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No 3433 Wdf Dtd 1st Dec 1883.

Communicated to
the Sanitary Engineer &
Circle for information.

Cel
22/11

Rc No 10374

Govt. of {1883} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

D.D.C

5 d.c.

Issued

Recd. 22/11/83 *Encl.*

G.O., 15th November 1883, No. 2578.

No 3433 Wdf Dtd 1st 1883

NOVEMBER.

Municipal—Sanitary.

Communicating Sanitary Inspection notes by the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, on the Trichinopoly and Srírangam Municipalities.

S. E. 6th Circle
S E 6 Circle.

Dtd 1/12

With order
With orders

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Vaccinated	287
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More cases should be done by this man and the municipality should fix a minimum number. Infantile vaccination is backward, thus 78 cases under one year of age were done this year, while the births for the same period were 357.

Registration of births and deaths.—There is one registrar, who has his office in the town. The nuisance inspectors report in their weekly diaries the births and deaths that have taken place in their divisions. The books were neatly kept and seem now to be more accurate. From 1st January to 31st July there were 357 births and 453 deaths. For the past five years the deaths were always greater than the births.

Remarks.—This is on the whole a clean and well kept municipality.

The improvements which have taken place since last inspection are increased number of dust-bins and latrines, purchase of piece of ground for burying night-soil, few addition to dispensary, and a flight of steps at Natvoikalford.

The proposed improvements are to erect more latrines and dust-bins

(Signed) A. J. LAING, Surgeon-Major,
Inspector of Vaccination and Dy. Sanitary Commr., Madras.

Madras,
21*st September* 1883.

No. 1421.

Endorsement on the above.

Forwarded for the information of Government.

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

Madras,
5*th November* 1883.

Order—dated 15th November 1883, No. 2578, Financial.

Communicated to the Presidents of the municipalities concerned.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the President of the Municipal Commission, Trichinopoly.
" " " " Srirangam.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Public Works department.

Exd. J. Wright.

There are many private latrines, and each inspector is ordered to inspect fifty weekly. It would be well if they could be daily cleaned by the municipal servants as the backyards, &c., are kept in a very dirty state.

There are 277 kerosene-oil lamps.

Slaughter-houses.—There are four, and the floors of some require repairing. The large one situated on the east of the town was not clean or well kept. The three others were. The animals should be inspected first before being killed.

Cremation and Burial grounds.—There are three burning grounds on the banks of the Wycondah channel and Cauvery river.

The burial-grounds are twenty in number. Only six are enclosed, but they all should be. Some are too near drinking tanks and should be closed.

Markets.—There are six municipal markets. The principal one was very crowded, but a new one situated close by was to be opened soon. It was fairly clean on the date of my visit.

Vaccination.—This municipality employs one first class, three second class, and two probationary vaccinators.

First-class vaccinator M. Chinnasawmy Pillay has eleven years' service, knows English, and I saw some good lymph subjects which had been done by him. His register was not neatly kept, and he does on an average under 75 (the number required by the municipality) cases monthly. Instruments clean, but he had only one tube of preserved lymph.

Second-class vaccinator V. Perianna Pillay has eleven years' service, knows very little English, and appears a stupid man. His register was neatly kept, but there were a great many cases entered "not to be seen," viz., 156 out of the 486 cases vaccinated from 1st January to 31st August. He is the only vaccinator who shows such a large proportion of unknown cases, and occurring in a municipality is very suspicious. His instruments were clean, but his supply of preserved lymph was bad. I saw only one lymph subject done by him and the vesicles were not good.

Second-class vaccinator T. Munesawmy Pillay has over five years' service and knows English. His register was neat. Instruments in good order, and he had a fair supply of preserved lymph.

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Probationary vaccinator Rajagopaul Chettiar has one year's service. His register was neat, but his supply of preserved lymph was bad. He had no lymph subject to show me.

Probationary vaccinator Narrainsawmy has only four months' service, and his register and instruments were in good order.

