

## **Report of the Health Officer, Corporation of Madras Health Department.**

### **Contributors**

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CORPORATION OF MADRAS



HEALTH DEPARTMENT

# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1942



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Corporation of Madras

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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# **SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1942**

Area	...	...	...	29,396 sq. miles
Population	{	according to 1941 census	...	7,77,481
		estimated for 1942	...	7,94,848
Births	...	...	...	20,644
Birth-rate	...	...	...	25.97 per 1000 of the estimated population
Still-births	...	...	...	840
Deaths	...	...	...	18,019
Death-rate	...	...	...	22.67 per 1000 of the estimated population
Infantile deaths	...	...	...	4,062
Infantile mortality rate	...	...	...	196.76 per 1000 of live-births

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# ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1942 OF THE HEALTH OFFICER

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## INTRODUCTION

Commissioner,

Sir,

The report for 1942 has been greatly reduced in volume and is presented as a continuous narrative of the activities of the department. Some of the usual tables, charts and graphs showing the progress of public health have been omitted as a measure of economy.

The war scare had depleted the population of the city during a considerable part of the year. As a result of the migration of population the total number of births and deaths shows marked reduction. A close study of the birth and death and infantile mortality rates would show that the steady progress that had been maintained during the past few years continued even though the year which had commenced in the shadow of the Great World War No. II was exceptional in many respects.

During the year cholera was widely prevalent in the province. In spite of the great vigilance exercised by the department the city could not escape infection. Cholera developed in the city in an epidemic form during the middle of December and continued till the beginning of February, 1943. The causes for this exceptional condition and measures taken to combat it are stated in detail in the report. We have cause to rejoice that, as a result of the prompt and comprehensive measures adopted, the toll of life taken by cholera was small and compares very favourably with what the other parts of the province had experienced. The incidence of small-pox and a large number of deaths from malaria were confined mostly to the unfortunate evacuees from Burma. There was even a fear of an outbreak of malaria in the city at the time. Here again the vigilance and early steps taken had successfully prevented the spread of the imported infection in the city.

The drive to improve the markets in the city was intensified and a fairly detailed account will be found in the body of the report. Much was done and it is a matter for regret that more could not be done because of the



exceptional difficulties under which major structural and other improvements could not be insisted upon.

The drive to check food adulteration was kept up. There was definite improvement in the quality of food-stuffs sold in the city as judged by the percentage of adulteration which is the lowest on record.

Many minor improvements have been effected and owing to the prevalence of war conditions larger schemes had to be kept in abeyance.

It was an immense relief that during a period of great tension we had your valuable guidance and support throughout.

C. S. GOVINDA PILLAI,

M.B. CH. B., L. R. C. P. & S., D. P. H. (Edin.),

*Health Officer.*

Forwarded to the Council.

2. Notwithstanding the reduction in size as a measure of economy, the accompanying report of the Health Officer is fairly comprehensive and sufficiently self-explanatory. Amongst the innumerable points mentioned in the Health Officer's report, two are of outstanding interest. Many districts in the Presidency were heavily infected with cholera during the year 1942. In spite of all the precautions taken, Madras could not escape infection. Even so, because of the vigorous measures adopted to control the epidemic, it was brought under control with a comparatively small toll. A drive was launched to improve all the markets in the city and innumerable improvements were made and if more could not be done, it was because of the extraordinary conditions obtaining in the city during the year 1942 and the inability of the market-owners to obtain the required materials at reasonable prices for making major structural alterations. Had this drive been launched in normal years, the results would have been incomparably better. Adulteration of food-stuffs received a great deal of attention. There are abundant indications in the report that the Health Department was alive to a sense of its responsibilities.

Corporation of Madras, }  
12th November 1943. }

O. PULLA REDDI,

*Commissioner.*



## PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE CITY DURING 1942

**VITAL STATISTICS:**—The population of the city according to the census of 1941 was 7,77,481 and the estimated mid-year population of 1942 was 7,94,848. This estimation of its mid-year population could hardly be held applicable to the abnormal conditions that prevailed during the year under review. The year opened with feelings of war scare among the citizens resulting in a large scale evacuation which reached its peak in the month of April when only about a third of the normal population remained in the city.

The general exodus of the citizens from the city was not without its effect on the vital statistics. Under the abnormal conditions that prevailed, normal or average figures could not be expected to be recorded. The city recorded depleted figures for births and deaths. That there was a natural increase of births over deaths is a gratifying feature in view of the evacuation of a large number of pregnant women during the scare.

The vital statistical rates mentioned in the report are based on the estimated population. But they are vitiated by the fact that the city's population was very much less for the major part of the year.

**Births and birth-rates:**—The number of live-births registered during 1942 was 20,644 (10,805 males and 9,839 females) against 32,770 in 1941. The birth-rate was 25.97 per 1000 of the estimated population, the birth-rates in 1941 and during the quinquennium (1937-41) being 41.91 and 41.96 respectively.

**Deaths and death-rates:**—The total number of deaths registered from all causes during the year was 18,019 (9,456 males and 8,563 females) against 27,710 in 1941. The annual mortality rate was 22.67 per mille compared with 35.44 in 1941, the average rate for the previous 5 years (1937-41) being 35.65.

**Deaths in communities:**—The principal communities recorded the following death-rates in 1942:—

Community	No. of deaths in 1942	Rate per 1000 census population
European	34	12.1
Anglo-Indian	195	20.3
Indian Christian	1,055	23.1
Hindu	14,574	23.5
Muhammadan	2,156	22.5
Other Communities	5	1.9

**Age distribution of deaths:**—The statement below gives the number of deaths in the various age-periods and its percentage to the total mortality:—

Age-period	No. of deaths	Percentage to total deaths
Under 1 year	4,062	22.54
1 and below 5 years	2,540	14.10
5     "     10     "	707	3.92
10    "     15    "	362	2.01
15    "     20    "	555	3.08
20    "     30    "	1,652	9.17
30    "     40    "	1,565	8.69
40    "     50    "	1,563	8.67
50    "     60    "	1,498	8.31
60 years and above	3,515	19.51

**Infantile mortality:**—The deaths among infants under one year of age numbered 4,062 (2,196 boys and 1,866 girls) giving an infantile mortality rate of 196.76 per 1000 live-births against 208.94 in the preceding year, the rate for the quinquennium (1937-41) being 219.83. Infantile deaths formed 22.54% of the total mortality.



*Infant mortality in communities:*—Infant mortality rates in the principal communities were as follows:—

Community	No. of Infantile deaths	Rate per 1000 live-births registered in each community
European	...	...
Anglo-Indian	38	93.8
Indian Christian	193	147.6
Hindu	3,367	202.6
Muhammadan	464	203.6

*Principal causes of deaths:*—A statement of deaths and death-rates from various causes in 1942 and 1941 with the average for the quinquennium is set forth below:—

	1942		1941		Average for 1937-41.	
Cause of death.	No. of deaths	Rate per 1000 estimated population.	No. of deaths	Rate per 1000 estimated population.	No. of deaths	Rate per 1000 estimated population.
Cholera	97	0.12	...	...	54	0.08
Diarrhoea and dysentery	2,251	2.83	3,838	4.91	3,051	4.00
Small-pox	18	0.02	5	0.006	212	0.27
Measles	...	...	1	0.001	4	0.01
Malaria	282	0.35	30	0.04	46	0.06
Other fevers	1,341	1.69	2,302	2.94	2,109	2.78
Enteric fever	160	0.20	206	0.26	147	0.19
General respiratory diseases	4,093	5.15	6,523	8.34	6,494	8.55
Tuberculosis	301	0.38	572	0.73	1,098	1.45
Deaths from child-birth	154	0.19	285	0.36	273	0.36
All other causes including deaths from injuries	9,322	11.73	13,948	17.84	13,632	17.92
Total.	18,019	22.67	27,710	35.44	27,120	35.65

*Cholera:*—The city which remained practically free from cholera for the previous 4 years was subjected to an epidemic at the close of the year under report and the first quarter of the succeeding year. The year was an abnormal one as stated already. The months of March, April and May saw the people leaving the city. They returned gradually from August and towards the close of the year the city was once again full. At that time cholera was widely prevalent throughout the province taking a heavy toll in the adjoining districts of Chingleput and South Arcot and some of the people who immigrated back to the city brought the infection also with them.

In the second week of October, resulting from the importation of infection from South Arcot, 17 cases were reported in Palmyrah Kuppam in the 2nd Division. The spread of infection here was controlled in a few days. But stray cases, mostly imported, were reported during October and November. The situation came to a climax in the second week of December when Mullikuppam, a fishermen hamlet in the southern end of the city, was badly affected. Due to the constant movement of immigrants, other fishing villages on the coast were soon affected and cholera assumed an epidemic form during the middle of December, 1942, and abated in February, 1943.



From the outset vigorous steps were taken to combat the epidemic by isolating every case of cholera and immediate contacts at the infectious diseases hospitals, disinfecting the houses and huts and their surroundings and protecting the residents of the area by anti-cholera inoculation. The city's water-supply was kept bacteriologically safe by chlorination. It may be mentioned that the chlorination of the city water-supply which commenced in 1928 has always proved effective in keeping down cholera epidemics in the city. All wells in the city, particularly those in the infected areas, were kept chlorinated. An additional staff of 14 Sanitary Inspectors, 8 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 20 Inoculators, 20 literate peons and 16 peons was appointed for combating the epidemic.

As the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, was unable to accommodate all the cases, the Krishnampet Isolation Hospital had to be re-opened temporarily from 2-1-1943 where 345 cases were treated. 23 cases from the Chingleput District were also treated in the hospitals. In accordance with the Govt. Memo. No. 50, M.S., P.H., dated 7-1-1943, powers under Section 76 of the Public Health Act. were conferred on the Health Officer. In pursuance of these powers, notification making preventive inoculation compulsory in the city was given wide publicity and a campaign of intensive inoculation was launched. Corporation dispensaries, registration offices, child welfare centres and other Corporation offices were kept open for longer hours to facilitate the work of preventive inoculation in all parts of the city. Every hut in the cherries and every house in the infected localities was visited to protect the residents of the area. As a result of this campaign, over 4 lakhs of persons were inoculated before the epidemic subsided. There were 289 attacks and 90 deaths before the year ended besides the 23 cases admitted from the Chingleput District, of which 7 died.

The unsettled conditions, the emigration and the subsequent immigration of the city's population during the year and the wide spread prevalence of cholera in the other districts of the province were all very favourable for a severe out-break of cholera in the city. But by the timely application of strong preventive measures it was possible to limit the epidemic and to eradicate it in the course of a few weeks.

*Diarrhoea and dysentery*:—Diarrhoea and dysentery accounted for 2,251 deaths compared with 3,838 deaths in the preceding year. The death-rate was 2·83 per mille against 4·91 in 1941 and 4·00 which is the quinquennial (1937-41) average.

*Small-pox*:—18 deaths from small-pox were registered during the year. The death-rate was 0·02 per mille.

These 18 deaths occurred among imported cases only. Of the 60 attacks during the year, only 2 cases were indigenous. The remaining 58 cases were imported. Of these imported cases, 13 were admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, for treatment from the Chingleput District. The details of the attacks and deaths during the different quarters of the year are given in the statement below:—

Quarter	Indigenous cases		Cases from the Chingleput District		other Imported cases		Total cases	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
1st	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
2nd	1	...	...	...	39	13	40	13
3rd	...	...	10	1	4	2	14	3
4th	...	...	3	...	1	1	4	1

Of the 2 attacks, reported in the first quarter, one was an imported case—nursing orderly admitted from a ship which came from Rangoon. He died. Of the 40 cases, reported during the second quarter, 39 attacks and 13 deaths were among evacuees from Burma. As the evacuees arrived



in large numbers by trains, a Sanitary Inspector and a Medical Officer were detailed for duty at the Madras Central Station to watch every train bringing the evacuees, detect cases of infectious diseases and remove them direct to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet. Arrangements were also made at the Central Station and at the Evacuee Camp in Poonamallee High Road to vaccinate all the evacuees.

During the third quarter there was an out-break of small-pox in Pozhal Cheri, a hamlet of the Red Hills Village in the Chingleput District. 10 cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, from this hamlet during August, 1942, and one case proved fatal. 4 other imported cases were admitted into the hospital—3 from among the Burma evacuees and the remaining one from the South Arcot District.

During the quarter ending 31st December, 1942, four cases were admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet—one from Bangalore and 3 from the Indian Military Hospital, St. Thomas Mount.

*Vaccination:*—During the year 89,190 vaccinations were performed against 1,92,483 in 1941. The fall in the number of vaccinations was due to the absence of a large number of people from the city due to the war scare. Of these 89,190 vaccinations, 18,994 were primary vaccinations, and 70,196 re-vaccinations.

*Number of successful vaccinations:*—18,593 primary vaccinations and 2,464 re-vaccinations were successful excluding those which could not be verified. The percentages of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations to the total operations were 99·8 and 5·4 respectively.

The number of persons successfully vaccinated was 27·1 per mille of the census population.

