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Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

INDEXED. JA

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G.O., No. 842 M

DATED 2-5-98

[illegible]

DESPATCHED

[Despatch Abstract.]

Report on Cholera

Recording, with remarks, the ——— in certain Municipalities.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government (1898) of Madras.
LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Recd.
} 1898.
Regd.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 842 M., 2nd May 1898.

MAY.

Report on Cholera.

Recording, with remarks, the — in certain municipalities.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Fort St. George, 10th March 1898, No. 568-S.

Kumbakónam.
Conjeeveram.
Srírangam.
Vellore.
Negapatam.
Madura.
Adóni.
Calicut (no report is received from this municipality).

In forwarding the marginally-noted reports from municipalities as required in G.O., No. 1536 M., dated 9th September 1896, I have the honour to invite the attention of Government to the inefficient manner in which these rules have been attended to by the councils referred to in the accompanying memorandum. Instead of appointing at once the full staff demanded by the rules, the tendency has been to place a portion on duty and to *hope* that no extension of the disease will occur, with the result of its making such headway that future efforts to stamp it out have been of little utility.

Enclosure.

Municipality.	Date of first attack.	Date when cholera ceased.	Date of appointment of observation staff.	Date of appointment of preventive staff.	Whether observation and preventive staffs were correct in all details.	Whether any special warning was necessary to make it adopt measures or whether it received warnings after imperfect measures were adopted.	Defects of methods employed.	Number of attacks.	Number of deaths.	Whether arrangements were correctly conducted or not.	Remarks as to energy or failure to show energy.
Kumbakónam.	5th Nov. 1896.	6th Apr. 1897.	The date of entertainment is not specified. It was at about the same time as when cholera broke out—*vide* Proceedings of the municipal council, Kumbakónam, dated 28th November 1896.	..	This town was divided for purposes of cholera into two divisions, northern and southern, the former division comprising four circles and the latter three circles. Staff as directed by G.O., No. 1536 M., dated 9th September 1896. 7 Circle Inspectors. 28 peons. 28 toties 2 Divisional Inspectors. 2 orderlies. Staff as entertained by the council. 7 Circle Inspectors. 21 peons. 21 toties. 2 Divisional Inspectors. 1 orderly. 2 dhobies. 1 hospital assistant on cholera duty.	In this office letter No. 1858, dated 10th September 1897, it was pointed out to the Chairman that the staff engaged by him to combat cholera fell short of that required by the Government Order by one orderly, seven peons and seven toties.	Peons and toties were insufficient.	796	417	Not satisfactory.	Seven peons, seven toties and one orderly more should have been entertained. The number of rubbish and night-soil carts and public latrines was insufficient. In this case for at least nine weeks at the commencement of the epidemic, the toties for the cholera staff were simply those obtained from the permanent staff. My personal inspection showed the town was consequently in a most filthy condition. By taking the trouble to wire to Madras on my advice, the council at this late period got the necessary toties.
Do.	26th June 1897.	18th July 1897.	In the weekly cholera returns submitted by the Chairman, it is vaguely said that both the observation and preventive staffs were entertained "on different dates according to requirements."	..	This town was divided into two divisions, the northern and southern. The former was divided into four circles, of which the first and fourth were not affected with cholera, and the latter into three circles, all of which were affected. Staff as directed by Government Order. *Observation Staff.* 7 Circle Inspectors. 7 peons. 7 toties. 2 Divisional Inspectors. 2 orderlies. *Preventive Staff.* 15 peons. 15 toties. Staff as entertained by the municipal council. *Observation Staff.* 7 Circle Inspectors. 7 peons. 7 toties. 2 Divisional Inspectors. 2 orderlies. *Preventive Staff.* 4 Peons. *Nil.*	In this office Nos. 2379 and 2591, of 20th November 1897, and 13th December 1897 respectively, information as to toties was called for. The reference still remains unanswered.	Peons and toties were wanting.	29	19	Do. ..	The municipal council has failed in the matter of appointing the prescribed number of peons and toties, without which the whole scheme falls to the ground. The plea that no toties could be procured locally is inadmissible, in that they could have been obtained from elsewhere. It is extremely likely from the vague language used by the Chairman that the rules regarding preventive and observation staffs were not correctly effected.

Municipality.	Date of first attack.	Date when cholera ceased.	Date of appointment of observation staff.	Date of appointment of preventive staff.	Whether observation and preventive staffs were correct in all details.	Whether any special warning was necessary to make it adopt measures or whether it received warnings after imperfect measures were adopted.	Defects of methods employed.	Number of attacks.	Number of deaths.	Whether arrangements were correctly conducted or not.	Remarks as to energy or failure to show energy.
Conjeeveram.	3rd Mar. 1897.	6th May 1897.	Not stated ..	Not stated.	It is said that the full staff was not entertained as a Divisional Inspector and an orderly could not be got.	..	..	81	42	Not satisfactory.	No information is furnished as to the number of circles in each of the two divisions. Sufficient staff was not employed.
Do.	1st July 1897.	12th Sept. 1897.	3rd July 1897 ..	3rd July 1897.	This town was divided for cholera purposes into two divisions, and each of these into three circles. Staff as directed by Government Order. — Staff as entertained by the municipal council. *Observation Staff.* 6 Circle Inspectors. — 6 Circle Inspectors. 6 peons. — 6 peons. 6 toties. — 6 toties. 2 Divisional Inspectors. — 2 Divisional Inspectors. 2 orderlies. — 2 orderlies. *Preventive Staff.* 18 peons. — 18 peons. 18 toties. — 18 toties.	..	None ..	33	19	Satisfactory.	The arrangements made by the council were in accordance with requirements, including the staff employed. This latter, however, was employed on the 3rd July 1897, being two days behind time. The first case occurred on the 1st July and consequently all the circles should have been manned on that date.
Srírangam.	16th Oct. 1896.	23rd April 1897.	18th October 1896.	18th Oct. 1896.	This town was divided into three circles forming one division. Staff as directed by Government Order. — Staff as entertained by the municipal council. *Observation and Preventive Staffs.* 3 Circle Inspectors. — 3 Circle Inspectors. 12 peons. — 6 peons. 12 toties. — 6 toties. 1 Divisional Inspector. — 1 Divisional Inspector. 1 orderly. — 1 orderly.	..	The staff of peons and toties was only half of what is enjoined by the rules.	241	110	Not satisfactory.	Six peons and six toties more should have been entertained. Arrangements were therefore defective.
Vellore ..	14th Dec. 1896.	6th Mar. 1897.	18th Dec. 1896 ..	Not stated.	This town appears to have been divided into two circles. Staff as directed by Government Order. — Staff as entertained by the municipal council. *Observation Staff.* 2 Circle Inspectors. — 2 Circle Inspectors. 2 peons. — 2 peons. 2 toties. — 4 toties. 1 Divisional Inspector. — 1 Divisional Inspector. 1 orderly. — *Nil.* *Preventive Staff.* 6 peons. — *Nil.* 6 toties. — 2 toties.	..	The extra staff was put on four days after the first attack.	98	74	Not satisfactory.	Staff employed was inadequate, in that it was short of requirements by one orderly, six peons and two toties.
Negapatam.	19th Oct. 1896.	12th Mar. 1897.	26th Oct. 1896 ..	26th Oct. 1896.	The town was divided into five circles. Each division formed a 'circle,' and Nagore, which is a division in itself, was divided into two circles; that is, practically there was but one division consisting of five circles. This is opposed to Rule No. 5. Staff as directed by Government Order. — Staff as entertained by the municipal council. *Observation and Preventive Staffs.* 5 Circle Inspectors. — 4 Circle Inspectors. 20 peons. — 12 peons. 20 toties. — 20 toties. 1 Divisional Inspector. — 1 Divisional Inspector. 1 orderly. — *Nil.*	..	..	349	227	Unsatisfactory.	The staff employed did not come up to the prescribed scale and was not entertained in time. A copy of the Civil Surgeon's remarks on the staff employed is given below:—

"It will be observed that no observation staff was employed previous to the outbreak of the disease in the town. In Nagore, where the disease first broke out, the preventive staff was employed four days after the actual outbreak, in the meantime the work being conducted by the permanent staff. In Negapatam also a similar thing happened, the preventive staff being employed on the third day of the outbreak. When the disease was prevailing in the 1st division of Negapatam, observation staff was employed in the 2nd division on the same day on which preventive staff was employed in the first division. The observation staff in the 3rd division was employed ten days later. When the disease was prevailing in the 4th division, *i.e.*, one-half of Nagore, no observation staff was employed in the other half, viz., the 5th division. Whenever there was temporary cessation of the disease, the preventive staff employed in a division was retained as observation staff. The observation staff so employed and also that employed in unaffected divisions was retained for a sufficient period, viz., for three weeks, even after the disease had completely disappeared from the town."

"Permanent staff consists of—
- 1 Chief Sanitary Inspector.
- 4 Divisional Inspectors—one for each division.
- 12 peons—
  - 3 for 1st division.
  - 4 for 2nd ,,
  - 2 for 3rd ,,
  - 3 for 4th ,,
- 20 toties—one for each latrine (ten males and ten females).
- 92 sweepers (males, females and boys) employed in street-sweeping and private scavenging distributed all over the town."

"During the outbreak of cholera, each division in Negapatam was made into a circle and Nagore, which is the 4th division, was divided into two circles."

(Signed) M. OOSMAN,
Civil Surgeon.

Municipality.	Date of first attack.	Date when cholera ceased	Date of appointment of observation staff.	Date of appointment of preventive staff.	Whether observation and preventive staffs were correct in all details.	Whether any special warning was necessary to make it adopt measures or whether it received warnings after imperfect measures were adopted.	Defects of methods employed.	Number of attacks.	Number of deaths.	Whether arrangements were correctly conducted or not.	Remarks as to energy or failure to show energy.
Madura ..	26th Nov. 1896.	9th May 1897.	Not stated ..	Not stated.	The town was formed into three divisions, each division consisting of three circles except No. 3 division which was divided into four circles. *Observation Staff.* Staff as directed by Government Order. 10 Circle Inspectors. 10 peons. 10 toties. 3 Divisional Inspectors. 3 orderlies. Staff as entertained by the municipal council. 10 Circle Inspectors. 10 peons. 10 toties. 3 Divisional Inspectors. Not stated. *Preventive Staff.* Requisite staff cannot be stated as the number of circles which were affected is not known. Not given.	..	..	443	148	..	Definite information as to the dates on which observation and preventive staffs were employed in the different circles has not been furnished. Particulars of establishment entertained in each circle and division have not been exhibited separately. The fact that cholera prevailed in the town for about five months continuously is sufficient proof that the measures adopted were defective.
Adóni ..	1st Aug. 1897.	14th Oct. 1897.	25th Aug. 1897 ..	25th Aug. 1897.	This town was divided into three circles forming one division. *Observation and Preventive Staffs.* Staff as directed by Government Order. 3 Circle Inspectors. 12 peons. 12 toties. 1 Divisional Inspector. 1 orderly. Staff as entertained by the municipal council. 3 Circle Inspectors. 12 peons. 12 toties. 1 Divisional Inspector. 1 dhoby.	The attention of the Chairman was drawn to the incomplete staff employed by him and he was advised to make the staff complete as required by cholera rules.	..	196	93	Satisfactory.	There was considerable delay in organizing the staff required by the rules. Twenty-four days after the first attack, the extra staff was put on, and even then it was not complete in all its details. It was made so only after the defects observed were pointed out to the council.
Calicut ..	9th Dec. 1896.	Still prevails.	It is stated that "the complete (not complete according to the rules) establishment was entertained from the 16th July 1897, though temporary establishments were appointed now and then ever since the outbreak in the town."	It is stated that "the complete (not complete according to the rules) establishment was entertained from the 16th July 1897, though temporary establishments were appointed now and then ever since the outbreak in the town."	The town was formed into two divisions of three circles each. *Observation Staff.* Staff as per Government Order. 6 Circle Inspectors. 6 peons. 6 toties. 2 Divisional Inspectors. 2 orderlies. Actual staff employed by the council. 6 Circle Inspectors. 6 peons. 6 toties. 2 Divisional Inspectors. 2 orderlies. *Preventive Staff.* 18 peons 18 toties. 8 peons. 9 toties.	Two letters had to be written to the Chairman in August last to get from him a statement showing the particulars of the cholera staff empoyed. In September, the Chairman was advised to employ without delay ten peons and nine toties so as to make the staff agree with that fixed by Government.	The staff was put on long after the advent of cholera into the town and even then it was not complete.	3,112	1,966	Unsatisfactory.	The council erred in not organizing the extra staff required by the rules in time. It failed in the essential matter of engaging the required number of peons and toties, which stood at only half of what it should be. As a natural sequel of this absence of promptitude, the *mortality has been very heavy.*

ORDER—No. 842 M., dated 2nd May 1898.

Recorded.

2. The attention of the Municipal Councils of Kumbakónam, Conjeeveram, Srírangam, Vellore, Negapatam, Madura, Adóni and Calicut is drawn to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner.

3. The Sanitary Commissioner should, in future, forward to Government the report of each municipality separately, as it is received.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Kumbakónam.
" " " Conjeeveram.
" " " Srírangam.
" " " Vellore.
" " " Negapatam.
" " " Madura.
" " " Adóni.
" " " Calicut.
" Collector of Tanjore.
" " of Chingleput.
" " of Trichinopoly.
" " of North Arcot.
" " of Madura.
" " of Bellary.
" " of Malabar.
" Sanitary Commissioner.

Exd. A. Raitt.

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Proof 16/5
17/5

Government (1898) of Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Proof for approval.

Press
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18/5/98

Recd.
Regd. } 1898.

Enclosures
Spare copies

G.O., No. 842 M., 2nd May 1898.

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Report on Cholera.

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a18/5/98

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Municipality.	Date of first attack.	Date when cholera ceased.	Date of appointment of observation staff.	Date of appointment of preventive staff.	Whether observation and preventive staffs were correct in all details.		Whether any special warning was necessary to make it adopt measures or whether it received warnings after imperfect measures were adopted.	Defects of methods employed.	Number of attacks.	Number of deaths.	Whether arrangements were correctly conducted or not.	Remarks as to energy or failure to show energy.
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	16th Oct. 1896.	23rd April 1897.	18th October 1896.	18th Oct. 1896.	This town was divided into three circles forming one division. Staff as directed by Government Order. — Staff as entertained by the municipal council. *Observation and Preventive Staffs.* 3 Circle Inspectors. — 3 Circle Inspectors. 12 peons. — 6 peons. 12 toties. — 6 toties. 1 Divisional Inspector. — 1 Divisional Inspector. 1 orderly. — 1 orderly.	..	The staff of peons and toties was only half of what is enjoined by the rules.	241	110	Not satisfactory.	Six peons and six toties more should have been entertained. Arrangements were therefore defective.
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"It will be observed that no observation staff was employed previous to the outbreak of the disease in the town. In Nagore, where the disease first broke out, the preventive staff was employed four days after the actual outbreak, in the meantime the work being conducted by the permanent staff. In Negapatam also a similar thing happened, the preventive staff being employed on the third day of the outbreak. When the disease was prevailing in the 1st division of Negapatam, observation staff was employed in the 2nd division on the same day on which preventive staff was employed in the first division. The observation staff in the 3rd division was employed ten days later. When the disease was prevailing in the 4th division, *i.e.*, one-half of Nagore, no observation staff was employed in the other half, viz., the 5th division. Whenever there was temporary cessation of the disease, the preventive staff employed in a division was retained as observation staff. The observation staff so employed and also that employed in unaffected divisions was retained for a sufficient period, viz., for three weeks, even after the disease had completely disappeared from the town."

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Civil Surgeon.

Munici-pality.	Date of first attack.	Date when cholera ceased	Date of appointment of observation staff.	Date of appoint-ment of preven-tive staff.	Whether observation and preventive staffs were correct in all details.	Whether any special warning was necessary to make it adopt measures or whether it received warnings after imperfect measures were adopted.	Defects of methods employed.	Number of attacks.	Number of deaths.	Whether arrange-ments were correctly conducted or not.	Remarks as to energy or failure to show energy.
Madura ..	26th Nov. 1896.	9th May 1897.	Not stated ..	Not stated.	The town was formed into three divisions, each division consisting of three circles except No. 3 division which was divided into four circles. Staff as directed by Government Order. / Staff as entertained by the municipal council. *Observation Staff.* Staff as directed by Government Order: 10 Circle Inspectors. 10 peons. 10 toties. 3 Divisional Inspectors. 3 orderlies. Staff as entertained by the municipal council: 10 Circle Inspectors. 10 peons. 10 toties. 3 Divisional Inspectors. Not stated. *Preventive Staff.* Requisite staff cannot be stated as the number of circles which were affected is not known. / Not given.	..	..	443	148	..	Definite information as to the dates on which observation and preventive staffs were employed in the different circles has not been furnished. Particulars of establishment entertained in each circle and division have not been exhibited separately. The fact that cholera prevailed in the town for about five months continuously is sufficient proof that the measures adopted were defective.
Adóni ..	1st Aug. 1897.	14th Oct. 1897.	25th Aug. 1897 ..	25th Aug. 1897.	This town was divided into three circles forming one division. Staff as directed by Government Order. / Staff as entertained by the municipal council. *Observation and Preventive Staffs.* Staff as directed by Government Order: 3 Circle Inspectors. 12 peons. 12 toties. 1 Divisional Inspector. 1 orderly. Staff as entertained by the municipal council: 3 Circle Inspectors. 12 peons. 12 toties. 1 Divisional Inspector. 1 dhoby.	The attention of the Chairman was drawn to the incomplete staff employed by him and he was advised to make the staff complete as required by cholera rules.	..	196	93	Satisfactory.	There was considerable delay in organizing the staff required by the rules. Twenty-four days after the first attack, the extra staff was put on, and even then it was not complete in all its details. It was made so only after the defects observed were pointed out to the council.
Calicut ..	9th Dec. 1896.	Still prevails.	It is stated that "the complete (not complete according to the rules) establishment was entertained from the 16th July 1897, though temporary establishments were appointed now and then ever since the outbreak in the town."	It is stated that "the complete (not complete according to the rules) establishment was entertained from the 16th July 1897, though temporary establishments were appointed now and then ever since the outbreak in the town."	The town was formed into two divisions of three circles each. Staff as per Government Order. / Actual staff employed by the council. *Observation Staff.* Staff as per Government Order: 6 Circle Inspectors. 6 peons. 6 toties. 2 Divisional Inspectors. 2 orderlies. Actual staff employed by the council: 6 Circle Inspectors. 6 peons. 6 toties. 2 Divisional Inspectors. 2 orderlies. *Preventive Staff.* Staff as per Government Order: 18 peons. 18 toties. Actual staff employed by the council: 8 peons. 9 toties.	Two letters had to be written to the Chairman in August last to get from him a statement showing the particulars of the cholera staff empoyed. In September, the Chairman was advised to employ without delay ten peons and nine toties so as to make the staff agree with that fixed by Government.	The staff was put on long after the advent of cholera into the town and even then it was not complete.	3,112	1,966	Unsatisfactory.	The council erred in not organizing the extra staff required by the rules in time. It failed in the essential matter of engaging the required number of peons and toties, which stood at only half of what it should be. As a natural sequel of this absence of promptitude, the *mortality has been very heavy.*

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(True Extract.)

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To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Kumbakónam.
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" " of Trichinopoly.
" " of North Arcot.
" " of Madura.
" " of Bellary.
" " of Malabar.
" Sanitary Commissioner.

G.O. 1013 M

Retd 31/12/98

Report on cholera at the municipalities 81/3

Retd 1/Jul/98

842/

No. M., TH ~~MARCH~~ 1898.

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Vellore.	

Calicut (no report is received from this municipality).

In forwarding the marginally-noted reports from municipalities as required in G.O., No. 1536 M., dated 9th September 1896, I have the honour to invite the attention of Government to the inefficient manner in which these rules have been attended to by the councils referred to in the accompanying memorandum. Instead of appointing at once the full staff demanded by the rules, the tendency has been to place a portion on duty and to *hope* that no extension of the disease will occur, with the result of its making such headway that future efforts to stamp it out have been of little utility.

ENCLOSURE.

Municipality.	Date of first attack.	Date when cholera ceased.	Date of appointment of observation staff.	Date of appointment of preventive staff.	Whether observation and preventive staffs were correct in all details.	Whether any special warning was necessary to make it adopt measures or whether it received warnings after imperfect measures were adopted.	Defects of methods employed.	Number of attacks.	Number of deaths.	Whether arrangements were correctly conducted or not.	Remarks as to energy or failure to show energy.
Kumbakónam.	5th Nov. 1896.	6th Apr. 1897.	The date of entertainment is not specified. It was at about the same time as when cholera broke out —*vide* Proceedings of the municipal council, Kumbakónam, dated 28th November 1896.	..	This town was divided for purposes of cholera into two divisions, northern and southern, the former division comprising four circles and the latter three circles. Staff as directed by G.O., No. 1536 M., dated 9th September 1896: 7 Circle Inspectors. 28 peons. 28 toties 2 Divisional Inspectors. 2 orderlies. Staff as entertained by the council: 7 Circle Inspectors. 21 peons. 21 toties. 2 Divisional Inspectors. 1 orderly. 2 dhobies. 1 hospital assistant on cholera duty.	In this office letter No. 1858, dated 10th September 1897, it was pointed out to the Chairman that the staff engaged by him to combat cholera fell short of that required by the Government Order by one orderly, seven peons and seven toties.	Peons and toties were insufficient.	796	417	Not satisfactory.	Seven peons, seven toties and one orderly more should have been entertained. The number of rubbish and night-soil carts and public latrines was insufficient. In this case for at least nine weeks at the commencement of the epidemic, the toties for the cholera staff were simply those obtained from the permanent staff. My personal inspection showed the town was consequently in a most filthy condition. By taking the trouble to wire to Madras on my advice, the council at this late period got the necessary toties.
Do.	26th June 1897.	18th July 1897.	In the weekly cholera returns submitted by the Chairman, it is vaguely said that both the observation and preventive staffs were entertained "on different dates according to requirements."	..	This town was divided into two divisions, the northern and southern. The former was divided into four circles, of which the first and fourth were not affected with cholera, and the latter into three circles, all of which were affected. *Observation Staff.* Staff as directed by Government Order: 7 Circle Inspectors. 7 peons. 7 toties. 2 Divisional Inspectors. 2 orderlies. Staff as entertained by the municipal council: 7 Circle Inspectors. 7 peons. 7 toties. 2 Divisional Inspectors. 2 orderlies. *Preventive Staff.* Staff as directed by Government Order: 15 peons. 15 toties. Staff as entertained by the municipal council: 4 Peons. *Nil.*	In this office Nos. 2379 and 2591, of 20th November 1897, and 13th December 1897 respectively, information as to toties was called for. The reference still remains unanswered.	Peons and toties were wanting.	29	19	Do. ..	The municipal council has failed in the matter of appointing the prescribed number of peons and toties, without which the whole scheme falls to the ground. The plea that no toties could be procured locally is inadmissible, in that they could have been obtained from elsewhere. It is extremely likely from the vague language used by the Chairman that the rules regarding preventive and observation staffs were not correctly effected.

