in front of these. A small slaughter yard with cemented floor, drain, cistern, &c., is required for this purpose. Outside the walls on one side tiled stalls have been built for the sale of vegetables. The roof of this building requires repair.

	Rs.
One maistry on	7
Ten sweepers on	4 each.
One male scavenger on	6
„ female scavenger on	3
„ private latrine scavenger on ..	3

17. Vaccination is in charge of the Musiri batch, viz., first-class vaccinator W. Perumal Raju, and second-class vaccinator Krishnaswami Nayudu, whose head-quarters are here. The list with the munsif shows only 64 cases vaccinated in 1894, none verified by any Deputy Inspector; only 32 during 1895, none verified; and 46 cases for January 1896. I could only verify 3 of 1894, 13 of 1895, and 26 of 1896, total 42 with the assistance of the vaccinators themselves and the village officials. There is no unprotected list. Seventy-eight children were collected and vaccinated before I left, the munsif giving willing assistance. In a pyal school of 27 children, eight were unprotected. In the S. P. G. Result school of 60 children present, five were unprotected.

18. The birth and death register is kept up to date by the karnam.

KULITTALAI.

Inspected 11th February 1896.

19. This union includes the villages of Kulittalai, Muthubupalasamudram, Vaiganallur, Kadambar Koyil and Manatattai with a total population of 7,351. The statement in the margin shows the strength and pay of the conservancy staff. As usual the number of scavengers is very small. They might be increased and a corresponding reduction made in the number of sweepers. The latter appear unnecessarily numerous especially when it is remembered that the roadway in front of each house is swept daily by the females of each family. The main roads are in fair order and cleanly kept. The borders of back lanes are resorted to for purposes of nature. There are 33 dust-bins—six of corrugated iron and the remainder of masonry or brick and mud. Many of the latter are very much out of repair. Rubbish is removed in four hand carts to two depôts—one in Kulittalai near Pullah street and the other in Vaiganallur opposite the toll-gate. The situation of the latter is objectionable, as it is on the side of the main road and occupies the drain; a better site should be selected. It is sold by auction annually and realises between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30. There are only three latrines in the town—all for females—simple brick-wall enclosures. The males resort to the cocoanut gardens and any convenient spot. One covered wooden bullock cart is provided for the removal of night-soil to the depôt about two miles distant. Nothing is realized by its sale. There are no public drinking-water wells. The river Cauvery and the irrigation channels running through the villages are the chief sources of supply. There is no market. In Kulittalai there is a small well-built slaughter-house in very good order for the simple reason that it has never been used; it is leased out for Rs. 41, which is levied from the butchers who are allowed to kill in their own compounds. The vicinity of this slaughter-house is in a filthy state and is evidently the resort of the male population of the neighbourhood for purposes of nature.

	Rs.
One maistry on	7
Three scavengers on	5 each
Ten sweepers on	4 „
Four dust carts.	
One night-soil cart.	

20. Vaccination is in charge of the Kulittalai batch, viz., first-class vaccinator T. Muthuswami Nayudu and second-class vaccinator T. Ramaswami Nayudu. This place is their appointed head-quarters, but I am informed that they live in Trichinopoly. The list with the munsif shows 65 cases vaccinated in January 1896, of these I verified 39. Forty vaccinated in February 1895 and verified by the Deputy Inspector in October last, none of which could be found for my verification although I spent hours wandering about the town. The first-class vaccinator above named seemed to know nothing about the cases, all seen by me were pointed out by the first-class vaccinator, Musiri taluk (who lives at Musiri on the opposite bank of the river), and a few by the second-class vaccinator. There is no unprotected list. I tried to collect children for vaccination with the assistance of the Chairman and Sub-Magistrate, but could only get 28.

21. The birth and death register is kept up to date by the karnam.

MANAPPARAI.

Inspected 14th February 1896.

22. This village is not a union, but being a railway station and the head-quarters of a Deputy Tahsildar is rising in importance and increasing in size. Its population is about 912. A small conservancy staff consisting of three sweepers and two female scavengers is entertained and supervised by the Deputy Tahsildar. The roads of the town are fairly clean, but are not in good order. Five brick-walled dust-bins and two of galvanised iron are provided. Two of the former are very much out of repair. Rubbish is removed in two hand carts (one of which is useless) and thrown on waste land inside and outside the village. The chief place of deposit appears to be the low ground near the railway crossing and within a few yards of the local fund school. This site is objectionable and another site should be selected. There

are four latrines—all for females—mud wall enclosures, cleaned by two female scavengers who remove the night-soil in baskets "to a distance." One of these latrines is in a dilapidated state and useless, another is also falling to pieces and requires repairs. Drinking water is obtained from a rain-fed tank near the railway station and from a larger square step well in the market enclosure. There is also a large well on one side of the tank which is used when the latter dries up. A watchman is employed to prevent pollution of the water. There is another square step well not far from the travellers' bungalow used by low caste people. It should be cleaned out when opportunity occurs and converted into a draw well. The weekly market is held in a walled enclosure containing ten well-built tiled sheds. Inside this there is some prickly-pear, which could now be removed with very little expense and should not be allowed to extend. On one side is a small mud-walled enclosure used as a slaughter-house. I am informed that, on market days, about 200 animals are slaughtered here. As the markets realise about Rs. 4,000 yearly, it would be well to provide a suitable slaughter-house, with a few stalls attached outside for the sale of meat. There is also a large cattle market held here, as many as 5,000 animals being collected. The original space allotted being too small, it is now being enlarged extensively. There is a well here, which should be provided with a long drinking trough for watering the cattle.

