

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

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**CORPORATION ::  
OF  
:: MADRAS**



**HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

**ANNUAL REPORT  
FOR  
THE YEAR 1948**

PRESENTED BY

S. E. D. MASILAMANI, M.B.B.S., B.S.Sc., D.P.H.(London)

HEALTH OFFICER

1949



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# CORPORATION OF MADRAS

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT

### ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1948

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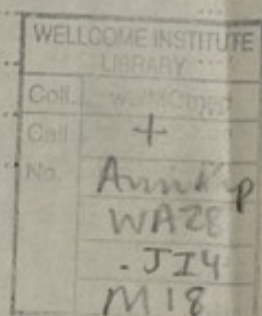
# CORPORATION OF MADRAS

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT

### ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1948

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1948

## INTRODUCTION

I succeeded Dr. P. Sadasivan as Health Officer on 26-4-1948. Dr. P. Sadasivan was on leave from 26-4-1948 and retired from service on 26-8-1948. He had served the Corporation as Assistant Health Officer and Health Officer for 30 years and I take this opportunity to place on record the meritorious services rendered by him and the share he had in building up an efficient public health service. His mature experience and intimate knowledge of the various health problems of the city were a tower of strength to the department.

The monsoon was a failure in the previous year. During the year under report, the rainfall recorded was only 34.09 inches against an expected average fall of 50 inches. Failure of the monsoon in two consecutive years has brought home forcibly the necessity for finding out ways and means to ensure a copious water supply to the city without which it would be almost impossible to maintain a fair standard of public health.

A noticeable feature of vital statistics of the year under report is the phenomenal increase in the number of births registered. The number of 50,222 births (excluding still-births) is the highest so far recorded. Yet the infantile mortality showed a marked decrease viz., 155.97, and the maternal death rate of 2.83 is the lowest to be recorded. Infantile mortality is generally taken as an index of the health of a city. It is, therefore, satisfying to note that the health services rendered in the city are showing signs of paying good dividend. Though the death rate showed a slight increase over that of the previous year, it may be mentioned that there has been a reduction in the death rates from smallpox, desentery and diarrhoea, malaria, enteric and 'other fevers'. There was a mild epidemic of cholera in the city during the latter half of the year recording 192 deaths. A brief report about the incidence of cholera and the steps taken to combat it will be found in the body of the report.

Medical relief through Corporation dispensaries, special clinics for skin, leprosy and venereal diseases and tuberculosis was continued. Three more general dispensaries were opened during the year in the newly added areas of Adyar, Kodambakkam and Ayanavaram.

A new venture in health services was made by opening a Health Centre. This became possible by the Hope Club in People's Park being handed over to the Corporation and the Provincial Welfare Association making a grant of over a lakh of rupees for equipping and renovating the building. The centre was opened by Lady Nye on 29th May, 1948. It is modelled on the Peckham Health Centre in London and is intended as a public health centre for the family as unit. The success of Peckham experiment has emboldened us to launch on this scheme. It is not our expectation that this service will produce spectacular results immediately. But, there is no doubt that this service will benefit the members of the centre and through them spread public health consciousness. This institution has already attracted



country-wide attention. It is my hope that more centres of this kind will come into being not only in the city but also in the Province and other parts of the country.

The Public Health Laboratory has gained in popularity and, during the year, it has been expanded to meet the growing demand on its service.

Mention has already been made about the opening of the Thiruvotteeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital in the previous year's report. It was ready for occupation during the year and was opened by the Hon'ble Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar on 7-8-1948 and in the few months of its existence, it was always full and rendered useful service.

Deaths from tuberculosis have been showing a steady increase in the city. The tuberculosis service rendered by the Corporation is through a solitary clinic and the hospital opened during the year. This is totally inadequate. The city will need at least 1,000 beds and 20 clinics for effective preventive measures against tuberculosis. The acute housing shortage and overcrowding in the city have rendered it very difficult to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in the city. The experience of western countries for the past many years has been that when agricultural population crowd into metropolitan cities they fall an easy prey to tuberculosis. With the present trend of the movement of people to urban areas in India, especially young men and women, a similar experience has to be expected. It is, therefore, most necessary that we should be alive to this danger and take immediate steps to organise an efficient tuberculosis service in the city and avoid the tragedy of allowing our young men and women to be victims to this fell disease. Postponing this issue on financial consideration would be detrimental and against the economic interest of the country. It, therefore, behoves us to formulate and implement short and long term programmes. A scheme already prepared by the sub-committee of the Tuberculosis Association is now pending before the Government and the Corporation and its implementation should be given immediate consideration.

Medical inspection service continued on the same lines as in the previous year. 8,138 children were given midday meals. The Midday Meals Service has been taken over by the Health Department from the Education Department. Milk powder so generously given by the Government, free of cost, was distributed as reconstituted milk to school children and also to a few orphanages run by private institutions in the city.

Under the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, the number of 4,035 samples analysed showed a considerable increase over the figure for the previous year. The report of the Public Analyst will be found elsewhere in the report.

The work of sewer laying in Perambur, Thyagarayanagar, Adyar and Vyasarpady showed good progress. 2,125 dry latrines were converted into the flush-out type during the year.

38,236 houses were inspected by the sanitary staff during the year and action was taken to remedy defects in 8,885 cases. The acute shortage of



housing, resulting in overcrowding, is a problem that has defied solution. Population of the city has doubled itself during the past few years and it has not been possible to stem the tide of the rush of people into the city. I am of the view that the influx will continue for some more years unabated. Public health administration has been strained to its utmost to meet the various problems arising from this unprecedented migration. In expanding the limits of the city in 1946, it was hoped that congestion in crowded parts of the city would be relieved, but nothing tangible has been done so far to utilize the available open spaces in these areas for relieving congestion. It is gratifying to note that the City Improvement Trust has begun to function. But, so far, action on slum clearance and re-housing the slum dwellers in suitable areas in the periphery of the city has not been taken up. Mostly, such areas are either easily accessible by public transport or can be made so. A programme of slum clearance and re-housing of those evacuated in suitable areas is an urgent necessity. I venture to suggest that the City Improvement Trust would do well to take up this question and give it top priority.

The city having been extended and its population having increased to over 1½ millions, cleansing has become a problem. The modern trend of cleansing is complete mechanisation. But, some features peculiar to the city will need the continuance of animal-drawn vehicles, though mechanised transport has been and will have to be increasingly used. Cleansing has been the concern of the Health Department for many years. The City High Mortality Committee recommended in 1927 that the city would need a separate whole-time department for cleansing. Similar recommendation was made as early as 1915 by Mr. Coats, the then Engineer of the Corporation. The arguments then used are all the more forcible now. The Health Department should no longer be burdened with the responsibility for this important section of city administration. Proposals for its transference from the control of the Health Department have already been placed before the Standing Committees and the Council and I hope that a decision will be taken soon. The proposals will not cost the Corporation more than what is being spent on cleansing at present. Far from being novel, the recommendation is in keeping with the practice obtaining in well developed city administrations.

Measures taken by the department to control malaria have been effective. The incidence of malaria in the city was low and there were only 40 deaths. With the existing staff, it has been only possible to control the malaria carrying mosquitoes. But, the staff has also been doing its best to keep down the culex mosquitoes. If the city is to be free from mosquitoes, a separate section under an Assistant Health Officer with a larger staff will be necessary. This section, by itself, will not be sufficient to eradicate mosquito nuisance. Permanent engineering measures to replace cesspools, open drains and inefficient storm water drains should be undertaken. This would mean heavy financial commitment and any well-planned scheme will have to be spread over a period of 5 or 10 years.

5 Assistant Health Officers and a Sub-assistant Health Officer assisted me in looking after the public health administration in the city. I wish to record my appreciation of their loyalty and co-operation and of the good work



done by the other members of the public health staff. They had to work under great strain during the conservancy strike and the cholera epidemic and every one of them rose to the occasion and acquitted himself well.

I acknowledge with thanks the uniform courtesy shown and ready guidance given to me by the Commissioner.

S. E. D. MASILAMANI

M.B.B.S., B.S.Sc., D.P.H. (London)

Health Officer

#### Forwarded

The total number of births during the year was 50,222 against 40,753 in the previous year. The birth rate during the year works out to 51.09 per 1,000 of the estimated population of 9.83 lakhs against 42.08 in 1947. There is no reason why the birth rate should be so high as this. The average birth rate for the Province as a whole is 32 per 1,000 and the average birth rate for the city for the quinquennium 1934-38 was 41.7. This average was based on fairly accurate population figures. If we apply the same birth rate to the city the population should now be over 12 lakhs.

The total number of deaths during the year was 31,002 against 29,979 in the previous year. While the increase in births over the previous year was 9,469, the increase in deaths was only 1,023. The excess of births over deaths in 1948 was 19,220 against 10,774 in the previous year.

Some of the noteworthy features in the report of the Health Officer are a marked fall in infantile and maternal deaths and a slight decrease in the number of deaths from certain principal diseases like small-pox, malaria, enteric fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, etc. The general health of the city as gleaned from these statistics must be considered satisfactory especially because of the failure of the monsoon during two successive years and the consequent water drought, the sharp increase in population, overcrowding, bad housing conditions, and continued scarcity of essential articles of food and the poor economic condition of the bulk of the population. During the year under review, cholera was prevalent in the city for over 4 months and took a toll of 192 lives. But for the prompt preventive measures taken by the Health Department the infection would have taken a virulent turn and the results would have been disastrous.

The measures so far adopted and the facilities available to combat "Tuberculosis" in the city are far too inadequate as there are only two tuberculosis hospitals and two clinics for the whole city. I agree with the Health Officer that there should be provision for at least 1,000 beds and 20 clinics in the city if the disease is to be combated and arrested in the initial stages and effective curative action is to be taken in advanced stages. It would take a long time to provide the city with an adequate number of T.B. clinics and hospitals. It is, however, hoped that the report of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Madras Branch, regarding B.C.G. vaccine, starting of clinics and hospitals, education and propaganda would be implemented by the Government, the Corporation and the public as expeditiously as possible.



During the year, 3 more allopathic dispensaries were opened in Adyar, Kodambakkam, and Ayanavaram bringing the total number to 32. Two more child welfare centres were opened, one at Ayanavaram and another at Kodambakkam, and a maternity ward was opened at Washermanpet. There are at present 30 child welfare centres including three sub-centres. 8,262 births were conducted in the Corporation maternity wards and 17,789 births were conducted by the Corporation mid-wives at the houses of patients. The number of births which came under the observation and care of the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Corporation was 26,051 which is 52% of the total number of births in the city. It is the aim of the Corporation to provide in the next few years more child welfare centres and maternity wards with a view to seeing that every birth in the city is given skilled attendance.

The Ashok Vihar and the Broadway Creche continued to be popular during the year and there is demand for opening more creches in other parts of the city.

The public health laboratory was provided with more equipment for undertaking not only clinical and pathological tests but also bacteriological and serological tests. During the year, 5,643 tests were conducted at the laboratory.

Food control was intensified during the year and as many as 4,035 samples were taken and analysed. Recently one more Assistant Analyst has been appointed with a view to analysing 5,000 samples per year. It is hoped that with the increase in the number of samples dealers in adulterated articles of food will be dealt with more frequently than before.