*Infantile vaccinations:*—Out of 13,153 infants under one year of age vaccinated during the year, 12,907 were successful excluding the unknown cases.

*Verification of births:*—24,104 births were verified for the purpose of vaccination during the year. Of these, 2,952 children died and 10,923 infants left the city before they attained the age of one year and without being vaccinated. 8,415 children under one year of age were successfully vaccinated. The vaccination of 217 children was postponed on medical grounds.

*Inspection of vaccinated cases:*—Out of 18,994 primary vaccinations and 70,196 re-vaccinations performed during the year, 16,085 primary and 32,662 re-vaccinations were verified by the Inspecting Officers during the year.

32 persons were prosecuted for failure to comply with the by-laws framed under the City Municipal Act — 12 for failure to vaccinate their children (primary) and 20 for failure to get themselves re-vaccinated. 17 of these were convicted.

*Malaria:*—282 deaths were registered from malaria compared with 30 deaths in the preceding year. This increase in mortality under malaria was due to 255 deaths from among the evacuees from Burma, who arrived in the city with acute malaria. The death-rate was 0·03 per mille (excluding the deaths among the evacuees) against 0·04 in 1941, the average rate for the previous 5 years (1937-41) being 0·06.

As already stated a large number of Burma evacuees with malignant tertian malaria arrived in the city. In the Corporation dispensaries 9,719 cases of malaria were treated against 9,001 in 1941. It was feared that malaria might break out in an epidemic form. This was, however, averted by the speedy segregation of the patients and vigorous anti-malarial measures.

*Mosquito control:*—The anti-malarial measures along with anti-stegomyia operations were carried out by the mosquito-control staff.



The city was divided into 3 ranges for the anti-mosquito campaign and each range was in charge of one supervisor assisted by a staff of maistries and coolies.

*Tanks and ponds.*—There were 396 ponds and tanks at the beginning of the year. All of them were constantly inspected and kept stocked with larvicidal fish. 116 tanks privately owned and 9 Corporation tanks were attended to departmentally. The amount charged and collected from the owners totalled Rs. 1,303-2-0. 5 of the private tanks had to be cleaned, free of charge, on account of their receiving storm water from the surroundings. The remaining ponds and tanks were attended to by the owners themselves and found clean and free from mosquito larvae.

Besides these natural tanks and ponds, the Government had built 160 A. R. P. static tanks in different parts of the city. These were also kept clean and stocked with larvicidal fish.

*Wells.*—About 17,100 wells existed in the city and all of them were periodically examined by the staff to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes in them. Of these, 129 wells were filled up; 1,033 had cuddapah-slab coverings and 1,493 had trap-door fittings. 83 wells were found neglected and these were immediately cleaned and stocked with larvicidal fish. 102 wells were detected, including those newly sunk. These were also similarly attended to.

The staff paid special attention to the wells breeding anopheles stephensi (malaria carrier). These wells were inspected frequently and treated effectively till the breeding in them was put an end to. The staff also detected and destroyed mosquito breeding in broken vessels, tins, cisterns, drums, tiles, etc.

In order to provide an alternative service of water supply in the event of the break-down of regular pipe-water supply due to possible enemy action, the Government ordered the selection of 6,000 wells. Accordingly 6,000 wells were selected and additional staff was appointed to chlorinate them at regular intervals.

*Anti-stegomyia operations.*—The stegomyia control measures were carried out, as in the previous years, within half a mile around the Madras Port. This area was inspected 20 times during the year under report. The stegomyia house-index was furnished to the Director of Public Health every month. The mosquito house-index for the 20 rounds ranged from 0.42 to 1.50, the index at the time of the commencement of the survey in 1936 being 1.40. Similarly the stegomyia house-index of the year under report varied from 0.17 to 0.58 against 9.9 in 1936.

Samples of larvae were collected in the specified area around the Port Trust. They were bred into adult mosquitoes and their species ascertained in the laboratory. Letters containing instructions to avoid the breeding of mosquitoes were issued to the owners or occupiers of places where in mosquito breeding was noticed. Public offices, institutions and firms were also instructed to take preventive measures and thereby stop the breeding of mosquitoes found in fire buckets, overhead cisterns, flush-out tanks, etc.

The activities of the house-to-house inspection squads were confined to divisions without complete underground drainage viz., Divisions 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 36, 37, 38 and 40. The staff inspected wells, cisterns, stagnation in pits, drains, culverts, etc. and prevented the breeding of mosquitoes in those places. The mosquito house-index for the 21 rounds made by the staff in these divisions ranged from 0.64 to 1.70 compared with the mosquito house-index of 9.5 at the beginning of the survey of these divisions in 1937; the improvement effected in controlling mosquito nuisance in these divisions during the year under report has been considerable.



During the course of their work, the staff detected and removed 22,333 old and unserviceable articles which would otherwise have become breeding places of mosquitoes after the rains.

*Public drains, cess-pools, etc.*—All covered drains, open drains, ditch drains, cess-pools, stagnant pits, etc. in public places were petrolised once a week. The construction of new storm water drains to relieve the flooding of low-lands and the impounding of water in the Kelly's drain for A. R. P. fire-fighting purpose increased the petrolising work of the oil gangs. Liquid fuel and kerosene mixture and pyroclide mixtures were used as larvicidal agents.

*The Cooum River and the Buckingham Canal.*—In the Cooum River and the Buckingham Canal a separate river gang operated and removed the weeds and moss. A number of sumps were sunk in the banks of the river to store water for fire-fighting purposes and bunds were constructed across it for civil defence purposes. These constructions impeded the flow of water in the river and necessitated the constant removal of moss.

The pools and puddles on the banks of the two water-ways were also attended to and kept free from mosquito breeding.

*Reclamation of low-lands.*—Parts of low-lands were reclaimed in Slaughter Houses compound, M. & S. M. Railway compound adjoining Wall Tax Road, Conransmith Nagar, Perambur Tank and Chuklipalayam, around Kosapet and Kilpauk Dispensaries, in front of the Vyasarpady Dispensary and near Gandhi-Irwin Road.

*Enteric fever.*—679 attacks and 128 deaths occurred amongst the residents of the city during the year. The death-rate was 0.16 per mille, against 0.26 in the preceding year, the quinquennial (1937-41) average being 0.19.

199 cases were admitted into the various hospitals and institutions in the city from the adjoining districts for treatment and among them 32 proved fatal.

Preventive measures were taken in all cases. Anti-typhoid inoculations were done among contacts and in the infected localities in the city. The total number of inoculations performed during the year was 26,024.

*Other fevers.*—Under this head 1,341 deaths were registered against 2,302 deaths in 1941. The death-rate was 1.69 per mille against 2.94 in 1941 and 2.78 being the average for the quinquennium (1937-41).

*General respiratory diseases.*—4,093 deaths were registered with a death-rate of 5.15 per mille against 6,523 deaths with a death-rate of 8.34 in the preceding year. The average rate for the quinquennium (1937-41) was 8.55.

*Tuberculosis.*—301 deaths were registered against 572 in 1941; the death-rate was 0.38 per mille against 0.73 in 1941 and 1.45 which is the average for the quinquennium (1937-41). In the absence of the system of certification of deaths reported for registration, greater care has been taken of late to arrive at a more correct diagnosis especially with regard to deaths from principal infectious diseases including tuberculosis. As a result of this careful verification, there has been a more accurate recording of deaths under 'Tuberculosis'. But, the reduction in the number in 1942 must be ascribed partly to the exodus of a portion of the population on account of war scare.

*Deaths from child-birth.*—154 mothers died after child-birth. The maternal mortality rate was 7.46 per thousand live-births compared with 8.69 in 1941 and 8.57 being the average rate for the quinquennium (1937-41).

*Deaths from other causes.*—9,113 deaths excluding 209 deaths from injuries were registered under this group of causes against 13,709 in 1941.



The death-rate was 11.47 per mille against 17.53 in 1941, the average rate for the previous 5 years being 17.62.

*Certified deaths*:—3,396 deaths were certified by the various hospitals in the city and 474 deaths by private medical practitioners as to the causes of deaths. The certified deaths represented 21.5% of the total deaths compared with 21.8% in 1941. The Medical Officers in charge of Registration of Births and Deaths verified the causes of other deaths.

*MEDICAL RELIEF*:—Free treatment was given to the sick in 27 out-patient dispensaries, two leprosy clinics one venereal clinic, and the two infectious diseases hospitals. The 27 out-patient dispensaries treated only cases of minor ailments especially among the poorer section of the people in the localities they were situated. The number of such cases treated in them totalled 20,48,664 of which the number of skin affections was 1,18,337. The construction of buildings for the dispensaries at Teynampet and Thyagarayanagar, as a part of the programme to house all the dispensaries in suitably designed Corporation buildings, was completed and the two institutions were shifted to the new buildings.

In the Skin and Leprosy Clinic at Ice House Road there was a total attendance of 36,017 cases of which 294 were new leprosy cases and 10,302 were new cases of skin diseases. 4,273 injections for leprosy and 402 injections for skin diseases were performed. The treatment of the leprosy cases yielded varying results. 165 of the cases improved; 18 became 'symptom free'; in 7 cases the disease was arrested.

The supply of electro-medical appliances like the *Hanovia Quartz lamp* and the *Radiant Heat lamp* proved very useful in the treatment of the more refractory skin conditions.

7,269 skin and leprosy cases were treated in the skin and leprosy clinic attached to the Vyasarpady Dispensary. Of these, 1,894 were new skin cases and 97 were new cases of leprosy. Of the leprosy cases, 33 improved; 2 became 'symptom free'; in 21 cases the disease was arrested.

In the Venereal Clinic in Pulianthope there was a total attendance of 15,382 cases. Of these, 1,359 were new cases consisting of 1,143 men, 210 women and 6 children. Among these new cases, 327 were syphilitic, 689 were cases of gonorrhoea and 112 were soft sore cases. The remaining 231 cases included other diseases of venereal origin as lympho granuloma, infective granuloma and balamitis. 3 cases of congenital syphilis and 3 cases of vulvo vaginitis of gonorrhoeal origin occurred among the 6 children treated.

227 primary and 66 secondary syphilitic cases were cured of the open lesions and became free from infection; 2 cases of neuro syphilis were advised institutional treatment; 29 tertiary and latent syphilis cases failed to take continuous treatment. Most of them stopped away with the disappearance of the external symptoms. The treatment of gonorrhoea with sulphonamide drugs, besides reducing considerably the period of treatment, yielded very encouraging results. Of the 689 cases of gonorrhoea treated, 107 showed slight intolerance to the drug and had temperature varying from 101° to 103°. Their treatment with the drug had, therefore, to be withheld and injection of liver extract and vitamins A and C given. All the cases of soft sores were cured.

Of the 2 Infectious Diseases Hospitals, the Krishnampet Isolation Hospital was closed from 22-2-1942 for converting it into a home for disabled beggars. 154 patients were treated in this hospital before its closure. Of the 133 new admissions, 112 were for chicken-pox. No cases of cholera and small-pox were admitted into this hospital. Of the total patients treated, 3 died and the rest were discharged.

In the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Tondiarpet 1,532 patients were treated. Patients newly admitted into this hospital numbered 1,526 of whom



637 were suffering from chicken-pox and 58 from small-pox; 312 had cholera. Many of the chicken-pox and small-pox patients were Burma evacuees. Admissions for cholera cases began from the month of October and continued to the end of the year. One remarkable feature of the cholera cases admitted was their high toxicity. Of the total of 1,532 patients treated in this hospital, 172 died and 1,136 were discharged before the year came to a close.

*MEDICAL INSPECTION OF CORPORATION SCHOOLS (1942-43):*

The number on rolls in schools at the time of inspections was 19,520 boys and 15,096 girls. 15,053 boys and 10,992 girls were examined during the year. The average attendance in all the schools was 14,707 boys and 10,203 girls. 72.24% of the children on rolls were examined. 8,798 (58.44%) and 4,319 girls (39.29%) were defective and required treatment, the percentages of defectives during the previous year being 52.37 among boys and 37.25 among girls. The nutritional condition of the children suffered most during the year. A large increase in the incidence of skin affections was also seen. The details are classified and given below:—

*Personal hygiene, malnutrition and catarrhal conditions:*—2,336 boys (15.52%) and 413 girls (3.76%) were found in a dirty condition and they were instructed to bathe and wash their clothing daily. 3,356 boys (24.29%) and 187 girls (1.70%) were under-nourished against 14.22% and 1.35% respectively in the previous year. 3,008 boys (19.98%) and 861 girls (7.83%) had dental and oral complaints. 1,672 children had stomatitis of a catarrhal type. 1,812 boys (12.04%) and 1,530 girls (13.9%) had diseases pertaining to the nose and throat. 2,871 children had enlarged tonsils and 988 of these were advised removal of the tonsils that were infected. 601 children had eye diseases; 33 were having defects of vision. 284 children had discharging ears and other complaints pertaining to the ear. 7 were found short of hearing and were given seats near the teachers. 39 were found to be stammerers.