23. Vaccination is carried on by the Kulittalai batch. For September 1894 the list shows 114 cases vaccinated, not one verified by the Deputy Inspector. In October 1895 the list shows 108 cases, not one verified. Of these I verified 75.

24. *Registration.*—The birth and death registers are kept up to date by the karnam.

General Remarks on Vaccination in the Trichinopoly District.

25. Only one first-class Deputy Inspector is appointed to the entire district. The present incumbent M. Visvanadha Mudali was transferred here in July last *vice* Tiruvengadam Pillai pensioned (and since deceased). Under his supervision are eight first-class vaccinators, six second-class vaccinators and one probationer; these are divided into eight batches with head-quarters at Trichinopoly, Lalgudi, Kilapalur, Udayarpalaiyam, Perambalúr, Musiri, Kulittalai, and Marungapuri, respectively. All operations are direct from the calf. The Deputy Inspector draws 12 annas daily batta when travelling; no batta is allowed to the vaccinators. The monthly minimum for all ranks is 250 successful cases. The Deputy Inspector does not live at his appointed head-quarters, *viz.*, Trichinopoly, but at Srírangam, five miles off, although he dates all correspondence from the former place. It is not therefore surprising to find that many of the vaccinators follow suit, and live in Trichinopoly, *e.g.*, the first-class vaccinator of Kulittalai and Lalgudi. I also found the first-class vaccinator of the Konad division (head-quarters at Trichinopoly) in a house in Srírangam, making up his registers from a note-book, although this man had been ordered to appear before me several days previously, and the Deputy Inspector professed to know nothing of his whereabouts. The supervision exercised by this Deputy Inspector is very slack indeed, and his work altogether is unsatisfactory. Special orders were issued last year prohibiting the use of note-books by vaccinators, but no attention has been paid to it as I found four vaccinators working with them. It is hardly fair, however, to blame the vaccinators as they have not been supplied with portable ink-bottles, &c., as recommended to the district board in this office Circular No. 15 of 19th October 1894. This should have been brought to notice by the Deputy Inspector. As this district has, according to returns received, been famous for the progress of vaccination and the case of verification, I devoted my time chiefly to verification, but with most disappointing results. From an examination of the records submitted by the Deputy Inspector and a comparison of these with the registers of the vaccinators and village lists, &c., I am forced to the conclusion that his verification is a farce. Of 24 registers examined for the years 1894–95 and 1895–96 showing a total of 51,377 cases available for verification, in not a single instance does a date or initial or mark of verification of any sort by the present Deputy Inspector appear. His explanation is that he never takes a vaccinator with him when inspecting his work in order not to interfere with the progress of vaccination, and as he has

thus no register he verifies by means of village or nominal lists. In the village lists seen by me, the Deputy Inspector has simply written "verified" with his signature and date, no attention being paid to the order that "each case personally inspected" should be attested by his initials. At Gudalur and Logamalai he states in his weekly diaries that he had inspected 211 and 121 cases, respectively, in December 1895. I have examined the village lists, the nominal lists in his office and the vaccination register, and none of these bear any marks of verification by the Deputy Inspector. I also examined the birth and death registers in these villages, and in these also no signature or initials are to be found. In these cases he appears to have submitted fraudulent diaries. In other instances, cases reported as re-vaccinated and apparently verified by him as such are shown in diaries as primary operations. The Deputy Inspector has been placed under suspension by order of the Sanitary Commissioner pending the results of enquiry into his conduct.

26. The attached statements show the villages visited and the cases verified in each and also the result of the inspection of schools. Vaccination appears to be more backward in the large unions than in the small outlying villages. Ariyalur is a striking example of this. This is attributed by the vaccinators to the opposition of the Brahmins, whose successful resistance to the operation encourages others to follow their example. Of the five batches whose work I inspected, those of the Perambalúr and Musiri taluk showed the best results. This may partly be accounted for by the fact that the vaccinators live at their head-quarters within their sphere of work. All vaccinators should be compelled to do the same, as it is very improbable that a man who lives several miles away *and draws no travelling batta*, will visit his circle very often. I would also suggest that Government officials when on circuit should send for and inspect the nominal registers of the vaccinators in each taluk visited, and attest the same by their initials and the date of inspection; at present these registers are seen by no one from one end of the year to the other except by the Deputy Inspector, and by him only when returned to his office at the end of the official year.

Enclosures.

Statement showing villages visited and cases verified in the Trichinopoly district.

Villages.	Number and date of cases vaccinated.		Number verified by Deputy Inspector.	Number verified by Inspector of Vaccination.	Remarks.
Thalakudi	20	Dec. 1895	..	13	1 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Nerinjalagudi	18	Do.	..	9	1 do. do.
Pumbaramsottai	26	Do.	..	19	....
Sambayariur	7	Do.	..	5	3 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Angarai	50	Do.	..	38	2 do. do.
Mamakkal	40	June 1895	..	26	4 do. do.
Lalgudi	99	Do.	..	11	1 do. do.
Sirudaiyur	39	Dec. 1895	..	13	....
Poovalur	7	Sept. 1895	..	3	....
Vellanur	16	Do.	..	11	1 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Yedangyamangalam	5	Do.	..	5	....
Pallanpodi	180	Nov. 1895	..	52	9 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Kilavasur	Munsif absent.				....
Annarasur	38	Feb. 1893 and March 1894.	..	16	No results entered in 8 cases of March 1894.
Kalagaon	Karnam and Munsif absent.				
Kokudi	57	April 1895	57	45	....
Poondi	52	Do.	52	17	....
Kilapaluvur	45	Aug. 1895	45	30	....
Varanavasi	30	July ,,	..	20	....
Tavuttayakulam	20	Do.	..	18	....
Ariyalur	78	Do.	78	40	1 incorrectly returned by vaccinator. 2 Primary returned as re-vaccination. 4 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Kudagur	7	March	..	5	....
P. Anandavadi	60	Jan. 1896	..	59	....
	4		..	2	....