Vaccination in this municipality is very backward. The work done from 1st January to 31st August has been the following :—

Vaccinator.	Number of cases vaccinated.	Successful.	Unknown.	Number done from arm-to-arm.	Number done under one year of age.	Remarks.
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Second-class vaccinator Munesawmy.	444	359	34	166	107	
Second-class vaccinator Aminodeen ..	184	153	14	53	82	
Acting second-class vaccinator Cupusami	391	322	26	100	45	This man worked from 1st January to 15th March.
Probationer Rajagopaul	175	134	16	18	51	
,, Narrainsawmy	43	34	3	8	12	This man worked from 1st July to 31st Aug.
Total ..	2,165	1,487	302	734	426	

The work of the vaccinators is inspected by a hospital assistant who receives Rs. 15 per mensem for doing so. I found the work of all the vaccinators very unsatisfactory, more especially that of second-class vaccinator Perianna Pillay. This man does nearly all his cases from preserved lymph, only 14 being from arm-to-arm, and as mentioned above 156 of the cases were "not to be seen." Although 75 cases are required to be done monthly by each vaccinator still not one has done so. Arm-to-arm vaccination is very backward, thus out of the 2,165 cases only 734 were done from arm-to-arm. No batta is allowed to mothers when lymph is taken from their children's arms, but it should be, and if a difficulty in carrying on arm-to-arm vaccination is still experienced, it would be well to start animal vaccination. Four hundred and twenty-six children under one year of age were vaccinated, and the births for the same period were 1,149.

The vaccinators work where they like, but the town should be divided into vaccine circles with a vaccinator to each. The Commissioners might assist in pushing on vaccination in their divisions, and every week the vaccinators should report to the Commissioner of their division the work done and the difficulties they have had to contend with. A list of births that have taken place in their divisions should be given to the vaccinators. In the official year 1882-83 there were 490 deaths from small-pox.

Registration of births and deaths.—There are five registrars. Their books were neatly kept, but inaccurate. From 1st January to 31st August there were 1,149 births and 1,340 deaths. For the past five years there were 7,817 births and 9,155 deaths. There was no cholera when I inspected this town.

Remarks.—This municipality requires a better water-supply and a good drainage scheme; the former, I think, the more necessary. To obtain a pure water-supply it might be brought in iron pipes from the Cauvery to tanks, each tank being fitted with a filter.

The improvements which have taken place since last inspection are the erection of twenty-eight sheds at latrines for the storage of dry-earth, eleven new dust-bins, two more latrines, and the burning of the sweepings at all the depôts.

The proposed improvements are to increase the number of latrines, to build a bathing-ghât, to enclose one rubbish depôt, to clean out the channels which convey water to the fort tanks, to repair some tanks and widen the bund of the channel in second division, to close some burial-grounds which are near tanks and open out others to the west of the boulevards.

SRIRANGAM MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 30th and 31st August 1883.

Population per census of 1881—*males*, 9,330; *females*, 10,443; *total*, 19,773.

Roads.—The roads are kept clean, but are in a bad state of repair. The sweepings are sold at from 4 to 6 pies a bandy-load and taken to the purchasers' gardens. Last year Rs. 200-6-9 were realized from the sale of them.

There are seventy-nine dust-bins, all pucka built, but I would suggest movable ones.

Drainage.—No system. There are numerous cesspools which are cleaned occasionally, but they should be daily.

Water-supply from two rivers, the Cauvery and Coleroon.—There are five tanks and many wells, but they are not used for drinking purposes.

Conservancy.—The establishment consists of 4 nuisance inspectors, 10 peons, 11 sweepers, 22 toties, 12 rubbish, and 3 night-soil carts.

There are eight latrines, six are simply walled in enclosures and two are temporary ones. The night-soil is taken half a mile to the west of the town and buried in pits. It was not sold last year.

The numerous private latrines are now cleaned daily, about 20 are cleaned by private toties and all the others by the municipal toties gratuitously. The people have been persuaded to allow the toties to enter by the front door of their houses.

There are 158 kerosene-oil lamps.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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Read—the following paper :—

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Inspected 31st August, 1st and 2nd September 1883.

Population per census of 1881—*males*, 41,250 ; *females*, 43,192 ; *total*, 84,449.

Roads.—All the main roads are metalled and some require repairing. The street sweepings are taken to five depôts (two being enclosed) and are now all burnt in cinerators. The ashes should be used in the latrines.