*Circulatory and respiratory diseases:*—184 children were having diseases relating to heart and blood. 56 were found having anaemia and were treated at the dispensaries. 6 children showed suspicious lung signs of tuberculosis. 5 children had tubercular affections of glands. They were treated and showed improvement when examined subsequently. 333 children were having bronchitis and other lung diseases. 6 children had enlarged spleen due to malaria and were treated at the dispensaries.

*Diseases of bones, joints and nervous system:*—442 children came under this heading. They were mostly deformities of chest due to rickets. 37 had infantile palsies and functional disorders.

*Infectious diseases, deformities and other diseases:*—2,647 boys (17.58%) and 1,463 girls (13.31%) had infectious diseases, mostly skin conditions. The corresponding percentages for the previous year were 10.78 among boys and 7.48 among girls. 2,553 had scabies. 483 had signs and symptoms of leprosy. 1,090 children were suffering from diseases not included in any of the above items. 72 had deformities. Details are shown in the statement.

*General preventive work:*—308 children had no visible marks of vaccination and were subsequently vaccinated. The Medical Inspectors re-vaccinated, in addition, 1,662 children in the different schools. Due to the prevalence of cholera during the year, 15,220 children were inoculated against this disease. 11,539 children were inoculated against typhoid.

*Medical treatment:*—Minor ailments were treated at the Corporation dispensaries while more serious ones were referred to the Government hospitals. A change was introduced in the treatment of leper children. Treatment of these children was concentrated in three selected institutions instead of all the dispensaries to ensure a co-ordinated method of treatment and results. The three institutions selected were (1) Skin



Clinic, Ice House Road, (2) Corporation Dispensary, Vyasarpady, and (3) Skin Clinic, Stanley Hospital, Royapuram, where the Urban Leprosy Officer, treated the children.

*Leprosy*:—186 cases were detected among the new admissions in addition to the 297 old cases still in the schools, bringing up the total to 483 (1·85%). They were all in the non-infectious stage. The parents of all the children were suitably advised.

The distribution of the disease according to sex was as follows:—

<i>Sex</i>	<i>No. defective</i>	<i>Percentage to the total examined</i>	<i>Percentage to the total of leprosy cases</i>
Boys	368	2·44	76·19
Girls	115	1·05	23·81
Total	483	1·85	100·00

The results of treatment at the above institutions showed that the disease was arrested in 7 children. 81 children showed improvement in their condition while the rest had to continue treatment before signs of improvement could be noticed.

*Re-inspections and following-up work*:—231 re-visits were paid to the schools to follow-up the defectives after the routine visits. 7,457 re-examinations of children were conducted. The details of the defects are given in the form of a statement, a summary of which is given below:—

467 ill-nourished children regained normal health after treatment. 158 had their carious teeth extracted while 496 suffering from stomatitis obtained relief. 87 children had their tonsils and adenoids removed by operation. 1,230 children having skin affections were cured after treatment and attention to personal hygiene. 22 children underwent circumcision.

*Co-operation of parents and teachers*:—3,360 parents attended the medical examination of their children and received advice. The school staff co-operated with the Medical Inspectors and followed up the defectives till they were cured. They also took special care to see that leper children attended the treatment centres regularly.

*School sanitation*:—Change of premises was suggested in the case of three schools which were in unsuitable buildings. Improvements were suggested in 13 schools. 125 schools were having flush-out latrines. 43 schools were recommended playground accommodation. Proper water supply has been provided for all the schools. Strained tap-water was supplied to the children for drinking. 60 schools had bathing facilities.

*Mid-day meal*:—In 100 schools 5,750 children were provided with mid-day meals on school working days. The Medical Inspectors supervised the sanitary arrangements.

*Propaganda*:—114 lectures and 68 talks on health subjects were arranged in the schools. The total attendance at these was 9,897.

*WATER SUPPLY*:—Chlorination continued to be an important feature of the Madras Water Supply Scheme. This made the water supplied to the city 'safe' epidemiologically. In the years 1938 and 1939, there was unparalleled drought in the city and water scarcity was keenly felt. The quality of the water supplied deteriorated; it became discoloured and opaque and smelt strongly of sulphuretted hydrogen. About 2½ times the normal dose of chlorine was required to sterilize such a water. Viewing retrospectively, this drought should be considered as a blessing in disguise; for, the year following it saw the inauguration of the Pundi Reservoir Scheme. The regulator has been constructed and at the end of the year under review the reservoir was nearing completion.



The important features of the water analysis during the year are set forth below:—

(1) The number of samples examined during the year was 13,452 against 14,204 in 1941. The decrease in the number is due to the difficulties experienced in obtaining chemicals and apparatus.

(2) The total rainfall in the catchment area of the Sholavaram Reservoir was 29·39" against 59·93" in 1941. The depth of water was found to be maximum in January and minimum in November.

The organic content as represented by Tidy's test was found to vary from a minimum of 0·075 part in December to a maximum of 0·344 part per 100,000 in August. The bacterial quality of the water was generally poor almost throughout the year, coliform bacteria being present in quantities varying from 1 c.c. to 60 c.c.

(3) The total rainfall in the catchment area of the Red Hills Reservoir was 30·67" against 74·02" in 1941. The level of water was found to decrease gradually from January, when it was highest, to September when it was lowest and thereafter it showed an increase till December. The figures for oxidisable organic matter varied from a minimum of 0·113 part in April to a maximum of 0·188 part per 100,000 in July. Bacteriologically the water was of highest purity in January and of poor quality in September.

(4) Samples of water collected from the Red Hills end of the raw-water conduit resembled generally those taken near Jones Tower in the Reservoir.

(5) Raw-water samples drawn from the Kilpauk-end of the raw-water conduit were of highest purity in March and of poorest quality in August bacteriologically. Chemically ammoniacal nitrogen was highest (0·002 part) in October and lowest (nil) in January and August. Albuminoid nitrogen was found to be highest (0·053 part) in September and lowest (0·024 part) in January.

(6) There are 17 sand filters each containing only a few inches of fine sand. Of these, 6 to 9 beds, on an average, were working at a time with no fixed rate of filtration. A maximum of 23·66 m. g. d. was filtered in February and a minimum of 14·66 m.g.d. in December and the average for the year was 19·27 m.g.d. As there is no special arrangement for storing water, the water that is filtered daily is pumped straight into the city mains and it represents the average rate of supply. The organic content (Tidy's) of the filtered water was highest (0·155 part) in November and lowest (0·091 part) in March. The percentage reduction of organic matter over raw-water was found to be highest (19·9%) in February and April and lowest (6·6%) in June. The maximum dose of chlorine which was applied to the filtered water was 1·26 p.p.m. in August and minimum was 0·80 p.p.m. in March.

(7) The percentage of samples containing no coliform bacteria in 60 c.c. was highest (100 per cent) in January and February and lowest (32 per cent) in June, in the samples drawn from the test-tap at the Kilpauk Pumping Station. The figure for "oxygen absorbed" was highest (0·124 part) in November and lowest (0·078 part) in January.

(8) Coliform bacteria were absent in 91·5 per cent of the samples in December and in 25 per cent of samples in June drawn from the distribution system. Chemically the figure for "oxygen absorbed" was found to be highest (0·130 part) in November and lowest (0·069 part) in December.

The percentage reduction of organic matter (Tidy's) over raw-water was found to be maximum (54·%) in December and minimum (13·9%) in November.

48 public fountains were constructed during the year.

**SANITATION:**—40,670 ft. of new sewers were laid during the year against 45,829 ft. in the previous year. 648 flush-out latrines were



installed in private houses against 2,968 in the previous year. 18 public conveniences were constructed during the year.

203 new houses were constructed during the year. Of these, 138 were provided with flush-out latrines as they were in sewered areas. 819 plans for the construction and reconstruction of buildings were received for scrutiny against 2,932 in the previous year. 254 of these plans were rejected for sanitary reasons. Provision of flush-out latrines was insisted on in the case of plans relating to sewered areas.

11,915 houses were inspected by the sanitary staff. The following were the defects noticed in them:—

- (i) Want of proper drainage in 369 houses.
- (ii) Want of sufficient latrine accommodation in 308 houses.
- (iii) Defective water supply in 118 houses.
- (iv) Bad ventilation in 447 houses.
- (v) Miscellaneous defects in 908 houses.

1,809 notices were issued to rectify the above mentioned defects and 87 prosecutions were instituted. As a result 1,602 houses came to be improved. 594 houses were inspected to investigate and remedy complaints received.

The construction of tenements for scavengers in Angalammen Koil Street was completed during the year. The proposals for the construction of tenements in Cemetery Road and Kodambakkam had to be dropped.

7,812 applications for licensing offensive trades were received and dealt with during the year. 6,875 were sanctioned; 936 were refused and one was pending at the end of the year. 563 prosecutions for carrying on offensive trades without licence and 251 for contravening the licence conditions were launched during the year.

51 lodging houses were registered under the Public Health Act during the year. Every lodging house was inspected by the officers of the Health Department and the keepers were compelled to provide all the sanitary amenities before the certificates were issued.

893 private cattle yards were licensed at the beginning of the year. 366 came to be improved on account of the action taken by the sanitary staff and licensed during the course of the year. 303 were found unfit for licensing. As a result of the prosecutions launched against the owners, 116 cattle yards were vacated.

The four model cattleyards at Basin Road, Purasawalkam, Chintadripet and Triplicane, which accommodated 128 animals, were maintained in a sanitary condition by the Corporation during the year.

The four municipal dhobykhanas at Robinson Park, Chetput, Conran Smith Nagar and Venkatathri Naick Street functioned satisfactorily during the year.

**FOOD CONTROL:**—At no time in the annals of the Corporation did the city markets receive so much attention as during the course of the year under review. The special drive organised to improve and maintain the markets in a sanitary condition was kept up unrelentingly. Though major structural alterations were not insisted upon, steps considered essential for improving the sanitation and cleanliness of the markets were strictly enforced. 10 of the market owners were prosecuted for failing to carry out the sanitary improvements. Nine of the private markets were closed, besides the one closed in the previous year on account of their bad condition. They were the New Washermanpet Market, Tondiarpet Market, McDonald Market, Mannady Market, the Vegetable Market in Thambu Chetty Street, Rasappa Chetty Street Market, Vyasarpady Market, Connoor Road Market, Choolai Market and the Chetput Market.

The other markets showed perceptible improvement. The gangways were cleared of encroachments; sections set apart for the sale of vegetables,



mutton, beef and fish were so altered and improved as to facilitate easy cleaning and maintenance of a decent standard of cleanliness; adequate provision for water-supply, drainage and lighting was made; lavatories were improved; selling plat-forms and chopping blocks were kept clean and sanitary. In Kothawalchavadi roads were cement-concreted; drains were properly relaid and cement spittoons provided; the construction of a modern type of public convenience was undertaken. In Venkatakrisnan Market, Seven Wells Market, Chintadripet Market, Sheik Adam Market, Mirsahibpet Market and Thannithorai Market, improvements of a general nature were effected; all of them had adequate cleaning and scavenging staff to keep them constantly cleaned and conserved. In Mannarswami Koil Street Market and Thousand Lights Market several improvements were carried out. Chief among them were the construction of raised plat-forms for the sale of fish and the provision of increased water supply. Rajarathnam Market and De Mellows Road Market were improved a great deal. The owners of both these markets had to be prosecuted and thereby compelled to carry out repairs considered essential to improve the sanitary condition of their markets. The condition of the Jam Bazaar Market improved. Its gangways and flooring were repaired and made impervious; raised plat-forms for the fish and offal stalls were provided; an electric motor was installed. The cleaning staff was increased by half its previous strength to clean the market constantly.

In Moore Market the section set apart for the sale of beef underwent a thorough change. The beef stalls were entirely re-built on up-to-date lines at a cost of Rs. 8,000. Improvements to the mutton section undertaken at a cost of Rs. 5,000 were under progress at the end of the year. In the fowl market also various improvements were carried out. A collapsible gate was provided to the front verandah; partition walls were put up in the court-yard to house the ducks; a new water-tap was provided to improve the water supply.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned to improve the Fruit Market. A passage was provided under the clock tower leading to the court-yard inside; additional urinals were provided and the flooring of the outer passages was relaid. A verandah was being provided around the inner court-yard to readjust and increase the stalls towards the close of the year.

A sum of Rs. 3,300 was sanctioned for making minor improvements in the other Corporation markets. In the Smithfield Market many improvements were made and it became popular. Offal and fish stalls were newly constructed and granolithic flooring was provided for more than half the market.

In spite of the various handicaps experienced during the course of the year on account of the war scare and the consequent evacuation, every market was dealt with to the utmost extent possible. It would be no exaggeration to claim that the appearance and general condition of the markets greatly improved and that their sanitation was kept at a high level.