Statement showing villages visited and cases verified in the Trichinopoly district—*cont.*

Villages.	Number and date of cases vaccinated.		Number verified by Deputy Inspector.	Number verified by Inspector of Vaccination.	Remarks.
C. Anandavadi	44	Jan. 1896	..	41	....
Soyhamkurchi	19	Do.	..	16	....
Malamathur	102	Dec. 1894	..	56	11 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Koonam	90	Do.	..	33	....
Chittali	65	Oct. 1895	..	52	....
Perali	..	..	..	15	List not with munsif. Said to have been taken by Deputy Inspector's peon.
Thoramangalam	30	Dec. 1894	..	17	....
	28	Oct. 1895	..	..	....
Perambalur	134	Do.	119	50	....
Yerayasamudram	87	Do.	..	54	Two cases of re-vaccination entered as primary.
Senjeri	46	Nov. 1894	..	26	....
Kurrumbalur	210	Dec. 1895	..	110	30 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Ammapoliam	59	July	..	17	12 do. do.
Kalarampatti	29	Do.	..	8	7 do. do.
Nakkasalem	No list or register available.				....
Adykampatti	No cases done since 1894.				....
Nagalapuram	No cases done since 1890.				....
Turaiyur	170	Aug. 1895	..	25	8 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
	145	Feb. 1896	..	104	....
Maderapuri	45	Dec. 1895	..	38	18 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Singilandipuram	151	June ,,	..	110	....
Kannanur	41	Nov. 1894	..	6	49 vaccinated before me.
Valavandi	24	Oct. 1895	..	17	2 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Musiri	32	Do.	..	13	....
Sundakkai	46	Jan. 1896	..	26	....
Kulitalai	20	Dec. 1895	..	14	....
	40	Feb. ,,	..	..	....
Muthupalasamudram	65	Jan. 1896	..	39	....
	24	Feb. 1895	24	5	....
Vyganallur	28	Do.	28	1	....
	27	Jan. 1896	..	13	....
Kadambankovil	24	Do.	..	19	....
Manathattai	42	Do.	..	23	....
Gudalur	11	June 1895	..	8	....
Kalugur	30	Do.	..	16	....
Togamalai	82	July 1895	1	12	No results entered in vaccination list.
Sevalur and Hamlets	108	Oct. ,,	..	75	....
Total	2,896		542	1,516	

Statement showing schools inspected in Trichinopoly district.

Village.	Name of School.	Number of children examined.	Number unprotected.	Remarks.
Angarai	R. G. School	38	1	
Mamakkal	Do.	30	3	
Lalgudi	Do.	20	2	
Kilavasur	R. S. School	17	2	
Kilapalur	Private	18	3	
Do.	R. G.	16	3	
Ariyalur	Rajah R. G.	55	5	
Malamathur	R. G.	17	3	
Perambalur	L. F.	72	9	
Kurrumbalur	S. R.	15	1	
	Do.	21	6	
Thurayur	Two Pyal schools	52	..	
	R. G.	28	1	
Musiri	Pyal school	27	8	
	R. G.	60	5	
	Total	486	52	

No. 526-S.

Forwarded to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
6*th March* 1896.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

ORDER—No. 674 L., dated 7th April 1896.

Communicated to the local boards concerned for attention.

2. The result of the inquiry into the conduct of the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, referred to in paragraph 25 of the Inspection Notes, should be reported to Government.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

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

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

For A.S.

Proof for approval.

22/4

Issued.

Encl.

Recd.

Make the corrections pointed out & this. If please 188 27/4

G.O., No. 674 L., 7th April 1896.

APRIL.

Inspection Notes.

Communicating, with remark, to the local boards in the Trichinopoly district, for attention, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's — on the rural tracts in the district.

No. 674 L., 7TH APRIL 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

INSPECTION NOTES of the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

RURAL TRACTS—TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

LALGUDI.

Inspected 26th January 1896.

This union includes the villages of Lalgudi, Manakal and Sirdayur. The strength and pay of the conservancy establishment are given in the margin. The roads are in fair order and clean. Sixteen dust-bins are provided for the collection of rubbish which is removed in three bullock carts and one hand cart to a depôt where it is annually sold by auction realising Rs. 10 or Rs.12. Many of the backyards of the houses are used for storing manure and rubbish. The Teppakolam (tank) opposite the union office is said to become offensive during the rains, as it contains stagnant water and is never used; it will be well to fill it up when funds permit. There are six public latrines— four for females and two for males. Four of these are in a dilapidated condition. The night-soil is said to be removed "to a distance." At present there is no depôt. A site has been selected, but sanction for its use has not yet been granted. There are ten drinking-water wells in the town. Most of these have low brick parapets and stones across their mouths. The parapets require repairs and should be built higher and in such a way as to prevent people standing on them. The stones should be removed and cross-beams and pulleys provided. A weekly market is held on open ground at the side of the Manakal road. There is no slaughter-house, the butchers kill animals in their own compounds.