The Health Officer and his staff and the Lady Superintendent and her staff have done good work during the year. This is the first report of Dr. S. E. D. Masilamani and despite various difficulties he has done his best to maintain the health of the city in a satisfactory condition.

#### VITAL STATISTICS

Ripon Buildings, Madras

9th September 1949

C. NARASIMHAM  
Commissioner

*Rainfall* — During the year 24.75" of rain fell against 34.79" in the previous year. The average rainfall for the past five years was 64.32 inches. The rainfall for the year 1949, 24.75 inches is the lowest recorded since 1939.

The following statement shows the rainfalls in the city for each quarter of the year and of the previous five years:

Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
1943	2.73	16.98	21.34	27.45	68.50
1944	12.64	4.95	15.81	29.22	62.62
1945	9.12	8.01	23.62	20.94	61.69
1946	1.31	4.51	15.18	29.92	50.92
1947	2.46	1.41	12.74	14.23	30.84
1948	2.12	1.47	10.93	19.42	34.94



During the year, 8 more allopathic dispensaries were opened in Adyar, Kodambakkam, and Arambakkam bringing the total number to 32. Two more child welfare centres were opened, one at Arambakkam and another at Kodambakkam, and a maternity ward was opened at Washermanpet. There are at present 30 child welfare centres including three sub-centres. 8,292 births were conducted in the Corporation maternity wards and 11,789 births were conducted by the Corporation midwives at the homes of patients. The number of births which came under the observation and care of the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Corporation was 20,081 which is 52% of the total number of births in the city. It is the aim of the Corporation to provide in the next few years more child welfare centres and maternity wards with a view to seeing that every birth in the city is given skilled attendance.

The Asok Vihar and the Broadway Green continued to be popular during the year and there is demand for opening more creeks in other parts of the city. The public health laboratory was provided with more equipment for undertaking not only clinical and pathological tests but also bacteriological and serological tests. During the year, 5,612 tests were conducted at the laboratory.

Food control was intensified during the year and as many as 4,035 samples were taken and analysed. Recently one more Assistant Analyst has been appointed with a view to analysing 5,000 samples per year. It is hoped that with the increase in the number of samples dealers in adulterated articles of food will be dealt with more frequently than before.

The Health Officer and his staff and the Lady Superintendents and her staff have done good work during the year. This is the first report of Dr. S. E. D. Mahanand and despite various difficulties he has done his best to maintain the health of the city in a satisfactory condition.

# G. NARASIMHAM

Ripon Building, Madras (Secretary, Corporation)

6th September 1919

Dear Sir, I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst. regarding the matter mentioned therein and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the appropriate authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time, but I am sure that the authorities will be able to give you a satisfactory reply in due time. I am, Sir, very sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time, but I am sure that the authorities will be able to give you a satisfactory reply in due time. I am, Sir, very sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time, but I am sure that the authorities will be able to give you a satisfactory reply in due time.

# MADRAS CITY BIRTHS AND DEATHS 1923-48

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1948

Area	31,900.9920 acres
Population estimated for mid-year, 1948	9,83,087
Average density per acre	30.9
Births excluding still-births	50,222
Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population	51.09
Deaths excluding still-births	31,002
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population	31.54
Natural increase	19,220
Rate of natural increase per 1,000 estimated population	19.55
Still-births	1,549
Infantile deaths	7,833
Infantile death rate per 1,000 live-births	155.97
Maternal deaths	142
Maternal death rate per 1,000 live-births	2.83

## DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES

Principal causes	Deaths	Death rate
Cholera	210	0.21
Dysentery and diarrhoea	3,112	3.17
Small-pox	12	0.01
Malaria	40	0.04
Enteric fever	143	0.15
Tubercle including tubercle of lungs	621	0.63
Respiratory diseases	7,237	7.36

## VITAL STATISTICS

**Meteorology:**—Atmospheric conditions recorded during the year are furnished in Annual Form "A" in the Appendix.

**Rainfall:**—During the year 34.09" of rain fell against 34.79" in the previous year. The average rainfall for the previous five years was 64.33 inches. The rainfall for the year, i.e., 34.09 inches, is the lowest recorded since 1939.

The following statement furnishes the rainfall in the city for each quarter of the year and of the previous five years:—

Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
1943	2.73	16.90	11.54	52.88	84.05
1944	12.84	4.08	15.83	45.22	77.97
1945	0.12	6.01	15.63	20.95	42.71
1946	1.51	4.51	15.18	60.92	82.12
1947	5.46	1.41	12.99	14.93	34.79
1948	2.19	1.47	10.98	19.45	34.09



*Area and population*:—The area of the city is 49·84 sq. miles or 31,900·9920 acres.

According to the census of 1941, the population of the city was 8,75,184. The estimated mid-year population for 1948 was 9,83,087 as furnished by the Director General of Health Services, New Delhi. The average density based on the estimated mid-year population was 30·9 per acre. Due to the influx of people to the city on account of the easier availability of food and better scope for employment, education and medical facilities, the actual population of the city was far greater. According to the ration authorities of the city the population is reported to be nearly 15,00,000. The vital statistical rates based on the estimated population and embodied in the report do not therefore give a correct indication of the state of the public health of the city for the year under report.

*Births*:—50,222 births were registered in the city during the year as against 40,753 in 1947. The birth rate calculated on the estimated population was 51·09 per mille for the year against 42·08 for the previous year. The quinquennial (1943-47) average rate was 38·17 per mille.

Of the 50,222 births registered during the year, 25,602 were males and 24,620 were females. The proportion of male births to female births was as 104 to 100 as compared with 103 to 100 in 1947.

The number of births among the principal communities is given below:—

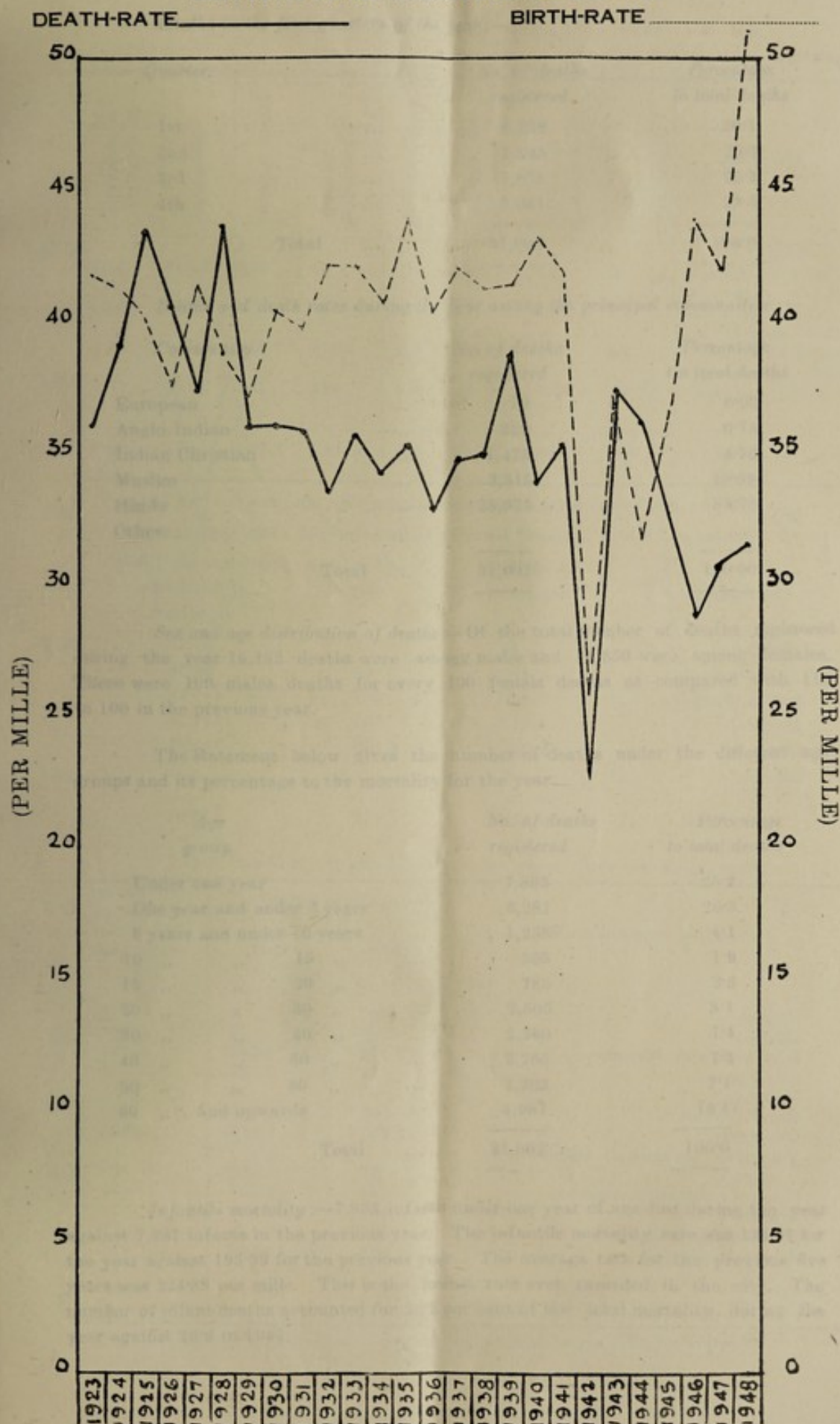
Community	No. of births registered	Percentage to total births registered
European	36	0·07
Anglo-Indian	420	0·84
Indian Christian	2,140	4·26
Muslim	4,412	8·79
Hindu	43,208	86·03
Others	6	0·01
Total	50,222	100·00

*Still-births*:—1,549 still-births were registered during the year representing a rate of 30·8 per 1,000 live-births registered against the rate of 34·6 for 1947.

*Deaths*:—The total number of deaths (including deaths of non-residents who had come for treatment to the various hospitals, clinics and nursing homes in the city) registered during the year was 31,002 recording a death rate of 31·54 per mille against 29,979 deaths and the rate of 30·96 deaths per mille in 1947. The average rate for the quinquennium, 1943-47, was 31·27 per mille. If the actual population is reckoned as 15,00,000 the death rate will be 20·67 per mille for the year.

An excess of 19,220 births over deaths was recorded during the year against 10,774 excess births in the previous year. The rate of natural increase worked out to 19·55 per mille against 11·12 per mille in 1947.