**FOOD ANALYST'S REPORT:**—During the year ended 31st December, 1942, the number of samples analysed under the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918, was 1,755 as compared with 1,990 in the previous year. The fall in the number of samples analysed in 1942 was due to the large exodus of the population of the city during the months of April, May and June, 1942. The majority of food shops in the city having been closed, sampling during this period was confined only to the very few shops which remained open. Of the 1,755 samples analysed, 1,391 samples were found to be genuine and the remaining 364 were reported as adulterated. The percentage of adulterated samples calculated on the total number of samples analysed was 20·7 against 24·3 for the previous year.



The samples consisted of milk, butter, ghee, gingelly oil, ground-nut oil, cocoanut oil, coffee powder and coffee tablets, tea, ghee substitutes and other articles.

The percentage of adulterated samples during the year under report was 20.7 against 24.3 in 1941, 31.0 in 1940 and 30.1 in 1939. The figure 20.7 is the lowest since the Corporation commenced sampling under the Food Adulteration Act in 1930, showing that there has been a steady and marked improvement in the quality of food-stuffs sold in the city.

Milk, butter and ghee have all improved in quality. Adulteration in the case of edible oils such as gingelly, ground-nut and cocoanut oils continued to be low. There has been no adulteration in tea. In the case of coffee powder and coffee tablets, however, there has been a sudden increase in adulteration. According to the Act, mixtures of coffee and chicory may be sold provided the articles bear labels giving the percentage of chicory in the articles. No other adulterant is permitted by the Act even with declaratory labels. The high percentage of adulteration in coffee was probably due to the fact that, on account of the high cost of coffee and the unavailability of chicory, the merchants resorted to adulteration of coffee with prohibited adulterants such as bengal gram and mahua flower. It may be mentioned that though the percentage of adulterated samples in the case of ghee was 28.3, the percentage of adulterated samples in the ghee samples taken from shops was only 7.2 whereas the corresponding figure for hawkers was, as usual, 100%.

The details regarding the various articles analysed during the year under report are given below:

*Milk*:—365 samples were analysed. Of these, 278 were cow's milk and 79 were buffalo's milk and 8 samples were declared as mixture of cow's and buffalo's milk. Of the 278 samples of cow's milk, 68 contained added water and 5 were deficient in milk-fat (limit—3 per cent). Among the 68 samples certified to contain added water, 40 were certified on the basis of deficiency in solids-not-fat (limit—8.5 per cent) and in the case of the remaining 28 with marginal solids-not-fat, freezing point (Hortvet) formed the main basis of the certificates. Of the 79 samples of buffalo's milk, 21 samples were certified to contain added water, 12 on deficiency in solids-not-fat (limit—9.0 per cent) and the other 9 on freezing point (Hortvet). One sample was deficient in milk-fat (limit—4.5 per cent) and another contained added water and was also deficient in milk-fat (deficiency more than could be accounted for by the added water.)

Of the 8 samples of cow's and buffalo's milk, 3 samples contained added water (all certificates based on deficiency in the solids-not-fat standard for cow's milk, *viz.* 8.5 per cent).

*Butter*:—123 samples were examined and 27 were certified adulterated. Of the adulterated samples, 25 contained water in excess of the statutory limit of 20 per cent and the remaining two samples contained both excess water and foreign fat (fat other than milk-fat.)

*Ghee*:—520 samples were analysed, of which 147 were adulterated. The adulterant used in the majority of adulterated samples was hydrogenated (hardened) oils known commonly by the descriptions "vegetable product", "Marvo" "Vanaspathi", etc., of varying degrees of hardening.

The extent of adulteration varied from 25 to 100 per cent.

*Gingelly oil*:—420 samples were analysed. Of these, 20 samples contained arachis (ground-nut) oil varying from 15 to 70 per cent and the remaining 400 were genuine.

*Ground-nut oil*:—98 samples were examined. 2 of these consisted entirely of gingelly oil, and 14 contained gingelly oil from 10 to 95 per cent and the remaining 82 were genuine.



*Cocoanut oil*:—43 samples were analysed and of these 2 were found to be adulterated with groundnut oil to the extent of 20 per cent and 25 per cent respectively. The remaining 41 samples were genuine.

*Coffee powder and coffee tablets*:—129 samples (96 samples of powder and 33 of tablets) were analysed. Of these, 27 samples were taken from a single vendor in connection with the seizure of large stocks of coffee powder and tablets suspected to contain an adulterant other than chicory. (The Act permits admixture only of chicory, but not of any other substance to coffee intended for sale.) On analysis all the 27 samples were found to contain chicory varying from 20 to 30 per cent and the pericarp of the coffee berry varying from 5 to 30 per cent. Of the remaining 102 samples, 22 were reported as adulterated. Of these 22 samples, one sample did not have the percentage of chicory correctly stated on the label, 17 samples were adulterated with roasted and ground bengal gram, one sample was adulterated with roasted and ground mahua flowers, one with coffee pericarp, one with coffee pericarp and mahua flowers and one consisted of 100 per cent of an unidentified seed.

Bengal gram as an adulterant of coffee was dealt with in the reports for 1940 and 1941.

The new adulterants met with during the year under report were coffee pericarp and mahua flowers, besides an unidentifiable seed.

The pericarp of the coffee berry is identified under the microscope by the presence of characteristic round and oval parenchyma from the flesh of the berry, spiral bodies from the fibres and bundles of criss-crossing long sclerenchyma from the parchments. An estimate of the quantity present is made by doing the petroleum ether extract of the sample. Whereas coffee seed gives from 12 to 13 per cent petroleum ether extract, the pericarp gives below 2 per cent of the same. It may be of interest to mention that the presence of coffee pericarp was almost associated with the presence of immature seeds. The Public Analyst is of the view that the fraud might not be a separate admixture of coffee pericarp, but the use of rejected and immature whole coffee berries for the preparation of the coffee powder.

Mahua flowers, the flowers of *Bassia*, roasted and ground, formed the other adulterant of coffee identified during the year under report. Mahua flower is identified under microscope by (1) the rounded parenchyma of the soft petals (2) spiral vessels characteristic of flowers, (3) long hairs (apparent length about 4 inches under a magnification of 80) with one end tapering and a bend at the other and (4) characteristic pollen grains.

Roasted and ground mahua flowers gave the following figures of analysis (on the dry flower).

(1) Aqueous extract	...	67%
(2) Total ash	...	6.4%
(3) Alkalinity of ash, mls. N/10 HCl for ash of 5 grams.	...	11.0%
(4) Petroleum ether extract.	...	1.6%
No starch was present.	...	

It would be seen from the above, that mahua flowers closely resemble chicory in their chemical properties. There is a marked resemblance in taste also.

An estimate of the quantity present in admixtures with coffee can be obtained from (1) aqueous extract (2) petroleum ether extract (3) alkalinity of ash or (4) caffeine.

For routine analysis, aqueous extract alone is quite sufficient if mahua flowers are the only adulterant present.

*Tea*:—45 samples were analysed and all were found to be genuine.



*Ghee substitutes*:—9 samples of ghee substitutes were analysed. Two of these were sold under the description "*Vanaspathi*," one as "*Vegetable product*" and 6 samples as "*Marvo*." 5 of the 9 samples consisted of 100 per cent hardened vegetable oils and the remaining 4 were certified adulterated as they contained butter-fat in contravention of Rule 28 of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Rules, 1932, which prohibit the sale of mixtures of butter-fat with other fats.

*Other articles*:—Three samples were analysed. Two samples described as *Refined oil* proved to be 100 per cent refined ground-nut oil and one sample of coffee seeds taken on suspicion of being artificially coloured was found to be free from extraneous colouring matter.

Besides the samples taken under the Prevention of Adulteration Act which have been dealt with above, 26 miscellaneous articles were analysed in the laboratory during the year under report. The articles examined and the reports made thereon are given below:—

<i>Articles examined</i>	<i>Report</i>
9 samples of gingelly oil from the Tri- plicane Urban Co-operative Society.	7 were genuine and 2 were adul- terated with ground-nut oil (40% and 30% respectively).
5 samples of eucalyptus oil sent by the Health Department.	All genuine.
2 samples of castor oil from the Health Department.	Both genuine.
2 samples of codliver oil from the Health Department.	Both genuine.
2 tender samples of olive oil sent by the Health Department.	Both consisted of 100 per cent ground-nut oil.
1 sample of ' <i>Oleum Vitaminatum</i> .'	Sample was a mixture of 25 per cent shark-liver oil and 75 per cent of ground-nut oil.
2 samples of glycerine from the Health Department suspected to contain syrup.	No sugar or other extraneous mate- rial present, but both samples contain- ed 8 per cent water against 2 per cent allowed by the B. P.
3 samples of bleaching powder from the Health Department.	The percentages of available chlorine were 29, 27 and 5 respectively.

The total number of adulterated samples dealt with during the year under report was 417, of which 364 samples had been analysed during 1942 and the remaining 53 were samples of the previous year pending disposal on 1st. January, 1942. Out of 417 adulterated samples, prosecutions were launched in the case of 248 samples. Samples in the case of which no prosecutions were launched comprised 146 articles seized and destroyed or forfeited under Sections 9 to 12 of the Food Adulteration Act, 6 samples in the case of which the vendors were warned and 17 samples in the case of which repeat samples were taken from the vendors. Among the 146 samples dealt with under Sections 9 to 12, there were 27 representative samples of coffee powder and tablets from a large stock of 479 packages seized under Sec. 9. Since all the 27 representative samples were adulterated, the whole stock of 479 packages were forfeited to the Corporation.

Of the 248 prosecutions launched for the sale of adulterated articles of food, convictions of the vendors were obtained in 158 cases, in 40 cases prosecutions were withdrawn, since the vendors had absconded from the city



during the general exodus which took place during the first half of the year under report, in 3 cases the vendors were acquitted and the remaining 47 cases were pending disposal on 31st. December, 1942.

The total number of convictions for the sale of adulterated articles of food during the year under report was 158 against 241 during 1941 and the total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 5,180 against Rs. 6,124 during 1941. The average fine per conviction during 1942 works out to Rs. 33 compared with Rs. 25 during 1941.

Action, taken under other sections of the Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918, and the Prevention of Adulteration Rules, 1932, was as follows.—

(1) One vendor was prosecuted for preventing the Food Inspector from taking a sample under Section 14(3) of the Act and fined Rs. 15.

(2) 371 vessels, which were found to be dirty or imperfectly tinned or enamelled and used for keeping food for sale, were seized for contravening Rules 5 and 6 of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Rules, 1932.

During the year under report, an important decision of the Madras High Court was given in a case of butter adulteration. The High Court held that since low Reichert-Wollny values, low Saponification values, etc. are possible in abnormal cases, and since no statutory standard for Reichert-Wollny value had been fixed by the Madras Government, the presence of an adulterant should be directly proved to sustain a conviction and the High Court, therefore, gave the benefit of the doubt to the accused. This decision meant that in the absence of a direct test, such as Phytosterol Acetate Test, Badouin's colour test, Halphen's test, to prove the presence of an adulterant, a prosecution could not be successfully launched even in the case of ghee and butter giving very low Reichert-Wollny values and also highly abnormal figures for other values such as Saponification value and Titre.

As a result of the aforesaid High Court decision, the Government have since fixed a statutory presumptive minimum Reichert-Wollny value of 28 for genuine butter and ghee.

In the latter part of 1942 higher fines were imposed in the food adulteration cases resulting in the average fine per conviction during the year working out to Rs. 33 against Rs. 25 during 1941. Though this is a welcome sign showing that the Magistrates have realised the seriousness of offences under the Food Adulteration Act, the fines are still far from deterrent. The fines should be sufficiently high to make adulteration not worth-while. Otherwise, merchants would consider lighter imposts as mere taxes on their illegitimate profits and would be even encouraged to continue adulteration of food-stuffs and pay off the occasional fines.

*Meat supply:*—In the 3 Corporation Slaughter Houses 4,09,469 sheep and goats, 19,964 cows, bulls and buffaloes and 963 pigs were slaughtered. 4,354 animals were found unhealthy and rejected. 29 carcasses and 22,891 organs were also rejected as unfit for human consumption. 105 sheep were permitted to be slaughtered privately for religious and festival purposes.

*Weights and measures:*—The two Inspectors of Weights and Measures continued to look after the work relating to enforcement of the by-laws prescribing standard weights and measures in the two ranges of the city. 579 defective scales, weights and measures were seized and confiscated during the year under report.

*Anti-rabic measures:*—Seven persons were licensed for catching stray dogs in the city. They accompanied the Superintendent, Lethal Chamber, in a van for seizing stray and ownerless dogs in the city.

13,621 dogs were caught. Of these 13,122 were destroyed by electrocution at the Lethal Chamber. 106 were given to the Medical College and 263 were claimed by owners. 1,403 bitches were caught in excess of dogs. A



new dog van was purchased during the year.

Six persons were licensed to catch stray pigs in the city. They worked under the Superintendent of the Slaughter Houses. They caught 17 stray pigs of which 14 were auctioned and 3 released and subsequently slaughtered at the Pig Slaughter House.

*Poor House*:—This useful institution had 254 inmates at the beginning of the year. 224 persons were admitted as inmates during the course of the year. 88 inmates died, 59 absconded and 178 were discharged before the end of the year.