	Rs.	
Two mastries on	7	each.
Ten sweepers on	4	"
Two male scavengers on	6	"
" female scavengers on	5	"
" street coolies on	5	"
One street cooly on	4	"

2. Vaccination is in charge of the Lalgudi batch, viz., first-class vaccinator T. V. Govindaswami Nayudu and second-class vaccinator G. Narasinga Rao. The former appeared before me with his records at Srírangam on January 24th. His register for 1895 had been filled in but had not been signed, nor had any monthly returns been entered since September 1895. His register for 1896 was blank, not a single entry having been made up to 24th January. The second-class vaccinator, although ordered to do so by the Deputy Inspector several days previously, never turned up at all, nor did I see him while I remained in the division. Messengers were sent to the place where he should have been according to his programme without result. Both the Deputy inspector and the First-class Vaccinator professed complete ignorance of his whereabouts, although the latter should have been working with him and must consequently have told him of my arrival before reporting himself to me. He subsequently appeared before me at Trichinopoly, his whereabouts having been discovered with extraordinary celerity when the inspection of his division was over. The list with the

munsif shows nineteen cases vaccinated in June 1895 and signed by the Deputy Inspector "verified 16th August 1895." In his diary of that date, the Deputy shows 100 cases verified, all primary; whereas in the second-class vaccinator's register eight are entered as revaccinations. I could only verify eleven of these cases, while children vaccinated years previously were brought up as six months' cases. At Sirdayur, one of the hamlets of the union, of 39 cases entered as vaccinated in the previous month (December 1895), I could only verify 13, and even here the vaccinator had the audacity to produce old cases which I have no doubt corresponded in name and age with his entries in the register, but certainly not as to date of vaccination. In the Local Fund primary school of twenty children examined, only two were unprotected.

3. The birth and death registers for 1895 and 1896 up to date are kept by the karnam.

Ariyalur.

Inspected 29th January 1886.

4. This is a zemindary village containing 6,730 inhabitants and has been constituted a major union. The main roads are in fair order and cleanly kept. Those in the back parts of the town are very uneven and cut up, being unprovided with drains of any sort. The strength and pay of the conservancy establishment are shown in the margin. There are 66 dust-bins—62 square masonry receptacles and 4 circular galvanized iron. From these rubbish is removed in two bullock carts to two depôts—one at the northern and one at the southern end of the town, where it is annually sold by auction for manure. There is one large "open space" latrine divided into compartments for males and females. A large portion of the partition and of the outer wall have collapsed, so that there is little or no privacy, and the latrine appears to be but little used. Two iron hand carts with buckets are provided for the removal of excreta from this latrine and from the roads. It is said to be buried in trenches near the rubbish depôts. Drinking water is derived from a large rain-fed tank to the east of the town reserved for the purpose with a watchman in charge and also from private wells. There are no public drinking-water wells. Another tank to the west of the town is used for washing and bathing purposes. There is a fine market close to the District Munsif's Court. There are several well-built sheds inside a walled enclosure, planted with young trees which appear to be well looked after and growing well. These sheds are divided into 92 stalls and produce an income of about Rs. 4,000 per annum. A water-shed and two latrines are provided for the use of those attending the market. The gates are out of repair and require looking to. On one side of the market there are eight or nine miserable small thatched huts with rough earthen platforms used for the sale of meat, the animals being slaughtered on the spot and hung on a rough post for skinning, &c. Suitable stalls and a small enclosure with cemented floor, drain and cistern with cross-beam and hooks, &c., should be provided for the butchers. Around the outskirts of the town prickly-pear is abundant and gives cover for the committal of nuisances. Its complete removal would no doubt be a very expensive matter, but it would be possible and advisable to prevent its extension in fresh sites by immediate removal during its early growth.

	Rs.	
One maistry on	..	8
Eight sweepers on	..	4 each.
Two male scavengers on ..	..	6 „
„ female scavengers on ..	..	4 „
„ dust carts at	..	8 „

5. Vaccination is in charge of the Kilpalur batch, viz., first-class vaccinator N. A. Doraswami Pillai and second-class vaccinator T. Muthukrishna Pillai. The list with the munsif shows 78 cases done in 1895. I could only verify 40 of these. No unprotected list is kept up and vaccination is very backward in the town. It is said that there are over 500 unprotected children here. As the calf was ready I asked the Chairman and Munsif to collect as many children as they could for vaccination. The latter did his best, but only 20 appeared and were operated on before me.

6. The birth and death register is kept in vernacular by the karnam and is up to date.

Perambalur.

Inspected 3rd February 1896.

7. This union comprises the villages of Perambalúr, Aranarai, Thoramangalam and Nilamathur. The conservancy establishment is as per margin. They are chiefly employed in Perambalúr itself, in which also all the latrines and dust-bins are located. The roads are in fair order and cleanly kept. Rubbish is collected in 24 dust-bins, of which only three are of iron, the remainder being masonry or mud-wall structures. It is removed direct to the fields by a contractor. There are three "open space" latrines with masonry walls and three small iron latrines lately supplied with four compartments each for females only. The night-soil is removed in an iron hand cart and buried in trenches about half mile from the town. Drinking water is obtained from a tank specially reserved with a watchman in charge and from seven wells. The tank was formerly supplied with water which ran through a portion of the town past a grave yard, &c., and was in consequence greatly fouled and unfit for drinking. This has now been cut off, and the water is brought direct from another tank by a surface channel open a few months ago. It is said that measures will shortly be taken for improving and covering this channel. If possible pipes should be employed. All the wells in the town are of the same dangerous and insanitary pattern, *i.e.*, persons requiring water have to stand upon stones jutting out from the sides over the mouth of the well. These should be removed and each public well provided with a parapet and platform as well as a cross-beam with pulleys attached. This might be done gradually as funds permit, one or two wells being improved each year. The slaughter-house near the Taluk cutcherry is simply a mud-walled enclosure with five or six small thatched stalls on one side where the meat is sold. As only five or six animals are killed daily, it would be sufficient to provide a stone or cemented floor with drain and cistern for $\frac{1}{3}$ of the present enclosure. A cross-beam with iron hooks attached is also necessary.