# MADRAS CITY BIRTHS AND DEATHS 1923-48

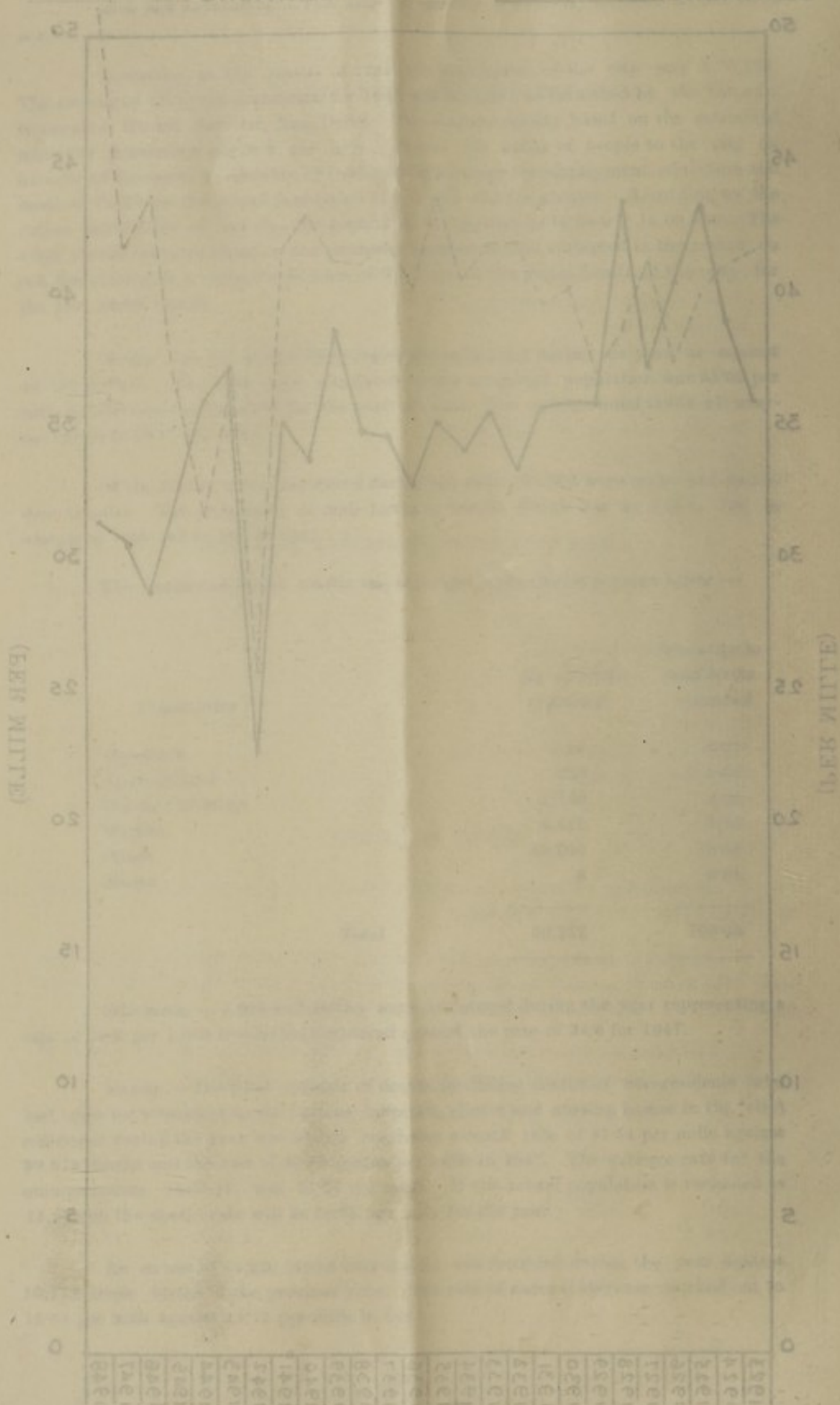




# MADRAS CITY BIRTHS AND DEATHS 1923-48

BIRTH-RATE

DEATH-RATE



*Deaths in the four quarters of the year :—*

Quarter	No. of deaths registered	Percentage to total deaths
1st	6,238	20.1
2nd	7,845	25.3
3rd	7,858	25.3
4th	9,061	29.3
Total	31,002	100.0

*Deaths and death rates during the year among the principal communities :—*

Community	No. of deaths registered	Percentage to total deaths
European	10	0.03
Anglo-Indian	229	0.74
Indian Christian	1,475	4.76
Muslim	3,315	10.69
Hindu	25,973	83.78
Others	...	...
Total	31,002	100.00

*Sex and age distribution of deaths :—* Of the total number of deaths registered during the year 16,152 deaths were among males and 14,850 were among females. There were 109 males deaths for every 100 female deaths as compared with 110 to 100 in the previous year.

The statement below gives the number of deaths under the different age-groups and its percentage to the mortality for the year:

Age group	No. of deaths registered	Percentage to total deaths
Under one year	7,833	25.2
One year and under 5 years	6,281	20.3
5 years and under 10 years	1,258	4.1
10 " " 15 "	585	1.9
15 " " 20 "	785	2.5
20 " " 30 "	2,505	8.1
30 " " 40 "	2,300	7.4
40 " " 50 "	2,265	7.3
50 " " 60 "	2,203	7.1
60 " and upwards	4,987	16.1
Total	31,002	100.0

*Infantile mortality :—* 7,833 infants under one year of age died during the year against 7,987 infants in the previous year. The infantile mortality rate was 155.97 for the year against 195.99 for the previous year. The average rate for the previous five years was 224.88 per mille. This is the lowest rate ever recorded in the city. The number of infant deaths accounted for 25.2 per cent of the total mortality during the year against 26.6 in 1947.



*Age and causes of infantile deaths:*—The statement below furnishes the principal causes of infantile deaths under different age-groups.

Age-group	Small-pox	Fevers	Dysentery and diarrhoea	Premature birth, debility, etc.	Nervous system	Respiratory diseases	All other causes	Total deaths	Percentage to total deaths
Under seven days	...	8	21	1,389	40	67	218	1,743	22.3
Seven days and under one month	...	18	63	872	70	113	77	1,213	15.5
One month and under six months	...	85	357	422	304	1,008	531	2,707	34.5
Six months and under one year	2	91	435	40	214	924	464	2,170	27.7
Total	2	202	876	2,723	628	2,112	1,290	7,833	100.0

37.8 per cent of the infant deaths occurred within one month after birth.

*Number and rate of infantile mortality in the principal communities:*—

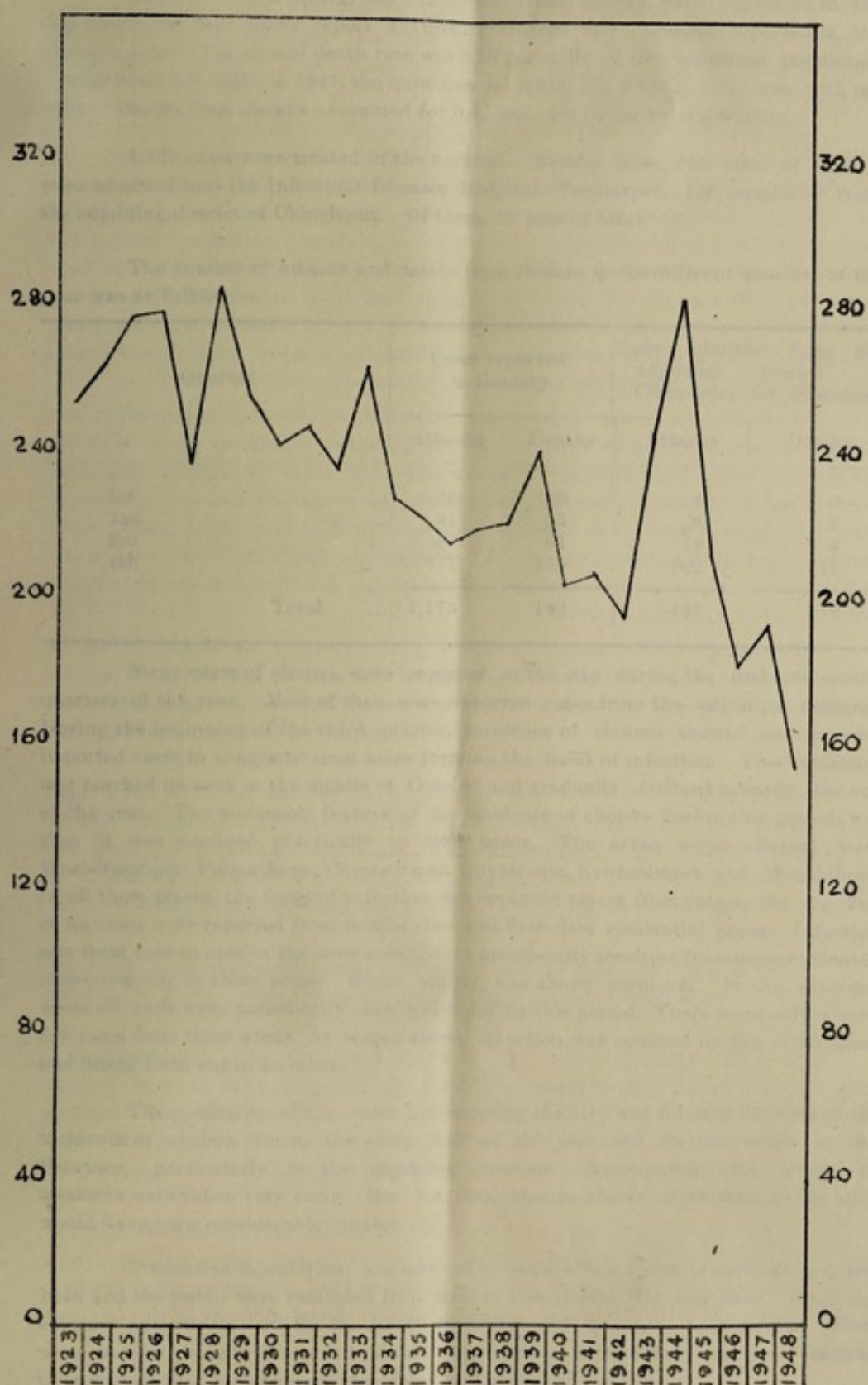
Community	No. of births registered	No. of infants died	Death rate per 1,000 of live-births registered
European	36	1	27.78
Anglo-Indian	420	39	92.86
Indian Christian	2,140	302	141.12
Muslim	4,412	782	177.24
Hindu	43,208	6,709	155.27
Others	6	...	...
Total	50,222	7,833	155.97

*Mortality figures under principal causes of deaths for 1948 and 1947:*—

Principal causes of death	No. of deaths registered		Increase or decrease in 1948 as compared with 1947
	1948	1947	
Plague	Nil	1	—1
Cholera	210*	2	+ 208
Diarrhoea and dysentery	3,112	3,847	—735
Small-pox	12*	20	—8
Malaria	40	55	—15
Enteric fever	143*	163	—20
Other fevers	2,657	2,862	—205
Tubercle including tubercle of lungs	621	502	+ 119
General respiratory diseases	7,237	6,803	+ 434
Injuries	343	396	—53
Deaths from child-birth	142	159	—17
All other causes	16,485	15,169	+ 1,316
Total	31,002	29,979	+ 1,023