The inmates were provided with feasts on 12 festive occasions and on the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore out of the interest accruing from endowments.

*Zoological garden*:—This institution suffered most during the year under review on account of the acute situation created by war conditions in the east. Under urgent orders issued by the Government 37 dangerous animals were destroyed. Other costly and non-dangerous animals were removed to Erode and housed in the zoo park there with the kind permission of the municipal authorities. The gate collection continued to be made departmentally and amounted to Rs. 4,214-1-0. The retiring Superintendent was made an Honorary Visitor to the Zoo.

*Swimming bath*:—The swimming bath not only continued to work satisfactorily but also proved more remunerative than in the previous year. The collections amounted to Rs. 4,080-5-0 against 3,365-6-0 in the previous year.

*Health propaganda*:—Propaganda for inculcating civic ideas in the minds of the public was done by conducting 3,048 lectures, 2,063 talks, 1 drama and 1 exhibition. 94 of the lectures, were accompanied by magic lantern demonstrations and 32 by cinema shows. The total attendance of persons at these lectures and talks was about 1,85,916.

*CONSERVANCY*:—The total expenditure on conservancy for the year 1942-43 was Rs. 11,62,440-7-8 against Rs. 11,60,177-7-0 for 1941-42.

There were 2,998 coolies for the cleaning of streets, drains, latrines and water-tables. 449 trollies and draught carts, 53 night-soil carts and 35 sewage and silt carts were engaged in the removal of rubbish, filth, sewage and silt. Motor lorries required for the removal of rubbish and filth in the city were marched out daily from the Lorry Station and the charges incurred for the supply of these lorries were debited to the Health Department. The total amount so debited during 1942-43 was Rs. 1,46,820-6-9.

The Corporation Council passed a resolution in 1940 to close the pail depots in Basin Road and in Ice House Road and to construct a new pail depot at Korukkupet. As the necessary funds were sanctioned on 9-12-1941, the construction of the new pail depot was taken up and completed by the end of the year under review.

The tipping platforms at Basin Bridge, Langs Garden and Krishnampet continued to serve satisfactorily.

The incinerator in Basin Road functioned throughout the year while the other at Krishnampet was closed for carrying out repairs.

*Disposal of rubbish*:—About 5,60,200 cart-loads of rubbish were removed during the year against 6,50,636 in the previous year. Of these 9,175 cart-loads were sold; 48,000 cart-loads were used for raising low-lands in the city; 32,500 cart-loads of rubbish were burnt at the incinerator after separating earth and other incombustible materials. The rest of the cart-loads of rubbish was dumped at the Otteri, Korukkupet and Mylapore dumping grounds.

*Disposal of filth*:—62,345 cart-loads of filth were removed against 81,279 cart-loads removed during the previous year. Of these, 25,860 cart-loads were flushed into the sewers at the pail depots at D'Mellows Road and at Ice House Road. The rest of the cart-loads was trenched at the dumping grounds in Otteri and Korukkupet. The amount realised by the sale of manure and cow-dung during 1942-43 was Rs. 3,076-11-5.



*Public latrines:*—319 public latrines existed in the city during the year under report. Of these, 276 were of the flush-out type and 26 were of the masonry type. The rest were sanded latrines. 16 public conveniences were opened for public use during the year at the following places:—

Eastern end of Washer Varadappan Alley	...	1st Division.
Pensioner's Lines in Washermanpet	...	5th "
Jn. of Broadway and Ebrahimjee Sahib Street	...	7th "
Jn. of Davidson Street and Parish Venkatachala Iyer Street	...	10th "
Barracks Street	...	11th "
North Wall Road	...	13th "
Jn. of North Wall Road and Mint Street	...	13th "
Adjacent to the Law College Pumping Station, China Bazaar Road,	...	15th "
Near Polariammen Koil Street, Arundhathipuram...	...	18th "
Jn. of Choolai Bazaar Road and Hunters Road	...	19-A "
Vettianpuram	...	21st "
Near Pumping Station Road behind Goshen Library, Chintadripet	...	24th "
Spur Tank Road	...	28th "
Jagannathapuram	...	28th "
Thiruveethiammen Koil Street	...	37th "
Velayuda Raja Lane	...	40th "

The conservancy staff paid particular attention to the cleaning and disinfection of public latrines and places where there was frequent committal of nuisance.

1,449 gallons of disinfectants and 2,856 parabs of chunam were used during the year for the disinfection of latrines, drains, roadsides, etc.

*Conservancy of private places:*—The removal of rubbish and filth from several public institutions in the city was undertaken as per Section 197 of the City Municipal Act. The total amount realised by way of fees during 1942-43 was Rs. 28,372-1-4

The conservancy of the S. I. A. A. grounds during the Annual Park Fair was done, as usual, on payment of charges.

*Labour:*—In pursuance of G. O. No. 4942 L. & M. dated 22-12-1931, coolies retiring on account of old age and infirmity were granted bonus. 305 coolies were provided with tenements in the Corporation Model Lines and 270 coolies were allowed to live in huts in Corporation land. The labourers had their needs well attended to. When there was difficulty in getting rice, the Corporation purchased rice in the open market and supplied it to the coolies. From June, 1942, to October, 1942, rice to the value of Rs. 39,148-1-1 was purchased and distributed at cost price.

*Conservancy depots:*—There were six conservancy cattle depots situated in different parts of the city. Each depot was in charge of a Veterinary Graduate designated as the Depot Superintendent. The additional conservancy depot sanctioned for the Perambur and Vyasarpady areas was under construction.

*Animals:*—The number of bullocks on hand on 1-1-1942 was 796 against 853 on 1-1-1941. One unserviceable buffalo sold in the previous year was rescued from being slaughtered and detained. 194 bullocks were purchased during the year. 110 bullocks died during the year against 132 in 1941. 67 unserviceable bullocks were sold during the course of the year. Thus, there were 814 bullocks on 31-12-1942.

Of the 110 casualties, 52 died of old age and senile debility, 15 of tuberculosis, 3 of anthrax, 8 of chronic fits, 2 of piroplasmosis and 30 of other causes.

1,020 cases were treated for various diseases in the cattle depots. 164 animals were segregated and treated in the Veterinary Hospital at Vyasarpady.



## ANNUAL REPORT OF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME, CORPORATION OF MADRAS, 1942.

1942 is the Silver Jubilee Year for the Child Welfare Scheme. The scheme was first inaugurated by the Corporation of Madras in September 1917 and has completed 25 years of useful work in the city.

The object of the scheme was to reduce the maternal and infantile mortality rates in the city which were appallingly high by providing skilled midwifery treatment to women of poorer classes free of cost. With this object in view, a small beginning was made in 1917 to organise midwifery service in a restricted area in and around Triplicane. In a short period, the scheme gained so much popularity, that the need for expanding it on systematic lines was found necessary. In the years that followed the scheme gradually developed and at present there are 15 Centres in various parts of the city serving the needs of the poor and middle classes.

*Scope of the scheme:*—The primary function of the Child Welfare Scheme is preventive and educative and only minor ailments of expectant and nursing mothers, infants and pre-school children are treated in the Centres. Abnormal cases requiring instrumental and special attention are taken to hospitals in time. In cases of emergency, the treatment is undertaken by the medical staff of the scheme. For prompt removal of cases to hospitals, the Corporation maintains a motor ambulance.

During the year 1942, owing to the evacuation of a large majority of women from the city, the work of the scheme somewhat slackened.

A maternity ward with 2 beds was opened at the Chetput Child Welfare Centre on 2-2-1942.

*Staff:*—The Lady Superintendent continued to be in charge of the Scheme assisted by 15 Lady Doctors, 1 Relieving Lady Doctor, 32 Health Visitors and 80 midwives. In the beginning of the year there were 110 midwives but owing to evacuation of women population in large numbers since April 1942, 24 midwives were temporarily retrenched from 1-6-42. 5 retired and 1 died.

*Prenatal clinic:*—2,355 prenatal clinics were held in the various Centres, and 14,748 were new booked cases. The total attendance was 31,958.

*Maternity service:*—Out of a total of 20,644 births in the city, 8,390 labour cases including 64 twins (40.6%) came under the care of the scheme. The midwives conducted 6,329 labour cases inclusive of 71 cases at the Maternity Ward, Chetput. 1,427 cases were taken over, after the labour was conducted by barber women and 634 cases were sent to various maternity hospitals in the city before delivery, as some of them were complicated and others were destitutes. 6,617 were non-Muslims and 1,773 were Muslims.

The midwives paid 98,019 visits and the Health Visitors 1,32,170 visits. The Lady Doctors paid 13,297 visits and they also treated 3,723 morbid cases.

A sum of Rs. 303-8-0 was realised as fees for maternity services rendered to persons whose income ranged from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 p. m. The fall in the collection of fees is due to the evacuation of a large number of the middle class people from the city on account of the scare.

*Maternal mortality:*—Out of 8,390 cases of labour that came under the scheme, there were only 26 cases of maternal mortality as noted below, which works out to 3 per mille against 2.6 per mille for 1941.



Hospital	...	15
Private doctors	...	2
Barber women	...	2
Child Welfare Scheme	...	7
		—
		26
		—

The slight rise is due to the condition of patients during the evacuation period when there was scarcity of food, milk, etc., in addition to the scare.

*Infantile mortality*:—Out of the 14,984 babies born during the year 1941, 449 were still-births and the remaining were kept under observation till the first year of their lives. The mortality among live births was 1,517. The infantile mortality rate is 104·4 per mille as against 103·4 in 1941. The slight increase was due to the condition of children who could not get usual comforts owing to the conditions then prevailing in the city.

*Out-patient clinic*:—Out-patient clinics were conducted in all the Centres by the Lady Doctors, where infants, pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers were examined, advised and treated for minor ailments, 2,355 clinics were held for infants, toddlers and nursing mothers. 17,195 new infants, 10,320 new toddlers and 70,337 nursing mothers were treated and advised. The total number of new cases that attended the clinics was 64,850 and the grand total was 2,01,172.

*Milk supply*:—Cow's milk was supplied to 493 deserving babies and 1,977 expectant mothers. The total attendance was 68,472. The supply of milk had to be suspended for sometime in some Centres as most of the babies and expectant mothers evacuated from the city.

*Ambulance*:—The scheme maintained an Ambulance car to convey emergency labour cases to various hospitals in the city and there were 769 requisitions for the same.

*Health propaganda*:—Out of 558 lectures delivered on matters of health 360 were out-door lectures, 22 were magic lantern lectures and 6 were cinema shows. The total attendance was 13,092. The Lady Doctors also gave 170 health talks in all the Corporation Girls' Schools and the total attendance was 17,411.

*Conclusion*:—Normal work is almost resumed now. Though the city has returned to normal, owing to inadequate house lighting and the black-out regulations, maternity services could not be rendered throughout the night. But, in the interests of patients, most of the labour cases were taken to the Government Hospital for Women and Children where there is black-out proof ward for the safety of the patients.

Madras, }  
2-7-1943.

H. V. KAMALAMMAL,

*Lady Superintendent*

*Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme,  
Corporation of Madras.*



VITAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing births, deaths and infantile deaths registered in each division during 1942.

Divisions.	Names of Divisions.	Area in Acres.	Number of Births registered.		Number of Deaths registered.		Number of Infantile Deaths (under one year of age) registered.		Still Births.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	New Washermenpet	1674.11	217	166	383	262	195	457	193.2
2	Royapuram	284.42	246	221	467	184	198	382	194.9
3	Singara Garden	283.52	512	453	965	314	350	664	179.3
4	Sanjeevirayanpet	335.94	426	387	813	336	322	658	205.4
5	Korukupet	853.06	453	395	848	414	385	799	233.5
6	Harbour	98.94	121	123	244	119	120	239	237.7
7	Muthialpet	91.97	175	114	289	139	125	264	207.6
8	Kachaleswar Koil	204.80	55	73	128	91	59	150	187.5
9	Ammen Koil	67.26	199	205	404	169	145	314	153.5
10	Kothawal Bazaar	80.00	105	118	223	119	101	220	201.8
11	Seven Wells	95.42	236	245	481	359	259	618	45
12	Sowcarpet	66.50	67	53	120	79	77	156	88
13	Peddu Naickenpet	149.25	291	337	628	269	251	520	208.3
14	Trevelyan Basin	98.11	201	176	377	313	163	476	187.7
15	Park Town	217.66	93	116	209	573	232	805	233.4
16	Edapalayam	69.76	113	97	210	121	111	232	344.5
17	Vysarpady	1339.58	521	486	1007	414	401	815	271.4
18	Perambur	1224.13	332	316	648	269	257	526	211.1
19	Choolai	220.40	512	403	915	388	360	748	193.0
20	Kosapet	334.91	332	312	644	270	260	530	196.7
21	Purasawalkam	747.20	373	331	704	336	307	643	211.2
22	Kilpauk	558.98	241	204	445	239	175	414	220.2
23	Vepery	362.69	313	334	647	239	234	473	137.1
24	Napier Park	126.72	197	170	367	161	130	291	180.9
25	Chintadripet	88.58	283	243	526	213	204	417	180.0
26	Komaleswaranpet	203.58	338	269	607	241	204	445	186.3
27	Egmore	494.66	454	407	861	120	187	307	191.1
28	Thousand Lights	863.68	263	259	522	235	217	452	125.4
29	Nungambakkam	884.54	176	142	318	158	177	335	182.0
30	Podupakkam	143.23	294	274	568	281	234	515	229.5
31	Thiruvatteswaranpet	736.70	321	357	678	313	284	597	181.3
32	Chepauk	191.81	297	259	556	177	206	383	224.2
33	Triplacane	112.64	167	161	328	152	152	304	143.7
34	Zam Bazaar	89.02	306	215	521	193	185	378	225.6
35	Mirshabpet	679.68	570	507	1077	419	446	865	209.0
36	Royapettah	535.10	304	252	556	243	196	439	210.8
37	Teynampet	1052.61	278	251	529	211	213	424	163.7
38	Theagarayanagar	1152.00	186	167	353	138	165	303	206.0
39	Mylapore	275.14	155	144	299	168	112	280	201.1
40	Adyar	1723.14	182	157	339	137	164	291	167.2
Total		18,813.44	10,805	9,839	20,644	9,456	8,563	18,019	256.6

Population of the City as per census of 1941:— Males 4,07,502 } Total 7,77,481. Birth Rate—26.55 Death Rate—23.18  
Females 3,69,979 }



Showing deaths registered according to principal diseases in each division during 1942.