Municipality.	Date of first attack.	Date when cholera ceased.	Date of appointment of observation staff.	Date of appointment of preventive staff.	Whether observation and preventive staffs were correct in all details.	Whether any special warning was necessary to make it adopt measures or whether it received warnings after imperfect measures were adopted.	Defects of methods employed.	Number of attacks.	Number of deaths.	Whether arrangements were correctly conducted or not.	Remarks as to energy or failure to show energy.
Conjeeveram.	3rd Mar. 1897.	6th May 1897.	Not stated ..	Not stated.	It is said that the full staff was not entertained as a Divisional Inspector and an orderly could not be got.	..	..	81	42	Not satisfactory.	No information is furnished as to the number of circles in each of the two divisions. Sufficient staff was not employed.
Do.	1st July 1897.	12th Sept. 1897.	3rd July 1897 ..	3rd July 1897.	This town was divided for cholera purposes into two divisions, and each of these into three circles. Staff as directed by Government Order. Staff as entertained by the municipal council. *Observation Staff.* 6 Circle Inspectors. 6 peons. 6 toties. 2 Divisional Inspectors. 2 orderlies. 6 Circle Inspectors. 6 peons. 6 toties. 2 Divisional Inspectors. 2 orderlies. *Preventive Staff.* 18 peons. 18 toties. 18 peons. 18 toties.	..	None ..	33	19	Satisfactory.	The arrangements made by the council were in accordance with requirements, including the staff employed. This latter, however, was employed on the 3rd July 1897, being two days behind time. The first case occurred on the 1st July and consequently all the circles should have been manned on that date.
Srirangam.	16th Oct. 1896.	23rd April 1897.	18th October 1896.	18th Oct. 1896.	This town was divided into three circles forming one division. Staff as directed by Government Order. Staff as entertained by the municipal council. *Observation and Preventive Staffs.* 3 Circle Inspectors. 12 peons. 12 toties. 1 Divisional Inspector. 1 orderly. 3 Circle Inspectors. 6 peons. 6 toties. 1 Divisional Inspector. 1 orderly.	..	The staff of peons and toties was only half of what is enjoined by the rules.	241	110	Not satisfactory.	Six peons and six toties more should have been entertained. Arrangements were therefore defective.
Vellore ..	14th Dec. 1896.	6th Mar. 1897.	18th Dec. 1896 ..	Not stated.	This town appears to have been divided into two circles. Staff as directed by Government Order. Staff as entertained by the municipal council. *Observation Staff.* 2 Circle Inspectors. 2 peons. 2 toties. 1 Divisional Inspector. 1 orderly. 2 Circle Inspectors. 2 peons. 4 toties. 1 Divisional Inspector. *Nil.* *Preventive Staff.* 6 peons. 6 toties. *Nil.* 2 toties.	..	The extra staff was put on four days after the first attack.	98	74	Not satisfactory.	Staff employed was inadequate, in that it was short of requirements by one orderly, six peons and two toties.
Negapatam.	19th Oct. 1896.	12th Mar. 1897.	26th Oct. 1896 ..	26th Oct. 1896.	The town was divided into five circles. Each division formed a 'circle,' and Nagore, which is a division in itself, was divided into two circles; that is, practically there was but one division consisting of five circles. This is opposed to Rule No. 5. Staff as directed by Government Order. Staff as entertained by the municipal council. *Observation and Preventive Staffs.* 5 Circle Inspectors. 20 peons. 20 toties. 1 Divisional Inspector. 1 orderly. 4 Circle Inspectors. 12 peons. 20 toties. 1 Divisional Inspector. *Nil.*	..	..	349	227	Unsatisfactory.	The staff employed did not come up to the prescribed scale and was not entertained in time. A copy of the Civil Surgeon's remarks on the staff employed is given below :—

"It will be observed that no observation staff was employed previous to the outbreak of the disease in the town. In Nagore, where the disease first broke out, the preventive staff was employed four days after the actual outbreak, in the meantime the work being conducted by the permanent staff. In Negapatam also similar thing happened, the preventive staff being employed on the third day of the outbreak. When the disease was prevailing in the 1st division of Negapatam, observation staff was employed in the 2nd division on the same day on which preventive staff was employed in the first division. The observation staff in the 3rd division was employed ten days later. When the disease was prevailing in the 4th division, *i.e.*, one-half of Nagore, no observation staff was employed in the other half, viz., the 5th division. Whenever there was temporary cessation of the disease, the preventive staff employed in a division was retained as observation staff. The observation staff so employed and also that employed in unaffected divisions was retained for a sufficient period, viz., for three weeks, even after the disease had completely disappeared from the town."

"Permanent staff consists of—
1 Chief Sanitary Inspector.
4 Divisional Inspectors—one for each division.
12 peons—
3 for 1st division.
4 for 2nd ,,
2 for 3rd ,,
3 for 4th ,,
20 toties—one for each latrine (ten males and ten females).
92 sweepers (males, females and boys) employed in street-sweeping and private scavenging distributed all over the town."

"During the outbreak of cholera, each division in Negapatam was made into a circle and Nagore, which is the 4th division, was divided into two circles."

(Signed) M. OOSMAN,
Civil Surgeon.

Municipality.	Date of first attack.	Date when cholera ceased	Date of appointment of observation staff.	Date of appointment of preventive staff.	Whether observation and preventive staffs were correct in all details.	Whether any special warning was necessary to make it adopt measures or whether it received warnings after imperfect measures were adopted.	Defects of methods employed.	Number of attacks.	Number of deaths.	Whether arrangements were correctly conducted or not.	Remarks as to energy or failure to show energy.
Madura ..	26th Nov. 1896.	9th May 1897.	Not stated ..	Not stated.	The town was formed into three divisions, each division consisting of three circles except No. 3 division which was divided into four circles. Staff as directed by Government Order. — Staff as entertained by the municipal council. *Observation Staff.* 10 Circle Inspectors. — 10 Circle Inspectors. 10 peons. — 10 peons. 10 toties. — 10 toties. 3 Divisional Inspectors. — 3 Divisional Inspectors. 3 orderlies. — Not stated. *Preventive Staff.* Requisite staff cannot be stated as the number of circles which were affected is not known. — Not given.	..	..	443	148	..	Definite information as to the dates on which observation and preventive staffs were employed in the different circles has not been furnished. Particulars of establishment entertained in each circle and division have not been exhibited separately. The fact that cholera prevailed in the town for about five months continuously is sufficient proof that the measures adopted were defective.
Adóni ..	1st Aug. 1897.	14th Oct. 1897.	25th Aug. 1897 ..	25th Aug. 1897.	This town was divided into three circles forming one division. Staff as directed by Government Order. — Staff as entertained by the municipal council. *Observation and Preventive Staffs.* 3 Circle Inspectors. — 3 Circle Inspectors. 12 peons. — 12 peons. 12 toties. — 12 toties. 1 Divisional Inspector. — 1 Divisional Inspector. 1 orderly. — 1 dhoby.	The attention of the Chairman was drawn to the incomplete staff employed by him and he was advised to make the staff complete as required by cholera rules.	..	196	93	Satisfactory.	There was considerable delay in organizing the staff required by the rules. Twenty-four days after the first attack, the extra staff was put on, and even then it was not complete in all its details. It was made so only after the defects observed were pointed out to the council.
Calicut ..	9th Dec. 1896.	Still prevails.	It is stated that "the complete (not complete according to the rules) establishment was entertained from the 16th July 1897, though temporary establishments were appointed now and then ever since the outbreak in the town."	It is stated that "the complete (not complete according to the rules) establishment was entertained from the 16th July 1897, though temporary establishments were appointed now and then ever since the outbreak in the town."	The town was formed into two divisions of three circles each. Staff as per Government Order. — Actual staff employed by the council. *Observation Staff.* 6 Circle Inspectors. — 6 Circle Inspectors. 6 peons. — 6 peons. 6 toties. — 6 toties. 2 Divisional Inspectors. — 2 Divisional Inspectors. 2 orderlies. — 2 orderlies. *Preventive Staff.* 18 peons. — 8 peons. 18 toties. — 9 toties.	Two letters had to be written to the Chairman in August last to get from him a statement showing the particulars of the cholera staff empoyed. In September, the Chairman was advised to employ without delay ten peons and nine toties so as to make the staff agree with that fixed by Government.	The staff was put on long after the advent of cholera into the town and even then it was not complete.	3,112	1,966	Unsatisfactory.	The council erred in no organizing the extra staff required by the rules in time. It failed in the essential matter of engaging the required number of peons and toties, which stood at only half of what it should be. As a natural sequel of this absence of promptitude, the *mortality has been very heavy.*

Office of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Madras
No. 3131·8.
7 SEP. 97.

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.

10 MAR 94

From The Collector of Tanjore

Through the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras

Reference **No.** 1110/Eng of 97.

Dated 3rd September 1897
Despd 5th Do.

Received

Registered

Enclosures Two.

Spare copies

Order.

nil G.O. 842 M 27/5/98

on G.O. No. 1018 M 28/

SUBJECT.

Resubmitting through Sanitary Commissioner Madras, the report on the outbreak of cholera and the operation of the cholera rules in the Kumbakonam Municipality—

8/1018 M of 1898

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 2788 M

Current No. 1110 of 1897.

From The Collector of Tanjore

Mis. No. ~~Order~~ 872 dated 13th August 1897.

Returned to the Collector for re-submission through the Sanitary Commissioner, as required by No. 29 of the Cholera rules issued in G.O. No. 1536 M. dated 9th September 1896.

Secretary to Govt.

V. R.
9/8/97

R. C. No. 1110/Engl. of 1897

Dated 27-7-97
Received 2nd August 1897
Registered 2-8-1897
Enclosures 2
Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Submitting report on the outbreak of Cholera and the operation of the Cholera rules in the Kumbakonam Municipality.

To
The Collector of Tanjore

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No. 277. 1897. Kumbakonam
26th June 1897.

From The Civil Apothecary
Kumbakonam

To The Dist. Medl. & Sanity. Officer
Tanjore.

Sir

In forwarding the enclosed Endorsement from the Chairman Municipal Council Kumbakonam on the letter of the Acting Collector of Tanjore, I beg to forward the report called for, for submission to the Chairman.

I beg to remain
Sir
Your most obedt Servt
(s) J. W. Wright
Civil Apothecary

Municipality
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attacked the day after his return to his village and died the next morning.

Intimation was received from the Hospital assistant of Tiruvadamarudur a village about 6 miles from Kumbakonam and having frequent communication with it, that Cholera was present there on the 25th October 1896.

3. The history of cholera in the locality affected during the last few years.

There was a severe epidemic of cholera in the town begining in 1st November 1893 and terminating on 13th March 1894 the number of cases attacked being 1320

No. 1882
27.6.97

Forwarded to the Chairman of the Kumbakonam Municipality.

Sd/. Sivanandam Pillai.
Asst. Surgeon in Charge

(True Copy)

S. Sivasamy Iyer

Chairman

Clerk

1/2788 M of 1897

Report on cholera in the Kumbakonam Municipality from 5th November 1896 to 6th April 1897.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
29 JUN. 97
KUMBAKONAM.

1. The date and circumstances attending the first case and if the person attacked had been lately to any place where cholera existed?	The first case of cholera occurred in a Mahomedan male, a peon in the Municipality 52 years of age and a permanent resident of the town. He was of intemperate habits and was attacked at 6-30 P.M. on the 5th November 1896 and died at 8-30 A.M. on the 6th November. Although no definite information that he left the town could be obtained still on the 5th November he was reported to have been absent from duty for a half a day & it is suspected that he may have gone to one of the surrounding villages where cholera was then present.
2. The occurrence of previous cases in the neighbourhood generally.	One case of cholera occurred in Chetty Mandapam a village just outside Municipal Limits on the 12th October 1896 in an old man who had been to Virthachellam in the South Arcot District to see his daughter who was attacked with cholera and died of it. He was attacked the day after his return to his village and died the next morning. Intimation was received from the Hospital assistant of Tiruvadamarudur a village about 6 miles from Kumbakonam and having frequent communication with it, that cholera was present there on the 25th October 1896.
3. The history of cholera in the locality affected during the last few years.	There was a severe epidemic of cholera in the town begining in 1st November 1893 and terminating on 13th March 1894 the number of cases attacked being 1320

	with 726 deaths. The epidemic was traceable at the commencement to importation, and subsequently to a polluted water supply. Another slight epidemic began in 10th December 1894 and ended on 24th January 1895 – A recrudescence of the disease took place in March and July 1895 – the number of attacks and deaths being 118 & 67 respectively.
4. Any prevalence of Diarrhoea before or during the outbreak.	No unusual prevalence of Diarrhoea was noticed, but Dysentery was rather prevalent – the number of cases of the latter disease treated in hospital among the In & out patients was 41.
5. The progress of the disease after the appearance of first case &c.	At the beginning of the epidemic more cases occurred in the 3 Southern divisions of the Town than in the 4 Northern. The origin of the 1st case as before stated was doubtful and could not be traced to importation. The second case which had no connection whatever with the first occurred in a girl about 8 years of age who had come from Tiruvaloor in the Negapatam Taluq on the 9th November 1896 & was attacked and died on the 11th. The third case which had no connection with the others occurred in a child 8 years of age – it was a permanent resident of the town, this attack could only be traced to a polluted water supply as the epidemic progressed the attacks in the North & South divisions became almost equal – Again in the early part of January the disease was more prevalent in the Southern divisions and shortly after again became equal. Immediately after the Mahamagham Festival bathing day (17th February 1897) there was a large increase in the number of attacks & deaths owing to the great overcrowding of the town at that time & for about 10 days after it – during the whole of this period cholera was prevalent in the outlying villages.
6 Peculiarities of climate &c.	The monsoon rains were rather late and were crowded into a very short period, there being a fall of 12½ inches in November and 10½ inches in December 96. In February 1897, there was an unprecedented fall of nearly 5 inches of rain in 3 days viz. the 16, 17 & 18 – a chill north east wind prevailed at this time. The clouds after the rains were rather heavy and prolonged to a late period.
7 Connection between 1st & subsequent cases & origin of 1st case.	The origin of the 1st case as before stated could not distinctly be traced to importation, the second case was decidedly an imported one, the next occurred in a permanent resident of the town & had no connection with the other two & was traced to the use of the river Cauvery water which must have been polluted at villages where cholera was prevalent higher up. From the want of connection between the majority of cases and from the general manner in which the town was affected the epidemic can almost to a certainty be traced to the polluted water supply from the rivers Cauvery & Arasilar.

8. Number of Individuals among Medical officers & other members of the special cholera staff who were attacked by cholera from attending on cases.

On the appearance of the Epidemic the rules laid down in G. O. No. [illegible] S. M. of 9th September/96, were carefully carried out, the usual divisions of the town being adhered to in making the various appointments. Of the special staff employed the following were attacked by cholera. One circle Inspector on the 26th February 1897, one peon on 6th January/97 and one Toty on the 10th February respectively. In the case of the Inspector the attack was not due to attendance on any cholera patient but in the case of the peon & the Toty the circumstances pointed to this conclusion — the peon helped the inmates of a house where a cholera patient was, in attending on him & the toty was in attendance to remove the excreta of another patient & so as probably infected — All three recovered.

9. Special cholera Staff appointed.

The town was divided into two Divisions of Seven circles. Northern division comprising ~~of~~ 4 circles & Southern division 3 circles.

	Northern Division. (4 circles)	Southern Divn (3 circles)
Divisional Inspectors	1	1
Circle Inspectors	4	3
Peons	12	9
Toties	12	9
Dhobies	2	
Mounted orderly	1	
Hospital assistant on cholera duty	1	

10 Defects in Drainage, water supply & conservancy & accommodation.

This important town has no street drainage refuse water is allowed to stagnate in cesspools in the majority of back yard & in some instances in open cesspools on the roadsides which for want of proper provision are neglected. The town lying between two rivers & being low, subsoil water is very high & the soil water logged. The water supply is thoroughly defective & impure the cheif sources of supply being the rivers Cauvery & Arasilar & few wells in the town. The river Cauvery being considered sacred & flowing through populated tracts is naturally polluted to a large extent & the Arasilar being its branch participitates in this. The public wells are insufficient and almost all the private & quasi public ones, of which there are a large numbers have most insanitary surroundings & are not properly protected. There are a large number of tanks in the town some of which are simply cesspools on a large scale being depositories of all the filth of the town carried into them by surface drainage during the rains, the water of a few of these is used for domestic purposes & some even for drinking. The number of rubbish & night soil carts & the public latrines is insufficient. The town is overcrowded, its area of 6 square miles 1/3 of which is occupied by gardens & paddy fields contains 10,500 houses with a population of about 60,000

11. General Remarks.

1. The total number of cases which occurred in the town was 796 with 417 deaths. Of these 53 were admitted in to the isolation sheds. Most of these cases were admitted in the last stages of the disease The last case of cholera occurred on 6th April/97.

2. Up to 7th February one Hospital Assistant attached to the Municipal

Hospital was detailed solely for Cholera duty. During the Mahamagham festival the Hospital Assistants attached to the temporary dispensaries also assisted. From the 7th March 97 two Hospital assistants were detailed solely for cholera duty. These Hospital assistants conducted their duties satisfactorily. The preventive Cholera Staff was under the supervision of the Civil Apothecary.

3. During the progress of the Epidemic all the public wells as well as the quasi public ones & a large number of the private ones were disinfected with Permanganate of Potash.

4. Camphorodyne supplied from the Government Medical Stores, was found very effective in the treatment of Cholera in the early stage.

Kumbakonam
26 June 1897

Civil Apothecary.

Report on cholera in the Kumbakonum Municipality from 5th November 1896 to 6th April 1897

COLLECTOR & MAGISTRATE, TANJORE.
1 JUL. 1897

Ind
1-7-97

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1/7

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Enclosure No 1
Dis 4 letter

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF

Tanjore

TO

THE Secretary to Government
Local & Municipal Department
Madras.

Dated 27th
Despatched } July 1897.
Received

R. C. No. 1110/Engl of 97.

~~ENCLOSURES.~~ 1.

SUBJECT.

Report on cholera in the Kumbakonam Municipality from 5th Nov 96 to 6th April 97

2/2788 M of 1897

Municipal Councillors' Office,
No. 459 Kumbakonam 29th June 1897.

From T. S. Sivasamy Odayar Avargal
Chairman, Municipal Council,
Kumbakonam.

To The Collector of
Tanjore.

Sir,

Referring to your letter Ref on Cur: No. 1110/Eng of 1897 dated 16th June 1897, I have the honour to forward by book post the Report on Cholera, called for in the above reference and received from the local Civil Apothecary through the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tanjore.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. S. Sivasamy Odayar
Chairman

/ True Copy /

Ref on Cur: No 1110/Eng of 97

En: one

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT
2788 M

Submitted to Government, Local and Municipal Department, with reference to Rule 29 of the Cholera Rules published with Government Order, No. 1536 M,

dated

dated 9th September 1896.

2. The arrangements were made on a large scale in view of the great number of people that were expected to attend the Mahamakham Festival and they were carried out with attention and care. The Civil Apothecary worked with great diligence.

For Acting Collector.

Tanjore Collector's Office
27th July 1897

To The Secretary to Government,
Local and Municipal Department,
Madras.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Enclosures Two in a file

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF

Tanjore

TO

THE Secretary to Government
Local & Municipal Department
through the Sanitary Commissioner
Madras

Dated 3
Despatched } September 1897.
Received

Ref. on Cir No. 1110/Eng of 97

ENCLOSURES.

SUBJECT.

This office report dated 27" July 1897 (with its enclosures) on the outbreak of cholera & the operation of the cholera rules in the Kumbakonam Municipality

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200—7.6.94.

Ref. on Cir
No. 1110/Eng of 1897

Tanjore Collector's Office,
Vallam 3rd September 1897

FROM

J. Andrew ESQUIRE,
ag Collector ~~& District Magistrate~~,
TANJORE.

TO

The Secretary to Government,
Local & Municipal Department,
MADRAS.

Thro. The Sanitary Commissioner Madras.

SIR,

I have the honour to resubmit the report on the outbreak of Cholera and the operation of the Cholera rules in the Kumbakonam Municipality through the Sanitary Commissioner as directed in Government Endorsement No. 872, dated 13" August 1897.

x Not Commd.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

For Acting Collector

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
No. 3283-S
18 SEP 97

Local & Munl. (189) Department.

CURRENT No.

Through the Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras.

From the Acting Collector
Tanjore

Order.

M/12.

Endt on Cur. No. 141/2L of 97.

Dated 15th

Received September 1897.

Registered

Enclosures - Nil.

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting report on the outbreak of Cholera & the operation of the Cholera Rules in the Kumbakonam Municipality.

7/1013 M of 1898.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Report on cholera in the Kumbakonam municipality from 26th June /97 to 17th July /97

Station – Kumbakonam dated 24th August /97.

1. The date and circumstance attending the first case and if the person attacked had been lately to any place where cholera existed	The first case of cholera occurred on a lad aged 16 years a permanent resident of the town on the 26th June 1897. He was attacked at 6 a.m. and eventually recovered. The next case occurred on a girl aged 10 years, also a permanent resident on the same date, she was attacked at 8 a.m. and also recovered. Both these were residents of South II Division and from information received it is probable the attacks were caused by indiscretion in diet as well as to the use of the Arasilar river water.
2. The occurrence of previous cases in the neighbourhood generally	The last case of cholera which occurred in this locality during the previous epidemic was on the 21st March 1897 no cases of cholera had occurred in the town since the 6th April 1897.
3. The history of cholera in the locality affected during the last few years.	There was a rather severe epidemic of cholera in the town beginning on the 5th

November 1896 and ending on the 6th April 1897 – the total no of cases attacked being 796 with 417 deaths – this Epidemic was traceable to a polluted water supply –

4. Any prevalence of Diarrhoea before or during the out-break.	No unusual prevalence of Diarrhoea was noticed –
5. The progress of the disease after the appearance of first case &c	In all 29 cases occurred. of these two occurred in the North

III Division one of which was found on enquiry to have received the infection in the South Divisions – the remaining 27 cases occurred in the Southern Divisions being distributed as follows – South I Division 2 cases South II Division 14 cases South III Division 11 – All these people used the water of the Arasilar for domestic and drinking purposes – No cholera was reported from the outlying villages previous to the out-break in the town, but a few cases did occur in the village of Oomamagesmarum about 3 miles from the town in the month of July 1897 – The out-break under report was sporadic in nature.