There are 267 dust-bins, but more are required, and I would suggest moveable ones, such as a wooden-box with a lid but without a bottom.

Drainage.—No system of drainage, but a project for draining the town has been drawn up by Major Brockman, R.E. Owing to want of funds the municipality cannot carry out this scheme as it would cost over three lakhs of rupees. There are many cesspools all over the town, and they are emptied once in every six or twelve months. In cutting down to repair one of the supply channels which conveyed water to a drinking tank, a large cesspool was found situated over it, and the sewage was trickling into the supply channel. The Vice-President said he thought that many of the cesspools must be situated over the supply channels. Until a drainage scheme can be provided, only cesspools which are emptied daily should be allowed and a good muster is a pucka built cistern (coated cement) with a bucket in it. All these large old cesspools which are very rarely cleaned should be closed.

Water-supply—from the Wycondah channel principally.—When cholera prevails in the town no bathing or washing of clothes, &c., are allowed to take place above a certain point, but at other times no watchmen are appointed to see to this. The banks of this channel are not kept clean, and the water is fouled in many ways.

There are twenty-five tanks which are reserved for drinking purposes, and all are filled with water from the Wycondah channel. They are not cleaned out annually, but should be.

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No 3433 Wdf Decr 1st 1883.

Fr. Ckr 0374

Govt. of {1883} Madras.

21

No. 3433 Wdf. Decr 1st 1883.

Communicate to
Ltter Supg Engr 6th circle for
information

Sdf C.B.

S.E 6th Circle

Govt. of {1883} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

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Recd. Encl.

G.O., 15th November 1883, No. 2578.

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Pr. Cle 10374

No. 3433 Wdl Dec 1st 1883.

Govt of 1883 Madras

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No. 3433 dated Decr 1st 1883.

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S/ C/B

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Second-class vaccinator T. Munesawmy Pillay has over five years' service and knows English. His register was neat. Instruments in good order, and he had a fair supply of preserved lymph.

Acting second-class vaccinator T. Cupusami Naidu has over one year's service, and is acting for second-class vaccinator Aminodeen Saib, who is on leave. He knows English, and I saw some good lymph cases done by him. His register and instruments were in good order, and he had a supply of preserved lymph.

Probationary vaccinator Rajagopaul Chettiar has one year's service. His register was neat, but his supply of preserved lymph was bad. He had no lymph subject to show me.

Probationary vaccinator Narrainsawmy has only four months' service, and his register and instruments were in good order.

Vaccination in this municipality is very backward. The work done from 1st January to 31st August has been the following:—

Vaccinator.	Number of cases vaccinated.	Successful.	Unknown.	Number done from arm-to-arm.	Number done under one year of age.	Remarks.
First-class vaccinator V. Chinnasamy.	442	218	53	375	48	
Second-class vaccinator Perianna Pillay	486	267	156	14	81	
Second-class vaccinator Munesawmy.	444	359	34	166	107	
Second-class vaccinator Aminodeen ..	184	153	14	53	82	This man worked from 1st January to 15th March.
Acting second-class vaccinator Cupusami	391	322	26	100	45	
Probationer Rajagopaul	175	134	16	18	51	
,, Narrainsawmy	43	34	3	8	12	This man worked from 1st July to 31st Aug.
Total ..	2,165	1,487	302	734	426	

The work of the vaccinators is inspected by a hospital assistant who receives Rs. 15 per mensem for doing so. I found the work of all the vaccinators very unsatisfactory, more especially that of second-class vaccinator Perianna Pillay. This man does nearly all his cases from preserved lymph, only 14 being from arm-to-arm, and as mentioned above 156 of the cases were "not to be seen." Although 75 cases are required to be done monthly by each vaccinator still not one has done so. Arm-to-arm vaccination is very backward, thus out of the 2,165 cases only 734 were done from arm-to-arm. No batta is allowed to mothers when lymph is taken from their children's arms, but it should be, and if a difficulty in carrying on arm-to-arm vaccination is still experienced, it would be well to start animal vaccination. Four hundred and twenty-six children under one year of age were vaccinated, and the births for the same period were 1,149.