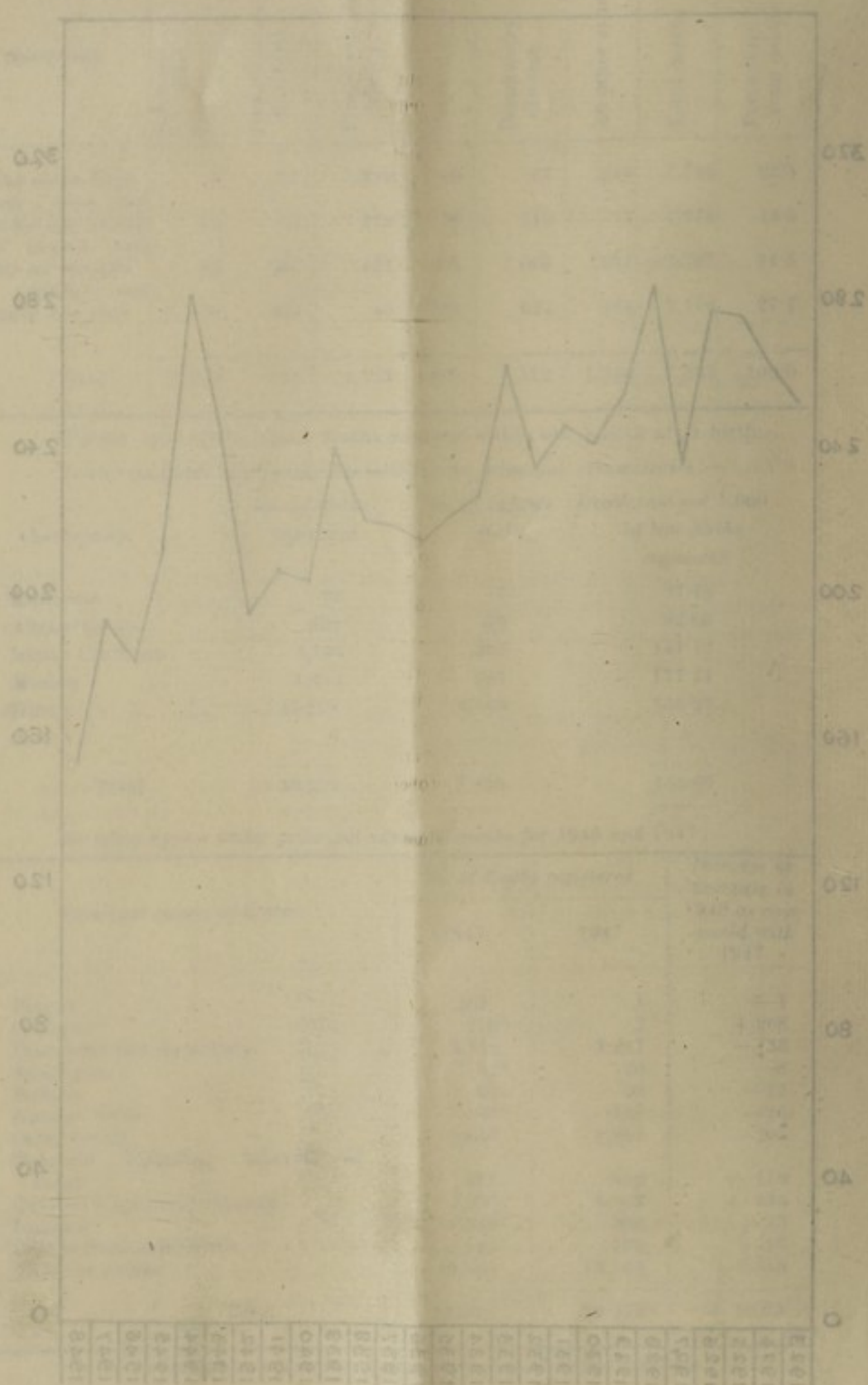
\* Includes deaths among mofussil cases treated in the city hospitals.

# MADRAS CITY INFANTILE MORTALITY 1923-48





# MADRAS CITY INFANTILE MORTALITY 1923-48



There has been a reduction of deaths under small-pox, dysentery and diarrhoea, enteric, "other fevers", malaria, injuries and maternal deaths.

**Cholera:**—1,175 attacks and 192 deaths from cholera were registered in the city during the year under report against 29 attacks and 2 deaths reported in the previous year. The annual death rate was 0.19 per mille of the estimated population against 0.002 per mille in 1947, the quinquennial (1943-47) average rate was 0.12 per mille. Deaths from cholera accounted for 0.62 per cent of the total mortality.

1,170 cases were treated in the hospital. Besides these, 131 cases of cholera were admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, for treatment from the adjoining district of Chingleput. Of these, 18 proved fatal.

The number of attacks and deaths from cholera in the different quarters of the year was as follows:—

Quarter	Cases reported in the city		Cases admitted from the adjoining district of Chingleput for treatment	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
1st	26	9	4	0
2nd	41	12	6	3
3rd	387	61	19	4
4th	721	110	102	11
Total	1,175	192	131	18

Stray cases of cholera were reported in the city during the first and second quarters of the year. Most of them were imported cases from the adjoining districts. During the beginning of the third quarter, incidence of cholera showed an increase, imported cases in congested slum areas forming the focus of infection. This continued and reached its peak in the middle of October and gradually declined towards the end of the year. The noticeable feature of the incidence of cholera during this period was that it was confined practically to slum areas. The areas worst affected were Washermanpet, Pulianthope, Chintadripet, Goyathope, Krishnampet and Mirsahibpet. In all these places, the focus of infection was imported places from outside the city. Few or no cases were reported from middle class and first-class residential areas. Infection was from case to case in the slum areas due to promiscuity resulting from un-precedented over-crowding in these areas. Water supply was above suspicion. In the extended areas all wells were periodically chlorinated during this period. There were only a very few cases from these areas. As stated above, infection was confined to five or six areas and flitted from one to another.

The possibility of the infection invading the city was foreseen because of the incidence of cholera during the early half of the year and its prevalence in the Province, particularly in the adjoining districts. Anticipating this, preventive measures were taken very early. But for this, the incidence of cholera in the city would have been considerably greater.

Preventive inoculation was advised by press notifications as early as in April 1948 and the public were reminded from time to time during May and June. When the epidemic came to stay during the month of August and onwards, concentrated efforts were made to prevent the spread of infection and to immunise as many as possible. Over 6.25 lakhs of persons were inoculated by the end of the year.



To implement these preventive measures, additional staff was employed under section 11 of the Madras City Municipal Act. Special conservancy staff was appointed for cleaning infected and vulnerable areas and to prevent fly breeding by the use of D.D.T. Additional staff was also appointed for immunising as large a percentage of the population as possible. To make this more effective, the Government was requested to declare the city threatened with an out-break of cholera under section 76 (1) (a) of the Madras Public Health Act and in G.O. M.S. No. 3378, dated 1-4-1948 the city was so declared.

As trained staff was not available for appointment as Cholera Inspectors, qualified Sanitary Inspectors who were working as Vaccination Inspectors and Medical Officers engaged in medical inspection work were placed on special duty for control measures. Isolation of all suspected cases of cholera was relentlessly enforced. In vulnerable areas, staff was posted throughout the 24 hours in shifts. Ambulance service was augmented. To avoid delays in immediate disinfection, moving squads in lorries were appointed to follow-up the ambulance cars, night and day. As a result of these concerted efforts, it was possible to limit the infection in isolated areas and to completely eradicate the epidemic by the end of the year. The Government were kept informed of the day-to-day situation of the incidence of cholera in the city.

To meet the increasing demand in the hospital, additional accommodation was provided, as also necessary staff to deal with the increasing number of cases. Hospital staff of every cadre (i. e.) Medical Officers, Nurses and other subordinate staff were increased and at no time the hospital was understaffed or without necessary accommodation. Early steps were taken to equip the hospital with the necessary stores, medicines and other auxiliary requirements. The hospital also had to deal with a fair number of cases admitted from the adjoining villages of the district under the jurisdiction of the Chingleput District Board.

*Diarrhoea and Dysentery*:—Diarrhoea and dysentery accounted for 3,112 deaths during the year and the death rate was 3.17 per mille of the estimated population against 3,847 deaths and a death rate of 3.97 per mille in 1947. The quinquennial average rate was 3.87 deaths per mille. The number of deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery during the year was 10.04 per cent of the total mortality.

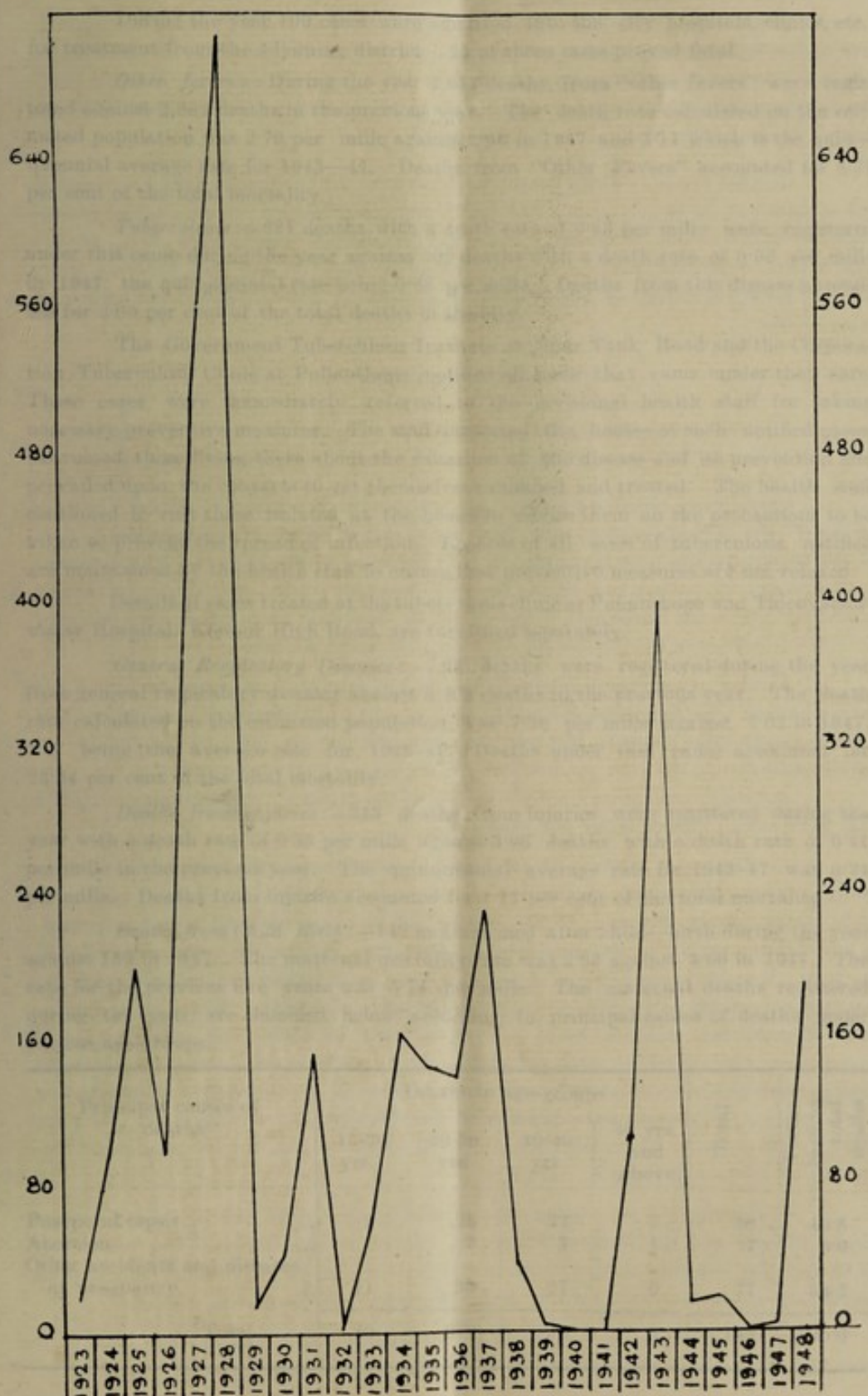
*Small-pox*:—The city was free from small-pox except for a few stray cases reported during the year. 82 attacks and 12 deaths were reported against 128 attacks and 20 deaths in 1947. The death rate was 0.01 per mille of the estimated population against 0.02 per mille in 1947, the quinquennial (1943-47) average rate being 0.12 per mille. The number of deaths from small-pox accounted for 0.04 per cent of the total mortality.