B. Peculiarities of climate &c	No unusual peculiarities in [illegible] climate were noticed –

it was found however that these attacks of cholera occurred after freshes had come down in the Cauvery and Arasilar rivers which were previously dry –

C 1. Connection between 1st & subsequent cases & origin of 1st case –	No connection can be traced between the first & subsequent cases – The progress

of the attacks however shew that a common polluted water supply was the cause.

2. Number of individuals among Medical Officers and other members of the Special Cholera Staff who were attacked by Cholera from attending on cases –	On the occurrence of the first case the ruling laid down in G. O. No 1536 dated 9th September 1896 were carried out the usual divisions of the

town being adhered to in making the various appointments – A detailed list of the Staff appointed is given below – No members of the Special Staff were attacked by the disease –

	North Division	South Division
Divisional Inspector	[illegible]	Do — 1
Circle Inspector	[illegible]	Do — 3
Peons	— 5	Do — 6
Taties	— 5	Do — 6

D.
Any defects noted in drainage, water supply, Conservancy, Accommodation &c.

This important town has no street drainage. Refuse water is allowed to stagnate in cesspools in the majority of backyards and in some instances in open cesspools on the road sides which for want of proper provision are neglected. The town lying between two rivers and being low, the subsoil water is very high & the soil water logged. The water supply is thoroughly defective & impure the chief sources of supply being the rivers Cauvery & Arasilar ~~for~~ tanks wells in the town. The river Cauvery being considered sacred and flowing through populated tracts is naturally polluted to a large extent & the Arasilar being its branch participate in this. The public wells are insufficient and almost all the private & quasi public ones, of which there ~~are~~ is a large number have most insanitary surrou[illegible] are not properly protected. Th[illegible] number of tanks in the [illegible] which are simply cesspools [illegible] depositories of all the [illegible] carried into them by [illegible] during the rains; [illegible] a few [illegible] these is used for [illegible]poses & some even for drinking. in [illegible] nightsoil con[illegible] and ~~the~~ public latrines is insufficient. The town is overcrowded, its area of 6 sqr miles $\frac{1}{3}$ of which is occupied by gardens & paddy fields contains 10,500 houses with a population of nearly 60,000.

E. General Remarks. Arrangements were made among the local staff to render medical aid in all cases requiring it as early as possible.

Kumbakonam
24 August/97

J. W. Wright.
Civil Apothecary.

DY
26.8.97

3 m
of July
report

1 3 6 6
Do Do Do Do

B.
Peculiarities of Climate &c

and ~~the~~ public latrines is insufficient

The latrine is surrounded its area of [illegible] of which is occupied by

[illegible] & paddy field Containing

10,500 [illegible] population

of [illegible]

E General Remarks

Cecil Apothecary

MUNICIPAL OFFICE
28 AUG. 97
KUMBAKONAM.

SUB-COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
31 AUG 97
TANJORE

OFFICE OF DIST. MEDICAL & SANITARY OFFICER
26 AUG
TANJORE

No. 2563
26.8.97

Forwarded to the Chairman Municipal Council Kumbakonam

D. Manavalan[?]
Asst Surgeon in charge

Report on Cholera in the Kumbakonam Municipality from 26 June 97 to 17 July 97 -

UNDER SECY TO GOVT
10 MAR 98

COLLECTOR & MAGISTRATE
5 - SEP. 1897
TANJORE.

M.S.
26/8

No 566
30. 8. 97

Forwarded to the Collector of Tanjore, thro' the Sub Collector Kumbakonam.

G. Sivagurunathan

Chairman Delegate

Submitted to Govt in the Local & Municipal Dept, through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras as per Rule 29 of the Rules prescribed in G.O. no 1536 of 9.9.96

ag Collector
15-9-97

Current No. 4276 AA of 1897

141

Forwarded

DESPATCHED.
31/8/97
4 - SEP. 97

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL & SANITARY OFFICER
3 JUN 1897
CHINGLEPUT

107/97

Report upon the epidemic of Cholera at Conjeeveram and the operation of the rules contained in G.O. No 1536 M dated 9th September 1896 (vide rule 29 thereof).

1. The out-break commenced on the 3rd March & terminated on the 6th May 1897 when the last case was discharged. Under rule 21, the epidemic was declared over on the 22nd May. The total number of attacks was 81, of which 42 or 51.85 per cent proved fatal.

2. This epidemic followed its predecessor within an interval of 15 days. On this occasion, the disease was imported from Ranipett and Kaveryspauck of North Arcot district whence came the first few patients. It was, of course, kept up as usual by the objectionable sources of drinking water, viz tanks abounding in Big

Conjeeveram

Conjeeveram. The disease spread from the East towards the west & South west — directions in which the wind prevailed at the season.

The rules relating to Epidemic 3 of Cholera were given effect to as far as possible. The establishment, observation & preventive was full, except in regard to the number of divisional Inspectors & orderlies under which heads only one instead of two was employed for want of proper hands. No orderly could be got even on a pay of 8 rupees + Pony allowance of 9 rupees, except the man who served in the last Epidemic. No proper hand could also be got for the post of Inspector of division I. It remained therefore vacant througout.

4 Every thing was done as directed in the rules for the destruction of the Cholera microbes. No compensation was paid for the destruction of bedding & clothing; because such articles of any value were disinfected, boiled, washed & returned to the owners by the dhoby, specially employed

employed for the purpose; others of trifling value were burnt with disinfectants, with the consent of the owners. The procedure was the same as on the previous occasion.

5. A private Hospital assistant was employed from 25th March 1897 to give immediate medical aid to the Cholera-stricken in division I outside the Hospital. The local Hospital assistant also was employed on out door Cholera duty for the Second division. I remained in charge of the isolation shed in the Hospital Compound without prejudice to my other duties.

6. The Hospital assistants and the divisional Inspector with their staff could not reside in the centres of their divisions for want of suitable head quarters. They resided where they could get houses to live in within their divisional limits.

7. The total charges may be furnished by the Municipality which is

is in possession of the details.

The observation staff was worked 8. by the Chairman & the preventive staff by myself as required by the rules. They required closer supervision than we could afford to give. The Chief Sanitary Inspector a certificated man, co-operated with us earnestly & intelligently.

Municipal Hospital
Conjeeveram
29th May 1897 }

W. Mumbunthu Medr.
Civil Apothecary
In Medl. charge of the
Municipal Hospital

Endt no 82 of 97

It would be more advantageous if the cholera staff lived in the Divisions in which they worked.

Ratnailemos
Surgeon Lt Col
D.M.&S.O.

Chingleput }
7 June 97 }

[illegible] 57 [illegible]
16-6-97

SANITARY COMMISSIONER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
Register No. 2126-S
18 JUN. 97

17.6.97

Submitted to Government
through the Sanitary Commr.
for Madras.

UNDER SECY TO GOVT
10 MAR 98

Murdoch
Ag Collector.
11.6.97

Pse
14.6.97

To
The Secretary to Govt.,
L. & M. Dept.,
thro' the Sanitary Commr.
for Madras.

Cur. No 633/M of 97.

Submitted with cholera
Charges as shown below:

Preventive Staff	Rs	471-10-5
Observation Staff		380-0-6
Pay & allowance to H. Apotte:		45-6-2
Medicines &c Charges		419-7-10
	Total Rs	1316-8-11

Chairman

Recd
11.6.97

6/10.13 Mofussil

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL & SANITARY OFFICER, CHINGLEPUT
5-JUN. 1897

Report upon the Epidemic of Cholera at Conjeeveram which prevailed from 3rd March 1897 & was declared [illegible]r on the 22nd May of the year, as per rules contained in G.O. No. 1536 M dated 9th Septem[illegible]96.

CHINGLEPUT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
14 JUN. 1897
RECEIVED

No. 126.

Submitted for the orders of Government through the District Medical & Sanitary Officer Chingleput, the Chairman of Conjeeveram Municipality, & the Collector of Chingleput District.

Conjeeveram
29th May
1897

Civil Apothecary
&
Chief Medl. Officer
In charge of
Cholera duty

10/6/97

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL & SANITARY OFFICER, CHINGLEPUT.
OCT. 1897

Report upon the Epidemic of Cholera at Conjeeveram and the operation of the rules contained in G.O. 1536 M dated 9th September 1896 (Vide rules 29 thereof).

The out-break commenced on the 1st July 1897 and terminated on the 12th September 1897 when the last case was discharged. Under rule 21, the Epidemic was declared over on 26th September 1897. The total number of attacks was 33 of which 19 or 57.57 per cent proved fatal.

(2) The first case was imported from Madurantakam wherefrom the first few patients came. Cases were frequently being imported from this place, Kaverepak, Arcot &c and therefore the disease prevailed.

(3) The rules relating to Epidemic of Cholera were given effect to as far as possible. The establishment, observation, and preventive, was full. Everything was done as directed in the rules for the destruction of cholera poison. No compensation was paid for the destruction of Bedding and Clothing; because such articles of any value were disinfected, boiled

boiled, washed and returned to the owners by the Dhoby specially employed for the purpose; others of trifling value were burnt with disinfectants with the consent of the owners. This procedure was the same as on previous occasions.

(4) The local Hospital assistant was employed on out-door cholera duty to look after both the Divisions owing to cases being few and occurring in a sporadic form. I remained in charge of the isolation shed in the Hospital Compound without prejudice to my other duties.

The total charges may be furnished by the Municipality which is in possession of details.

The observation staff was worked by the Chairman and the preventive staff by myself as required by the rules. The two chief certificated Sanitary Inspectors co-operated with me zealously and did their share of duty satisfactorily.

Municipal Hospital
Conjeeveram 1st October 1892

M. Munbuntha Ndu
Civil apothecary
In medical charge of the Municipal Hospital

Cur No 135 of 97
6820 g

3633·5.

22 OCT. 97

CHINGLEPUT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
18.-OCT. 1897
RECEIVED

Cur. No 1110 of 97

UNDER SECRETARY

Forwarded to the Collector of Chingleput District.

The total Charges incurred on account of observation and preventive steps - Rs 846 - 2 - "
Contingencies —— " 33 - 4 - 5
Total Rs 879 - 6 . 5

16 - 10 . 97
Cur No 135/Chingleput of 97

Chairman

21.10.97

Submitted to Government through the Sanitary Commr for Madras.

Collector
21/10/97

Saidapet
21 - 10 - 97
20/X/97

To
The Sanitary Commr for Madras.

DESPATCHED
21 OCT. 97

3/1013 Cur of 1898

D. I.

Refr no 952 of 97

Report upon the Epidemic of cholera at Conjeeveram which prevailed from 1st July and was declared over on the 26th September 1897. as per G. O. No 1536 M dated 9th September 1896.

No. 229.

Submitted for the orders of Government thro' the District Medical & Sanitary officer Chingleput, the Chairman of Conjeeveram Municipality and Collector of Chingleput District.

Conjeeveram
1st October 1897

Civil apothecary
Chief Medical officer
In charge of cholera duty.

~~Forwarded~~ to the Chairman Municipal Council, Conjeeveram.

12th Oct/97.
Dt Med & Sanity Officer

Cur No 1270 of 97

Municipal Hospital
Srirangam 5th June 1897.

DISTRICT SURGEON'S OFFICE,
No. ....
5 JUN. 97
TRICHINOPOLY.

From
S. Thirumalay Naidu
1st Class Hospital assistant
In Medical charge, Srirangam

To
The Sanitary Commissioner
Madras.

Through The District Medical & Sanitary Officer
Trichinopoly

Sir
I beg to submit the following report on the prevalence of Cholera in Srirangam Municipality for your information and submission to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Cholera first made its appearance in a sporadic form on the 16th October 1896 in Thirumani Koil the 3rd ward, which is the eastern portion of the town and ended on the 23rd April 1897.

First case:— One Hindu basket maker named Muthusamy aged about 30 years in ... Street 3rd circle was attacked at 7 A. M. on the 16th October 1896 and died at 5. P. M. I received information on the same day at 12-30. P. M. and immediately went to the

the affected house and saw the patient. He was in a collapsed state without pulse, had sunken eyes, suppression of urine, cramps and cold extremities. I made enquiry how the patient contracted the disease. The relatives said that the patient was a permanent resident of Thiruvanaikoil and never moved to any place where cholera was prevalent. It seems on the Dasara pandigai day on the 15th October he was fasting throughout the day and performed some puja in the evening and ate some beaten rice, fried bengal gram, with some cocoanut pieces and some guava fruits, and that night he took dholl & brinjal curry with rice and was waking till 11 P.M. and doing some thamasha. He did not sleep well in that night and early morning he had flatulence, vomiting and purging. He was not exposed to fatigue or weather nor was he attacked with any epidemic disease before. At this time cholera was prevalent in Trichinopoly Town and in Udayarpalayam Taluq of this District. The patient used water of

of the Nattuvaikal channel for drinking purposes. The patient's house was thoroughly whitewashed in and out and the excreta and vomited matter were disinfected and burnt with combustible materials in front of his house. The beddings and clothings were destroyed by fire. The floor of the house was scraped and the scrapings buried in a distant locality and replaced by new earth and levelled.—

Second case:— A Vellala boy aged about 13 years was attacked on the 17th October at 7 A.M. in the East Chitrai Street in the 1st circle. He was also a permanent resident of Srirangam. He and his mother went to [illegible] Trichinopoly to purchase vegetables for sale. Timely medical assistance was rendered to him by me. Fortunately the patient recovered after a week. All precautions regarding proper removal and disposal of choleraic matter and infected clothing were daily supervised by me. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer visited the patient at his house when he inspected the town on the 19th October 1896. He was drinking the Nattuvaikal water which was

was reserved for drinking purposes.

Third Case: was a Malayali female aged about 49 years, resident of Cochin who came here on pilgrimage with two of her relatives on the 19th October and halted in the East Chitra Street 2nd Circle. She was attacked with a severe type of Cholera on the 20th morning at 3 A.M. One of her relatives came to me and informed that she was in a collapsed state. I immediately went to the house and saw the patient. As the attacked was a stranger and had no proper place for accommodation I caused the patient to be removed to the Hospital and the house in which she lived was thoroughly disinfected and white washed. She was admitted as an In-Patient in the Cholera shed. She died on the 20th at 10 A.M. The source of drinking water in this case, was from Attunaikkal Channel. As a rule almost all Cholera dead bodies were burnt and not buried in this Municipality during the Epidemic. This was done with the hearty co-operation of the people on my advice.

Fourth Case:- was an adult Hindu by caste, native

native of Mr. Lathoor, came to Thirumanik
(3rd Division 2 months previous to the attack f
earning his livelihood and put up in a Mantapa
on the road leading to Grand Anicut. He wa
suddenly attacked at 10 A.M. on the 22nd Octo.
On receipt of information I proceeded to the
spot with the Divisional Inspector and sa
the patient. He was in a very bad state.
I administered the necessary medicines and
instructed the Division Inspector to use
disinfectants in the Mandapam and to take
particular care for the proper removal
of excreta and vomited matter as the Attu-
-naikkal channel runs only a few yards
away from the Mandapam. The patient had
secondary fever and suppression of urine
for nearly 4 days and then recovered. The
source of his drinking water was from
Attunaikkal. There was no apparent
intercommunication of any kind between
these 4 cases. Throughout the epidemic
the greatest attention was paid to the
collection and destruction of all Cholera
evacuations and the disinfection of infected
clothing, and for this purpose, Carbolized
Saw dust

Sawdust, lime, strong solution of Carbolic Acid (1 in 40), perchloride of Mercury (1 in 1000) cotton and combustible materials were also largely provided. Kerosine oil was used when necessary to burn the excreta. The excreta were removed and burnt twice a day.

During the epidemic the grand Ekadasi festival commenced on the 5th December and ended on the 26th December 1896. A detailed special report was submitted through the Collector to the Sanitary Commissioner Madras. Special Sanitary arrangements were made as usual by the Municipal Council. Three quarantine sheds were erected near Coleroon and Cauvery bridges and on the Kumbaconum road and placed in charge of Mr. Ramana pensioned 1st class Hospital assistant, Doraisamy Iyer a native Physician, and a Compounder respectively. An Isolation Hospital had been erected in the eastern side of the Hospital about 100 yards distant and it was provided with medicine, disinfectants and other necessary articles from the [illegible] Hospital. One 3rd Class Hospital assistant M. Ruthnaswami Pillai who came from Cuddalore for Cholera duty was placed in charge of the Isolation Hospital from 5th December 1896 to 10th May 1897. As the epidemic was very severe during the festival the Chairman relieved me from Hospital charge and placed me to supervise the general sanitation of the town and to look after the Cholera cases in their affected houses and provided me with a horse jutka. During the festival Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Kerr the District Medical & Sanitary officer visited the town twice and Mr. J. M. Batten I.C.S. the then acting Collector of the District once. They were thoroughly satisfied with all the sanitary arrangements.

The total number of persons that were attacked during the epidemic including the pilgrims were 241 Males 111, Females 130. Of whom Males 53, Females 37, died. 25 cases were reported after death by the Sanitary inspectors and they also have been included in the above deaths. 16 pilgrims from different places and one native of this place who were attacked with Cholera were admitted into

SURGEON'S OFFIC

the Isolation Hospital, of whom 13 died and 6 recovered. The accompanying Statement No. 1 will show the number of attacks and deaths, source of drinking water, kind of treatment, caste and the number of cases in each circle with dates of the first and last cases and also the percentage of deaths to the attacks. Sanitary Establishment engaged is shown in Statement No. 2.

Under instructions from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer Trichinopoly a quarantine shed was erected on the Kumbakonam road on account of the Mahamagam festival and placed under the charge of a Senior Compounder with medicines, disinfectants. Three cases of Cholera occurred among the pilgrims who returned from Kumbakonam and they were treated in the Isolation hospital and all of them died.

Srirangam town was divided into 3 circles and made into one Division. For each circle a quarantine staff consisting of One Sanitary Inspector 2 peons and 2 toties, was appointed on the 18th October 1896. The 3 Sanitary Inspectors were taken from the permanent Sanitary Establishment and in their stead 3 persons were appointed temporarily. Each Inspector was provided with 2 Kerosine oil tins with lids tarred and iron handles one for collecting Cholera excreta and the other for infected clothing. These tins were distinctly labelled in Tamil. 2 Tin canisters one for Carbolic sawdust and the other for McDougall's powder, sufficient number of tarred pots and tarred lids, Kerosine oil, slaked lime, perchloride of Mercury lotion labelled in Tamil for disinfecting floors & clothings &c were also provided to each Inspector.

S. R. Srinivasa Rangachary who had undergone training in Hygiene in the Medical College was appointed as Division Inspector on the 18th October 1896 by the Municipal Chairman to supervise the work of the Quarantine staff &c. He has done his duty satisfactorily. He is intelligent and hardworking.

All necessary Cholera medicines and disinfectants were supplied to the Divisional and 3 circle Inspectors for immediate use for Cholera stricken patients.

Under instructions from the Municipal Chairman necessary Cholera medicines were supplied to 9 of the Municipal Councillors living in more or less important centres of the Municipality. These they freely administered to the affected persons at the outset. Medicines were freely supplied both day & night in the Municipal Hospital Srirangam to all Cholera patients.

One Sewage cart and a toty were engaged throughout the epidemic for the removal of drainage water from certain houses in the East Chitra street and western Mudukka street. Under advice of the District Medical & Sanitary Officer a special peon was appointed by the Chairman to look after the Sanitation of the Slaughter house and to see that only sheep which had passed Medical inspection were killed.

Great care was taken throughout the epidemic to prevent the possible pollution of sources of drinking water. But people through ignorance and want of convenience resorted to the wells and under channel waters for their drinking. General

warning

SURGEON'S OFFIC

warning was given to the public by beat of tom tom that every one should boil drinking water before use. Similar translations of the appendices A & B to G.O. No. 1836 were freely distributed to the public. Certain portion in Attavaikal channel near Vijayaraya padithurai and a portion in the Channel at Jambukeswaram ghaut were reserved for taking drinking water. One watchman was placed in each of the above ghauts to prevent people from polluting the water. Two sign boards in Tamil were also placed in each ghaut for the information of the public. Six special police men were also placed in the Attavaikal channel to prevent people from defiling & polluting the drinking water during the festival. The Police rendered valuable help in looking after the Sanitation during the epidemic. Ten important wells in the public street in different parts of the Municipality were d[illegible] immea[illegible]ed with Permanganate [illegible] tash according to the instructions issued by the Sanitary Commissioner Madras. The results, however, could not be accurately ascertained.

owing to water from several sources being used at the same time. The Dhobies in the Division were strictly warned not to wash Cholera soiled clothings in the drinking water channels. Fortunately no cases of Cholera occurred among Dhobies within the Municipal limits. A separate depôt was erected far away from the town for washing the soiled clothings of Cholera patients.

One Dhoby was engaged for the washing depôt to boil & clean saturated clothings. This was done in the presence of the Circle Inspectors and at times by the Division Inspector. The depôt was inspected by me as often as necessary. People did not object to handing over soiled clothings to the Dhoby for washing. There was no complaint of any sort in the return of clothings after washing. Clothing was handed over on Receipt System. The form used for the purpose is herein enclosed. Necessary disinfectant lotion tubs, pots &c were freely supplied to the Dhoby from the Hospital when necessary. Lotions were labelled in Tamil as "Poison".

C. No. 1560 [illegible] dt 9th Septr 1896 was closely

SURGEON'S OFF

closely followed and was fully carried out throughout the epidemic.

All cases of Cholera attacks and deaths were daily reported by the Circle Inspectors to the Division Inspector who in his turn submitted it to me for verification which I submitted in a prescribed form (a copy of which after verification) to the Collector, me to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and another to the Chairman. The Chart No. 3 which is hereunto attached will clearly show the daily number of attacks and deaths.

When there were a few cases of Cholera the services of the Division Inspector were dispensed with from the 6th April 1897. Mr. Dutchaperumal Pillay who was in charge of the Isolation Hospital was directed by the Chairman to look after the duties of the Division Inspector without prejudice to his own.

Further I attended on almost all cases of Cholera on receipt of information from the Circle Inspectors and supervised the work of the whole preventive staff.

The Epidemic was very severe

Current No. 2100/Rev of 97

COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATE
8 JUN. 97
TRICHINOPOLY.