The vaccinators work where they like, but the town should be divided into vaccine circles with a vaccinator to each. The Commissioners might assist in pushing on vaccination in their divisions, and every week the vaccinators should report to the Commissioner of their division the work done and the difficulties they have had to contend with. A list of births that have taken place in their divisions should be given to the vaccinators. In the official year 1882-83 there were 490 deaths from small-pox.

Registration of births and deaths.—There are five registrars. Their books were neatly kept, but inaccurate. From 1st January to 31st August there were 1,149 births and 1,340 deaths. For the past five years there were 7,817 births and 9,155 deaths. There was no cholera when I inspected this town.

Remarks.—This municipality requires a better water-supply and a good drainage scheme; the former, I think, the more necessary. To obtain a pure water-supply it might be brought in iron pipes from the Cauvery to tanks, each tank being fitted with a filter.

The improvements which have taken place since last inspection are the erection of twenty-eight sheds at latrines for the storage of dry-earth, eleven new dust-bins, two more latrines, and the burning of the sweepings at all the depôts.

The proposed improvements are to increase the number of latrines, to build a bathing-ghât, to enclose one rubbish depôt, to clean out the channels which convey water to the fort tanks, to repair some tanks and widen the bund of the channel in second division, to close some burial-grounds which are near tanks and open out others to the west of the boulevards.

SRIRANGAM MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 30th and 31st August 1883.

Population per census of 1881—*males*, 9,330; *females*, 10,443; *total*, 19,773.

Roads.—The roads are kept clean, but are in a bad state of repair. The sweepings are sold at from 4 to 6 pies a bandy-load and taken to the purchasers' gardens. Last year Rs. 200-6-9 were realized from the sale of them.

There are seventy-nine dust-bins, all pucka built, but I would suggest movable ones.

Drainage.—No system. There are numerous cesspools which are cleaned occasionally, but they should be daily.

Water-supply from two rivers, the Cauvery and Coleroon.—There are five tanks and many wells, but they are not used for drinking purposes.

Conservancy.—The establishment consists of 4 nuisance inspectors, 10 peons, 11 sweepers, 22 toties, 12 rubbish, and 3 night-soil carts.

There are eight latrines, six are simply walled in enclosures and two are temporary ones. The night-soil is taken half a mile to the west of the town and buried in pits. It was not sold last year.

The numerous private latrines are now cleaned daily, about 20 are cleaned by private toties and all the others by the municipal toties gratuitously. The people have been persuaded to allow the toties to enter by the front door of their houses.

There are 158 kerosene-oil lamps.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

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

TRICHINOPOLY MUNICIPALITY.

Inspected 31st August, 1st and 2nd September 1883.

Population per census of 1881—*males*, 41,250 ; *females*, 43,192 ; *total*, 84,449.

Roads.—All the main roads are metalled and some require repairing. The street sweepings are taken to five depôts (two being enclosed) and are now all burnt in cinerators. The ashes should be used in the latrines.

There are 267 dust-bins, but more are required, and I would suggest moveable ones, such as a wooden-box with a lid but without a bottom.

Drainage.—No system of drainage, but a project for draining the town has been drawn up by Major Brockman, R.E. Owing to want of funds the municipality cannot carry out this scheme as it would cost over three lakhs of rupees. There are many cesspools all over the town, and they are emptied once in every six or twelve months. In cutting down to repair one of the supply channels which conveyed water to a drinking tank, a large cesspool was found situated over it, and the sewage was trickling into the supply channel. The Vice-President said he thought that many of the cesspools must be situated over the supply channels. Until a drainage scheme can be provided, only cesspools which are emptied daily should be allowed and a good muster is a pucka built cistern (coated cement) with a bucket in it. All these large old cesspools which are very rarely cleaned should be closed.

Water-supply—from the Wycondah channel principally.—When cholera prevails in the town no bathing or washing of clothes, &c., are allowed to take place above a certain point, but at other times no watchmen are appointed to see to this. The banks of this channel are not kept clean, and the water is fouled in many ways.

There are twenty-five tanks which are reserved for drinking purposes, and all are filled with water from the Wycondah channel. They are not cleaned out annually, but should be.