Divisions.	Names of Divisions.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Enteric.	Malaria.	Other Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Tubercle including Tubercle of Lungs.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	Child Birth.	All other causes.	Total Deaths registered during the year.
1	New Washermenpet	...	9	13	1	1	32	55	12	105	5	1	223	457
2	Royapuram	...	8	...	2	...	31	63	3	98	1	3	167	382
3	Singara Garden	...	...	...	1	...	55	80	6	222	4	6	286	664
4	Sanjeeviroyanpet	...	...	...	1	...	72	60	15	183	5	6	312	658
5	Korukupet	...	...	...	10	...	36	84	3	221	16	7	370	799
6	Harbour	...	...	...	3	...	46	20	8	71	6	...	82	239
7	Muthialpet	...	...	...	3	...	31	23	4	29	1	1	119	254
8	Komaleeswaran Koil	...	...	...	3	...	41	17	4	78	...	2	172	314
9	Annen Koil	...	...	...	3	...	51	91	21	108	7	1	312	618
10	Kothawal Bazaar	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	93	220
11	Seven Wells	...	...	...	6	...	45	58	...	37	...	...	271	590
12	Sowcarpet	...	...	...	6	...	14	50	4	92	6	...	200	376
13	Pedda Naickenpet	...	...	...	2	...	28	60	9	64	44	1	468	865
14	Trevelyan Basin	...	...	...	19	...	10	18	3	58	1	1	136	232
15	Park Town	...	...	...	6	...	32	57	9	110	3	7	298	728
16	Edapalayam	...	...	...	6	...	43	90	11	203	10	11	426	815
17	Vysarpady	...	...	...	3	...	32	91	25	154	1	4	399	536
18	Perambur	...	...	...	3	...	33	79	17	102	5	4	285	530
19	Choolai	...	...	...	2	...	16	97	17	138	1	2	367	643
20	Kosapet	...	...	...	1	...	24	61	7	64	...	1	213	414
21	Purasawalkam	...	...	...	7	...	18	46	7	154	9	7	269	523
22	Kilpauk	...	...	...	5	...	15	44	8	72	2	1	143	291
23	Vepery	...	...	...	2	...	22	71	9	130	1	1	171	417
24	Napier Park	...	...	...	6	...	15	63	8	118	1	5	237	445
25	Chintadripet	...	...	...	5	...	15	21	1	39	3	15	199	307
26	Komaleeswaranpet	...	...	...	5	...	35	73	3	47	8	6	282	442
27	Egmore	...	...	...	...	...	18	51	8	147	4	3	208	335
28	Thousand Lights	...	...	...	...	...	55	63	6	171	9	2	253	597
29	Nungambakkam	...	...	...	6	...	69	76	1	171	3	8	210	383
30	Pudupakkam	...	...	...	11	...	31	59	2	54	6	4	170	304
31	Thiruvateeswaranpet	...	...	...	2	...	21	42	2	41	6	4	167	378
32	Chepauk	...	...	...	1	...	39	57	1	106	1	2	412	895
33	Triplicane	...	...	...	2	...	58	106	10	269	5	13	218	439
34	Zam Bazaar	...	...	...	4	...	32	52	10	105	11	5	217	424
35	Mir Sahibpet	...	...	...	3	...	43	76	7	65	7	4	140	303
36	Royapetta	...	...	...	3	...	35	57	6	52	5	2	123	220
37	Teynampet	...	...	...	1	...	12	36	4	35	2	4	132	291
38	Theagarayanagar	...	...	...	3	...	17	52	6	69	1	3	132	291
39	Mylapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Adyar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	97	18	160	282	1,341	2,251	301	4,093	209	154	9,113	18,019
Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of population		...	0.12	0.02	0.21	0.36	1.72	2.89	0.39	5.36	0.27	7.46	11.72	23.18

## APPENDIX



VITAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT No. III.

Showing deaths registered by divisions according to age during 1942.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12										
Divisions.	Names of Divisions.	Under 1 year of age.		1 year and under 5 years.		5 years and under 10 years.		10 years and under 15 years.		15 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.		30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	New Washermenpet	37	37	30	30	13	11	2	4	6	7	19	15	17	13	32	18	36	15	70	45
2	Royapuram	50	41	26	29	8	9	1	3	1	4	15	16	7	23	23	14	15	16	38	43
3	Singara Garden	95	78	40	54	14	12	10	9	11	13	12	42	29	35	28	26	28	20	47	61
4	Sanjeeviroyaupet	82	85	48	32	15	18	7	10	10	11	23	35	20	26	27	19	31	18	73	68
5	Korukupet	95	103	43	57	21	12	4	12	10	9	37	37	40	31	37	27	36	21	91	76
6	Harbour	31	27	15	18	9	8	1	5	2	2	9	17	9	7	13	11	5	4	25	21
7	Muthalipet	37	23	21	16	5	6	2	2	2	6	5	10	13	16	18	13	10	6	28	27
8	Kachaleswar Koil	12	12	13	8	1	2	2	1	4	2	13	8	9	5	5	4	14	4	18	13
9	Amnen Koil	35	27	31	27	9	8	1	4	1	5	12	17	11	16	16	10	17	8	3	42
10	Kothawal Bazaar	18	27	21	12	3	5	2	3	3	2	7	12	12	13	17	6	11	4	25	17
11	Seven Wells	44	44	40	26	21	7	5	6	11	14	45	46	49	18	45	27	42	23	57	48
12	Sowcarpet	18	7	7	9	2	5	1	1	...	2	6	7	7	8	14	9	7	7	17	22
13	Peddu Naickenpet	61	55	35	41	10	10	3	8	6	9	24	18	20	16	26	20	28	16	56	58
14	Trevelyan Basin	54	34	27	21	3	7	2	1	2	3	9	19	14	18	26	7	25	13	51	40
15	Park Town	38	34	27	29	25	17	25	15	31	10	92	25	103	25	104	26	73	17	55	34
16	Edapalayam	34	23	19	18	1	8	1	2	3	6	5	8	5	13	14	9	14	2	25	22
17	Vysarpady	109	93	70	75	12	24	8	17	10	12	28	40	40	38	42	20	29	23	66	59
18	Perambur	70	55	40	47	13	9	2	5	2	10	17	25	20	27	15	19	26	22	64	38
19	Choolai	101	79	62	65	16	12	4	10	8	12	24	37	19	30	29	19	36	24	69	72
20	Kosapet	82	54	40	44	6	8	3	4	4	6	32	28	13	15	16	20	36	24	48	57
21	Pursawalkam	78	77	41	55	10	10	10	3	4	13	28	35	32	26	37	17	32	29	64	62
22	Kilpauk	33	28	34	35	16	10	13	3	10	5	25	24	25	14	32	19	20	10	31	27
23	Vepery	67	50	39	29	5	9	2	4	2	15	24	31	30	22	28	17	34	17	58	44
24	Napier Park	38	28	28	18	6	9	6	4	6	11	15	19	21	10	20	19	20	16	41	27
25	Chintadripet	44	54	30	34	10	10	6	4	3	9	21	24	28	10	26	7	28	20	35	40
26	Komaleswarupet	67	49	28	31	4	12	1	2	4	11	6	37	5	31	8	12	9	6	20	16
27	Egmore	53	55	7	16	7	1	1	2	3	9	21	24	28	10	26	7	28	20	35	40
28	Thousand Lights	48	47	43	32	9	3	5	3	4	17	14	24	20	19	19	12	19	17	44	48
29	Nungambakkam	46	27	18	30	4	5	2	4	1	6	9	18	11	15	15	9	12	15	40	43
30	Padurakkam	65	38	42	31	9	10	4	4	4	11	27	20	28	32	24	18	32	23	62	58
31	Thiruvateeswarupet	80	72	35	40	8	6	7	4	10	11	27	20	28	32	24	19	13	16	44	37
32	Chepaik	39	41	19	25	7	5	4	5	4	6	16	34	9	24	19	13	16	14	44	37
33	Triplicane	48	26	19	28	4	4	...	2	3	3	6	18	13	15	10	12	19	10	30	34
34	Zam Bazaar	40	48	27	28	3	6	...	4	3	9	20	14	17	23	19	15	25	5	37	37
35	Mirahibpet	129	98	71	76	16	18	7	8	12	21	31	46	25	39	31	34	37	25	90	81
36	Royapettah	55	36	38	28	9	7	4	2	10	12	14	20	18	16	27	10	19	9	49	56
37	Teynampet	60	49	32	34	8	16	5	7	4	4	6	18	8	12	20	11	22	17	46	45
38	Theagarayanagar	39	32	28	38	6	9	3	6	3	7	6	13	5	7	10	14	9	13	27	26
39	Mylapore	21	29	16	11	3	3	2	2	2	8	5	5	4	10	6	6	4	9	30	29
40	Adyar	43	44	23	18	3	8	3	3	2	7	3	12	7	18	7	13	11	4	25	37
Total		2,196	1,866	1,283	1,257	353	354	167	195	225	330	733	919	800	765	944	619	932	566	1,823	1,692
Grand Total		4,062	2,540	707	362	555	1,652	1,563	1,498	3,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



## APPENDIX

## STATEMENT No IV.

Showing percentage of infantile deaths from principal causes of death during 1942.

Age-period.	Small-pox.		Measles.		Malaria.		Other Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Premature birth, congenital debility & malformation.		Nervous system.		Respiratory system.		All other causes.		Total.	
	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.	Total.	Ratio.
Under 7 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.33	3	0.33	706	77.1	16	1.8	20	2.2	168	18.3	916	22.55
7 days and under one month	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1.9	35	5.8	392	64.7	21	3.5	39	6.4	107	17.7	606	14.92
One month and under six months	1	0.07	...	...	...	...	48	3.4	191	13.7	110	7.9	127	9.1	579	41.4	342	24.4	1,398	34.42
Six months and under one year	1	0.09	...	...	1	0.09	77	6.7	198	17.3	57	5.0	66	5.8	579	50.7	163	14.3	1,142	28.11
Total	2	0.05	...	...	1	0.02	140	3.45	427	10.5	1,265	31.14	230	5.7	1,217	30.0	780	19.2	4,062	...



# VACCINATION.

## STATEMENT No. I.

Showing particulars of vaccination performed in each of the divisions during 1942.