UNDER SECY TO GOVT
10 MAR 99
1044

5th
96/97

Dis No. /Rev of 97 Enclo 7

Forwarded.

Barmalyne Macleod
ag. Collector.
12.6.97

11.8.97

9/1013 Aug 1898

DISTRICT SURGEON'S OFFICE
No.
6 JUN. 97
TRICHINOPOLY.

Statement showinces of drinking water, kind of treatments, of 1st and last cases.

Total number of Attacks			Total number of Deaths			Sources of wate castes: Pipe, Attacks		Pipe, Deaths		Tank, Attacks		Tank, Deaths		Natturaika Channel, Attacks		Natturaika Channel, Deaths		Hindus, Attacks		Hindus, Deaths		Mahomadans, Attacks		Mahomadans, Deaths		other castes, Attacks		other castes, Deaths		Total, Attacks		Total, Deaths		Grand Total, Attacks	Grand Total, Deaths
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males & Females	Males & Females
111	130	241	53	57	110	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	99	107	46	48	101	116	46	53	1	"	"	"	9	14	7	4	111	130	53	57	241	110

Thirumally Naidu
1st class Hospital Asst
Srirangam
5.6.97.

No 2.

Statement showing the sanitary staff appointed for the cholera epidemic in accordance with C.O. No 1536

DISTRICT SURGEON'S OFFICE
No. ....
6 JUN. 97
TRICHINOPOLY.

1 Division Inspector
1 Peon

Preventive staff

1st circle	2nd circle	3rd circle
1 Sanitary Inspector	1 Sanitary Inspector	1 Sanitary Inspector
2 Peons	2 Peons	2 Peons
2 Toties	2 Toties	2 Toties

Isolation hospital

1 3rd class hospital assistant
1 Ward attendant
1 Cook
1 Male toty
1 Female toty
1 Peon for slaughter house
1 Sewage cart for removing the drains water
1 Toty for removing sewage water

1st class Hosp. Asst
Srirangam
5.6.97

சாப்பிடவேணும். ஒருவருக்கு இருபத்துநாலுமணி நேரத்துக்குள் இரண்டுதபாவுக்கு
ல் போனால் அவர் இந்த எச்சரிப்பை அனுஷ்டிக்கவேணும்.

வியாதி நிவர்த்திக்காக பெற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படும் உடுப்பு வஸ்திரங்களு

க்குரசீது.

நெ.

வார்டு

வீதி

வீட்டு நெ.

பெயர்

சாமான்கள்

நெ: 1/2.

அடியில்கண்ட சாமான்கள் இன்றையத்தினம் என்னால் பெற்றுக்கொ

ள்ளப்பட்டதென்று நிச்சயமாய்ச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

கையொப்பம்.

தேதி

நெ. 1/3

அடியில்கண்ட சாமான்கள் இன்றையத்தினம் என்னால் பெற்றுக்கொ

ள்ளப்பட்டதென்று நிச்சயமாய்ச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

கையொப்பம்,

தேதி

தேதி

கையொப்பம்.

1st Class Hosp. Asst.
Srirangam

5.6.97

1st Class Hosp. Asst.
Srirangam

5.6.97.

வார்டு இனிஸ்பெக்டர்.

---

3. வயிற்றுப்போக்கை உ

ர்த்தங்களை முற்றிலும் சாப்பிடக்கூடாது.

துர்கடத்தையையும், காலஹாரணம்

4. எல்லாவித பானங்களை ஜாஸ்திசெய்வதையும்,

ஈரத்திலும், குளிரிலும் நடமாடுவதையும் நிவர்த்தி செய்யவேண்டும்.

எப்போதும் உபயோகப்படுத்தக்கூ

5. சமயல்செய்து ஆறிப்போன சாப்பாடு வகையரு உணவுகளை

ஈக்கள் உட்காராமல் ஜாக்கிரதையாய் மூடிவைக்கவேணும்.

டாது. சாப்பாடு முதலான பதார்த்தங்களில் எப்போதும் சாப்பிடக்கூடாது. அவைகளை சமய

ல் செய்வதற்கு முன்னமே வென் சமயல்செய்யாமல் பரிசுத்தம்செய்த ஜலத்தில் செம்மையாய் கழுகவேண்டும்.

கரிகாய், கீரைவகை பதார்த்தங்களை

ஆனால் வயிற்றுப்போக்குண்டாகும்படி அதிக

சாப்பாட்டுகளுடன் உப்பு தாராளமாய்ச் சேர்க்கவேணும்.

ஜாஸ்தியாகவும் சேர்க்கக்கூடாது.

அதிக பரிசுத்தமான ஜலத்

6. தன்மைக்குறைவான ஜலத்தை வீடுகளில் வைத்திருக்கக்கூடாது.

தைதான் உபயோகப்படுத்தவேணும்.

7. குடிப்பதற்காகவும், வாயலம்பவும் அல்லது சாப்பிடுவதற்கும், குடிப்பதற்கும் உபயோகப்படு

பாத்திரங்களை சுத்தம்செய்யவேண்டிய ஜலத்தையும், பாலையும் அவைகளை உப முன் காய்ச்சிவி

டவேணும்.

8. பேதியாகிறதற்கு மருந்து சாப்பிடக்கூ தை நிற்பதற்காக உ தக்கமருந்து

9. வாய்வினால் வயிற்றுப்போக்குண்டாக ள் இரண்டுதபாவுக் லபட்டு வயிற்றின

சாப்பிடவேணும். ஒருவருக்கு இருப்த்தாலுமணி

கிளைக்கவலது

லெப்டனண்டு கர்னல் இங்கு துரையவர்களால்

சானிடேரி

வார்டு.

வியாதிகண்ட வீடுகளைப்பற்றின சானிடேரி இனிஸ்பெக்டருடைய ரிப்போர்ட்டு.

தெரு.	நெ.	பெயர்.	வியாதிகண்ட நேரம்.	அப்புரப்படுத்தவேண்டிய முன் எச்சரிப்பு.		ஜலம் சப்ளை ஆகும் மூலம்.	சாதாரணமாய் பரிஷ்காரப்படுத்துவதற்காக எடுத்துக்கொண்ட முயற்சி.	பரிஷ்காரம் அல்லது சுத்தப்படுத்துவதற்காக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டிய முயற்சி.
				மலம்.	உடுப்பு வஸ்திரம்.			

ஸ்ரீரெங்கம்
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வார்டு இனிஸ்பெக்டர்.
5.6.97. Srirangam

துமானதாக இருக்கவேணும்.

3. வயிற்றுப்போக்கை உண்டுபண்ணத்தக்க வாய்வுள்ள கரிகாய், ... ர்த்தங்களை முற்றிலும் சாப்பிடக்கூடாது.

4. எல்லாவித பானங்களை ஜாஸ்திசெய்வதையும், தூர்கடத்தையையும், காலக்ஷேபம் செய்வதையும் ஈரத்திலும், குளிரிலும் நடமாடுவதையும் நிவர்த்தி செய்யவேண்டும்.

5. சமயல்செய்து ஆறிப்போன சாப்பாடு வகையறு உணவுகளை எப்போதும் உபயோகப்படுத்தக்கூடாது. சாப்பாடு முதலான பதார்த்தங்களில் ஈக்கள் உட்காராமல் ஜாக்கிரதையாய் மூடிவைக்கவேணும். கரிகாய், கீரைவகை பதார்த்தங்களை சமயல்செய்யாமல் எப்போதும் சாப்பிடக்கூடாது. அவைகளை சமயல் செய்வதற்கு முன்னமே வெந்நீர் ...க்கி பரிசுத்தம்செய்த ஜலத்தில் செம்மையாய் கழுகவேண்டும். சாப்பாட்டுகளுடன் உப்பு தாராளமாய்ச் சேர்க்கவேணும். ஆனால் வயிற்றுப்போக்குண்டாகும்படி அதிக ஜாஸ்தியாகவும் சேர்க்கக்கூடாது.

6. தன்மைக்குறைவான ஜலத்தை வீடுகளில் வைத்திருக்கக்கூடாது. அதிக பரிசுத்தமான ஜலத்தைதான் உபயோகப்படுத்தவேணும்.

7. குடிப்பதற்காகவும், வாயலம்பவும் அல்லது சாப்பிடுவதற்கும், குடிப்பதற்கும் உபயோகப்படுகி... காய்ச்சிவி... பாத்திரங்களை சுத்தம்செய்யவேண்டிய ஜலத்தையும், பாலையும் அவைகளை உப... டவேணும்.

8. பேதியாகிறதற்கு மருந்து சாப்பிடக்கூ... அதை நிற்பதற்காக உடனே தக்கமருந்து

9. வாய்விளுல் வயிற்றுப்போக்குண்டாக ... ள் இரண்டுதபாவுக்கு மேல்பட்டு வயிற்றிறு... சாப்பிடவேணும். ஒருவருக்கு இருபத்துநாலுமணி ... ல் போனால் அவர் இந்த எச்சரிப்பை அனுஷ்டிக்கவே... அதை ...ற்றி அடிக்கடி நினைக்கவாவது

10. விஷபேதிஎன்கிற பயத்தை மனதில் வைக்க

சர்ஜன் லெப்டனண்டு கர்னல் கிங்கு துரையவர்களால் நிருபணையான சாதாரணமான சானிடேரி ரூல்களின் எக்ஸ்திராக்ட்டு.

விஷபேதி ஆரம்பிக்கும் காலத்தில் அனுசரிக்கவேண்டிய முன் எச்சரிப்புகள்.

A. வாசஸ்தலங்கள்.

1. எல்லாவீடுகளும் பூர்த்தியாய் சுத்தப்படுத்தப்படவேண்டும்; அதாவது, எல்லாவித எருக்கள், அழுக்கு ஜலம், கால்நடைகளின் கொட்டங்களை அலம்புகிற ஜலம், மற்றெவ்வித அழுக்குகளின் சேர்க்கை முதலானவைகளைப் பூர்த்தியாய் அப்புறப்படுத்தவேணும்.

2. மேல்கண்ட அபாசங்களை அப்புறப்படுத்தின பிறகு பூமி ஈரமாகவும் அழுக்காகவுமிருந்தால் அதை உலர்ந்ததும் சுத்தமுமான மண் தெரிகிறவரையில் ஆழமாக வெட்டவேண்டும்.

3. வெட்டின பழைய மண்களை டவுனுக்கு வெகு தூரத்துக்கப்பால் அப்புறப்படுத்தி வயல்களுக்கு எருவாக உபயோகப்படுத்தலாம்; வெட்டியெடுத்த மண்ணுக்கு பதிலாய் வேறு சுத்தமான இடத்தில் மண் வெட்டிப்போட்டு நிரவல் செய்யவேணும்.

4. எல்லாவீடுகளின் வெளிப்புறங்களிலும், உள்புறங்களிலும் சுண்ணாம்படிக்கவேண்டும். வெளிப்புறத்திலும் சேர்த்தடிக்கச் சக்தியில்லாதவர்கள் உள்புறத்திலாகிலும் சுண்ணாம்படிக்கவேணும்.

5. படுக்கை அறைகளில் உத்திரங்களில் கட்டி தொங்கவிட்டாவது அல்ல மற்றெவ்விதத்திலாவது வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற உடுப்பு வஸ்திரம் மூட்டைகளையும் மற்ற சாமான்களையும் அப்புறப்படுத்தியிருக்கவேண்டும்.

6. தாராளமாய் காற்று வீசும்படியாக கதவுகளையும் ஜன்னல்களையும் கூடுமான எல்லாநேரங்களிலும் திறந்திருக்கவேணும்.

7. சொந்தத்தில் கக்கூஸ்கள் கட்டி உபயோகப்படுத்திவந்தால் அவைகளை அன்றாடகம் குறைந்தது இரண்டுதபா சுத்திப்படுத்தி அபாசமன்றியில் வைத்திருக்கவேணும்.

8. வீடுகளிலிருந்து வரும் ஜலதாரைகளை அன்றாடகம் இரண்டுதபா சுத்தம் செய்துவரவேணும்.

9. கால்நடைகளின் மூத்திரங்கள் போய்விழும்படியான மூத்திரக்குழிகளை அன்றாடகம் யெடுத்து சுத்தம் செய்துவரவேணும்.

B. சரீரத்தைப்பற்றியது.

1. தேகமும் உடுப்புவகையறு வஸ்திரங்களும் தக்கபடி சுத்தமாய் வைத்திருக்கவேணும். மெலிந்த தேகத்தையுடையவர்கள் குளிர்ந்தஜலத்தில் குளிக்கவும் முழுகவுங்கூடாது; வென்னீரில்தான் ஸ்நானம் செய்யவேணும்.

2. சாப்பாடு சாதாரணமானதும் பலத்தைக் கொடுக்கத்தக்கதும், நல்லகுணத்தை உண்டுபண்ணுவதுமானதாக இருக்கவேணும்.

3. வயிற்றுப்போக்கை உண்டுபண்ணத்தக்க வாய்வுள்ள கரிகாய், கிரை, அல்லது, பழங்கள் வகைபதார்த்தங்களை முற்றிலும் சாப்பிடக்கூடாது.

4. எல்லாவித பானங்களை ஜாஸ்திசெய்வதையும், துர்நடத்தையையும், காலஹாரணம் செய்வதையும் ஈரத்திலும், குளிரிலும் நடமாடுவதையும் நிவர்த்தி செய்யவேண்டும்.

5. சமயல்செய்து ஆறிப்போன சாப்பாடு வகையறு உணவுகளை எப்போதும் உபயோகப்படுத்தக்கூடாது. சாப்பாடு முதலான பதார்த்தங்களில் ஈக்கள் உட்காராமல் ஜாக்கிரதையாய் மூடிவைக்கவேணும். கரிகாய், கீரைவகை பதார்த்தங்களை [illegible]யல்செய்யாமல் எப்போதும் சாப்பிடக்கூடாது. அவைகளை சமயல் செய்வதற்கு முன்னமே வென்ன[illegible]க்கி பரிசுத்தம்செய்த ஜலத்தில் செம்மையாய் கழுகவேண்டும். சாப்பாட்டுகளுடன் உப்பு தாராளமாய்ச் சேர்க்கவேணும். ஆனால் வயிற்றுப்போக்குண்டாகும்படி அதிக ஜாஸ்தியாகவும் சேர்க்கக்கூடாது.

6. தன்மைக்குறைவான ஜலத்தை வீடுகளில் வைத்திருக்கக்கூடாது. அதிக பரிசுத்தமான ஜலத்தைதான் உபயோகப்படுத்தவேணும்.

7. குடிப்பதற்காகவும், வாயலம்பவும் அல்லது சாப்பிடுவதற்கும், குடிப்பதற்கும் உபயோகப்படு[illegible] பாத்திரங்களை சுத்தம்செய்யவேண்டிய ஜலத்தையும், பாலையும் அவைகளை உப[illegible] காய்ச்சிவிடவேணும்.

8. பேதியாகிறதற்கு மருந்து சாப்பிடக்கூ[illegible] அதை நிற்பதற்காக உடனே தக்கமருந்து

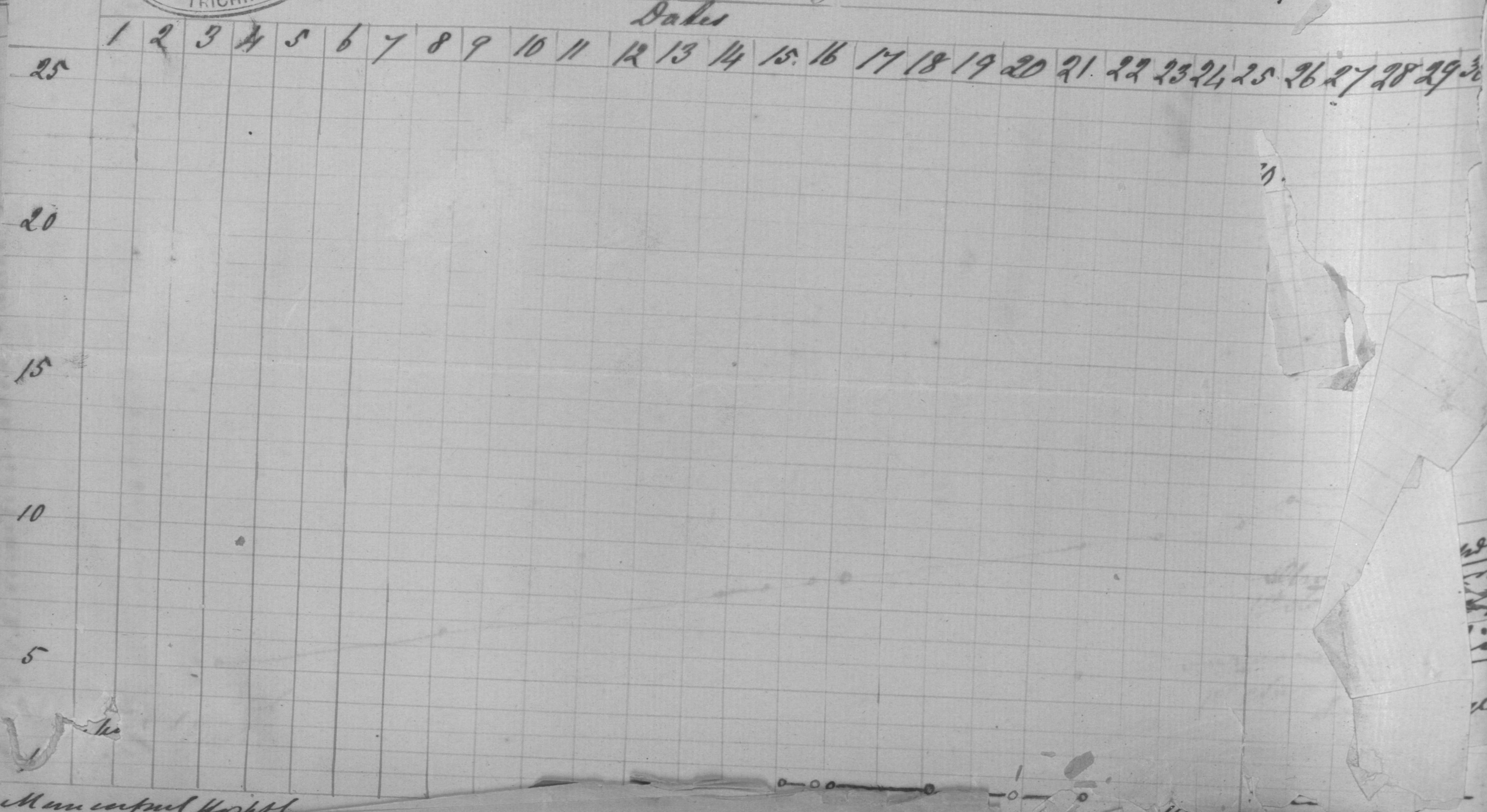
9. வாய்வினால் வயிற்றுப்போக்குண்டாக [illegible]ள் இரண்டுதபாவுக்கு மேல்பட்டு வயிற்றினு[illegible] சாப்பிடவேணும். ஒருவருக்கு இருபத்துநாலுமணி[illegible] அடிக்கடி நினைக்கவாவது [illegible]ல் போனால் அவர் இந்த எச்சரிப்பை அனுஷ்டிக்கவே[illegible] அதைப்பற்[illegible]

10. விஷபேதிஎன்கிற பயத்தை மனதில் வைக்க[illegible]

No 1

DISTRICT SURGEON'S OFFICE
No. ....
6 JUN 97
TRICHINOPOLY.

Srirangam Municipality
Cholera Chart for the Month of October 1896
No 3



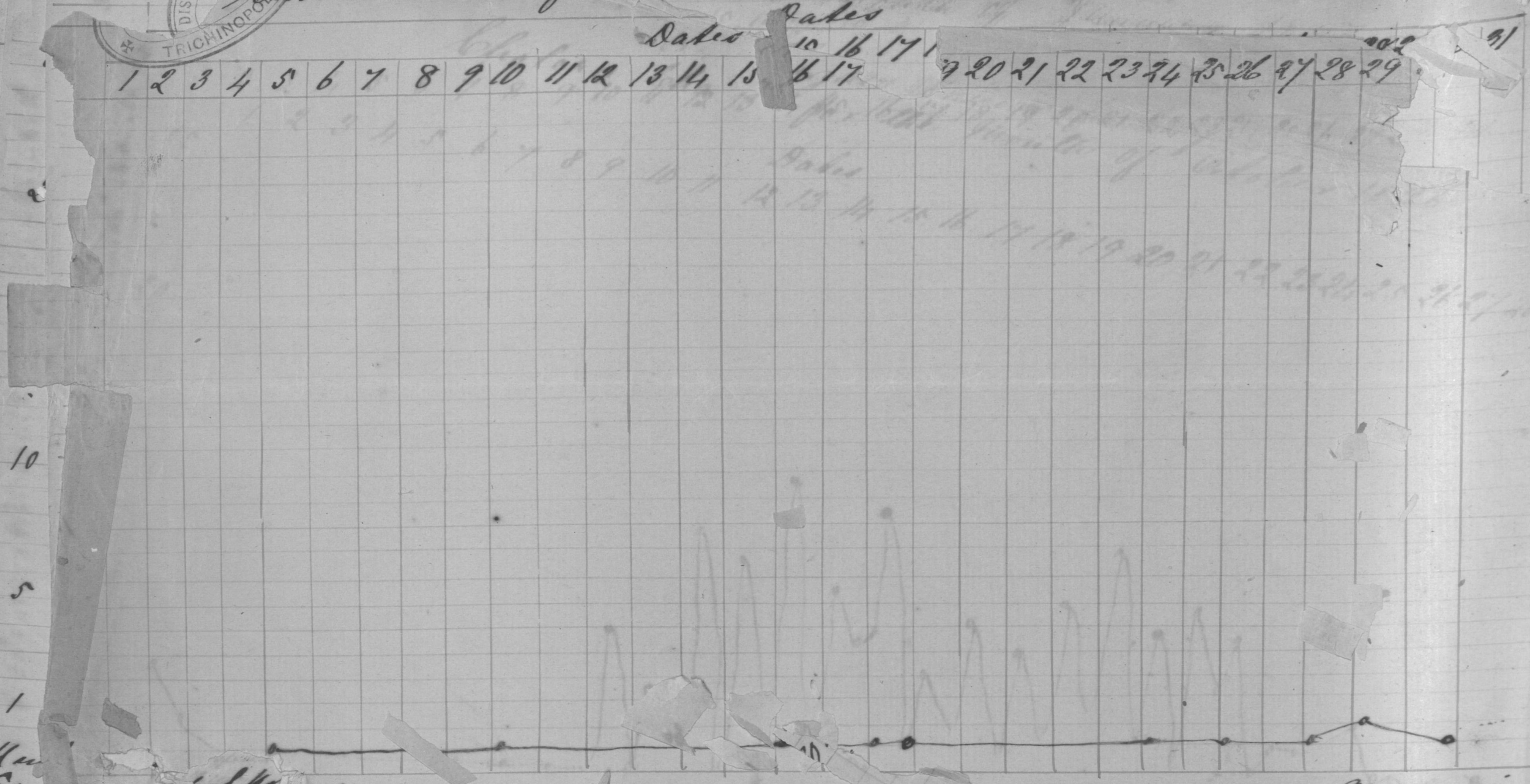
Municipal Hospital
Srirangam

No. 3.