3 cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, for treatment from the adjoining district of Chingleput during the year. All of them were discharged after cure.

*Malaria*:—During the year 40 deaths from malaria were registered with a death rate of 0.04 per mille of the estimated population against 55 deaths with a death rate of 0.06 per mille in 1947. The quinquennial average rate for the previous five years was 0.07 per mille. Deaths from malaria accounted for 0.13 per cent of the total mortality. Anti-malarial measures were carried out by a special staff. A report of the work done by this staff is given separately.

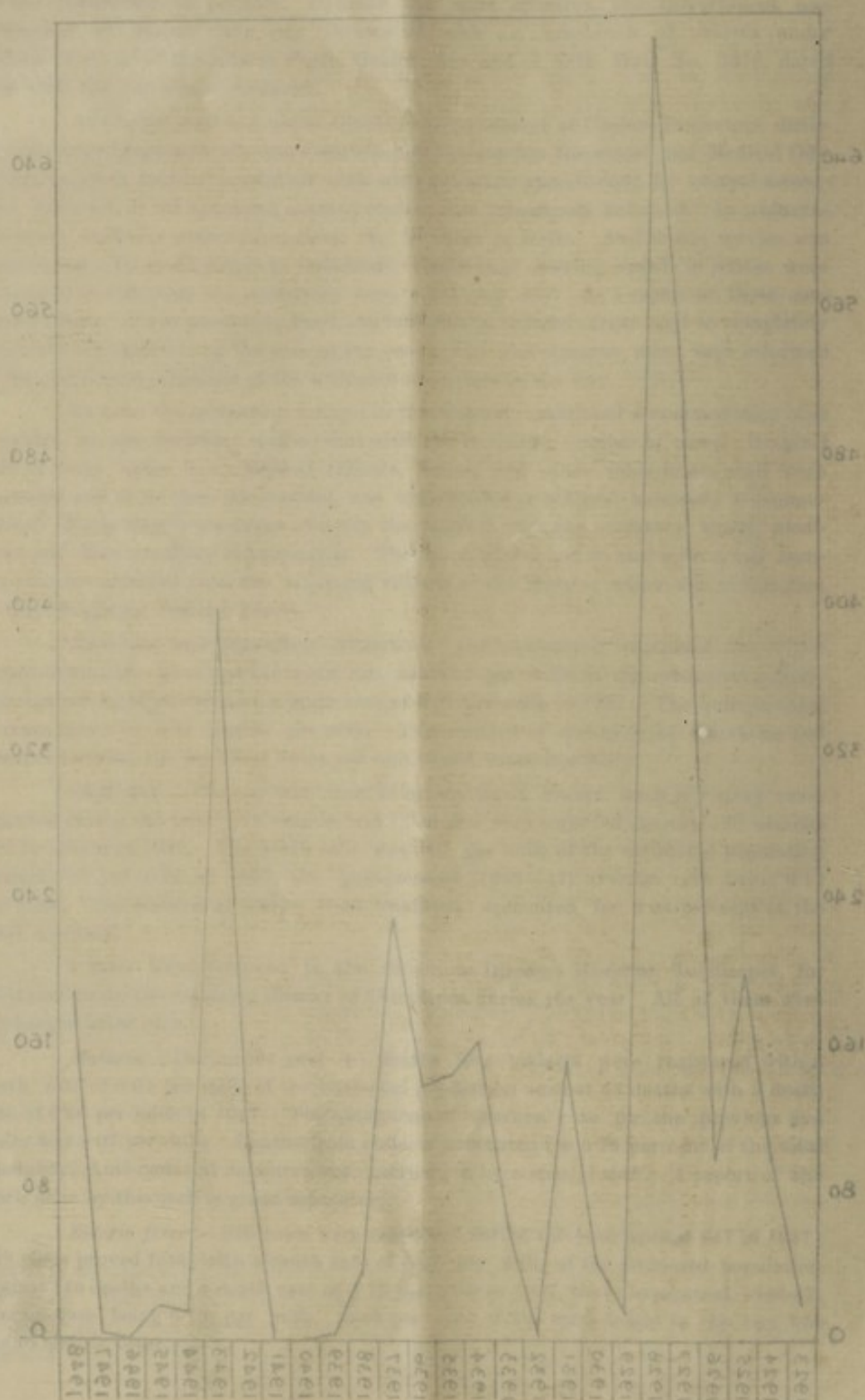
*Enteric fever*:—520 cases were registered during the year against 647 in 1947; 118 cases proved fatal with a death rate of 0.12 per mille of the estimated population against 140 deaths and a death rate of 0.15 per mille in 1947, the quinquennial, 1943-47, average rate being 0.12 per mille. 0.46 per cent of the total deaths in the city was due to enteric fever.

# MADRAS CITY DEATHS FROM CHOLERA 1923-48





# MADRAS CITY DEATHS FROM CHOLERA 1923-48



Preventive measures were adopted in the case of every notified case.

During the year 14,895 inoculations against typhoid were performed in the city. All servants in licensed places were inoculated. Inoculations were also offered to school and college students and a fair number among them were inoculated.

During the year 100 cases were admitted into the city hospitals, clinics, etc., for treatment from the adjoining district. 25 of these cases proved fatal.

*Other fevers*:—During the year 2,657 deaths from "other fevers" were registered against 2,862 deaths in the previous year. The death rate calculated on the estimated population was 2.70 per mille against 2.96 in 1947 and 3.11 which is the quinquennial average rate for 1943-47. Deaths from "Other Fevers" accounted for 8.57 per cent of the total mortality.

*Tuberculosis*:—621 deaths with a death rate of 0.63 per mille were registered under this cause during the year against 502 deaths with a death rate of 0.52 per mille in 1947, the quinquennial rate being 0.63 per mille. Deaths from this disease accounted for 2.00 per cent of the total deaths in the city.

The Government Tuberculosis Institute at Spur Tank Road and the Corporation Tuberculosis Clinic at Pulianthope notified all cases that came under their care. These cases were immediately referred to the divisional health staff for taking necessary preventive measures. The staff inspected the houses of such notified cases, instructed those living there about the causation of the disease and its prevention and prevailed upon the contacts to get themselves examined and treated. The health staff continued to visit those isolated at the homes to advise them on the precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of infection. Records of all cases of tuberculosis notified are maintained by the health staff to ensure that preventive measures are not relaxed.

Details of cases treated at the tuberculosis clinic at Pulianthope and Thiruvateeswarar Hospital, Konnur High Road, are furnished separately.

*General Respiratory Diseases*:—7,237 deaths were registered during the year from general respiratory diseases against 6,803 deaths in the previous year. The death rate calculated on the estimated population was 7.36 per mille against 7.03 in 1947, 7.77 being the average rate for 1943-47. Deaths under this cause accounted for 23.34 per cent of the total mortality.

*Deaths from injuries*:—343 deaths from injuries were registered during the year with a death rate of 0.35 per mille against 3.96 deaths with a death rate of 0.41 per mille in the previous year. The quinquennial average rate for 1943-47 was 0.34 per mille. Deaths from injuries accounted for 1.11 per cent of the total mortality.

*Deaths from Child Birth*:—142 mothers died after child-birth during the year against 159 in 1947. The maternal mortality rate was 2.83 against 3.90 in 1947. The rate for the previous five years was 5.74 per mille. The maternal deaths registered during the year are classified below according to principal causes of deaths under various age-groups.

Principal causes of deaths	Deaths in age-groups				Total	Percentage to total deaths
	15-20 yrs.	20-30 yrs.	30-40 yrs.	40 yrs. and above		
Puerperal sepsis ...	9	25	22	2	58	40.8
Abortion ...		3	3	1	7	5.0
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy ...	11	39	27	0	77	54.2
Total	20	67	52	3	142	100.0



The statistics relating to the deaths of mothers who came under the care of the various clinics of the Child Welfare Scheme are given in a separate report by the Lady Superintendent, Child Welfare Scheme.

*Deaths from "All other causes":*—16,485 deaths from "All other causes" were registered in the city during the year against 15,169 deaths in 1947. The death rate calculated on the estimated population was 16.77 per mille against 15.67 in 1947. The quinquennial average rate for 1943-47 was 16.97 per mille. Deaths under "all other causes" accounted for 53.17 of the total deaths.

*Certified deaths:*—5,069 deaths were certified by the various clinics, hospitals and institutions in the city and 983 deaths were certified by private medical practitioners as to the causes of deaths. The certified deaths represented 20 % of the total deaths registered during the year compared with 16 % in the previous year. Medical Officers in charge of registration of births and deaths, verified the causes of other deaths.

## VACCINATION

*Vaccinations:*—During the year 1,33,815 vaccinations were performed in the city. Of these, 36,250 were primary vaccinations and 97,565 were revaccinations.

*Operations:*—36,250 primary vaccinations were performed during the year against 37,468 in the previous year. The quinquennial (1943-47) average was 31,636. 97,565 revaccinations were performed in 1948 against 1,27,682 in 1947. The decrease in the number of vaccinations during the year was due to the prevalence of cholera in the city during the latter half of the year. 30 qualified Vaccinators were diverted as Cholera Inspectors for the control of cholera for about 3 months.

*Number of successful vaccinations:*—36,196 primary vaccinations and 3,643 revaccinations were successful during the year against 37,371 primary vaccinations and 4,981 revaccinations in 1947. The rate of success was 99.9 in primary and 4.8 in revaccinations during the year against 99.9 and 5.2 respectively during 1947.