	Rs.	
One sanitary maistry on ..	..	7
Seven sweepers on	..	4 each.
One sweeper on	..	3
„ male toty on	..	5
„ female toty on	..	5
„ tank watcher.		

8. Vaccination is in charge of the Perambalúr batch, viz., first-class vaccinator V. P. Partasaradi Nayudu and second-class vaccinator T. D. Kasavalu Nayudu. The list with the munsif shows 134 cases vaccinated in 1895 and verified by the Deputy Inspector in September last. Of these I could only verify 50. In Thoramangalam the munsif's list shows 58 cases vaccinated in October and December 1895. Of these I could only verify 32. Both these men had also recently prepared unprotected lists. That for Perambalúr contained the names of 79, and that for Thoramangalam 37. Having a calf ready I saw 48 of the former and 20 of the latter vaccinated before I left. Very little interest is shown by the karnam and munsif of Perambalúr in this work, while the munsif of Thoramangalam willingly does all he can to collect children and promote vaccination.

9. Birth and death registers are kept in vernacular and up to date.

Kurrumbalur.

Inspected 4th February 1896.

10. In this union three villages are included, viz., Kurrumbalur, Poliam and Thiruppayur. The population is about 5,800. The roads are in fair order, and though clean at the time of my inspection it is evident that this is not their ordinary state as their sides are resorted to for purposes of nature. The strength and pay of the conservancy establishment is as per margin. The number of scavengers is much too small, as there are three latrines to be attended to in addition to the removal of filth from roadways and open spaces in the town. These latrines are intended only for females,

	Rs.	
One sanitay maistry on ..	..	7
Seven sweepers on	..	4 each.
One male scavenger on ..	..	6
„ female „ on ..	..	4
„ tank watcher on	..	3
„ dust cart at	..	6

but in their present condition afford no useful purpose either as regards decency or sanitation. They are open spaces with surrounding walls of loose stone varying from six inches to two feet in height. The interior of one is overgrown with prickly-pear, which is abundant around all of them and affords the shelter lacking in the latrines themselves, and is consequently largely resorted to. It is said that provision has been made in the budget of the current year for new latrines. One iron hand cart is provided for the removal of the night-soil to the depôt. Street and house refuse is collected in 29 dust-bins—2 of galvanised iron and 27 masonry or mud-walled structures—and removed by a contractor to a depôt about two furlongs to the east of the town, where it is sold annually as manure, realising last year Rs. 5. In the centre of the town there is a large square well in a very dangerous and insanitary condition, into which the rubbish from the neighbouring streets is thrown. This is said to belong to the late munsif and three others who have already been served with notices to put it in a proper state, but to which they seem to pay no attention. Drinking-water is derived from a tank reserved for the purpose, in charge of a watchman, and from nine wells. The tank is supplied by a stream running from the adjoining hills. The wells are of the same pattern as those described in Perambalúr, and require similar improvements. There is no market or slaughter-house in the town.

11. Vaccination is in charge of the Perambalúr batch. The list with the munsif shows 210 cases vaccinated on 21st and 22nd December 1895. None verified by the Deputy Inspector. I verified 110, of these 30 had been incorrectly returned by the vaccinator. In two salary-result schools of 36 children examined, seven were unprotected.

12. The birth and death registers for 1895 and 1896 up to date are with the karnam.

Turaiyur.

Inspected 7th February 1896.

13. In this union two villages are included, viz., Turaiyur and Kirambur about two miles distant. The roads were in fair order and clean at the time of my inspection. Some of the back lanes and corners are resorted to for purposes of nature. All the main roads have side channels for storm water, which is conveyed into an adjoining surplus channel from the large irrigation tank near the village. Close to this tank, and fed from it by a covered channel, is another fine masonry tank reserved in charge of a watchman for drinking purposes. As the larger supply-tank is not conserved, it has been proposed by the District Medical Officer that a filter should be constructed, in the course of the feeding channel. This seems a very useful and practical suggestion which should be carried out and ought not to be expensive. There are four public wells, all provided with platforms and parapets, but all contain brackish water. Besides these there are several private wells which are unprotected and dangerous, and require parapets. These latter should be so built that persons drawing water cannot stand upon them. A woman was killed here a short time ago, who fell into a well when standing on the parapet wall. The strength and pay of the conservancy staff are shown in margin. The number of scavengers is quite inadequate for the work they have to do. There are three public latrines, all of the "open space" pattern with mud-walls,—two for females and one for males. No night-soil cart is provided and the scavengers are supposed to carry the filth in baskets and bury it in trenches about ¼ mile to the south of the village. At least two iron hand carts with covered receptacles should be provided. Rubbish is collected in 23 masonry receptacles, and removed in four hand carts, and utilised for burning prickly-pear. There appears to be no demand for it as manure. There is no slaughter-house. The weekly market is on the north-east of the town. It is a large space enclosed within a wall, and contains only one shed which is divided into twelve stalls. It realises about Rs. 1,000 yearly.

	Rs.	
One maistry on	7	
Eight sweepers on	4	each.
One male scavenger on	7	
„ female do. on	5	
„ tank watcher on	4	

14. Vaccination is in charge of the Musiri batch, viz., first-class vaccinator W. Perumal Raju and second-class vaccinator Krishnaswami Nayudu. The list with the munsif shows 170 cases vaccinated in August 1895 and 145 on 3rd and 4th February 1896. I verified 25 of the former, out of this number the results had in eight cases, been incorrectly verified by the vaccinator. I also verified 104 of the cases done this month. The precise results as regards the number of vescicles cannot, of course, as yet be recorded. A calf being ready I had 115 children collected with the aid of the Chairman and the Village Munsif and vaccinated. Being a zemindari village, there is a good deal of opposition to vaccination, and there are said to be about 400 unprotected children here. The karnam prepared an unprotected list some time ago, it appears, showing only 170 names, as it only included the registered births of the year. A full list of all unprotected children should be prepared and kept up by the village authorities for the guidance of the vaccinator. Of eighty school children examined only one was unprotected, as these schools had been visited and a number of pupils vaccinated a few days before my visit.