Srirangam

Cholera Chart for the Month of

Cholera Chart for



Municipal Hospital
Srirangam 5/6/[illegible]7

1st class [illegible]

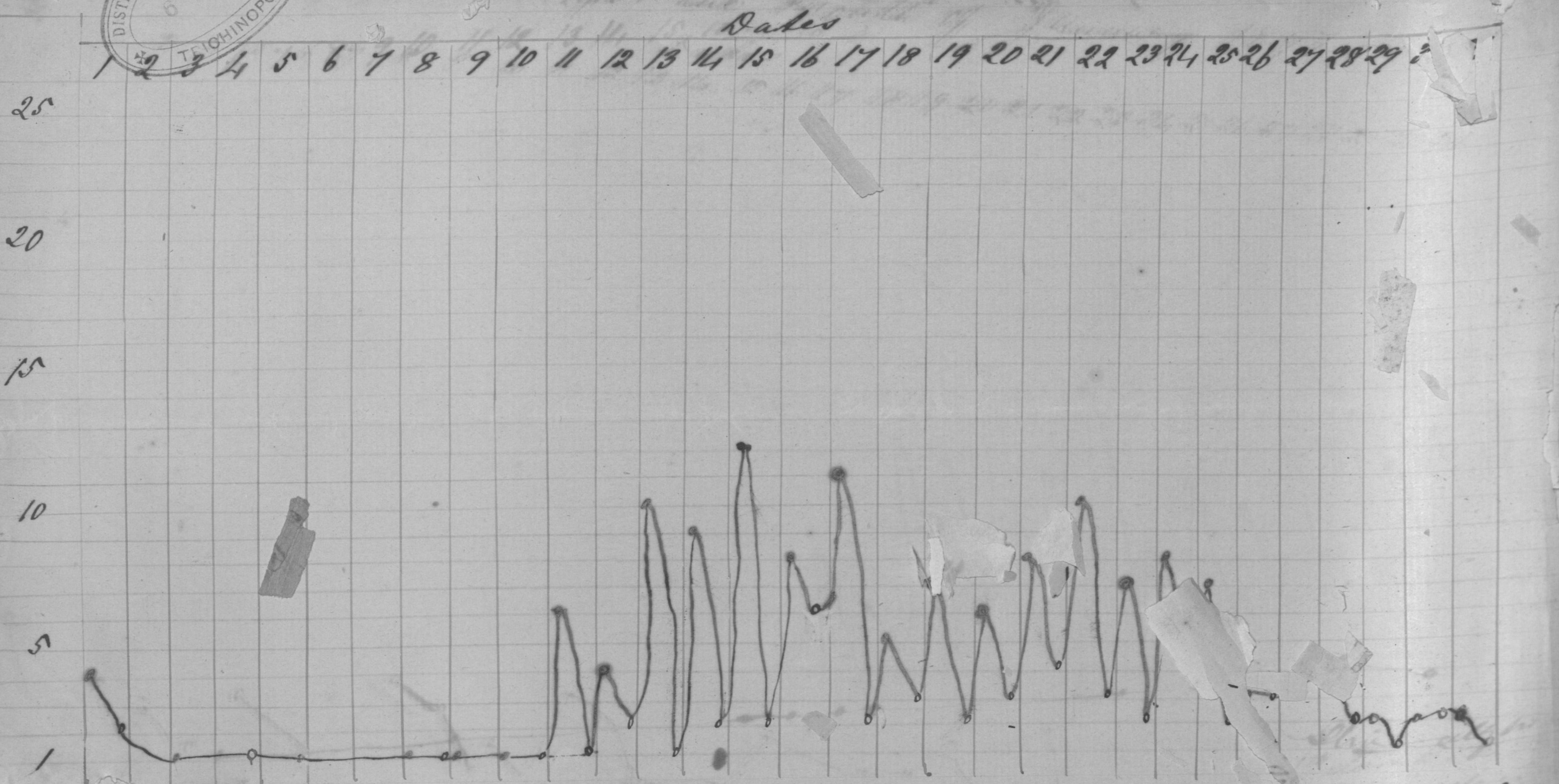
1st class [illegible]

No. 3.

DISTRICT SURGEON'S O
No. ......
6 JUN. 97
TRICHINOPOLY.

Srirangam [illegible]

Cholera Chart for the Month of [illegible]



Municipal Hospl
Srirangam 5/6/97

1st class H Asst
In charge

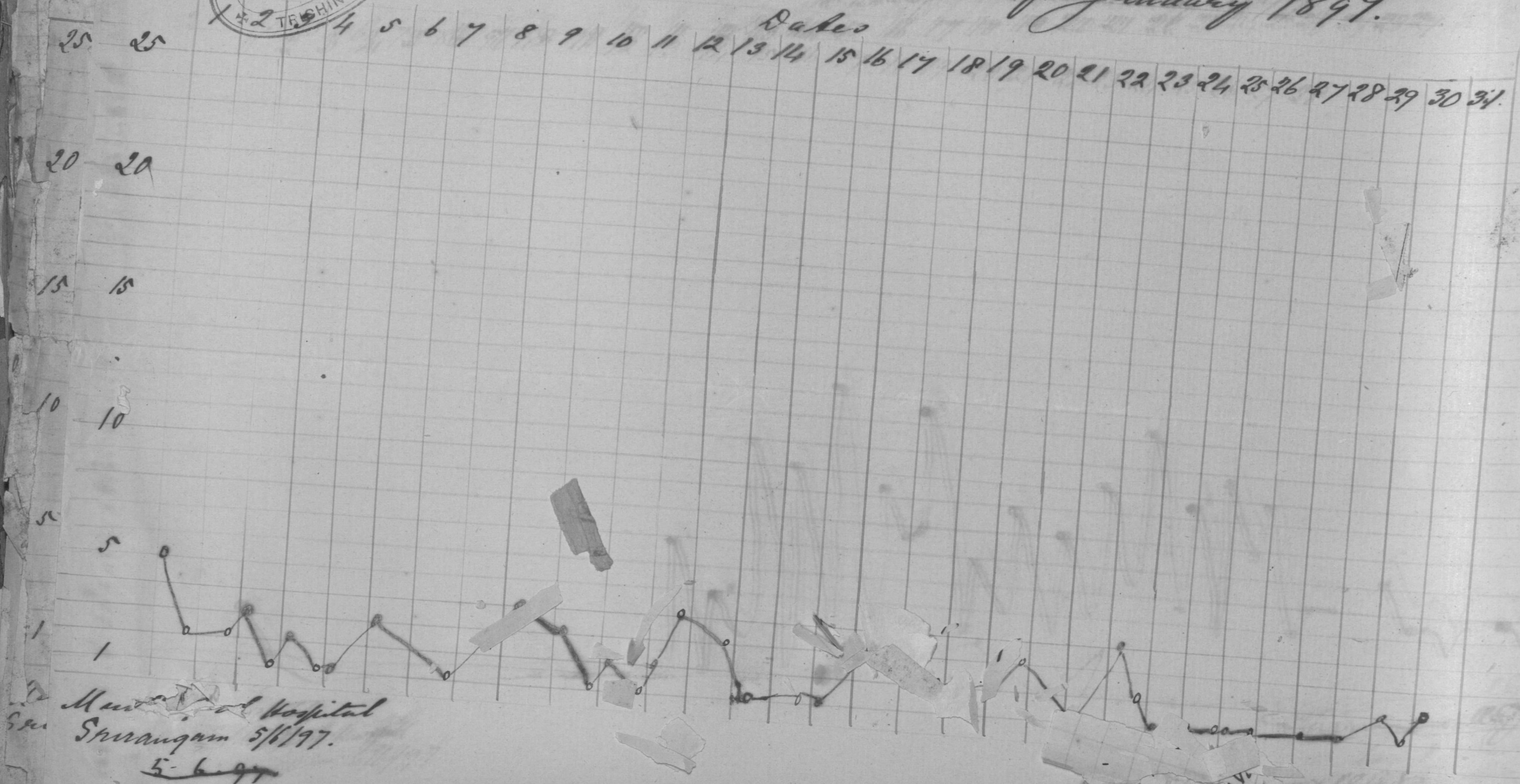
1st class H. Asst

A. 4

DISTRICT SURGEON
No. 2
6 JUN 97
TRICHINOPOLY

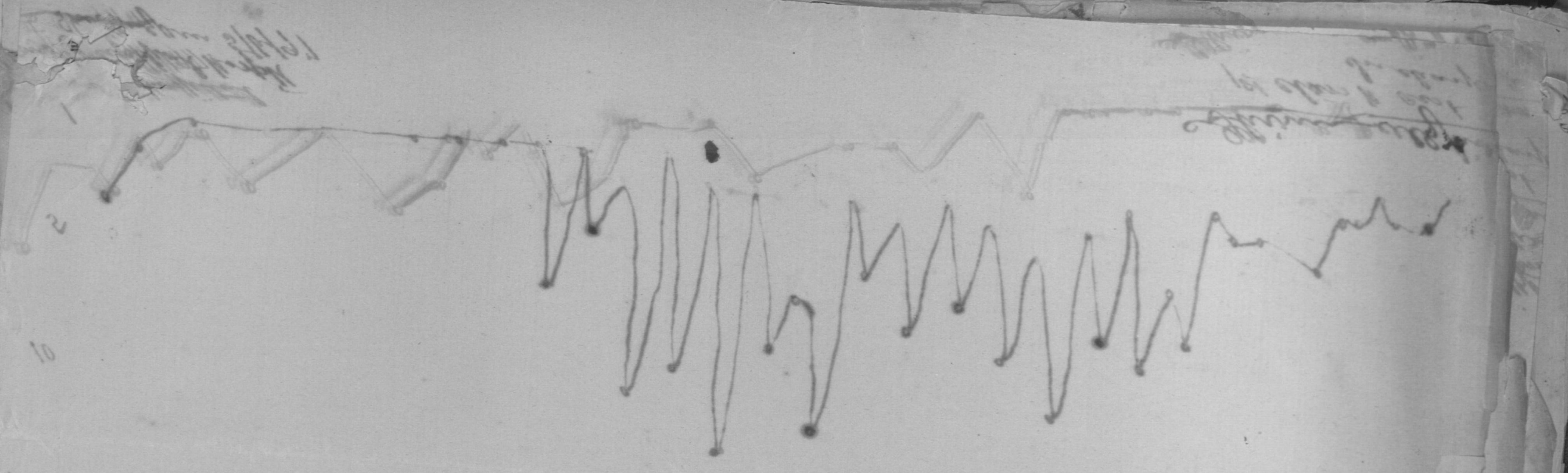
Srirangam Municipality.

Cholera Chart for the Month of January 1897.



Mun[illegible] Hospital
Srirangam 5/6/97.
5-6-97

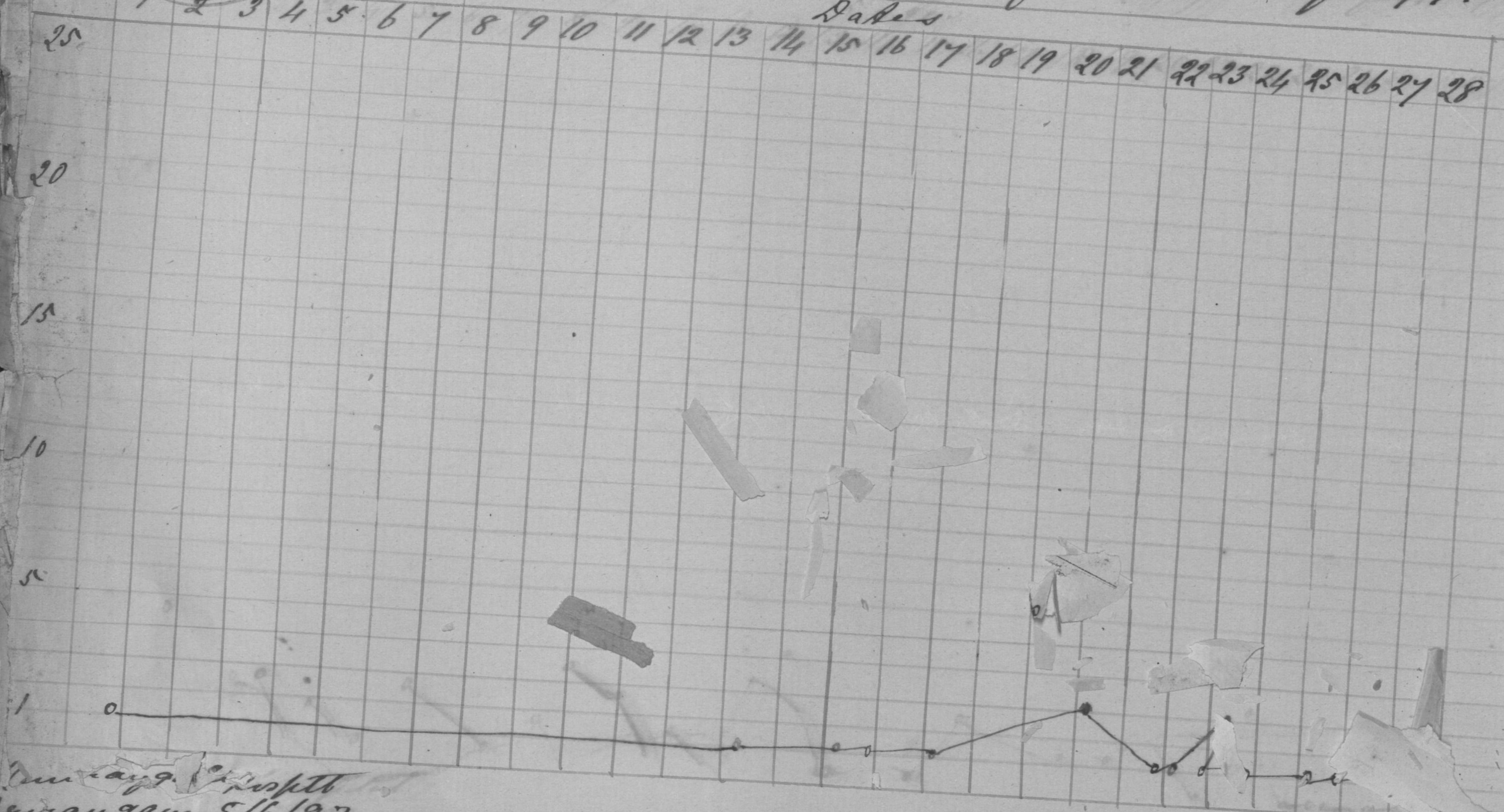
1st class H. Asst
[illegible]



No. 5

Srirangam Municipality

Cholera Chart for the month of February 1897.

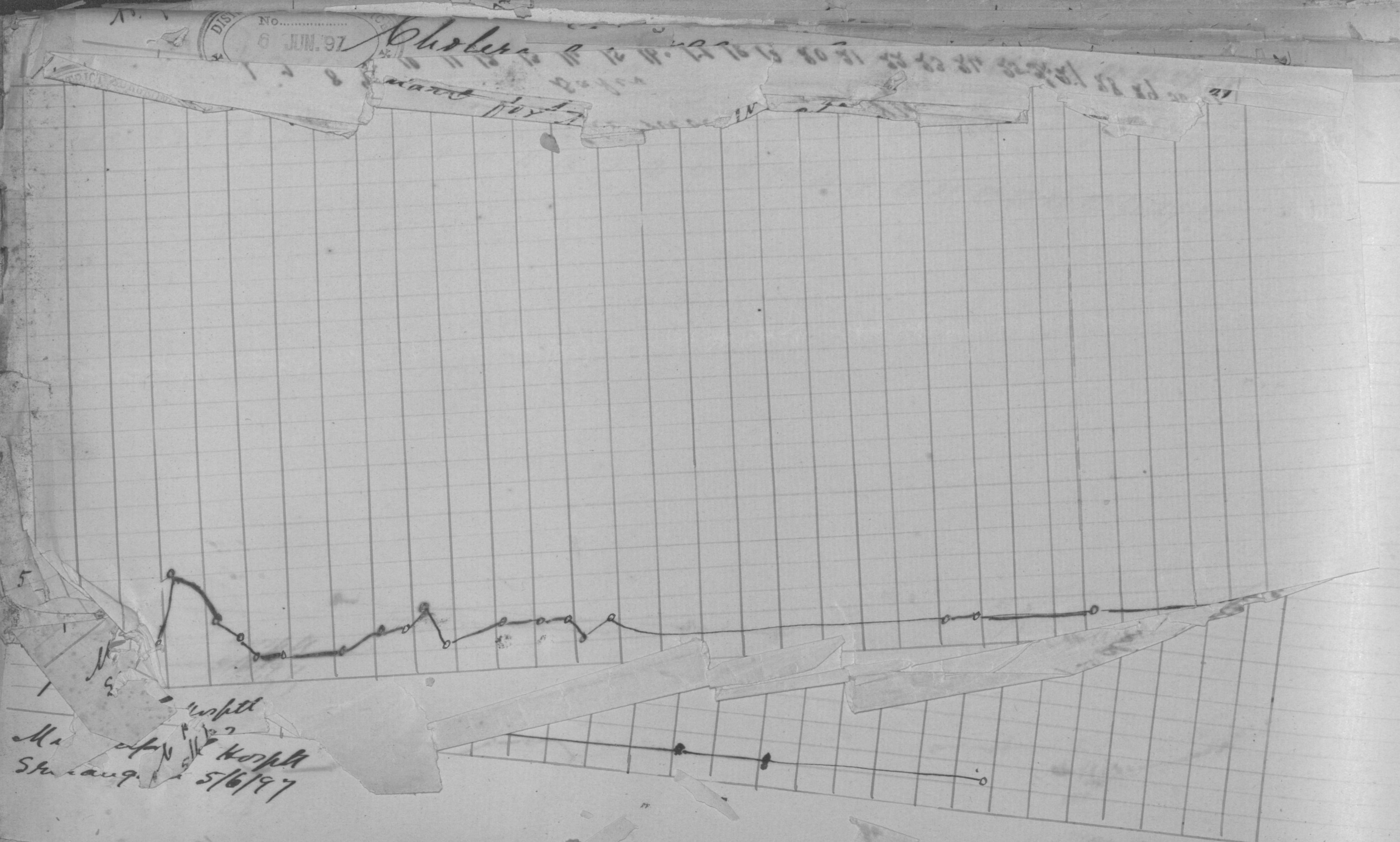


Sanitary Inspctr
Srirangam 5/6/97

1st San. Asst.
In charge

No.
6 JUN. '97

Cholera



M... Hospl
Shanghai 5/6/97

I

1st class H.-Asst
In charge

SANITARY COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
Register No. 18138.
25 MAY 97

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NORTH ARCOT.
19 MAY. 1897

From Muhammad Habibullah Saheb
Chairman Municipal
Council Vellore

UNDER SECY. TO GOVT.
10 MAR

No. 632 of 97

Dated 17th May 1897
Received 7 [illegible]
Registered
Enclosures
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding Cholera report of the Vellore Municipality forwarded through the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

S. Pyne
Collector

Despatched 22-5-97
Dated

10
1018 M of 1898.

[illegible]
24-5-97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

DISTRICT MEDICAL AND SANITARY OFFICER
No 3036
27 APR 97
NORTH ARCOT
VELLORE

Vellore
26th April 1897.

From

S. E. Camal Singh

1st Class Hospital assistant
Municipal Hospital, Vellore

To

The Chairman
Municipal Council, Vellore

Through

The District Medical & Sanitary
Officer, N. arcot.

Sir,

I beg to Submit the following report on the epidemic of Cholera in the Municipality of Vellore.

II. Cholera broke out with in the Municipal limits first on the 14th December 1896 in house No 134 Pilliar Coil Street, Thottapolian in the Northern part of the municipality. In this house a boy aged 11 years was attacked and he died the Same day. Another boy in the Same house aged 8 years also had the attack and died the Same day.

A girl of 9 years of age in the same house was attacked next day the 15th and died on the 16th. Cholera had been prevailing in a severe form in the village of Shenbakam outside the municipal limits and due west of the above locality. The above 3 cases that occurred in the same house belong to the class of Cultivators and the mother and children had gone to Shenbakam and brought the epidemic into the Town. The 4th case occurred in the 4th house from the above and he recovered. The 5th case occurred on the 15th in an adjacent house and the patient died on the 19th two days afterwards. 2 subsequent cases occurred in the same street on the 21st & 24th one — recovered and other died. The 8th case occurred in the parchary of — Argundi Pundi Village close to Thottapolium and the person recovered. Then the disease spread to Kelsapett — on the west where there were 9 attacks and 8 deaths. In this first ward this pettah consists of very fine houses and special precautions were immediately taken to arrest the progress by whitewashing the houses, disinfecting the wells, and removing the rubbish to a great distance at the cost of the Municipality.

In the 1st ward there were on the whole 39 attacks & 29 deaths.

3. The epidemic travelled afterwards towards the south to the 2nd Ward when there were 20 attacks & 16 deaths. In this ward, many cases of attacks & deaths were reported simultaneously.

4. In the 3rd ward the 2nd clerk of the Municipal Hospital and his wife were attacked and they both recovered. In the Cutta Subadar Street there were 3 attacks in the same house and one proved

fatal. In this ward there were 26 attacks with 12 deaths.

5. In the 4th ward in the South western part of the Municipality the 1st Case occurred in Adavanthel bazaar street and the 2nd Case in Vulsa street. The former proved fatal and the latter recovered.

2 attacked 1 death

6. In the 5th ward to the South of the fourth ward a female was first attacked in Ettavadi _ and she died in a few hours on the Same day. The 2nd Case occurred in the Same street & recovered. There were 11 attacks with 7 deaths.

7. The Municipality is divided into 5 wards Supervised by 2 Circle Inspectors & One Chief Sanitary Inspector. The following articles were freely used to disinfect the affected localities. Viz. Perchloride of Mercury, Hydrochloric Acid, Carbolic powder, Permanganate of Potash & a large quantity of husk & slaked lime.