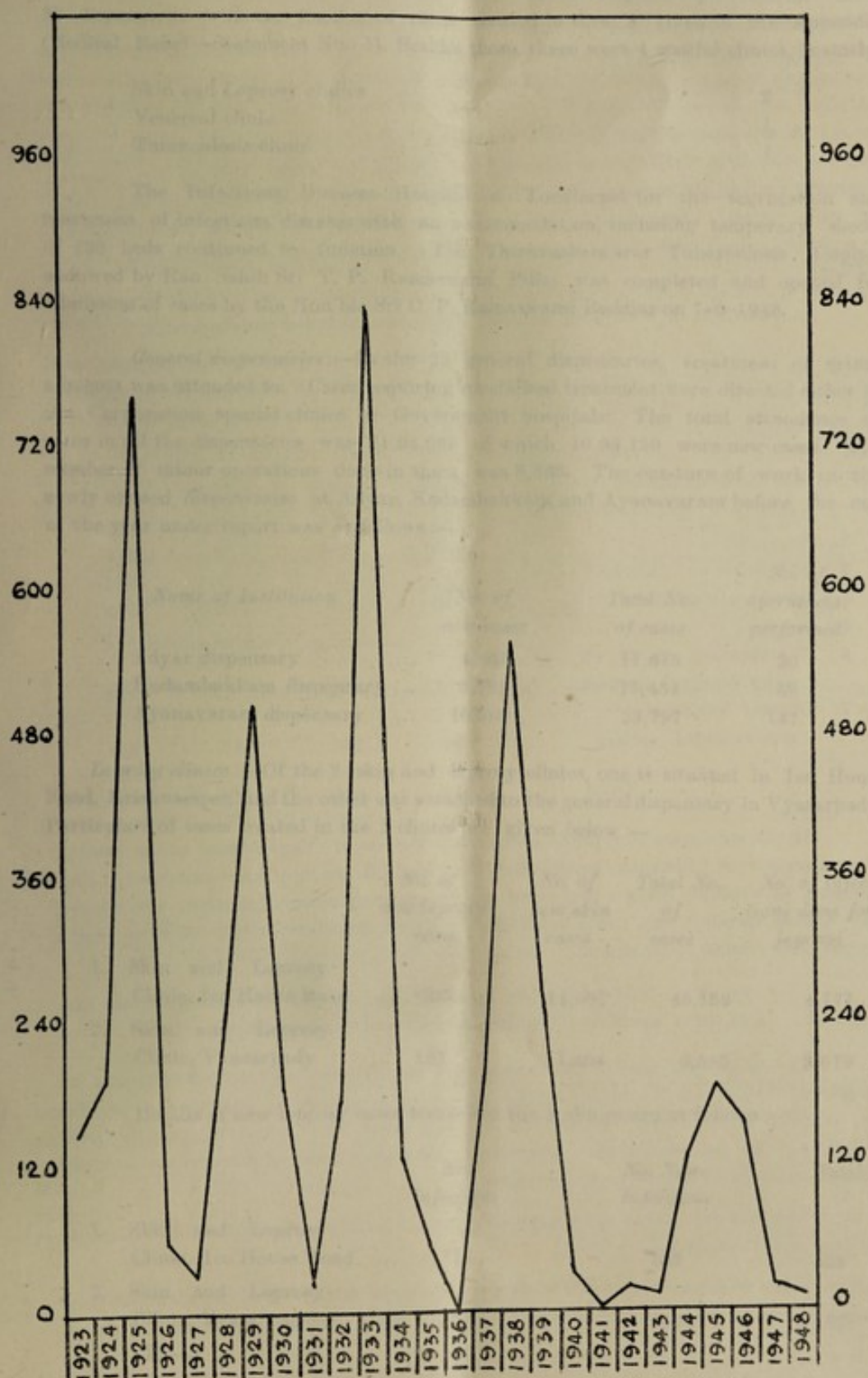
*Infantile vaccination:*—26,602 or 71% of the primary vaccinations during the year were among infants under one year of age.

*Verification of births:*—49,555 births including out-births were verified during the year for the purpose of vaccination as compared with 51,737 births in 1947. Of these, 4,623 infants died and 10,327 infants left the city without being vaccinated. 26,602 children or 77% of the available children were successfully vaccinated during the year. Regular house-to-house inspections were made by the Vaccination Staff and the vaccinal conditions noted in the unprotected persons register. During their inspection un-protected children born in the mofussil or those who evaded primary vaccination were detected and protected. Those persons who were not protected against small-pox as required by by-laws were notified to get themselves vaccinated or re-vaccinated. 56 persons were prosecuted during the year for failure to get their children vaccinated. 23 persons were prosecuted for failure to get themselves re-vaccinated in spite of repeated warnings.

The results of vaccinations were verified by the Health Officer, the Assistant Health Officers and the Medical Officers in charge of vaccination. The results of 23,634 primary vaccinations and 32,518 revaccinations i.e., 65% of primary vaccinations and 33% revaccinations were verified during the year by the inspecting officers.

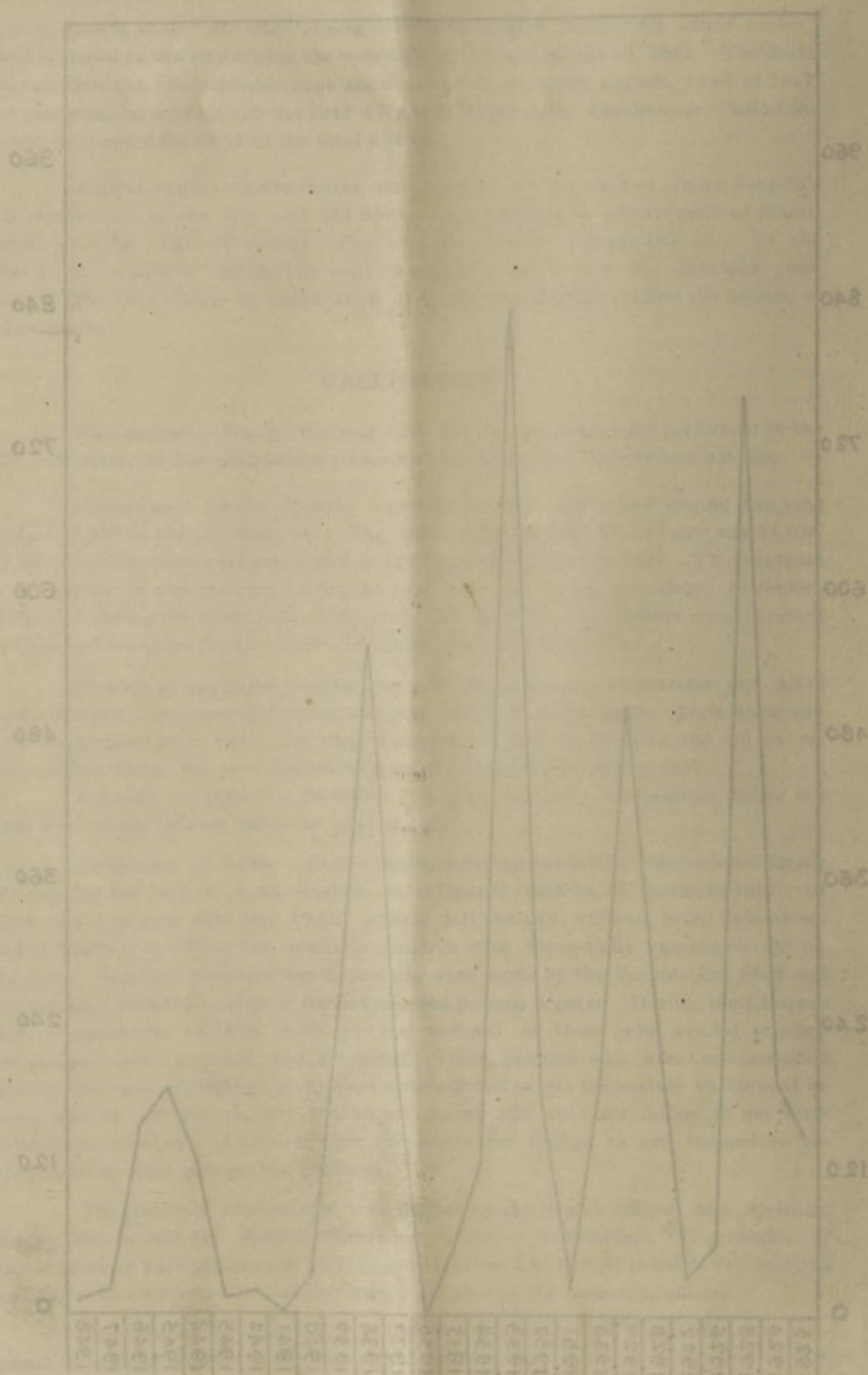
*Postponement of vaccination:*—The vaccination of 1,317 children was postponed on medical grounds at the end of the year.

# MADRAS CITY DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX 1923-48





# MADRAS CITY DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX 1923-48



## MEDICAL RELIEF

There were 29 general dispensaries at the beginning of the year. 3 more, one at Adyar, another at Kodambakkam and the third at Ayanavaram, were opened on 15-8-1948, 1-9-1948 and 16-10-1948 respectively. List of these 32 dispensaries with the number of cases treated in them is given in the Appendix (Medical Relief—Statement No. 1). Besides these, there were 4 special clinics, namely,

Skin and Leprosy clinics	...	...	2
Venereal clinic	...	...	1
Tuberculosis clinic	...	...	1

The Infectious Diseases Hospital at Tondiarpet for the segregation and treatment of infectious diseases with an accommodation, including temporary sheds, of 230 beds continued to function. The Thiruvateeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital endowed by Rao Sahib Sri T. P. Ramaswami Pillai was completed and opened for admission of cases by the Hon'ble Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar on 7-9-1948.

**General dispensaries:**—In the 32 general dispensaries, treatment of minor ailments was attended to. Cases requiring specialised treatment were directed either to the Corporation special clinics or Government hospitals. The total attendance of cases in all the dispensaries was 21,94,068 of which 10,96,130 were new cases. The number of minor operations done in them was 8,865. The out-turn of work in the newly opened dispensaries at Adyar, Kodambakkam and Ayanavaram before the end of the year under report was as follows:—

Name of Institution	No. of new cases	Total No. of cases	No. of operations performed
Adyar dispensary	4,861	11,615	30
Kodambakkam dispensary	4,781	11,454	68
Ayanavaram dispensary	10,366	23,797	142

**Leprosy clinics:**—Of the 2 skin and leprosy clinics, one is situated in Ice House Road, Krishnampet, and the other was attached to the general dispensary in Vyasarpady. Particulars of cases treated in the 2 clinics are given below:—

	No. of new leprosy cases	No. of new skin cases	Total No. of cases	No. of injections done for leprosy
1. Skin and Leprosy Clinic, Ice House Road	305	14,507	45,159	4,777
2. Skin and Leprosy Clinic, Vyasarpady	187	1,604	6,585	3,579

Details of new leprosy cases treated in the 2 clinics are as follows:—

	No. Infectious	No. Non-Infectious	Total
1. Skin and Leprosy Clinic, Ice House Road	112	193	305
2. Skin and Leprosy Clinic, Vyasarpady	24	163	187



Results of treatment of the leprosy cases in the 2 clinics were:—

	No. Improved	No. Symptom Free	No. Arrested	No. Other- wise	Total
1. Skin and Leprosy Clinic, Ice House Road ...	165	20	14	106	305
2. Skin and Leprosy Clinic, Vyasarpady ...	87	4	12	84	187

A separate section for the treatment of leprosy cases, especially among children attending Corporation schools, was opened in March, 1948, at the general dispensary in Nungambakkam. 73 such cases were treated there before the end of the year under report. Particulars of anti-leprosy work among Corporation school children are separately dealt with in the report on Medical Inspection of Corporation school children.

A statement of work done in the 2 clinics is annexed in the Appendix.

*Venereal clinic:*—The total attendance of cases in the clinic for the year was 19,070. The number of new cases among them was 3,477 of which 2,536 were men, 873 were women and 68 were children. Particulars of their ailments are given in the following statement.

Name of disease	Male	Female	Children	Total
1. Syphilis ...	410	234	42	686
2. Gonorrhoea ...	955	288	9	1,252
3. Soft Sores or Chancroid ...	872	...	...	872
4. Lympho Granuloma ...	170	4	...	174
5. Yaws ...	1	...	...	1
6. Combination of 2 or more venereal diseases ...	72	62	...	134
7. Genital lesions of non-venereal origin ...	56	285	17	358
Total ...	2,536	873	68	3,477

In the treatment of syphilis at the clinic the use of 'Mapharside' as the arsenic preparation and of 'Bismuth Oxychloride' for bismuth therapy was continued. The treatment of syphilis being a prolonged one, the patients more often than not stayed away before complete cure could be effected. It was, therefore, not possible to assess definitely the results of treatment.

69 cases were referred by the Child Welfare Centres for examination and treatment. 21 of these cases had syphilis and received treatment at the clinic.