15. The birth and death register is kept up to date.

Musiri.

Inspected 10th February 1896.

16. The following villages are comprised in this union, viz., Musiri, Umayapuram, Sundakai and Vellur. The conservancy establishment is as given in the margin. The number of scavengers employed is insufficient. There are six public latrines—four for females and two for males. Their walls are well built and tarred to half their height. One wooden night-soil hand cart is provided, in which filth is removed to a depôt about one mile north of the town and buried in trenches. Another cart is required for this purpose. There appears to be no demand for the night-soil as manure. The roads of the town are cleanly kept. There are 31 dust-bins, of which one only is an iron cylinder and the remainder square masonry structures. Some of the latter require repair. The rubbish is removed in four hand carts to a depôt about two furlongs distant on the north side of the town, where it is sold by auction, realising only one rupee last year, which is absurd, if anything like the total rubbish of the town reaches this depôt. Drinking water is chiefly obtained from the river Cauvery. There are also wells in the town used for drinking purposes. These generally have stones across the mouth either level with the top of the parapet wall or with the ground. These should be removed and cross-beams, &c., provided. One of these wells, though close to dwellings with backyards full of rubbish, has neither a lining wall nor parapet. The market is a walled enclosure containing five thatched sheds with raised floors cleanly kept; also one tiled shed for the sale of meat, animals being slaughtered on the ground in front of these. A small slaughter yard with cemented floor, drain, cistern, &c., is required for this purpose. Outside the walls on one side tiled stalls have been built for the sale of vegetables. The roof of this building requires repair.

	Rs.	
One maistry on	7	
Ten sweepers on	4	each.
One male scavenger on	6	
„ female scavenger on	3	
„ private latrine scavenger on ..	3	

17. Vaccination is in charge of the Musiri batch, viz., first-class vaccinator W. Perumal Raju, and second-class vaccinator Krishnaswami Nayudu, whose head-quarters are here. The list with the munsif shows only 64 cases vaccinated in 1894, none verified by any Deputy Inspector; only 32 during 1895, none verified; and 46 cases for January 1896. I could only verify 3 of 1894, 13 of 1895, and 26 of 1896, total 42 with the assistance of the vaccinators themselves and the village officials. There is no unprotected list. Seventy-eight children were collected and vaccinated before I left, the munsif giving willing assistance. In a pyal school of 27 children, eight were unprotected. In the S. P. G. Result school of 60 children present, five were unprotected.

18. The birth and death register is kept up to date by the karnam.

KULITTALAI.

Inspected 11th February 1896.

19. This union includes the villages of Kulittalai, Muthubupalasamudram, Vaiganallur, Kadambar Koyil and Manatattai with a total population of 7,351. The statement in the margin shows the strength and pay of the conservancy staff. As usual the number of scavengers is very small. They might be increased and a corresponding reduction made in the number of sweepers. The latter appear unnecessarily numerous especially when it is remembered that the roadway in front of each house is swept daily by the females of each family. The main roads are in fair order and cleanly kept. The borders of back lanes are resorted to for purposes of nature. There are 33 dust-bins—six of corrugated iron and the remainder of masonry or brick and mud. Many of the latter are very much out of repair. Rubbish is removed in four hand carts to two depôts—one in Kulittalai near Pullah street and the other in Vaiganallur opposite the toll-gate. The situation of the latter is objectionable, as it is on the side of the main road and occupies the drain; a better site should be selected. It is sold by auction annually and realises between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30. There are only three latrines in the town—all for females—simple brick-wall enclosures. The males resort to the cocoanut gardens and any convenient spot. One covered wooden bullock cart is provided for the removal of night-soil to the depôt about two miles distant. Nothing is realized by its sale. There are no public drinking-water wells. The river Cauvery and the irrigation channels running through the villages are the chief sources of supply. There is no market. In Kulittalai there is a small well-built slaughter-house in very good order for the simple reason that it has never been used; it is leased out for Rs. 41, which is levied from the butchers who are allowed to kill in their own compounds. The vicinity of this slaughter-house is in a filthy state and is evidently the resort of the male population of the neighbourhood for purposes of nature.

	Rs.	
One maistry on	7	
Three scavengers on	5	each
Ten sweepers on	4	"
Four dust carts.		
One night-soil cart.		

20. Vaccination is in charge of the Kulittalai batch, viz., first-class vaccinator T. Muthuswami Nayudu and second-class vaccinator T. Ramaswami Nayudu. This place is their appointed head-quarters, but I am informed that they live in Trichinopoly. The list with the munsif shows 65 cases vaccinated in January 1896, of these I verified 39. Forty vaccinated in February 1895 and verified by the Deputy Inspector in October last, none of which could be found for my verification although I spent hours wandering about the town. The first-class vaccinator above named seemed to know nothing about the cases, all seen by me were pointed out by the first-class vaccinator, Musiri taluk (who lives at Musiri on the opposite bank of the river), and a few by the second-class vaccinator. There is no unprotected list. I tried to collect children for vaccination with the assistance of the Chairman and Sub-Magistrate, but could only get 28.

21. The birth and death register is kept up to date by the karnam.

MANAPPARAI.

Inspected 14th February 1896.