Divisions.	Names of Divisions.	Total No. of persons Vaccinated.			Primary vaccination.					Revaccination.					Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.	
		Total.			Successful.			Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.		Revaccination.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Under one year of age.	One year and under six years.	Six years and above									
1	New Washermenpet	1273	1290	2563	199	364	247	110	3	360	2199	63	878	1000	50	
2	Royapuram	518	515	1033	158	126	284	196	6	281	749	11	328	1000	30	
3	Singara Garden	776	782	1558	296	310	606	409	187	4	600	472	14	289	1000	21
4	Sanjeeviroyanpet	902	995	1897	309	345	654	445	199	10	654	1243	49	298	1000	52
5	Korukupet	1584	1570	3154	377	407	784	527	249	8	784	2370	123	667	1000	72
6	Harbour	1197	753	1950	155	335	290	196	77	6	279	1660	109	820	996	96
7	Muthiyalpet	850	434	1284	177	167	344	251	93	...	344	940	23	197	1000	31
8	Kachaleswar Koll	1201	712	1913	78	156	92	54	4	150	1757	110	640	993	99	99
9	Ammencoll	505	407	912	155	133	288	178	106	4	288	624	7	41	1000	12
10	Kothawal Bazaar	1280	677	1957	146	145	291	176	95	15	286	1666	55	565	993	50
11	Seven Wells	545	412	957	180	159	339	198	140	1	339	884	15	35	1000	26
12	Sowcarpet	696	392	1088	101	103	204	84	116	4	204	...	30	1000	40	40
13	Peddu Naickenpet	843	646	1489	353	697	400	296	1	697	792	30	254	1000	56	56
14	Trevelyan Basin	1451	1011	2462	198	391	201	154	14	369	2071	60	1089	997	61	61
15	Park Town	1209	921	2130	151	188	339	165	121	13	299	33	1013	977	60	60
16	Edapalayam	968	717	1685	136	109	245	132	97	3	232	13	653	1000	66	66
17	Vysarpady	3081	2905	5986	525	387	1112	876	214	11	1101	7	1838	996	61	61
18	Perambur	1172	1024	2196	348	303	651	499	150	2	651	...	38	567	1000	40
19	Choolai	2013	1990	4003	415	382	797	526	238	33	797	...	120	951	1000	53
20	Kosapet	928	879	1807	243	216	459	293	149	17	459	...	368	1000	60	60
21	Parasawalkam	1236	1431	2667	283	311	594	424	125	5	554	40	842	1000	33	33
22	Kilpauk	1656	1798	3454	256	247	503	268	131	24	423	79	1630	998	40	40
23	Vepery	1520	1316	2836	361	325	686	484	197	2	683	3	456	1000	70	70
24	Napier Park	1237	692	1929	180	170	350	271	61	6	338	6	1157	983	128	128
25	Chintadripet	938	556	1494	216	195	411	333	66	...	399	6	609	985	90	90
26	Komaleswaranpet	1055	661	1716	243	210	453	361	50	5	416	34	930	993	70	70
27	Egmore	1801	496	2297	133	126	259	189	53	4	246	7	1354	976	91	91
28	Thousand Lights	1055	874	1929	233	238	461	362	87	4	453	...	534	998	44	44
29	Nungambakkam	970	991	1961	195	214	409	311	77	4	392	15	687	997	80	80
30	Pudurakkam	1826	773	2599	244	237	481	298	169	14	481	...	244	1000	33	33
31	Thiruvatteswaranpet	2942	1164	4106	323	344	657	470	187	10	667	...	217	1000	35	35
32	Chopauk	909	773	1682	133	144	277	179	88	4	271	5	471	1000	52	52
33	Triptikane	1300	726	2026	168	168	336	208	99	1	308	28	146	1000	28	28
34	Zam Bazaar	1267	443	1710	202	178	386	279	99	2	380	...	1356	1000	71	71
35	Mirashibet	2869	2259	5128	535	448	983	701	273	9	983	...	608	1000	61	61
36	Royapettah	1747	1282	3029	419	391	810	599	203	8	810	...	837	1000	34	34
37	Teynampet	1407	986	2393	311	306	617	435	171	11	617	...	339	1000	22	22
38	Theagaroyanagar	1418	860	2278	234	237	461	271	176	14	461	...	17	98	989	40
39	Mylapore	328	487	815	135	152	287	173	100	3	276	8	335	989	40	40
40	Adyar	588	529	1117	152	122	274	200	59	2	261	11	229	992	18	18
Total...		51,061	38,129	89,190	9,649	18,994	12,907	5,395	291	18,593	70,196	2,464	24,172	99.8	54	54



## MEDICAL RELIEF.

## STATEMENT No. I.

Showing cases treated in Corporation Dispensaries in 1942.

Serial Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Year in which the Dispensary was opened.	New cases.	Total No. of cases treated.		Total No. of operations performed.		Remarks.
				1942	1941	1942	1941	
1	Royapuram Dispensary	1924	26,674	91,088	1,36,220	226	498	
2	Washermanpet	1913	51,196	1,12,540	1,44,695	189	131	
3	Harbour	1929	50,481	1,18,868	1,97,564	257	443	
4	Mannady Unani	1938	20,915	54,612	91,629	45	43	
5	Mafuskhan	1923	33,952	78,073	1,07,576	118	276	
6	Mint Street	1923	45,894	1,05,049	1,51,976	143	892	
7	Trevelyan Basin	1919	48,318	90,159	1,60,234	293	544	
8	Perambur	1928	27,678	59,532	89,780	374	445	
9	Vyasarpady	1929	30,800	65,190	78,157	446	682	
10	Kosapet	1929	32,717	68,460	88,694	786	1130	
11	Baliah Naidu	1899	40,928	76,798	1,05,029	477	555	
12	Kilpauk	1919	29,263	58,060	81,761	125	215	
13	Nungambakkam	1923	24,143	52,262	69,976	73	81	
14	Chintadripet	1909	54,136	98,258	1,49,126	202	612	
15	Pudupakkam	1924	33,312	88,900	1,15,778	1664	1617	
16	Triplicane	1918	31,736	71,264	1,11,428	126	465	
17	Teynampet	1927	25,036	56,193	68,886	134	482	
18	Thyagarayanagar	1922	25,038	58,492	78,765	221	208	Shifted from Pulianthope.
19	Mylapore	1924	31,683	66,976	1,24,256	421	733	
20	Pulianthope Unani	1930	30,853	73,289	1,03,689	185	186	
21	Coolai Siddha	1931	46,120	1,13,169	1,57,683	183	199	
22	Thousandlights Ayurvedic	1930	19,901	39,174	59,285	189	316	
23	Thayar Sahib Street Unani	1932	43,374	1,33,045	1,40,940	37	139	
24	Egmore	1923	19,680	45,782	56,658	92	137	Shifted from Mannady.
25	Perambur Siddha	1938	31,374	70,837	98,459	58	119	
26	Krishnampet	1938	22,024	53,115	78,335	377	136	
27	Pudupet	1939	23,126	51,479	72,112	85	54	



# MEDICAL RELIEF.

## STATEMENT No. II.

Showing the number of cases admitted, treated, discharged and died under principal diseases at the Infectious Diseases Hospitals during 1942.

Details.	APPENDIX																			Total.
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Measles.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Influenza.	Gastro Enteritis.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Malaria (Clinical)	Dengue Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Dermatitis.	Nephritis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Other diseases		
Patients remaining at the hospitals on 31-12-41.	...	...	16	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	27	
Patients admitted during the year	312	58	749	49	...	4	1	2	236	2	5	3	1	26	7	2	3	199	1659	
Total treated during the year	312	58	765	55	1	4	2	2	236	2	5	3	1	26	7	2	3	202	1686	
Total number cured and discharged during the year	99	39	765	55	1	4	...	2	106	2	5	3	1	26	7	2	3	167	1287	
No. died during the year	97	16	...	...	...	...	2	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	175	
Mortality per cent	31	27.6	...	...	...	...	100	...	18.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.4	10.4	
No. of patients remain- ing at the hospitals on 31-12-42	116	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	224	







## MEDICAL INSPECTION.

## APPENDIX TO STATEMENT No. I

Group.	No. on Roll.		Average daily attendance.		No. examined.		No. defective.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Entrants	19,520	15,096	14,707	10,203	8,180	5,374	4,943	2,023	60.43	37.64
Regulars					6,873	5,618	3,855	2,296	56.09	40.87
Total ...	19,520	15,096	14,707	10,203	15,053	10,992	8,798	4,319	58.45	39.29

## MEDICAL INSPECTION.

## STATEMENT No. II.

## Treatment Table.

Group.	No. sent to Corporation Dispensaries.	No. referred to Government Hospitals.	No. referred to Ophthalmic Hospital and eye sections of other Hospitals.	No. referred to Tuberculosis Institute and sanatorium.	No. of parents met.	No. of revisits paid to schools.	No. of re-examination of children.	Remarks.
Boys ...	7,185	1,971	23	1	2,358	54	3,037	
Girls ...	3,644	335	64	6	1,002	177	4,420	
Total ...	10,829	2,306	87	7	3,360	231	7,457	

## MEDICAL INSPECTION.

## STATEMENT, No. III.

## Height and Weight Table.

Age	Boys.		Girls.		Quinquennial average height in inches.		Quinquennial average weight in pounds.		Remarks
	Average height in inches.	Average weight in pounds.	Average height in inches.	Average weight in pounds.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
5 Years.	40.11	29.86	39.37	29.63	40.13	39.51	32.30	30.93	
6 "	40.95	32.62	41.48	32.39	41.34	41.22	34.15	32.39	
7 "	42.73	35.76	43.09	35.12	43.48	42.93	36.88	35.01	
8 "	44.28	38.49	45.03	38.48	45.22	44.97	40.22	39.12	
9 "	47.24	42.29	47.23	43.37	47.22	46.65	44.32	42.89	
10 "	49.12	46.92	49.30	46.97	49.25	49.28	47.52	47.60	
11 "	50.72	49.46	51.17	52.98	51.25	51.11	50.85	52.61	
12 "	52.48	56.16	52.52	55.72	52.39	52.93	55.80	56.38	
13 "	53.84	56.92	54.64	60.15	53.95	54.98	58.61	62.04	
14 "	56.56	61.55	57.05	70.73	55.89	56.59	64.11	70.02	
15 "	57.38	66.91	58.41	76.19	57.51	57.62	69.35	71.35	
16 "	59.53	73.28	59.86	86.85	...	...	...	...	
17 "	60.08	76.63	58.27	93.00	...	...	...	...	
18 "	62.69	91.84	59.68	107.90	...	...	...	...	
19 "	61.00	81.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20 "	64.50	121.00	60.88	96.50	...	...	...	...	
21 "	66.00	98.00	60.00	90.00	...	...	...	...	
26 "	...	...	61.00	112.00	...	...	...	...	



## MEDICAL INSPECTION.

## STATEMENT No. IV.

Following-up work done showing the results of  
medical advice, 1942-43.

No.	Systems or Organs.	Diseases	Operations performed after medical advice.	No. of cases cured after treatment.	No. of cases improved & continued treatment	No. of cases not improved but treatment continued.	Remarks.
1		Malnutrition	...	467	584	439	
2	Teeth & Mouth	Dirty teeth	22+	1×	21	29	+ Scaled
		Dental Caries	158*	50	22	189	× Cleaned
		Gum boil	1	...	...	...	* Extracted
		Stomatitis	...	496	362	306	
		Glossitis	...	...	...	...	
		Tongue tie	2	...	...	...	
3	Nose & Throat.	Nasal catarrh and Rhinitis	...	167	72	63	
		Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	87	161	540	799	
		Enlarged cervical glands	...	9	26	60	
		Granular pharynx	...	...	...	...	
		Nasal polypus	...	...	...	...	
		Elongated uvula	...	...	...	...	
4	Eye Diseases.	Conjunctivitis	...	142	12	12	
		Xerosis	...	12	38	41	
		Stye	...	14	...	...	
		Granular lids	...	1	2	31	
		Blepharitis	...	5	...	11	
		Staphyloma	...	...	...	...	
		Dacryo-cystitis	...	...	...	...	
		Corneal opacity	...	...	...	7	
		Keratitis	...	...	...	...	
		Squint	...	...	...	...	
		Other conditions	...	...	...	...	
5	Defective Vision.	...	1	...	...	10	
6	Ear Diseases.	Otitis	...	45	31	25	
		Otorrhoea	...	25	29	52	
		Wax ear	...	13	...	...	
		Defective hearing.	...	...	...	...	
7	Circulatory System.	Anaemia	...	5	13	30	
		Functional diseases	...	2	14	7	
		Organic diseases	...	...	...	7	
		Other conditions	...	...	...	...	
8	Tuberculosis.	Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	
		(a) Definite	...	...	...	...	
		(b) Suspected	...	1	...	4	
		Other forms	...	...	1	3	
9	Respiratory System.	Bronchitis	...	180	75	11	
		Asthma	...	...	12	1	



## MEDICAL INSPECTION.

## STATEMENT No. IV.

Following-up work done showing the results of  
medical advice 1942-43.—(contd.)

No.	Systems or Organs.	Diseases.	Operations performed after medical advice.	No. of cases cured after treatment.	No. of cases improved & continued treatment.	No. of cases not improved but treatment continued.	Remarks.
10	Abdominal Organs.	Enlarged Spleen ...	...	...	1	5	
		" Liver ...	...	...	...	...	
		" Liver and Spleen ...	...	...	...	1	
		Diarrhoea ...	...	7	...	...	
		Dysentery ...	...	4	...	...	
		Dyspepsia ...	...	2	2	...	
		Chronic constipation ...	...	3	...	...	
		Jaundice ...	...	2	...	2	
		Hydrocele ...	...	...	...	...	
		Inguinal hernia ...	...	...	...	...	
		Umbilical hernia ...	...	...	8	...	
		Colitis ...	...	8	...	2	
		Generative disorders in girls ...	...	...	...	...	
11	Bones & Joints.	Rickety chest and general rickets...	...	56	120	178	
		Fracture ...	2	...	...	...	
		Sprains and dislocations ...	...	...	...	1	
		Diseases ...	...	...	...	1	
12	Infectious and contagious Diseases.	Scabies ...	...	1045	564	355	
		Eczema ...	...	88	29	20	
		Tinea, fungus and ringworm ...	...	23	...	10	
		Leprosy ...	...	7	81	262	Indifferent 122 not traceable 11
		Lichen ...	...	4	14	36	
		Pruritis ...	...	42	33	142	
		Urticaria ...	...	...	...	...	
		Psoriasis ...	...	1	...	2	
		Dermatitis ...	...	9	2	4	
		Impetigo ...	...	18	89	...	
		Hookworm ...	...	1	1	2	
		Mumps ...	...	4	...	...	
		Whooping cough... ..	...	6	6	...	
		Influenza ...	...	5	...	...	
		Congenital Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	
13	Nervous and Psychic Systems.	Facial paralysis.	...	...	...	...	
		Incontinence of urine ...	...	...	2	1	
		Epilepsy ...	...	...	...	1	



## MEDICAL INSPECTION.

## STATEMENT No. IV.

Following-up work done showing the results of  
medical advice, 1942-43.—(contd.)