8. As soon as the epidemic broke out, the observation staff was appointed on the 18th December 1896 Consisting 2 Sanitary Inspectors on Rs 15 – „ – „ each, 2 peons on 8 Rs each & 4 toties on Rs 7 each, who were strictly directed to bring immediate information of attacks including Suspicious Cases of Diarrhoea and on receipt of information I immediately proceeded and treated the patients. The vomited matter and the excreta were removed and the clothes burnt and the place thoroughly disinfected. A Cholera shed that had been previously erected with Separate accommodation for males & Females was used and a special establishment consisting of one male & one female toty and one Cook were entertained.

4 persons were treated 2 died & 2 recovered.

I frequently went round the Town to see the Sanitary arrangements and got the dustbins & drains frequently cleaned. In this extensive town consisting of very numerous and narrow lanes, there is no proper drainage in some of the streets and as much as could be done under the circumstances was carefully attended to in all parts of the town.

Special precautions were taken to see, that the surroundings of drinking water wells and Tanks were kept scrupulously clean and every attempt was made to prevent people from not polluting the water under any pretext. Wherever necessary Permanganate of Potash was also used.

The last case occurred on the 6th March and the special staff was withdrawn on the 28th March 1897.

I beg to remain
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
D. Manuel Singlo
1st Class Hospital assistant
Municipal Hospital
Vellore

MUNICIPAL OFFICE
4 MAY 97
VELLORE

No: $\frac{46}{m}$

Forwarded to the Chairman,
Municipal Council, Vellore.

C.M. Rep. no 5904

John Wmasters M.B.

Vellore
6th May 1897

Surgeon Lieut; Colonel
District Medical and Sanitary Officer
North Arcot.

No 632 of 97 ~~Reference on~~ Current No. 1088 Eng
Dated 19 5 97

Submitted to the Secretary to Government through the Collector and Sanitary Commissioner.

2. The undersigned has been well satisfied with the good work done by the medical officer.

Vellore
Municipal office
10th May 1897

Chairman

SANITARY COMMISSIONER
Register No. 2365/S
8 JUL 97
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

UNDER SECY TO GOVT
PUBLIC

CURRENT No.

Thro' The Sanitary Commissioner
Madras.

From The Collector of
Tanjore

Order.

No. 3178./Rev.

Dated 2. 7. 97

DESPATCHED
7 JUL. 1897

Received

Registered

Enclosures 2.

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting the report of the Medical Officer on the recent outbreak of cholera in the Negapatam Municipality as per Rule 29 of the Cholera Rules.

11/1013 Mof 1898.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
18 MAY 97
NEGAPATAM

Sc 9.5/ Recd

Forwarded to the Chairman Municipal Council, Negapatam.

1 The river Vettar is a dangerous source of drinking water supply during the prevalence of the epidemic, particularly during rainy season when the surface washings of the town are carried into it. Its use should be effectively prohibited both before when the disease threatens to appear and after the out-break. Similar precaution is necessary against the Dava naddy in Negapatam the water of which is highly polluted. Although ostensibly it is avoided by people for purpose of drinking, yet there is reason to believe that poorer classes living in the vicinity resort to it for such purpose.

2 The rubbish depot near the Vettar should be closed & a safer site selected in its stead.

3 The first out-break is clearly traceable to importation from Muthupett. A large number of people that had gone to Muthupett from Nagore & Negapatam brought the infection when returning home. As the festival at Nagore follows close upon that at Muthupett it would be advisable to appoint the preventive staff in Negapatam during the prevalence of the disease in the latter place (Muthupett).

The second out-break is traceable to coolies in the Emigration depot. When the disease was declared epidemic here the Superintendent of the depot was advis to camp the coolies in a large open grou near Authanapett, a village outside the municipal limits. Since this step no f case have occurred in the depot. A sim

([illegible] [illegible] la

precaution over freecoolies about 3000 of whom embark for Straights and Rangoon every month, would be desirable. The private recruitors may be urged to provide the freecoolies with spacious buildings which may be noted by the Sanitary Inspectors for periodical inspection. At present these Coolies are scattered all over the town and live in overcrowded and ill ventilated houses. They are a source of danger, as they come from infected parts, in certain season of the year.

The particular liability of Green & old streets to Cholera has already been brought to the notice of the municipality The defects pointed out deserve early remedy.

Hankinization of wells was carried out to satisfaction. The Color of the water in the beginning frightened the people & forced them to resort to objectionable sources. The difficulty in connexion with this was overcome by decolorizing the wells by a mixture of Sulphate of iron & Sulphuric acid.

I must acknowledge with thanks the help rendered by Messers Andrew & Marjoribanks District and Head Assist Collectors in checking the spread of the disease. The presence of the former officer in the town during the prevalence of the disease & his visits to affected houses was particularly incentive. The Municipality although slow in the beginning to conform itself to the new rules made adequate provisions latterly to combat to disease. The Chairman's Cooperation taking immediate action against all fects brought to his notice was Commendable Hospital assistants deputed on special duty worked energetically as also the remaining staff.

J. Goodsman
Civil Surgeon.

Negapatam.
8th May 1897

MUNICIPAL
1 MAY 97

Report on Cholera and Operation of Cholera Rules in Negapatam Municipality during 1896-97

The first outbreak of Cholera occurred at Nagore on the 19th October 1896. The disease was imported into Nagore by a Mahomedan girl who was attacked on her way from Muttupet where the people of Nagore and Negapatam had been for the Kandury festival. The next case was a Hindu male aged 30. No history of importation could be traced to him and no sort of connection seemed to have existed between him and the first case. The 3rd case was a Mahomedan boy aged 10 years. He had also returned from Muttupet. 4th and 5th cases were relatives of this boy, the 6th case was also one of importation from Muttupet. The disease was prevalent chiefly among mahomedans and there were 104 cases amongst them; of these:- 8 were importations from Muttupet, 2 from Negapatam 36 were relatives of infected persons 54 friends and visitors and the source of the remaining 4 cases is unknown. In Hindu quarters there were 76 cases of which 30 occurred in a small hamlet of fishermen. Of the total of 180 cases (Mahomedans & Hindus) 68 were under 12 years of age, 65 adult males and 47 adult females. Cholera was very severe during the Kandury festival from 6th to 17th November 1896 when a large concourse of people gathered together though not enormous as on previous years. The mortality among the Pilgrims was comparatively less than the permanent residents. This is probably due to the warning at the Railway Station gate by tom tom the existence of Cholera in the town and publication in the Distict Gazette and Hindu and Mail papers about the risk they could run. Owing to the incessant rain and consequent dampness of low-lying huts the spread of the disease was rapid at Nagore. The Epidemic disappeared on the 27th November 1896. But on the 12th March 1897 only one Case of importation from Shittacherri proved fatal with no subsequent attack.

There were two outbreaks at Negapatam with a short cessation in the middle. The first outbreak at Negapatam was 4 days later on than at Nagore, ie. on the 23rd Octr 1896. Ghouse Bhee aged 42 and her brother Dawod Mali aged 14 developing the disease at Muttupet returned to Negapatam. 24 hours after their arrival both were attacked. The 3rd one was imported from Nagore by a Mahomedan child aged 10. The 4th & 5th again are from Muttupet. There were during the first outbreak 38 cases, of which 33 were Mahomedans 3 Christians and 2 fishermen. The disease here was chiefly confined to the Mahomedan section of the town. Of 38 cases, 19 were importations 1 from Muttupet 3 from Karikal and 10 from Nagore; Of the remaining 19: 6 were neighbours, 3 friends, & 8 relatives and the source of the disease in 2 was not traceable. Of 38 attacks: 10 were under 12 years of age 15 adult males and 13 adult females. the Progress of the disease was slow. The last case of the first outbreak was on the 20th November 1896.

The existence of Cholera in the suburbs and the prevalence of it in fact throughout the Dist were quite imminent of a future and serious outbreak. As anticipated the second outbreak commenced on the 16th December 1896 and confined itself to Negapatam. The first Case of Cholera occurred amongst one of the Emigrants to Straits by name Veerasami who came on the 13th Dec/96 from Nagaram North Arcot District, where Cholera was prevalent. The next case was a paraiah child aged 8 years. No history of importation could be traced to it and no sort of connection seemed to have existed between this and the first case. The 3rd 4th & 5th cases were relatives of this child. The disease chiefly confined to the first circle which is partly due to the infection of this locality and partly due to the insanitary condition of dwellings of Green streets. There were a total number of 131 cases. Of these 17 were importations from North Arcot, Kumbakonam, Tinnevelly and Madura Districts & Tiruvalur and other neighbouring villages, 38 were relatives of infected persons, 59 friends and visitors and the source of the remaining cases is unknown. Amongst Hindus, 65 were attacked, Mahomedans 35, Eurasians 13 and other castes 18. Of these, 61 were adult males, 45 adult females, and 25 Children. The disease affected people of all denominations, but the number of attacks amongst Hindus was very high. This is accounted for by the fact, that some hindus developing the disease at Kumbakonam and neighbouring villages, were attacked here.

The disease totally disappeared after the 12th March 1897.

There were on the whole 349 attacks and 227 deaths.

In accordance with the G O No 153 dated 9th september 1896, the 4 divisions into which this Municipality is divided were converted into 5 circles and a map was furnished to the Civil Surgeon accordingly. 5 men possessing local knowledge were appointed as Circle Inspectors one in charge of each circle. In affected circles as many toties and peons as were required were employed. During the 1st outbreak the preventive staff in the 1st circle consisted of 5 toties and 3 peons and there were in the 4th and 5th circles 6 toties and 3 peons. During the 2nd outbreak 1 extra toty and 1 extra peon were deputed for each of the 2nd & 3rd circles, 4 extra peons and 4 extra toties for the 1st circle. As there was no cholera at Nagore one of the two circle Inspectors was transferred to the 1st circle which during the 2nd outbreak was divided into two sub circles. The temporary staff was placed under the respective Division Inspectors and the whole was supervised by the Chief Sanitary Inspector. Two Special Hospital Assistants were on duty one for Negapatam locating himself in the Village Munsif's Cutcherry and the other for Nagore locating himself the Nagore Dispensary to be within ea own reach of the public at all hours of day and night. Besides their ready med aid they saw that the Special Sanitary

measure

measures were carried out properly, and pointed out general defects in Sanitation. During the close of the 2nd outbreak when the services of the Special Hospital Assistant was required urgently for Mahamagam festival duty, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, a qualified Hospital Assistant, was deputed to do that duty without any grudge to his own duties. Hence there is a decided advantage in having a qualified medical man as Chief Sanitary Inspector. The Permanent as well as the temporary staffs were made to work under the orders of the Civil Surgeon. At the instance of the Civil Surgeon many of the drinking water wells at Nagore and Negapatam were Hankinized at the commencement of the first outbreak and rehankinized at Negapatam during the second outbreak. and watchmen were placed over these to prevent pollution. These men were made to draw water themselves from wells near infected houses and distribute to the inmates who came for water. By a Magisterial order river Vettar was closed from use owing to the suspicion of pollution, and was watched by 5 men assisted by the Police. An Isolation shed was put up at Nagore during the Kandury festival when 3 inpatients were treated in it. The stores of Disinfectants for 1st and 2d circles were kept in one of the market rooms, for the 3rd, in a room attached to the Engine shed in the Municipal Office and for the 4th & 5th Circles in the Nagore Dispensary in charge of the respective Division Inspectors

NEGAPATAM MUNICIPALITY.

Rules prescribing the duties of the Cholera Staff drawn up with reference to G. O. No. 1536 dated 9th September 1896.

1. Before the appearance of cholera the observation Staff of temporary Circle Inspector, peon and toties should patrol its circle, remove with the permanent establishment all defects in sanitation, decaying rubbish, stagnant sewage &c., and report to the Division Inspector and the Chief Sanitary Inspector the first case of cholera or severe diarrhea, so that immediate action may be taken. The staff should also distribute among the people in its circle Dr. King's 'Simple Sanitary Rules' printed copies of which in Tamil will be furnished to it. This staff should inspect all public latrines and if found unclean should report the same to the Division Inspector.

2. As soon as an attack is reported the Circle Inspector should immediately proceed to the house with peon and thoty and keep in the yard of the house a tarred tin canister with disinfecting powder for receiving vomit and excreta, and two tarred chatties to be used by the patient for passing motions and vomits. Even if cases are not reported it is the duty of the Circle Inspsctors and peons to find them out by careful enquiries in the course of their rounds.

3. The thoty with peon should be made to visit each affected house 3 times in the forenoon and 3 times in the afternoon, and remove the contents of the chatties into the tin canister mixed with carbolized saw-dust. The contents of the tin canister should be mixed with saw-dust, straw and kerosine oil and burnt up in the backyard or some other convenient and isolated spot near the house in the presence of the Circle Inspctor, or the peon, if the Circle Inspector cannot be present, twice a day once in the morning, and once in the evening.

4. The ashes should be collected in a separate tin canister and removed once in the evening every day to the rubbish depot and buried in the presence of the Circle Inspector.

5. The tin canisters intended for receiving excreta and vomit should under no circumstances be removed from the house of the patient.

6. When the burning takes place outside the house matter should be burnt in large chatties so that no excreta or vomit or anything else infected may touch the ground.

7. When the burning takes place in the backyard the ashes should be removed together with the earth scraped out and put in the tin canister and the spot disinfected with mercury lotion.

8. All infected clothing and bedding, not valuable, should be burnt. The rest should be steeped in mercury lotion in a chatty.

9. After the recovery or death of the patient the earth on the spot where the patient lay should be scraped out and burnt. The spot itself should be disinfected with mercury lotion.

10. When the flooring is either concrete or brick it should be washed over with mercury lotion. The whole house should also be sprinkled over with mercury lotion and the drains washed with it.

11. The affected house should be completely white-washed by the inmates and notice under Section 231 of the District Municipalities Act should be served at

once upon them by the Division Inspector to do it on pain of prosecution within 24 hours. If the order is not obeyed within that time the Division Inspector should at once prosecute the defaulter with the sanction of the Chairman. And if necessary the Chairman may move the Sub-Divisional Magistrate under Ch. XI of code of criminal procedure applying for the issue of a notice.

12. The above measures should be adopted for ten days in cases in which patients recover.

13. The store of disinfectants will be kept for Negapatam in one of the Market rooms, for Velipalayam in a room attached to the Engine shed in the Municipal Office compound, and for Nagore in the Nagore Dispensary. The stores will be in charge of the respective Division Inspectors.

14. The respective Division Inspectors should assemble the Circle Inspectors, peons and thoties in the morning at 6 A. M. and in the noon at 2 P. M. and distribute to them the required quantity disinfectants.

15. The respective Division Inspectors should visit each affected house not less than 3 times, and the Circle Inspector not less than 6 times a day, and see that the above measures are properly carried out. The Chief Sanitary Inspector should visit each affected house at least once a day for the same purpose.

16. The Chief Sanitary Inspector should send up to the Civil Surgeon through the Chairman, during the prevalence of the epidemic, a daily report specifying the affected houses visited by him, number of attacks and deaths up to that date and number on that date, circles where they occurred, and certifying to the proper carrying out of the above measures with full and detailed information on the working of the Cholera Staff. This report should be drawn up by him at the close of each day and submitted on the following morning.

17. The Division Inspectors will place themselves on cholera duty as soon as the epidemic appears in their respective divisions, and supervise the work of the temporary cholera staff and carry out the preventive and other measures set forth above.

5th November 1896:—

P. RATNASABHAPATHI PILLAI,
Chairman.

N. MUHAMMED OOSMAN,
Civil Surgeon.

Note:— The above rules have been approved by the Collector.

Printed at the "Scottish Branch Press", Negapatam.

நாகபட்டணம் முனிசிபாலிட்டி.

1896-௵ செப்டம்பர் ௴ 9௳ 1536 நெ. கவர்ன்மெண்டு உத்தரவை அனுசரித்து ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட வாந்திபேதி நிவாரண சிப்பந்திகளின் கடமைகளைக்குறிப்பிடும் விதிகள்.

1. வாந்திபேதி காணுமுன்னமே தற்கால சுகாதார சர்க்கில் இன்ஸ்பெக்டரும் சேவகரும் தோட்டிகளும் தங்கள் சர்க்கிலைச் சுற்றிப்பார்த்துக் குப்பை மடித்துக்கிடத்தல், சாக்கடைத்தண்ணீர் தேங்கி துர்நாற்றம் வீசுதல் முதலிய இவைகளைப்போலொற்ற சுகாதாரவிஷயங்களுக்கு மாற்றமாயுள்ள யாவத்து குறைவுகளையும் கண்டுபிடித்து நிலையாயுள்ள சிப்பந்திகளைச்சேர்த்துக்கொண்டு அவைகளை நிவர்த்திப்பித்து வாந்திபேதிஅல்லதுமும்மரமான அதிசாரப்போக்குக்கண்ட தட்சணமே வேண்டியபரிகாரங்களை உடனுக்குடனே தேடும்பொருட்டு, டிவிஷன்இன்ஸ்பெக்டருக்கும் சீப்-சானிடரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டருக்கும் அறிக்கைசெய்யவேண்டியது. இந்த சிப்பந்திகள் தங்களுடைய சர்க்கிலிலுள்ளஜனங்களுக்கு டாக்டர் கிங்கி துறையவர்களால் இயற்றப்பட்ட "Simple Sanitary rules" என்று சொல்லப்பட்ட சுலபமான சுகாதாரவிதிகளின் அச்சுப்பிரதிகளைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஷை சுகாதாரவிதிகள் தமிழில் அச்சிட்டு வேண்டிய பிரதிகள் அவர்களுக்கு சப்ளை செய்யப்படும். இந்த சிப்பந்திகள் பொதுவாய் ஏற்பட்டுள்ள யாவத்து பப்ளிக் கக்கூசுகளையும் பார்வையிட்டு அவைகள் அசுத்தமாயிருக்கும் படசத்தில் அதைப்பற்றி டிவிஷன் இன்ஸ்பெக்டருக்குத் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டும்.

2. வாந்திபேதி கண்டதாகக் கேழ்விப்பட்டவுடன் சர்க்கில் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் சேவகனையும் தோட்டியையும் கூட்டிக்கொண்டு காலராகண்ட வீட்டிற்குப்போய் வாந்தியையும் மலக்கழிவுகளையும் கொட்டிவைக்க துர்நாற்றத்தை நீக்கும் தூள் சகிதமாய் தார்பூசிய தகர டின் ஒன்றும் வியாதியஸ்தன் மலபாதைக்கிருக்கவும் வாந்தி யெடுக்கவும் உபயோகிக்கக் கூடியதாய் தார் அடித்த இரண்டு சட்டிகளும் ஷை வீட்டின் முற்றத்தில் தயாராய் வைக்கவேண்டியது. சர்க்கில் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களுக்கும் சேவகர்களுக்கும் வாந்திபேதிகண்டதாக அறிக்கை செய்யப்படாவிட்டாலும் அவரவர்கள் தங்கள் சர்க்கிலைச் சுற்றிப்பார்க்கையில் தீர விசாரித்துத் தெரிந்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது அவர்களுடைய கடமையாகும்.

3. சேவகனும் தோட்டியும் வாந்திபேதிகண்ட வீட்டிற்கு முற்பகலில் மூன்றுதரமும் பிற்பகலில் மூன்றுதரமும்போய் சட்டிகளில் சேர்ந்திருக்கும் வாந்தியையும் மலக்கழிவுகளையும் எடுத்து கார்பாலிக் ஆஸிட் என்று சொல்லப்பட்ட துர்நாற்ற நிவர்த்தி நீரில் நனைந்துள்ள மரத்தூளுடன் கலந்து தகர டின்னில் கொட்டி மூடிவைக்கவேண்டும். காலையில் ஒருதரமும் மாலையில் ஒருதரமும் தகரடின்னிலுள்ள வாந்தி மலக்கழிவுகளை மரத்தூள், வைக்கோல், கிரேஸீன் எண்ணை இவைகளுடன் கலந்து வீட்டின் கொல்லையிலாவது அல்லது வீட்டிற்குச் சமீபமாய் சவுகரியமாயும் பிரத்தியேகமாயுமுள்ள ஓரிடத்தில் சர்க்கில் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் முன்னிலையிலும் அவர் ஆஜரா யிருக்க சந்தர்ப்பப் படாவிட்டால் சேவகன் முன்னிலையிலும் எரித்துவிடவேண்டும்.

4. எறிந்த சாம்பலை மற்றொரு தகரடின்னில் வாரி பிரதிதினமும் சாயந்திரம் குப்பை மேட்டிற்குக் கொண்டுபோய் சர்க்கில் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் முன்னிலையில் புதைத்துவிடவேண்டும்.

5. வாந்தி மலக்கழிவுகளை கொட்டிவைப்பதற்காக ஏற்பட்டுள்ள தகர டின்களை எந்த காரணத்தினாலும் நோயாளியின் வீட்டைவிட்டு எடுக்கலாகாது.

6. வீட்டிற்கு வெளியில் வாந்தி மலக்கழிவுகளை எரிப்பதானால் அவைகள் பூமியில் சம்பந்தப்படாவண்ணம் ஒரு பெரிய சட்டியில் போட்டெரிக்கவேண்டும்.

7. வீட்டுக்கொல்லையில் எரித்தால் எறிந்த சாம்பலையும் எரித்த இடத்திலுள்ள மண்ணையும் சுரண்டி எடுத்து தகரடின்னில்போட்டு அப்புறப்படுத்துவதுடன் ஷை ஸ்தலத்தையும் மர்க்குறி லோஷன் (Mercury lotion) என்ற ரஸ நீர் தெளித்து சுத்திசெய்யவேண்டும்.

8. நோயாளியால் உபயோகிக்கப்பட்ட அதிகவிலை பெறாத யாவத்து ஆடைகளையும் படுக்கைகளையும் கொளுத்திவிடவேண்டியது. அதிகவிலை பெறக்கூடிய மற்றவைகளை ஒரு சட்டியில் போட்டு துர்க்கந்தம் நீக்கக்கூடிய ரஸ நீரில் நனைத்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது.

9. நோயாளி பிழைத்த அல்லது இறந்த பிறகு அவன் படுத்திருந்த இடத்திலுள்ள மண்ணை வெட்டியெடுத்து நெருப்புபோட்டு கொளுத்தி அந்த ஸ்தலத்தில் ரஸ நீர் தெளித்து சுத்தம் செய்யவேண்டியது.