22. This village is not a union, but being a railway station and the head-quarters of a Deputy Tahsildar is rising in importance and increasing in size. Its population is about 912. A small conservancy staff consisting of three sweepers and two female scavengers is entertained and supervised by the Deputy Tahsildar. The roads of the town are fairly clean, but are not in good order. Five brick-walled dust-bins and two of galvanised iron are provided. Two of the former are very much out of repair. Rubbish is removed in two hand carts (one of which is useless) and thrown on waste land inside and outside the village. The chief place of deposit appears to be the low ground near the railway crossing and within a few yards of the local fund school. This site is objectionable and another should be selected. There

are four latrines—all for females—mud wall enclosures, cleaned by two female scavengers who remove the night-soil in baskets "to a distance." One of these latrines is in a dilapidated state and useless, another is also falling to pieces and requires repairs. Drinking water is obtained from a rain-fed tank near the railway station and from a larger square step well in the market enclosure. There is also a large well on one side of the tank which is used when the latter dries up. A watchman is employed to prevent pollution of the water. There is another square step well not far from the travellers' bungalow used by low caste people. It should be cleaned out when opportunity occurs and converted into a draw well. The weekly market is held in a walled enclosure containing ten well-built tiled sheds. Inside this there is some prickly-pear, which could now be removed with very little expense and should not be allowed to extend. On one side is a small mud-walled enclosure used as a slaughter-house. I am informed that, on market days, about 200 animals are slaughtered here. As the markets realise about Rs. 4,000 yearly, it would be well to provide a suitable slaughter-house, with a few stalls attached outside for the sale of meat. There is also a large cattle market held here, as many as 5,000 animals being collected. The original space allotted being too small, it is now being enlarged extensively. There is a well here, which should be provided with a long drinking trough for watering the cattle.

23. Vaccination is carried on by the Kulittalai batch. For September 1894 the list shows 114 cases vaccinated, not one verified by the Deputy Inspector. In October 1895 the list shows 108 cases, not one verified. Of these I verified 75.

24. *Registration.*—The birth and death registers are kept up to date by the karnam.

General Remarks on Vaccination in the Trichinopoly District.

25. Only one first-class Deputy Inspector is appointed to the entire district. The present incumbent M. Visvanadha Mudali was transferred here in July last *vice* Tiruvengadam Pillai pensioned (and since deceased). Under his supervision are eight first-class vaccinators, six second-class vaccinators and one probationer; these are divided into eight batches with head-quarters at Trichinopoly, Lalgudi, Kilapalur, Udayarpalaiyam, Perambalúr, Musiri, Kulittalai, and Marungapuri, respectively. All operations are direct from the calf. The Deputy Inspector draws 12 annas daily batta when travelling; no batta is allowed to the vaccinators. The monthly minimum for all ranks is 250 successful cases. The Deputy Inspector does not live at his appointed head-quarters, *viz.*, Trichinopoly, but at Srírangam, five miles off, although he dates all correspondence from the former place. It is not therefore surprising to find that many of the vaccinators follow suit, and live in Trichinopoly, *e.g.*, the first-class vaccinator of Kulittalai and Lalgudi. I also found the first-class vaccinator of the Konad division (head-quarters at Trichinopoly) in a house in Srírangam, making up his registers from a note-book, although this man had been ordered to appear before me several days previously, and the Deputy Inspector professed to know nothing of his whereabouts. The supervision exercised by this Deputy Inspector is very slack indeed, and his work altogether is unsatisfactory. Special orders were issued last year prohibiting the use of note-books by vaccinators, but no attention has been paid to it as I found four vaccinators working with them. It is hardly fair, however, to blame the vaccinators as they have not been supplied with portable ink-bottles, &c., as recommended to the district board in this office Circular No. 15 of 19th October 1894. This should have been brought to notice by the Deputy Inspector. As this district has, according to returns received, been famous for the progress of vaccination and the case of verification, I devoted my time chiefly to verification, but with most disappointing results. From an examination of the records submitted by the Deputy Inspector and a comparison of these with the registers of the vaccinators and village lists, &c., I am forced to the conclusion that his verification is a farce. Of 24 registers examined for the years 1894–95 and 1895–96 showing a total of 51,377 cases available for verification, in not a single instance does a date or initial or mark of verification of any sort by the present Deputy Inspector appear. His explanation is that he never takes a vaccinator with him when inspecting his work in order not to interfere with the progress of vaccination, and as he has

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thus no register he verifies by means of village or nominal lists. In the village lists seen by me, the Deputy Inspector has simply written "verified" with his signature and date, no attention being paid to the order that "each case personally inspected" should be attested by his initials. At Gudalur and Logamalai he states in his weekly diaries that he had inspected 211 and 121 cases, respectively, in December 1895. I have examined the village lists, the nominal lists in his office and the vaccination register, and none of these bear any marks of verification by the Deputy Inspector. I also examined the birth and death registers in these villages, and in these also no signature or initials are to be found. In these cases he appears to have submitted fraudulent diaries. In other instances, cases reported as re-vaccinated and apparently verified by him as such are shown in diaries as primary operations. The Deputy Inspector has been placed under suspension by order of the Sanitary Commissioner pending the results of enquiry into his conduct.

26. The attached statements show the villages visited and the cases verified in each and also the result of the inspection of schools. Vaccination appears to be more backward in the large unions than in the small outlying villages. Ariyalur is a striking example of this. This is attributed by the vaccinators to the opposition of the Brahmins, whose successful resistance to the operation encourages others to follow their example. Of the five batches whose work I inspected, those of the Perambalúr and Musiri taluk showed the best results. This may partly be accounted for by the fact that the vaccinators live at their head-quarters within their sphere of work. All vaccinators should be compelled to do the same, as it is very improbable that a man who lives several miles away *and draws no travelling batta*, will visit his circle very often. I would also suggest that Government officials when on circuit should send for and inspect the nominal registers of the vaccinators in each taluk visited, and attest the same by their initials and the date of inspection; at present these registers are seen by no one from one end of the year to the other except by the Deputy Inspector, and by him only when returned to his office at the end of the official year.