The main drug used in the treatment of gonorrhoea was Sulphathiozole and its use proved very effective in relieving the distressing symptoms of patients. Penicillin was used in a few cases. Its use in adequate doses was found to speedily cure gonorrhoea. 90 per cent of the gonorrhoea cases were cured of the disease and the rest were relieved of the distressing symptoms.

Lympho granuloma cases were also treated mainly with Sulphathiozole. Only a few cases were aspirated.

Cases of chancroid or soft sores were the most numerous of the other venereal diseases cases. Gonorrhoea with syphilis or soft sores was the commonest form of



combination of 2 or more venereal diseases. These cases of venereal diseases and of genital lesions of non-venereal origin were successfully treated at the clinic.

**Tuberculosis clinic:**—Equipped with adequate facilities for the early detection of pulmonary tuberculosis and treatment of cases suitable for out-patient collapse therapy the clinic has been steadily growing in popularity since its inception in 1944 and attracting patients not only from different parts of the city but also from the adjoining mofussil areas. All the patients who attended the clinic were given the benefit of a complete and thorough examination. But, for the purpose of treatment, patients who had come from the mofussil were, after diagnosis, directed to go to the nearest tuberculosis institution from their places. This was done with a view to make it possible for the clinic to concentrate its attention on the prevention of the disease within a radius of 2 or 3 miles around the clinic.

A tuberculosis hospital having been newly established in the year under report, the clinic worked in close co-operation with it. The clinic sent cases deserving institutional treatment to the hospital for admission.

Diagnosis of cases at the clinic was done by thorough and systematic physical, Fluoroscopic, laboratory and if necessary, radiographic examinations. Physical and Fluoroscopic examinations were done as a routine measure for all suspected cases and radiographic examinations were done for special diagnosis and for initiating and following-up treatment of cases. Radiographic examination in respect of cases at the hospital was also done at the clinic for want of such facilities there.

The number of examinations done at the clinic during the year was as follows :—

Laboratory examinations...	1. Sputum	2,959
	2. Blood-smear	250
Radiographic examinations	...	6,610

The following statement furnishes details of cases attending the clinic in the year.

No. of new cases	...	7,734
No. of repeated cases	...	28,434
Total attendance of cases	...	36,168
No. of pulmonary tuberculosis cases	...	1,086
No. of non-pulmonary tuberculosis cases	...	103
Total number of tuberculosis cases	...	1,189

1,086 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis included cases of pleurisy with effusion. The distribution of these cases according to sex, community and age-group is set forth below :—

Males	...	766	Hindus	...	967	Below 15 years	...	13
Females	...	307	Muslims	...	75	Between 15 to 40 years	...	867
Children	...	13	Christians	...	44	Above 40 years	...	206
		1,086			1,086			1,086



The number of cases in the various stages of the diseases was as follows:—

Stage of the disease	Number of cases
P.T. I	41
P.T. II	28
P.T. III	1,017
	1,086

86 of the cases were sent to the tuberculosis hospital and 52 cases were given A.P. The rest of the cases were given symptomatic treatment.

1,400 injections were given in the symptomatic treatment of cases and 380 A.Ps. including initials and 30 aspirations were done during the year under report. As a result of the treatment done at the clinic 18 cases turned sputum negative.

Every positive case of pulmonary tuberculosis from the city was intimated to the divisional Sanitary Staff for taking preventive measures. Similar cases from the mofussil were notified to the local health authorities concerned for preventive action.

The Health Visitor of the clinic visited patients in their houses and explained to the contacts the nature of the disease and the need for its prevention and instructed them in the methods to be adopted to prevent its spread. She also visited the patients discharged from the tuberculosis hospital for observation and for bestowing care if they needed further attention.

She paid 1,494 visits and 1,132 contacts at her instance were examined at the clinic. 12 of them proved positive and were treated at the clinic.

*Thiruvateeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital, Otteri:*— Anti-tuberculosis work undertaken by the Corporation with the establishment of the tuberculosis clinic in the year 1944 was expanded by the opening of the tuberculosis hospital in the year under report.

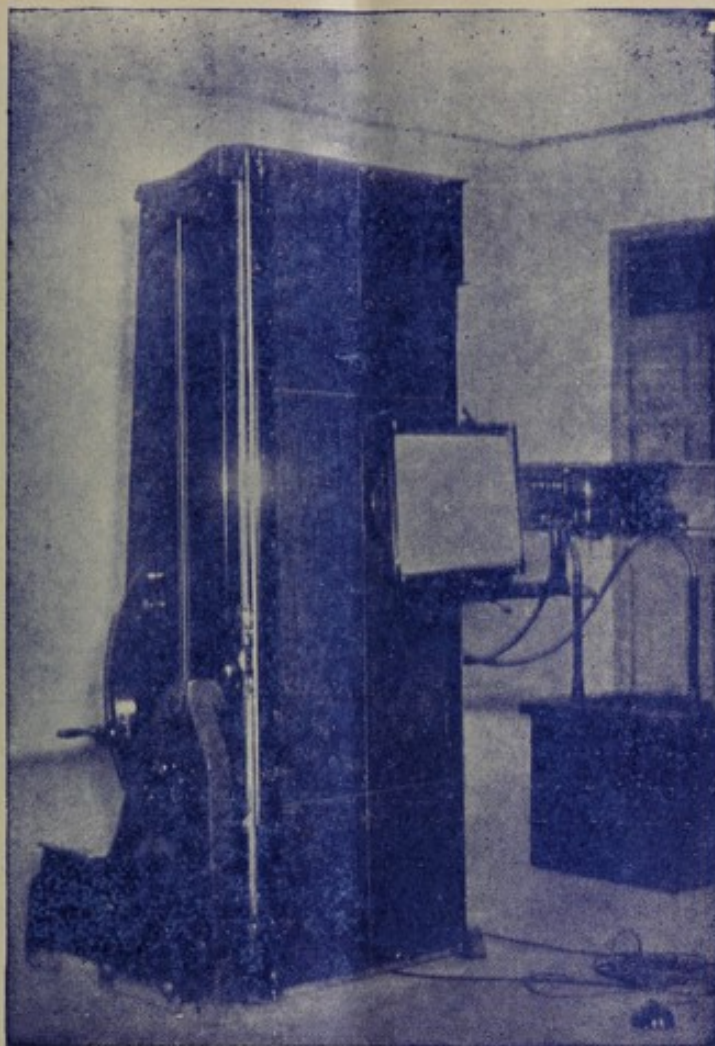
The hospital owes its existence to the generosity of the late Rao Sahib Sri T. P. Ramasawmy Pillai who gave the site for it and met half the cost of its construction. He has also donated Government Securities worth Rs. 15,000, the income from which is to be utilised for meeting a part of the annual expenditure incurred in maintaining the hospital. The total cost of the building is Rs. 3,00,000. The hospital is well equipped at a cost of Rs. 79,704.

The hospital is a spacious two storied building with attractive frontage. The building consists of a main block in the centre with two wings on either side and a store room and kitchen in the rear.

The hospital is equipped with a laboratory, an operation theatre, X-Ray plant and other clinical appurtenances. There are 4 wards and 12 beds in each ward. One of the wards is set apart for women patients. The Medical Officer in charge of the hospital and his Assistant have both specialised in tuberculosis.

It serves as an observation hospital and receiving station for tuberculosis patients in the city. Cases are treated free of charge and admissions are made only from suitable cases attending the tuberculosis clinic in Pulianthope.





X-ray plant in the Thiruvotteeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital  
Konnur High Road



Operation theatre in the Thiruvotteeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital  
Konnur High Road





An interior view of the Public Health Laboratory



Children at play  
Ashok Vihar Health and Recreation Centre



During the few months it worked in the year under report 86 patients were admitted and treated. Particulars of admissions made are as follows:—

Age-group distribution:—

Age-group	Males	Females	Total
Below 10 years	...	...	...
11 to 20 years	16	2	18
21 to 30 years	35	15	50
31 to 40 years	8	4	12
41 years and above	5	1	6
	—	—	—
	64	22	86

Artificial pneumothorax was tried in 42 cases and it was successful in 32 cases. 60 patients received A.P. treatment and the number of refills given was 511. Aspiration of fluid was done 3 times on one patient and of air was done 4 times on 2 patients. 2 cases received Ultra Violet Ray treatment and 1 case was given pneumoperitoneum.

The following examinations were done at the laboratory:—

Motion examinations	Routine	59
Urine examinations	Routine	150
	Albumin	191
	Sugar quantitative	60
Sputum for A.F.B.	Smear	434
	Concentration	19
Blood Examinations	Hb and R.B.C.	5
	Differential counts	269
	B.S.R.	239
	For malarial parasite	5
Examinations of pleural fluid for T.B.	...	3

36 patients were discharged and 2 patients died before the year ended. 7 of the patients discharged stayed for too short a period (less than a month) to assess their progress.

Results of treatment of the other discharged cases are given below:—

Results of treatment	Stage I			Stage II			Stage III			Total
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	
Much improved	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	4
Improved	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	8
Stationary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16
Worse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

It will be seen that all the 5 cases in stages I and II and 7 out of 24 cases in stage III had positive results of treatment.



Complications met with among the cases treated are the following:—

<i>Tuberculous</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>
1. Pleural effusion in A. P. cases	9
2. Coloured sputum	13
3. Haemoptysis (Frank)	2
4. Enteritis and Peritonitis (abdomen)	4
5. Laryngitis	3
6. Peri-anal abscess and fistula-in-ano	1
7. Miliary tuberculosis with meningitis	1
8. Pain in the chest	2
9. Contra-lateral spread	3

<i>Non-tuberculous</i>	
1. Helminthiasis	2
2. Diabetes	1
3. Secondary anaemia	2
4. Parkinsonism	1

*The Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet*:—This hospital is primarily intended for the isolation and treatment of cases of infectious diseases occurring in the city. But, in pursuance of G.O. No. 4255 P.H. dated 2-10-1941 cases from the adjoining district of Chingleput area were also admitted and treated therein.

During the year 4,791 patients were treated. 4,749 of them were new admissions for the year. 4,467 patients came from the city and 282 from the Chingleput district. Before the year ended 4,232 cases were cured and discharged and 488 cases died. The mortality rate for hospital deaths was 10.2%. 1,031 contacts were also admitted.

86 patients were treated for small-pox and 81 of them were admitted during the year; 52 were cured and discharged while 11 died. The rate of mortality from small-pox was 12.8 per cent. 1,301 cases of cholera were treated, of whom 205 died. The case mortality was 15.8 per cent.

To cope with the large number of admissions made for cholera, accommodation was increased by erecting 3 thatched sheds with provision for 60 beds. Under Section 11 of the M.C.M. Act the strength of the medical, nursing, clerical and menial staff was considerably increased during the cholera epidemic.

*Investigation of the treatment of cholera with Formol Cibazol*:—Following the demonstration of the efficacy of sulphaguanidine in the treatment of bacterial dysentery, the value of this drug has been the subject of investigation in other intestinal infections and in cholera. An earlier investigation conducted in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, and followed up subsequently at other places failed to reveal the superiority of this drug over modern methods of treatment in hospitalised cases of cholera receiving adequate quantities of saline and other supportive treatment. The latest in this group of drugs for which a claim of considerable usefulness had been made is *Formol Cibazol*. An ample supply of this drug placed at the disposal of the Director, King Institute, Guindy, was utilised in carrying out a controlled trial at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, commencing from the 13th October till the end of November, 1948, when the epidemic subsided. The cases were under close and continuous observation of the three Assistant Research Officers of the Cholera Treatment Unit of the King Institute, Guindy. Of 138 cases in



whom the diagnosis of cholera was confirmed by bacteriological examination, 75 cases received this drug while the remaining 63 received the treatment which was routine at the hospital at the time. The mortality rates in these two groups of cases were 7 and 6 respectively, showing no significant difference.