10. நோயாளி படுத்திருந்த இடம் கல்தரையாகவாவது அல்லது கான்கிரீட் போட்ட இடமாகவாவதிருந்தால் அவ்விடத்தில் ரஸ நீரைக்கொட்டி மெழுகி வீடுமுழுவதும் தெளித்து சாக்கடையையும் ரஸ நீரினால் கழுவி விடவேண்டியது.

11. வாந்திபேதிகண்ட வீடுமுழுமையும் வீட்டுக்காரரால் வெள்ளையடிக்கப்படவேண்டும். அவ்விதமாய் 24-மணி நேரத்திற்குள் வெள்ளையடிக்க வேணுமென்பதாகவும் தவறினால்பிராசிகியூட் செய்யப்படுமென்பதாகவும்கண்டு டிஸ்திரிக்ட்முனிசிபாலிட்டி 1884-௵ 4-வது ஆக்ட்டு 231-வது பிரிவின்படி நோட்டீசுகள் தயார்செய்யப்பட்டு டிவிஷன் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களால் ஷை வீட்டுக்காரர்களுக்கு ஸாதர் செய்யப்படவேண்டும். குறித்த கெடுவுக்குள் நோட்டீசுக்குக் கீழ்படிந்து வெள்ளையடிக்காவிட்டால் டிவிஷன் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் சேர்மன் அவர்கள் அநுமதிபெற்றுக்கொண்டு ஷை வீட்டுக்காரர்களை பிராசிகியூட் செய்யவேண்டும். அவசியமானால் சேர்மன் அவர்கள் கிரிமினல் புரொசீஜர் கோட் 11-வது அத்தியாயத்தின்படி நோட்டீசு பிறப்பிவிக்கும்படி சப் டிவிஷன் மாஜிஸ்திரேட்டார் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளலாம்.

12. மேற்சொல்லிய முறைகள் சவுக்கிடத்திற்குவரும் நோயாளிகள் வீட்டில் பத்துநாள் வரையில் செய்யப்படவேண்டியது.

13. துர்நாற்றத்தை நீக்கும்வஸ்துக்களில் நாகபட்டணத்திற்கு வேண்டியவைகளை மார்க்கட்டிலுள்ள ஓர் அரையிலும், வெளிப்பாளையத்திற்கு வேண்டியவைகளை முனிசிபல்ஆபீஸ் கம்பவுண்டிலுள்ள இஞ்சின் கொட்டகையைச்சேர்ந்த ஓர் அரையிலும், நாகூருக்குவேண்டியவைகளை நாகூர் ஆஸ்பத்திரியிலும் அந்தந்த டிவிஷன் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள்வசம் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

14. அந்தந்த டிவிஷன் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் பிரதி தினமும் காலை 6 மணிக்கும் மாலை 2 மணிக்கும் சர்க்கில் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள், சேவகர்கள், தோட்டிகள், இவர்களை ஆஜர்பார்த்து அவரவர்கள் தேவைக்குத்தக்கபடி துர்நாற்றத்தை நீக்கும் வஸ்துக்களை கொடுத்தனுப்பவேண்டியது.

15. அந்தந்த டிவிஷன் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் வாந்திபேதிகண்ட ஒவ்வொரு வீட்டையும் தினம் ஒன்றுக்கு மூன்று தடவைகளுக்கு குறைவன்னியிலும் சர்க்கில் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் ஆறுநடைக்குக்குறைவன்னியிலும், போய்ப்பார்த்து மேற்குறித்தமுறைகள் சரிவர நிறைவேற்றப்படுகின்றனவா வென்பதைக்கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அதேவிஷயத்திற்காக சிப்-சானிடரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் வாந்திபேதிகண்ட ஒவ்வொரு வீட்டையும் தினம் ஒன்றிற்குக்குறைந்தது ஒருதடவையாவது போய்ப்பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

16. இந்தத்தொத்துவியாதியுள்ளவரையில் சிப்-சானிடரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் வாந்திபேதிகண்ட வீடுகளில் தான் போய்ப்பார்த்த வீடுகளையும் அன்றைய தேதிவரையில்கண்ட கேசுகளையும் மரணங்களையும், அவைகள் எந்தசர்க்கிலில் கண்டனவென்பதையும், வாந்திபேதி நிவாரண சிப்பந்திகள் செய்த வேலைகளைப்பற்றி ஸவிஸ்தாரமான விபரங்களுடன் மேற்சொல்லிய முறைகள் சரிவர நடந்தேறினவா வென்பதையும், கண்டெழுதி தினசரி ரிபோர்ட்டு ஒன்று சிவில் சர்ஜன் அவர்களுக்கு சேர்மன் துவாராவாக அனுப்பவேண்டும். இந்த ரிபோர்ட்டானது ஒவ்வொருநாளும் சாயந்திரம் தயார் செய்யப்பட்டு மறுநாள் காலையில் அனுப்பப்படவேண்டும்.

17. டிவிஷன் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் அவரவர்கள் டிவிஷனில் வாந்திபேதி கண்டவுடன் ஷையார்கள் காலரா டியூடியை உடனே வகித்துப்பார்ப்பதுடன் தற்காலிகமாய் நியமிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாந்திபேதி நிவாரண சிப்பந்திகள் செய்யும்வேலைகளை மேன்பார்வையிட்டு வாந்திபேதிபரவவொட்டாமற் செய்ய, மேற்சொல்லிய முறைகளை சரிவர நடந்தேறும்படி செய்யவேண்டியது.

P. ரெத்தினசபாபதி பிள்ளை,
சேர்மென்.

N. முகம்மது உஸ்மான்,
சிவில் சர்ஜன்.

* குறிப்பு :— மேற்சொல்லிய விதிகள் கலெக்டர் துரையவர்களால் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

Printed at the "Scottish Branch Press," Negapatam.

Translation
Extracts from Dr King's of the "Simple Sanitary Rules"

நாகபட்டணம் முனிசிபாலிட்டி.

கிராமத்தில் வாந்திபேதி சம்பவிப்பதற்கு முன்னும அதாவது ஊரிலுள்ள உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் தொற்றுவியாதி வருமென்று தெரியப்படுத்தின உடன் எச்சரிக்கையாய் செய்யப்படவேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளைப்பற்றி டாக்டர் கிங் துரையவர்களால் இயற்றப்பட்டவிதிகள்.

பிரதி மனுஷனும் அனுஷ்டிக்கவேண்டிய சுகாதார ஒழுங்குகள்:—

A. வீடுவாசல்கள்.

1. பிரதிவீட்டையும முழுதிலும் சுத்தப்படுத்தவேண்டியது. அதாவது எல்லா எருவு அழுக்குத்தண்ணீர், ஆடுமாடு தொழுவங்களின் கழிவு இன்னம் எவ்வகை அழுக்குத்திரட்டும், பூரா அப்புரப்படுத்தவேண்டியது.

2. இப்படி அப்புரப்படுத்தினபின், தரை [illegible]ாகவும் அழுக்காகவு மிருக்குமிடத்தில், உலர்ந்த சுத்தமானமண் வருகிறவரையில் பூமியைத்தோ[illegible]ட வேண்டியது.

3. அந்தப் பழய மண்ணை கிராமத்திற்கு வெளியில் கொண்டுபோய் வயல்களுக்கு எருவாக உபயோகிக்கலாம்; சுத்தமான இடத்திலிருந்து புதியமண் கொண்டுவந்து அந்தப்பள்ளத்தில் கொட்டவேண்டியது.

4. வீடுகளின் உட்புறமும் வெளிப்புறமும் வெள்ளையடிக்க வேண்டியது. வெளியில் அடிக்கக்கூடாமையா யிருந்தால் உட்புறமாத்திரமாவது வெள்ளை அடிக்கவேண்டியது.

5. மனிதர் நித்திரை செய்யும் அறைகளின் தூலங்[illegible]ளிலிருந்து தொங்குகிற அல்லது இன்னும் வேறுமாதிரியாயிருக்கிற உடுப்பு மூட்டைகளையும் [illegible]ற சாமான்களையும் அப்புரப்படுத்தவேண்டியது.

6. கதவுகள், ஜன்னல்கள் வழிகளாக எந்தநேரங்களிலும் காற்று செம்மையாக பிரவேசிக்கும்படி எப்போதும் அவைகளைத்திறந்து வைக்கவேண்டியது.

7. வீட்டுக் கக்கூஸ்களை உபயோகப்படுத்தினால் அவைகளை தினத்திற்குக்குறைந்தது இரண்டு தடவையாவது சுத்திசெய்து நிர்மலமாக வைத்திருக்கவேண்டியது.

8. வீட்டிலுள்ள கழிவு தண்ணீரை வெளிப்படுத்தும் சாக்கடைகளை தினம் இரண்டுமுறை சுத்தப்படுத்த வேண்டியது.

9. ஆடுமாடுகள் நீர்விடும் பள்ளங்களை பிரதி தினம் ஒழிக்கவேண்டியது.

B. தேகம்

1. தேகத்தையும் வஸ்திரங்களையும் பரிசுத்தமாக வைத்திருக்கவேண்டியது. பலவீனமானவர்கள் வெந்நீரில் ஸ்நானம் செய்யவேண்டியது; குளிர்ந்த ஜலத்தில் ஸ்நானம் செய்யலாகாது.

2. ஆகாரம் சாதாரணமாகவும் தேகத்துக்கு ஜீர்ணிக்கத்தக்க சத்து கொடுக்கத்தக்கதாகவும் நல்ல வகையானதாகவு மிருக்கவேண்டியது.

3. அதிஸாரபேதி உண்டாக்கத்தக்க காய்கறிகள், இலைகள் அல்லது பழங்கள் இவகைளை விலக்கவேண்டும்.

4. அதிககுடி, விபசாரம் போகுதல், இராத்திரியில் அதிகநேரம் விழித்திருக்குதல் மழையும் குளிரும் உடம்பில் படுதல் இவைகளை நீக்கவேண்டும்.

5. சமைத்து ஆறினசாதம் சாப்பிடலாகாது; முக்கியமாய் இராத்திரியெல்லாம் திறந்திருந்த குளிர்ந்தசாதம் சாப்பிடுவது அபாயம். ஈக்கள் சாதத்தின்பேரில் மொய்க்காமலிருக்கும்படி ஜாக்கிறதையா யிருக்கவேண்டியது. காய்கறிகளையும், கறிகளையும் சமைக்காமல் பச்சையாய் எப்பொழுதும் சாப்பிடக்கூடாது. அவைகளை சமைப்பதற்கு முன் காய்ச்சி சுத்தமான தண்ணீரில் நன்றாய்க் கழுவவேண்டும். சாப்பிட்டவுடன் உப்பு அதிகமாக உபயோகப்படுத்த வேண்டியது ஆனால் உடம்புக்கு அசௌக்கியமும் இரோகமும் உண்டாக்கத்தக்க அளவுக்கு உபயோகப்படுத்தக்கூடாது.

6. தண்ணீரும் பாலும் காய்ச்சி சாப்பிடவேண்டும்.
பேதிக்கு மா[illegible]சாப்பிடக்கூ

Enclosure No 1.

In a letter

from

The Collector of

Tanjore

To

The Secretary to Government

Local & Municipal

Department

No $\frac{3105}{\text{Rev}}$

dated 30-6-97

Report on cholera in

~~the~~ Negapatam Municipality.

Report on Cholera
and
Operation of Cholera Rules
in the
Negapatam Municipality
during 1896-97

Extract from the Proceedings
of the Municipal Council Negapa-
tam at a meeting held at 5 P.M.
on Thursday the 27th May 1897

3. Read letter from the Civil Surgeon Negapatam dated 15th May 1897 forwarding with his remarks the report of the Medical Officer on the epidemic of Cholera which broke out on 19th October 1896, and the working of the rules sanctioned in G.O. No $\frac{538\text{ M}}{9\text{-}9\text{-}96}$ ×

× G.O. re cholera Rules — already sent to Dr. — Copy available in office.

Resolution — The report will be forwarded to the Collector of Tanjore for transmission to Government as required by rule 29 of the cholera rules.

True Extract

Vinnamari Caye

Enclosure No 2

In a letter

from

the Collector of

Tanjore

To

the Secretary to Government

Local & Municipal

Department

No 3105/Misc

dated 30-6-97.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Municipal Council

Negapatam

Municipal Councillors Office

No 144

Negapatam 1st June 1897

From

M.R.Ry P. Ratnasabhapati Pillai Avargal

Chairman Municipal Council

Negapatam

To

The Collector of

Tanjore

Sir,

I have the hon[illegible] to forward herewith the report of the Medical Officer on the recent outbreak of Cholera in this Municipality. The report was laid before the Council at its meeting dated 27" May 1897. An extract from its Proceedings is enclosed -

I ha[illegible] etc

(sign[illegible]) Chinna Maricayar

Chairman delegate.

(True copy)

Submitted to Government in the Local and Municipal Department through the

[illegible]

reference to Rule 29 of the Rules framed for combating Cholera in Municipalities.

2. The attention of the Municipality may be drawn to paras 1, 2 and 5 of the Civil Surgeon's Endorsement with a view to any necessary and possible action being taken to remove or abate the evils in question.

J. S. Muttusam
For Ag Collector

Tanjore Collector's Office
2nd July 1897

DISTRICT SURGEON'S OFFICE * BELLARY *
4320
15 NOV. 97

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S OFFICE * ADONI
Reg. No.
17 NOV. 1897

G.H.
17-11-97

Municipal Hospital, Adoni
14th November 1897

From
The Civil Apothecary
Adoni

To
The District Medical & Sanitary Officer
Bellary.

Sir

In accordance with Rule 29 of the rules for combating epidemics of Cholera in municipalities, I have the honor to report that Cholera appeared in Adoni town on 1st August, having been imported from Yemmiganur. The disease was prevalent in several surrounding villages of the taluk since the first week in July '97.

A chart showing the rise and fall of the disease is ith enclosed. It will be seen from it that up to the 25th August the cases only imported; affe as noted in the chart, appear to have had a favourable influence in spreading the infection. Two step wells [illegible]ver, named Ramiah and Wol [illegible]shah were suspected as being the c[illegible]f sources of infection and [illegible]ey were repeatedly disinfected with Permanganate of Potassium - (vide chart-) and sub=:sequently closed.

At this time the Municipality was able to supply the public for three hours o[illegible], per diem with water ba[illegible]ed ou[illegible] of three wells dug in the bed of the municipal supply tank which was then dry. This water was muddy. Short supply and inferior quality were two factors leading to the almost uni=:versal use of water obtained from wells in the town. It was not till the 11th Sept[illegible], by which time there was a fair amount of rain, that the public were supplied in disease su ted.

21st S mber shows a rise; this wa in small community of madi s, who were using well water. Their well was closed and they were given the use of a m icipal tap and the disease d d out among them.

Th town was divided into three circles with the following staff:—

1 Divisional inspector

3 Circle inspectors

12 peons

12 totties and a dhoby

The system worked well, but as there were no powers to isolate the cases, it was difficult to prevent visitors from conveying and spreading the infection.

There were 196 cases in all with 93 deaths

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient servt
A. Xavier Lms
Civil Apothecary

CR No 4320/16

Municipal council Adoni with reference to para 29 of the rules printed with G.O. No: 1028 M L&M d/ 26-6-95.

Adoni

W H Cama
Surgeon Major
Ag. Dt Med & Sanit Offr

B Macey
16/11/97

Cir No. 5561
25/11/97

4065-S

UNDER SECY TO GOVT
Dis No 98
10 MAR
24-11-97

Forwarded.

2. I cannot exaggerate the valuable services rendered by the present civil apothecary Mr Xavier in repressing the epidemic. He displayed throughout the period of the epidemic untiring energy & vigour. Caste prejudices are a stumbling block in the path of the smooth working of the rules framed for combating the epidemic & it is satisfactory to note that Mr Xavier overcame them by his tact & skill so much so that the people voluntarily sent themselves for treatment under him.

Bellary Collector's Office,
Reg. No...................
25 1897

N. Ref
29/11/97

Forwarded to Government through the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras under rule 29 of the rules published in G.O. No 1536 M dated 9th Septr 96 (Local & Municipal). Although cholera has disappeared the

F.R.
17-11-97

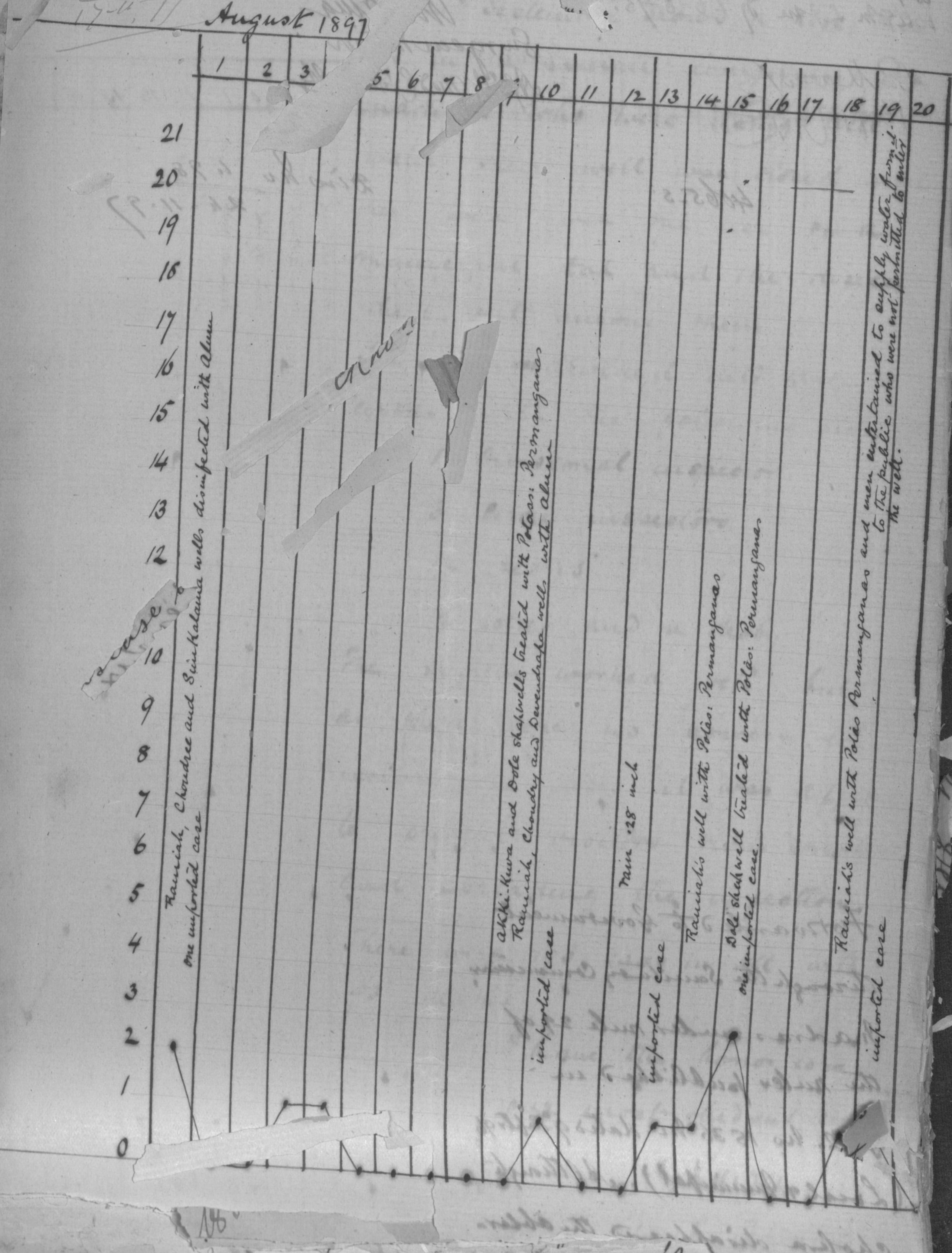
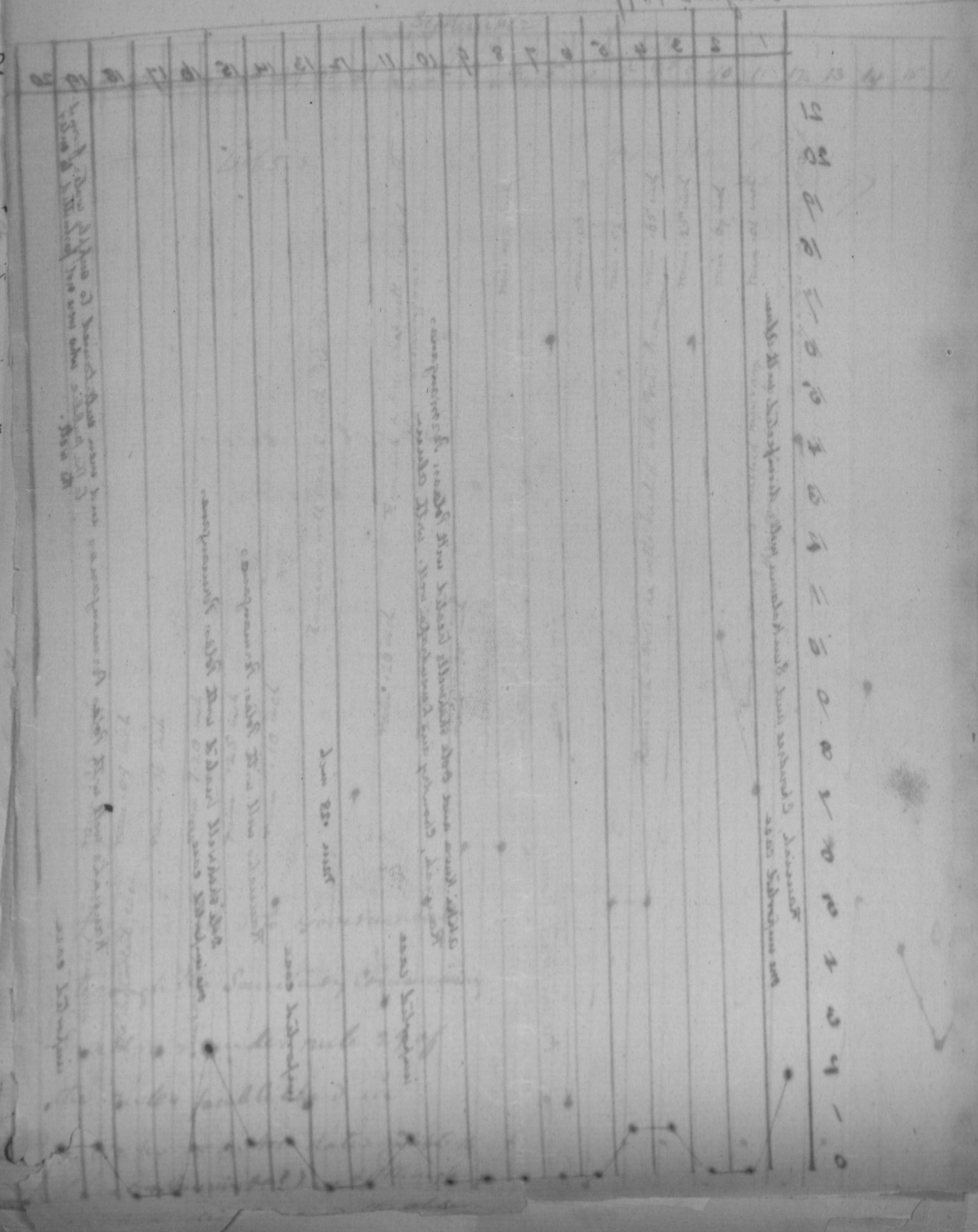