No.	Systems or Organs.	Diseases.	Operations performed after medical advice.	No. of cases cured after treatment.	No. of cases improved & continued treatment.	No. of cases not improved but treatment continued.	Remarks.
14	Other diseases and defects.	Worms ...	...	105	...	...	
		Wounds, cuts, ulcers etc ...	...	185	9	5	
		Boils and abscesses ...	32	41	...	...	
		Pyrexia ...	...	38	...	...	
		Phimosis ...	22	...	...	...	
		Undescended testis. ...	...	...	...	...	
		Leucodermic patches ...	...	...	...	...	
		Burns and Scalds... ..	...	2	...	...	
		Whitlow ...	1	2	...	...	
		Xero-derma ...	...	...	44	30	
		Enlarged groin glands ...	...	...	...	3	
		Warts ...	...	...	...	2	
		Dog-bite ...	...	1	...	...	
		Tumours ...	...	...	...	1	
		Hyperidrosis ...	...	...	...	...	
		Cellutitis ...	...	...	...	...	
		Ganglion ...	...	...	...	...	
		Fistula ...	...	...	...	...	
		Other conditions ...	1	1	...	...	

## WATER ANALYSIS.

## STATEMENT No. I.

Showing the examination of water samples during 1942.

	Description.	Number of samples examined.	Remarks.
1	Complete bacteriological and chemical examination ...	1,073	
2	Partial bacteriological and chemical examination ...	360	
3	Microscopical examination of water from different places in the water supply system...	72	
4	Identification of algae ...	72	
5	Culture media, etc., for determination and adjustment of pH ...	24	
6	Samples of water tested for the presence of free chlorine, interfering substances, etc. ...	9,031	
7	Examination for the presence of H <sub>2</sub> S in filtered water ...	2,820	
		13,452	



## WATER ANALYSIS.

## STATEMENT No. II.

## Chlorination data for 1942.

F-9

Month.	No. of samples of water tested for free chlorine and for interfering substances.	Quantity of water filtered in million gallons per day			Dose of chlorine in p. p. m.			Lbs. of chlorine used.	Cost of chlorine per lb.	Total cost.			Average No. of beds worked per day during the month.
		Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.			Rs.	A.	P.	
January	766	23.00	21.00	22.28	1.19	1.09	1.13	7834.50	0 8 5	4,121	4	4	9
February	692	23.66	21.66	22.06	1.17	1.06	1.14	6994.00	0 8 5	3,679	2	2	9
March	746	22.00	18.66	20.49	1.23	0.80	1.039	6622.00	0 8 6	3,517	15	0	8
April	718	19.66	15.66	17.22	1.20	0.98	1.11	5724.00	0 8 9	3,130	5	0	7
May	768	19.00	15.66	16.82	1.21	0.97	1.06	5575.50	0 8 6	2,961	15	9	6
June	749	20.00	17.00	18.26	1.22	1.05	1.15	6315.00	0 9 0	3,552	3	0	7
July	786	19.66	18.33	19.08	1.18	1.00	1.09	6435.00	0 8 9	3,519	2	3	8
August	792	20.00	18.50	19.27	1.26	1.08	1.18	7058.50	0 8 6	3,749	13	3	8
September	781	21.00	18.50	19.97	1.25	1.09	1.17	7000.00	0 9 2	4,010	6	8	8
October	812	21.66	18.66	20.24	1.19	1.03	1.10	6918.50	0 9 1	3,927	11	1	8
November	784	21.66	18.66	19.87	1.20	1.04	1.106	6595.50	0 9 0	3,709	15	6	8
December	658	20.66	14.66	16.66	1.20	1.02	1.11	5739.00	0 9 0	3,228	3	0	8
Average	754	21.00	18.08	19.27	1.21	1.02	1.022	6567.62	...	...	...	...	8



## SANITATION.

## STATEMENT No. I.

Showing areas sewerred and yet to be sewerred

Division Number (old)	Name of Areas.	Length of sewer laid in ft. during 1942.	Length of sewer in ft. laid up to 31-12-'42.	Percentage of sewerred portion up to 31-12-'42.	Percentage yet to be laid	Remarks.
1	Royapuram	...	48,127	93	7	
2	Tondiarpet	...	47,646	86	14	
3	Washermanpet	...	59,460	98	2	
4	Korukkupet	4,465	34,924	75	25	
5	Harbour	...	30,771	94	6	
6	Muthialpet	...	27,001	97	3	
7	Katchaleeswaranpet	...	35,920	92	8	
8	Kothwal Bazaar	...	23,345	100	...	
9	Ammenkovil	...	27,687	100	...	
10	Seven Wells	...	29,305	100	...	
11	Sowcarpet	...	18,379	100	...	
12	Peddu Naickenpet	...	33,171	99	1	
13	Trevelyan Basin	...	32,171	97	3	
14	Esplanade	...	10,586	90	10	
15	Park Town	...	21,534	95	5	
16	Perambur	575	51,724	72	28	
17	Choolai	...	51,331	77	23	
18	Purasawalkam	193	54,852	99½	½	
19	Vepery	154	50,146	94	6	
20	Egmore	...	1,03,176	99½	½	
21	Kilpauk	558	84,224	93	7	
22	Nungambakkam	917	1,32,783	92	8	
23	Chintadripet	...	42,392	90	10	
24	Thiruvateeswarpet	...	56,379	91	9	
25	Chepauk	...	22,506	91	9	
26	Triplicane	14	33,398	94	6	
27	Amir Mahal	...	29,899	90	10	
28	Mir Sahibpet	...	1,01,464	99½	½	
29	Royapettah	33,730	1,73,428	95	5	
30	Mylapore	64	1,23,495	95	5	
	Total ...	40,670	15,91,224	92.93	7.07	



## SANITATION.

## STATEMENT No. II.

Showing disposal of applications relating to licences in 1942.

Number.	Description.	No. of cases dealt with.	No. sanctioned.	No. Refused.	No. Pending.	Remarks.
1	Aerated-water factories	24	23	1	...	
2	Bakery, sweetmeat baz-aars & coffee hotels	797	514	283	...	
3	Candles and soaps	26	20	6	...	
4	Cocoonut, fibre, flax, hemp & jute.	16	14	2	...	
5	Cattle yards.	1610	1434	176	...	
6	Bones, hoofs, hairs, wool, horns.	21	20	1	...	
7	Cart stands.	24	23	1	...	
8	Dairy produce	412	406	6	...	
9	Flour	136	132	4	...	
10	Gilding & condiment	198	171	27	...	
11	Hack stables	26	21	5	...	
12	Dyeing	45	34	11	...	
13	Onions & garlic	64	64	...	...	
14	Oil & oilmills	480	468	11	1	
15	Lodging houses	51	51	...	...	
16	Markets	41	26	15	...	
17	Meat	122	104	18	...	
18	Spirits, turpentine, chemicals and rosin	155	146	9	...	
19	Laundries	65	61	4	...	
20	Fish, fins	16	16	...	...	
21	Skins, hides & leather	166	151	15	...	
22	Paddy—Boiling	8	7	1	...	
23	Sugar	23	21	2	...	
24	Catgut, offal, tallow	10	10	...	...	
25	Snuff	132	116	16	...	
26	Cotton	38	37	1	...	
27	Eating houses	1755	1480	275	...	
28	Swine	...	...	...	...	
39	Lime kilns	39	35	4	...	
30	Beedy manufacture	283	270	13	...	
31	Manufacturing of cigars, cigarettes & tobacco	72	69	3	...	
32	Camphor—Storing and boiling	25	24	1	...	
33	Shaving saloon	760	741	19	...	
34	Husking of paddy	9	8	1	...	
35	Ground-nut—Storage	31	30	1	...	
36	Grains—Storage	112	112	...	...	
37	Gold—Refining	11	9	2	...	
38	Poultry	9	7	2	...	
	Total ...	7,812	6,875	936	1	



## FOOD ANALYSIS.

## APPENDIX

Nature of samples.	1942			1937		1938		1939		1940		1941	
	Number of sam- ples analysed.	Number of adul- terated samples.	Percentage of adulterated sam- ples.	Number of sam- ples analysed.	Percentage of adulterated sam- ples.	Number of sam- ples analysed.	Percentage of adulterated sam- ples.	Number of sam- ples analysed.	Percentage of adulterated sam- ples.	Number of sam- ples analysed.	Percentage of adulterated sam- ples.	Number of sam- ples analysed.	Percentage of adulterated sam- ples.
Milk	365	99	27.1	80	33.8	110	32.8	107	36.4	288	31.1	283	30.4
Butter	123	27	21.9	122	19.7	73	17.8	65	26.2	102	44.1	94	34.1
Ghee & Ghee Mixtures	520	147	28.3	484	31.6	715	40.1	573	37.0	773	48.3	706	39.3
Gingelly Oil	420	20	4.8	263	9.1	341	11.4	395	20.0	511	6.5	657	7.8
Ground-nut Oil	98	16	16.3	71	23.9	134	42.6	43	41.9	93	21.5	153	18.3
Cocoanut Oil	43	2	4.7	30	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.0
Coffee Powder and Tablets	129	49	39.9	20	...	23	...	24	25.0	43	9.3	48	2.1
Tea	45	...	...	13	...	32	...	18	...	37,	...	29	...
Ghee Substitutes	9	4	44.4	10	10.0	21	33.3	19	21.1	23	69.6	8	37.5
Other Articles	3	...	...	1	...	2	100.0	1	...	...	...	11	36.4
Total...	1755	364	20.7	1094	22.5	1451	30.4	1246	30.1	1871	31.0	1990	24.3



## FOOD ANALYSIS.

## STATEMENT No. II.

Nature of samples.

Nature of samples.	Adulterated samples among the samples analysed in 1942.				Adulterated samples of the previous year pending disposal on 1-1-1942.				Total number of adulterated samples dealt with during 1942.				Total fines imposed in 1942.		Average fine per conviction in 1942.		Number of convictions in 1941.		Total fines imposed in 1941.		Average fine per conviction in 1941.	
	Number of samples.	Number of convictions.	No. seized under Section 9 and forfeited or destroyed under Section 12 without prosecution.	Number taken under Section 14, but acquitted, withdrawn or not prosecuted.	Number pending disposal on 31-12-1942.	Number of samples.	Number of convictions.	Number seized under Section 9 and forfeited or destroyed under Section 12 without prosecution.	Number taken under Section 14, but acquitted, withdrawn or not prosecuted.	Number pending disposal on 31-12-1942.	Number of samples.	Number of convictions.	Number seized under Section 9 and forfeited or destroyed under Section 12 without prosecution.	Number taken under Section 14, but acquitted, withdrawn or not prosecuted.	Number pending disposal on 31-12-1942.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.
Milk	99	59	...	19	21	21	8	...	9	4	120	67	...	28	25	1787	30	82	1739 8	21	1739 8	21
Butter	27	19	...	2	6	9	5	...	4	...	36	24	...	6	6	678	28	30	525 8	18	525 8	18
Ghee & Ghee Mixtures	147	12	118	12	5	15	9	...	1	5	162	21	118	13	10	1410	67	45	1921 0	43	1921 0	43
Gingelly Oil	20	10	...	8	2	5	3	...	2	...	25	13	...	10	2	590	45	52	1398 0	27	1398 0	27
Ground-nut Oil	16	13	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	18	15	...	3	...	350	22	26	451 8	17	451 8	17
Cocoanut Oil	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	95	48	1	12 8	13	12 8	13
Coffee Powder and Tablets	49	14	27*	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	49	14	27	5	3	230	16	1	15 8	16	15 8	16
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghee Substitutes	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	5	2	1	1	1	40	20	1	20 0	20	20 0	20
Other Articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	40 8	14	40 8	14
Total	364	130	146	50	38	53	28	...	16	9	417	158	146	66	47	5180	33	241	6124 0	25	6124 0	25

\*These formed representative samples analysed from a stock of 479 packages seized and forfeited under Sections 9 to 12 of the Act.