Enclosures.

Statement showing villages visited and cases verified in the Trichinopoly district.

Villages.	Number and date of cases vaccinated.		Number verified by Deputy Inspector.	Number verified by Inspector of Vaccination.	Remarks.
Thalakudi	20	Dec. 1895	..	13	1 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Nerinjalagudi	18	Do.	..	9	1 do. do.
Pumbaramsottai	26	Do.	..	19	....
Sambayariur	7	Do.	..	5	3 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Angarai	50	Do.	..	38	2 do. do.
Mamakkal	40	June 1895	40	26	4 do. do.
Lalgudi	99	Do.	99	11	1 do. do.
Sirudaiyur	39	Dec. 1895	..	13	....
Poovalur	7	Sept. 1895	..	3	....
Vellanur	16	Do.	..	11	1 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Yedangyamangalam	5	Do.	..	5	....
Pallanpodi	180	Nov. 1895	..	52	9 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Kilavasur	Munsif absent.				....
Annarasur	38	Feb. 1893 and March 1894.	..	16	No results entered in 8 cases of March 1894.
Kalagaon	Karnam and Munsif absent.				....
Kokudi	57	April 1895	57	45	....
Poondi	52	Do.	52	17	....
Kilapaluvur	45	Aug. 1895	45	30	....
Varanavasi	30	July ,,	..	20	....
Tavuttayakulam	20	Do.	..	18	....
Ariyalur	78	Do.	78	40	1 incorrectly returned by vaccinator. 2 Primary returned as re-vaccination.
Kudagur	7	March	..	5	4 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
P. Anandavadi	60	Jan. 1896	..	59	....
	4			2	....

Statement showing villages visited and cases verified in the Trichinopoly district—*cont.*

Villages.	Number and date of cases vaccinated.		Number verified by Deputy Inspector.	Number verified by Inspector of Vaccination.	Remarks.
				41	....
	44	Jan. 1896	..	16	....
C. Anandavadi	19	Do.	..	56	11 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Soyhamkurchi	102	Dec. 1894	..	33	....
Malamathur	90	Do.	..	52	....
Koonam	65	Oct. 1895	..	15	List not with munsif. Said to have been taken by Deputy Inspector's peon.
Chittali	..	..	..	..	....
Perali	..	..	..	17	....
	30	Dec. 1894	..	..	....
Thoramangalam	28	Oct. 1895	..	50	Two cases of re-vaccination entered as primary.
	134	Do.	..	119	....
Perambalur	87	Do.	..	54	30 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Yerayasamudram	..	..	..	26	12 do. do.
	46	Nov. 1894	..	110	7 do. do.
Senjeri	210	Dec. 1895	..	17	....
Kurrumbalur	59	July	..	8	....
Ammapoliem	29	Do.	..	..	....
Kalarampatti	No list or register available.				....
Nakkasalem	No cases done since 1894.				8 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Adykampatti	No cases done since 1890.			25	....
Nagalapuram	170	Aug. 1895	..	104	18 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
	145	Feb. 1896	..	38	....
Turaiyur	45	Dec. 1895	..	110	49 vaccinated before me.
	151	June ,,	..	6	2 incorrectly returned by vaccinator.
Maderapuri	41	Nov. 1894	..	17	....
Singilandipuram	24	Oct. 1895	..	13	....
Kannanur	32	Do.	..	26	....
Valavandi	46	Jan. 1896	..	14	....
	20	Dec. 1895	..	..	....
Musiri	40	Feb. ,,	..	39	....
Sundakkai	65	Jan. 1896	..	5	....
	24	Feb. 1895	24	1	....
Kulitalai	28	Do.	28	13	....
Muthupalasamudram	27	Jan. 1896	..	19	....
	24	Do.	..	23	....
Vyganallur	42	Do.	..	8	....
Kadambankovil	11	June 1895	..	16	....
Manathattai	30	Do.	1	12	No results entered in vaccination list.
Gudalur	82	July 1895	..	75	....
Kalugur	108	Oct. ,,	..		
Togamalai					
Sevalur and Hamlets					
Total	2,896		542	1,516	

Statement showing schools inspected in Trichinopoly district.

Village.	Name of School.	Number of children examined.	Number unprotected.	Remarks.
	R. G. School	38	1	
	Do.	30	3	
Angarai	Do.	20	2	
Mamakkal	R. S. School	17	2	
Lalgudi	Private	18	3	
Kilavasur	R. G.	16	3	
Kilapalur	Rajah R. G.	55	5	
Do.	R. G.	17	3	
Ariyalur	L. F.	72	9	
Malamathur	S. R.	15	1	
Perambalur	Do.	21	6	
	Two Pyal schools	52	..	
Kurrumbalur	R. G.	28	1	
	Pyal school	27	3	
Thurayur	R. G.	60	5	
Musiri	Total	486	52	

No. 526-S.

Forwarded to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
6*th March* 1896.

(Signed) W. G. KING, Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

ORDER—No. 674 L., dated 7th April 1896.

Communicated to the local boards concerned for attention.

2. The result of the inquiry into the conduct of the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, referred to in paragraph 25 of the Inspection Notes, should be reported to Government.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Issued. *Encl.*

Recd.

G.O., No. 674 L., 7th April 1896.

APRIL.

Inspection Notes.

Communicating, with remark, to the local boards in the Trichinopoly district, for attention, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's — on the rural tracts in the district.

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