There are many wells, but only those in the cantonment are used for drinking purposes.

Conservancy.—The establishment consists of 8 inspectors, 18 peons, 75 scavengers, 21 road sweepers, 18 cinerator coolies, 52 rubbish and 26 night-soil carts.

There are 69 latrines, all puckabuilt. The night-soil is taken twice a day to a depôt situated two miles to the east of the town and buried. This depôt was fairly well kept when I visited it.

No. 3433 w.s. Decr 1st 1883.

Communicated
to the S.E. 6th Circle for
information.

Saf CB

S.E. 6th Circle

Govt. of {1883} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 15th November 1883, No. 2578.

No. 3433 w.s. Decr 1st 1883.

NOVEMBER.

Municipal—Sanitary.

Communicating Sanitary Inspection notes by the Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, on the Trichinopoly and Srírangam Municipalities.

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Slaughter-houses.—There is one just outside the walls. It is simply an enclosed piece of ground with a large pit to receive the offal, &c. The pit is only emptied once in every three days or so, but should be daily. About 12 animals are daily killed, and it would be well to have them inspected first.

Vaccination.—First-class vaccinator Viziaragavulu Naidu, of this municipality, has over four years' service and knows very little English. His register was neat and instruments in good order. I saw some recent cases done by this man, and the lymph in use was good. From 1st January to 31st July his work was the following :—

Vaccinated	287
Successful	253
From arm-to-arm	158
Under one year of age	78

More cases should be done by this man and the municipality should fix a minimum number. Infantile vaccination is backward, thus 78 cases under one year of age were done this year, while the births for the same period were 357.

Registration of births and deaths.—There is one registrar, who has his office in the town. The nuisance inspectors report in their weekly diaries the births and deaths that have taken place in their divisions. The books were neatly kept and seem now to be more accurate. From 1st January to 31st July there were 357 births and 453 deaths. For the past five years the deaths were always greater than the births.

Remarks.—This is on the whole a clean and well kept municipality.

The improvements which have taken place since last inspection are increased number of dust-bins and latrines, purchase of piece of ground for burying night-soil, few addition to dispensary, and a flight of steps at Natvoikalford.

The proposed improvements are to erect more latrines and dust-bins

(Signed) A. J. LAING, Surgeon-Major,
Inspector of Vaccination and Dy. Sanitary Commr., Madras.

Madras,
21*st September* 1883.

No. 1421.

Endorsement on the above.

Forwarded for the information of Government.

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

Madras,
5*th November* 1883.

Order—dated 15th November 1883, No. 2578, Financial.

Communicated to the Presidents of the municipalities concerned.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the President of the Municipal Commission, Trichinopoly.
" " " " Srírangam.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Public Works department.

Exd. J. Wright.

There are many private latrines, and each inspector is ordered to inspect fifty weekly. It would be well if they could be daily cleaned by the municipal servants as the backyards, &c., are kept in a very dirty state.

There are 277 kerosene-oil lamps.

Slaughter-houses.—There are four, and the floors of some require repairing. The large one situated on the east of the town was not clean or well kept. The three others were. The animals should be inspected first before being killed.

Cremation and Burial grounds.—There are three burning grounds on the banks of the Wycondah channel and Cauvery river.

The burial-grounds are twenty in number. Only six are enclosed, but they all should be. Some are too near drinking tanks and should be closed.

Markets.—There are six municipal markets. The principal one was very crowded, but a new one situated close by was to be opened soon. It was fairly clean on the date of my visit.

Vaccination.—This municipality employs one first class, three second class, and two probationary vaccinators.

First-class vaccinator M. Chinnasawmy Pillay has eleven years' service, knows English, and I saw some good lymph subjects which had been done by him. His register was not neatly kept, and he does on an average under 75 (the number required by the municipality) cases monthly. Instruments clean, but he had only one tube of preserved lymph.

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INSPECTED 30TH AND 31ST AUGUST 1883.

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There are seventy-nine dust-bins, all pucka built, but I would suggest movable ones.

Drainage.—No system. There are numerous cesspools which are cleaned occasionally, but they should be daily.

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Sd C.B.

S. E. 6th Circle

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Written order

Enc

With order