Chart showing the rise and fall of Cholera



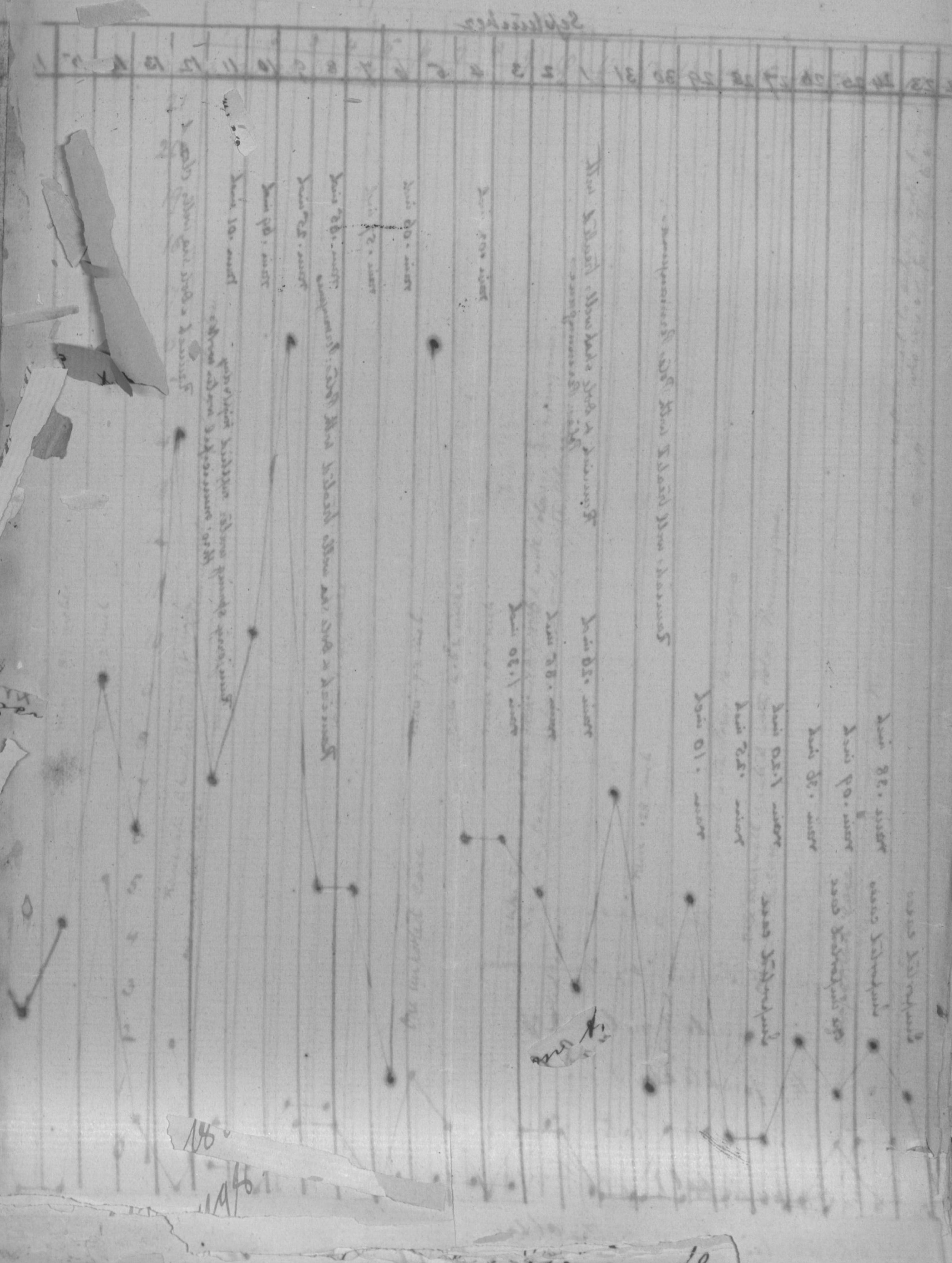
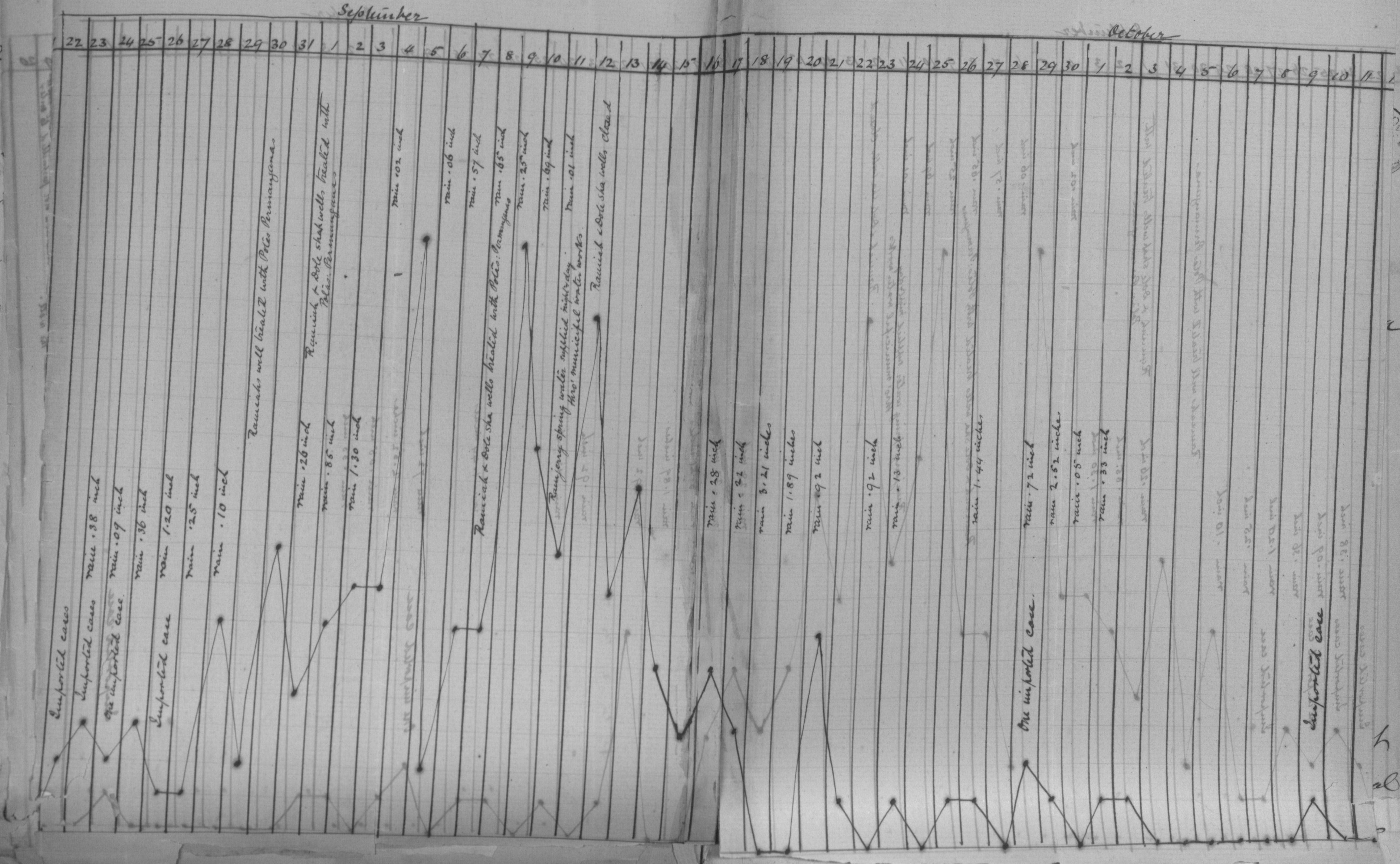


Chart showing the rise and fall of Cholera in the town of Adoni in 1897



2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	rain ·43 inch												

Local & Municipal

~~Financial~~ (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.

UNDER SECY TO GOVT
10 MAR 99

UNDER SECY TO GOVT
10 MAR 99

From The Collector
of Madras

Order

Dis No. 800.

Dated 14 June 1897
Received
Registered
Enclosures 1
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding report of the District Medical & Sanitary Officer

sion [illegible] the whole was

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Dis No.

MADURA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
14 June 1897

From

J. Twigg Esquire,
Collector of
Madura.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Local & Municipal Department,
Madras.
Through the Sanitary Commissioner
Madras,

Sir,

With reference to Rule 29 of the Rules for combating epidemic of cholera in municipalities, I have the honor to forward herewith the Report on the Epidemic of cholera in the Town of Madura by the District Medical and Sanitary officer Madura with the Chairman's Endorsement thereon. The epidemic was exceptionally severe throughout the di[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]ccess of the preventive

[illegible]tion

water supply has been most marked. The disease never established itself in the Town, and the total number of cases was only 443 with a death rate of about one-third.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
Register No. 1995 S
16 JUN. 97

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

For Collector

Cwn
R.

No 120

MUNICIPAL OFFICE, MADURA.
9 JUN 1897

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
10 JUN 1897
MADURA

Report on the Epidemic of Cholera in the town of Madura

~~Lodged~~

~~Collector~~

Origin and Progress of the Disease.

Cholera made its first ~~[illegible]~~ appearance in the town on the 26th November 1896. The first case occurred in a man employed in a liquor shop which was frequented by people from parts of the District where cholera was prevalent. The 2nd and 3rd cases occurred in the 10th and 7th wards respectively but no connection with the 1st case could be traced, and the 4th one was in the same street where the 2nd case occurred.

Carbolic sawdust
Unslacked lime
Portable tin canisters
Tarred Chatties
Tin drums
Air tight iron hand carts.

A Cholera Shed was erected outside the town to which Cases were removed. The Staffs were withdrawn on the 31st May, 20 days after the occurrence of the last case.

2940
10 6 97

C. Adam Surgeon Major
Dist. Medl. & Sanitary Officer

Madura
8. 6. 97

No: 1242
9-6-97
Forwarded to the [illegible] of Madura [illegible] for purposes of cholera, the [illegible]

---

in Municipalities

LOCAL AND MUNICI RTMENT.

Division
Circles. This comprised four
approval of the Council the
Each Division
was put in charge of a
Sanitary Inspector assisted by three
Circle Inspectors with the requisite
menial staff. The preventive staff
was increased or reduced as circumstances required. There were
four circle Inspectors in No III
Division

R. [illegible]
Chairman

9 June 1897

9/6/97

Curb

Chr

P

S

Forwarded to the

Enclosure
to Dis No 800.
dated 14 June 97
regarding epidemic
of cholera
in Madura
Municipality

lector

poses of the

Report on Cholera in Municipalities

[L. & M.]
300-16-2-98.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

P 2

Again G.O., No. dated 189 ,

Again G.O., No. dated 189 ,

Current No. 1013 M of 1898, dated 6. 3. 98 , from the Sanitary Commissioner

" " " 189 , " , "

" " " 189 , " , "

Secy
P.S

ORDER. No 842 M. 2/5/98.

Recorded.

2. The attention of the municipal councils of Kumbakonam, Conjeeveram, Srirangam, Vellore, Negapatam, Madura, Adoni and Calicut is drawn to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner.

3. The Sanitary Commissioner should in future forward to Government the report of each municipality separately, as it is received.

V.R.
27/4/98

28/4/98

the

To Municipal Councils

[2,000

ent to Press. 3-5-98

signature. 20-5-98

ied in print. 28-5-98

3/

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P
der of Government .. .. .. A

Letter of Government.

Statement with ditto.

apers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original.

[2,000—

Local & Munl. (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 1013 M

Order

From

The Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

No. 568/S

Dated 10 March 1898.

Received 10-3-98

Registered

Enclosures ~~Two~~ 12

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Press

To be set in type

17/3/98

SUBJECT.

Forwarding with remarks report on the outbreak of Cholera in certain Municipalities.

G.O. 842 L.M.

2-5-98

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	a

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[2,000—18-2 98.]

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER,

No. 568/S

Fort St. George, 10th March 1898.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPT.
1013 M

From

SURGEON-LIEUT.-COL. W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,
SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS,

To

THE Secretary to Government
Local & Municipal Department.

No. 8—

Enclosure.

× [illegible]konam.
Conjeeveram
[illegible]inny
[illegible]ellore.
Negapatam.
Madura.
Adoni
Calicut (no report is received from this municipality)

SIR,

In forwarding the marginally× noted Reports from Municipalities as required in G.O. No. 1536 M dated 9th September 1896, I have the honor to invite the attention of Governmen to the inefficiant manner in whic these rules have been attended to by the Councils referred to in th accompanying memorandum. Instead of appointing at once the full staff demanded by the rules, th tendency has been to place a portion on duty and to hope that no extension of the disea will occur, with the resul of its making such h that fur

it not have been of little utility
I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servant
W E King
Surgn: Lieut Col.
Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras

Kumbaconam	5th November	6th April	The date of e… specified. It w… as when Cho… of the Municipal…	28 Peons ...... 21 Peons 28 Toties ...... 21 Toties. 2 Divisional Inspectors } ... 2 Divisional Inspectors 2 orderlies ..... 1 orderly 2 Dhobies 1 Hospital assistant on Cholera duty.	In this office letter No. 1858 dated 10-9-97 it was pointed out to the Chairman that the staff engaged by him to combat Cholera fell short of that required by the G.O. by 1 orderly, 7 peons and 7 toties	Peons and toties were insufficient.	796	417	-	Not Satisfactory	7 peons, 7 toties and 1 orderly more should have been entertained. The number of rubbish and night soil carts and public latrines was insufficient. In this case for at least nine weeks at the Commencement of the epidemic the toties for the cholera staff were simply those obtained from the permanent staff. My personal inspection showed the town was consequently in a most filthy condition. By taking the trouble to wire to Madras on my advice the Council at this late period got the necessary toties.
Kumbaconam.	26th " June 1897.	18th " July 1897.	In the weekly Cholera returns submitted by the Chairman, it is vaguely said that both the Observation and Preventive staffs were entertained "on different dates according to requirements".	This town was divided into 2 divisions, the Northern and Southern. The former was divided into 4 Circles, of which the 1st and 4th were not affected with Cholera and the latter into 3 circles, all of which were affected. Staff as directed by G.O. — Staff as entertained by the Municipal Council. Observation staff { 7 Circle Inspectors — 7 Circle Inspectors 7 Peons .... 7 Peons 7 Toties .... 7 Toties 2 Divisional Inspectors } ... 2 Divisional Inspectors 2 Orderlies ... 2 orderlies. Preventive staff { 15 Peons .... 4 Peons 15 Toties .... Nil	In this office Nos: 2379 & 2591 of 20.11.97 & 13.12.97 respectively information as to toties was called for. The reference still remains unanswered.	Peons and Toties were wanting. 6	29 4	19 4	-	Not Satisfactory	The Municipal Council has failed in the matter of appointing the prescribed number of peons and toties, without which the whole scheme falls to the ground. The plea that no toties could be procured locally is inadmissible, in that they could have been obtained from elsewhere. It is extremely likely from the vague language used by the Chairman that the rules as to prevention and observation staff were not correctly effected. 14

Conjeeveram.	3rd March 1897.	6th May 1897.	Not Stated.	—do—	It is said that the full staff was not entertained as a divisional Inspector and an orderly could not be got.			81	42	Not Satisfactory	No information is furnished as to the number of circles in each of the two divisions. Sufficient staff was not employed.
Conjeeveram.	1st July 1897.	12th September 1897.	3rd July 1897.	3rd July 1897.	This town was divided for Cholera purposes into 2 divisions and each of these into 3 circles. Staff as divided by G.O. — Staff as entertained by the Municipal Council Observation Staff: 6 circle Inspectors .... 6 circle Inspectors. 6 Peons .... 6 Peons 6 Toties ...... 6 Toties 2 Divisional Inspectors ... 2 Divisional Inspectors. 2 orderlies ... 2 orderlies. Preventive Staff: 18 Peons ...... 18 Peons. 18 Toties ...... 18 Toties.	„	None	33	19	Satisfactory	The arrangements made by the Council were in accordance with requirements, including the staff employed. This latter however was employed on the 3rd July 1897, being 2 days behind time. The 1st case occurred on the 1st July and consequently all the Circles should have been manned on that date.

Srirangam.	16th October 1896.	23rd April 1897.	18th October 1896.	18th October 1896.	This town was divided into 3 Circles forming one division. **Staff as directed by G.O.** — **Staff as entertained by the Municipal Council.** — Observation & Preventive Staff. 3 Circle Inspectors.... 3 Circle Inspectors. 12 Peons .... 6 Peons. 12 Toties ...... 6 Toties 1 Divisional Inspector ....1 Divisional Inspector. 1 orderly ..... 1 orderly.	The staff of peons and toties was only half of what is enjoined by the rules.	241.	110.	Not Satisfactory	6 peons and 6 toties more should have been entertained. Arrangements were therefore defective.
Vellore.	14th December 1896.	6th March 1897.	18th December 1896.	Not stated.	This town appears to have been divided into 2 circles. **Staff as directed by G.O.** — **Staff as entertained by the Municipal Council** — Observation Staff 2 circle Inspectors... 2 Circle Inspectors. 2 Peons ..... 2 Peons. 2 Toties .... 4 Toties. 1 Divisional Inspector ...1 Divisional Inspector. 1 Orderly .... Nil. Preventive Staff. 6 Peons. ..... Nil 6 Toties. ..... 2 Toties.	The extra staff was put on 4 days after the 1st attack.	98.	74.	Not Satisfactory	Staff employed was inadequate, in that it was short of requirements by 1 orderly, 6 Peons and 2 Toties.

Negapatam

19th October 1896

12th March 1897

26th October 1896

26th October 1896

The town was divided into 5 circles. Each division formed a 'circle' and Nagore which is a division in itself was divided into 2 circles; that is, practically there was but one division consisting of 5 circles. This is opposed to Rule No. 5.

Observation and preventive Staff

Staff as directed by G.O.	Staff as entertained by the Municipal Council.
5 Circle Inspectors	4 Circle Inspectors.
20 Peons	12 Peons
20 Toties	20 Toties
1 Divisional Inspector.	1 Divisional Inspector.
1 orderly	Nil.

349 227 Unsatisfactory

The staff employed did not come up to the prescribed scale and was not entertained in time. A copy of the Civil Surgeon's remarks on the staff employed is attached.

9

"It will be observed that no observation staff was employed previous to the outbreak of the disease in the town. In Nagore, where the disease first broke out the preventive staff was employed — four days after the actual outbreak, in the meantime the work being conducted by the permanent staff. In Negapatam also similar thing happened, the preventive staff being employed on the 3rd day of the outbreak. When the disease was prevailing in the first division of Negapatam, Observation staff was employed in the second division on the same day on which preventive staff was employed in the first division. The observation staff in the third division was employed ten days later. When the disease was prevailing in the fourth division, i.e, one half of Nagore, no observation staff was employed in the other half, viz, the fifth division. Whenever there was temporary cessation of the disease, the preventive staff employed in a division was retained as observation staff. The observation staff so employed and also that employed in unaffected divisions was retained for a sufficient period, viz, for 3 weeks even after the disease had completely disappeared from the town".

(Sd) M. Oosman.
Civil Surgeon.

Madura.

26th November 1896.

9th May 1897.

Not stated.

Not stated.

The town was formed into 3 divisions, each division consisting of 3 circles except the 3 Division which was divided into 4 circles.

Observation Staff

Staff as directed by G.O.	Staff as entertained by the municipal council.
10 Circle Inspectors	10 Circle Inspectors
10 Peons	10. Peons
10 Toties	10 Toties
3 Divisional Inspectors	3 Divisional Inspectors.
3 orderlies	Not stated.

Preventive Staff.

Requisite staff cannot be stated as the No. of circles which were affected is not known.	Not given.

Nandyal

Adoni

1st August 1897

14th October 1897

25th August 1897

25th August 1897

This town was divided into 3 circles forming one division.

observation and Preventive Staff.

Staff as directed by G.O.	Staff as entertained by the Municipal Council
—	—
3 Circle Inspectors	3 Circle Inspectors.
12 peons	12 peons
12 Toties	12 Toties
1 Divisional Inspector	1 Divisional Inspector
1 Orderly	1 Dhobie

The attention of the Chairman was drawn to the incomplete Staff employed by him and he was advised to make the staff complete as required by Cholera rules.

196

93

Satisfactory.

There was considerable delay in organizing the staff required by the rules. 24 days after the 1st attack the extra staff was put on, and even then it was not complete in all its details. It was made so only after the defects observed were pointed out to the Council.

13

Calicut.

9th December 1896.

Still prevails.

It is stated that "the Complete (not Complete according to the rules) establishment was entertained from the 16th July 1897, though temporary establishments were appointed now and then ever since the outbreak in the town".

—— do ——

The town was formed into two Divisions of 3 Circles each.

	Staff as per G.O.	Actual Staff employed by the Council.
	—	—
Observation Staff	6 circle Inspectors	6 circle Inspectors.
	6 peons	6 peons.
	6 toties	6 toties.
	2 Divisional Inspectors	2 Divisional Inspectors.
	2 orderlies	2 orderlies.
Preventive Staff	18 peons	8 peons.
	18 Toties	9 Toties.

[illegible] from him a statement showing the particulars of the Cholera staff employed. In September the Chairman was advised to employ without delay 10 peons and 9 toties so as to make the staff agree with that fixed by Government.

The staff was put on long after the advent of Cholera into the town and even then it was not complete.

3112

1966

Unsatisfactory

The Council erred in not organizing the extra staff required by the rules in time. It failed in the essential matter of engaging the required number of peons and toties, which stood at only half of what it should be. As a natural sequel of this absence of promptitude, the mortality has been very heavy.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner,
Fort Saint George 10th ~~February~~ March,
1898.

W G King
Surgeon Lieut Col
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras

tment.