Observations however on the repeated daily examinations of stools in a selected number of cases during convalescence revealed that the stools of cases receiving *formol cibazol* became vibrio-free earlier than the cases in the controlled group.

**Public Health Laboratory:**—During the year under report the Public Health Laboratory was provided with full equipment to make it complete and it undertook not only clinical pathological tests but also bacteriological and serological tests. The number of tests done and the amount of fees realized thereby showed considerable increase for the year.

5,643 specimens were received and examined at the laboratory against 1,575 in the previous year. 654 of these specimens were charged for and the fees collected amounted to Rs. 1,635 against Rs. 647-8-0 for the year 1947.

The specimens dealt with during the year were received from the following sources:—

	No. of specimens received
Private Medical Practitioners	2,776
Corporation General Dispensaries	437
Corporation Special Clinics	680
Child Welfare Centres	475
Others	1,275

The classification of the specimens received for examination and report is given below:—

1. Blood for gel, chopra, khan tests, Hb/R.B.C., etc.	1,211
2. Blood smears	2,047
3. Sputum	461
4. Urine	412
5. Motion	1,323
6. Other smears for gonococci, lepra bacilli, etc.	189

1,131 specimens of motion from I.D.H.T. were examined; 461 specimens of sputum for T.B. examination were received and 146 of them were found T.B. positive, 791 specimens of blood were received for khan test and the number of specimens found positive on examination was 189.

The extension to the laboratory building taken up in the previous year was nearing completion at the end of the year under report.

**Ashok Vihar Health and Recreation Centre:**—The Corporation of Madras had in view the opening of a community centre, where health and recreation could be provided. It became possible to give effect to this idea, when the Hope Club, which was an Army Welfare Centre, was available for use for any public purpose. By the kind offices of Lady Nye and through the efforts of the Madras Provincial Welfare Association this building together with a sum of Rs. 1,05,000 was placed at the disposal of the Corporation for starting a health and recreation centre.



This centre is the first of its kind in India and was opened on the 29th of May, 1948, by Lady Nye. It has been modelled on the same lines as the Peckham Health Centre, London, with necessary modifications to suit local conditions.

The primary object of the centre is to maintain optimum standards of health by periodic overhauls, advice and to provide recreational and educational facilities to all the members of the family as a unit as distinct from the services available to the individual. With this object in view, families consisting of parents, children and dependent members have been enrolled as members of the centre. The facilities afforded in the centre are intended to be taken advantage of chiefly by the less privileged class of families residing in the neighbouring slums which are at a walking distance from the centre. Membership to the more privileged class of families has been restricted to a minor percentage. The membership fee is one anna per family per month. This fee is nominal and is meant to make the family realise that they are contributing something within their means for the various amenities they get in return.

The centre has also for its aim the raising of the standard of living of the families residing in the slums in all aspects of life, viz., social, economic, educational, etc.

The Director who is a qualified doctor is responsible for running the centre and is assisted by a Lady Doctor and three welfare organizers.

The total family membership was 143 in June, 1948, and it increased to 277 by December, 1948. The total number of individual members was 1,518.

The following sections have been provided at the centre:

*Creche section* :— This is for the benefit of working mothers so that they can be free of their children during their working hours. Children under the age of six are admitted in this section. They are left in the creche by the mothers before they go on work in the mornings and are taken back home in the evenings. During their stay they are given the necessary toilet, change of clothing, nourishing food, adequate rest, games and nursery education.

During the month of June, 1948, 36 children were admitted and it increased to 55 in the month of December, 1948. On an average the children have put on 4 lbs. each and the increase in height was  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". During this period 32 were treated for sore eyes, 18 for fevers, 11 for diarrhoea, 9 for skin diseases, 4 for tonsillitis, 4 for whooping cough, 2 for mumps, 2 for vaccination reaction, 1 for measles and 3 were transferred to the Broadway Creche and 3 left of their own accord. 10 children received primary vaccination and all of them had worm treatment.

Nursery education was imparted to the pre-school age-group of children by the Montessori method.

*Women's section* :— Here women members come at their leisure and take part in recreation and music. They are taught useful handicrafts such as needle work and tailoring and also talks are given on mothercraft, child welfare, nutrition, prevention of diseases, domestic economy, etc. Adult literacy classes are conducted for their benefit.

For the children in the creche these members made 62 under wears, 35 jumpers and 8 cradle sheets. Besides, the following were also prepared :— borders for six mosquito nets, two sets of dental chair cover, 3 table cloths, 6 handkerchieves, 4 bodice,



4 blouses, 4 yards lace, 2 pillow covers, 2 sets of cushion covers, 3 baby caps and 2 plantain fibre bags. From the wool supplied by the Bharath Seva Sahayak Sammithi, 28 mufflers were knitted and sent to the soldiers on active service in Kashmir.

The members took part in decorating the section during festive occasions, at the same time celebrating the occasions in a fitting manner.

**Men's section:**—This is more or less run on the same lines as the women's section excepting that facilities have not been provided for learning handicrafts. The men come to the centre with the sole object of taking part in some games or music. In-door games such as carom, bagatelle, darts, ring boards and out-door games such as volley ball, tenniquoit and badminton are provided at the centre. The nearby Stadium is used for playing games like football and hockey. A carom tournament was conducted and members were also given training in physical culture.

**Girls' and boys' sections:**—The sections are separate. Girls and boys usually attend the centre in the afternoons after they return from schools. But, on holidays, they come to the centre quite early. In these sections the following are specially attended to:

1. **Personal hygiene:**—Facilities are given to the children to have their baths. Soap, towel and cocoanut oil are given free. After bath and toilet they change into the uniforms provided at the centre and, when the day's activities are over, they put on their own clothes and the used uniforms are sent to the dhoby for wash.

2. **Education:**—To such of those children who are not in a position to attend school, elementary education is imparted. All of them are taught creative activity such as drawing, painting and scrap book making.

3. **Music:**—Folk lore, national songs, etc.

4. **Recreation:**—In-door games such as carom, bagatelle and snakes and ladders and out-door games such as skipping, tenniquoit, group games and drill. About 100 children came to the centre daily though on Sundays they were usually more.

65 boys and girls were admitted in the Corporation schools.

**Auditorium:**—There is a large auditorium with a stage for the benefit of those who wish to take part in dramas and variety entertainments. Students from schools and colleges also entertain the members now and then. A 16 m. m. sound projector is provided to exhibit films on health, education and topics of general interest. This is also used as a reading room and library.

Two dramas, one by Rajajipuram members and the other by Periamet members were staged. Films kindly lent by the United States Information Service and British Information Services were exhibited to the members once a week.

**Canteen:**—Food for the maternity section and for the children in the creche is prepared here and given free of cost. In the afternoons snacks and tea are prepared and sold to the members at cost price.

**Maternity section:**—Expectant mothers among the members undergo periodic ante-natal examination and the necessary advice is given by the Lady Doctor in charge. There is a labour ward with provision for six beds. 50 ante-natal examinations were made and 24 deliveries conducted during the year.



**Health overhauls:**—Every individual member of the family on admission undergoes complete medical examination by the Director and the Assistant Director and the findings are recorded in specially prepared case sheets. The members are also referred to the various special sections provided at the centre. For the purpose eye, dental, ear, nose, and throat sections have been opened and each is in charge of a specialist. Members who require special pathological investigations are referred to the Pathologist attached to the Corporation Public Health Laboratory. When all the individuals in the family have been examined the whole family meets in a consultation and the health of every one is discussed with the head of the family. Nothing is withheld in these talks. Whatever defect, found in the members of the family, is frankly reviewed and necessary advice given for the benefit of all concerned.

There is a small dispensary for treating minor ailments and injuries. Members suffering from major ailments are given necessary advice and are referred to the various hospitals in the city. Preventive inoculations to the members are carried out periodically and when necessary.

No. of general examinations	...	469
„ of dental	„	244
„ of E.N.T.	„	251
„ of eye	„	166
„ of out-patient cases treated	...	894
„ of children inoculated against cholera	...	150

**Social contact:**—The Director, the Assistant Director and the welfare organisers visit the members in their homes almost daily in the mornings. During these visits, besides making enquiries about their health and the progress of their children in the schools, advice is given on personal and domestic hygiene. Post-natal cases which have been discharged from the maternity ward of the centre are contacted and the health of the mother and baby noted. Members who are unable to come to the centre due to illness are attended to in their homes. Children are admitted in the schools. The staff in addition identify themselves with their difficulties and problems, helping as far as possible to find a solution for them.

**General:**—Sports was conducted at the Stadium during the month of December, 1948 when members of all sections took part. Entertainment was staged by the creche children on Christmas Eve. All the children received presents and sweets on the occasion. Members were taken on excursions to the Zoo and My Lady's Gardens.

**Visitors:**—The centre was visited by the following during the year:

The Hon. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

The Hon. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, Government of India.

Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja, Director General of Health Services, Government of India.

Sir Archibald Nye, Governor of Madras.

Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavanagar.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavanagar, Governor of Madras.

Srimathi Suchetha Kripalani.

The Hon. A. B. Shetty, Minister for Public Health, Madras.

The Hon. B. Gopal Reddy, Minister for Finance, Madras.

Dr. Miss R. Karnad, Deputy Director (Nutrition), Government of India.

Srimathi Kuttimalu Ammal, President, Poor Home Society.

Sri K. N. Kurup, Hon. Superintendent, Poor Home Society.



Dr. Gelner, W. H. O., Geneva.

Dr. P. Lind. Ph. D., Copenhagen, Denmark.

Dr. P. V. Benjamin, T. B. Advisor, Government of India.

Dr. T. V. Neelakantan, Citizenship Special Officer, Madras.

Miss M. Charles, Secretary, Y.W.C.A., Madras.

Miss Annamma Josheph, Y.W.C.A. Ernakulam.

Sri Ram Bajpai.

Srimathi Raksha Saran, Jt. Secretary, Women Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of India.

Mr. R. F. S. Demel, Mayor of Colombo.

Miss Anna Mary Noll, Rockefeller Foundation, Delhi.

Mrs. Ruth J. Egerton.

Miss K. Varalakshmi Rao.

Sri Manilal B. Mehat, Retired Deputy Political Agent, W. I. States Agency.

Dr. Barkat Narain, Director, Health Services, Delhi.

Dr. R. K. Anderson, M. D., Rockefeller Foundation.

Dr. A. C. Barbare, Provincial Nutrition Officer, Shillong, Assam.

#### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF CORPORATION SCHOOLS, 1948-49

As in the previous year the medical inspection of schools was done by the Medical Officers of registration of births and deaths and vaccination. Treatment of defective children at the school premises was also continued under their supervision.

*Routine of work* :—Medical inspection work was done under great strain during the year as the Medical Officers had to pay special attention to anti-cholera work. As many children in as many schools as were possible were examined before the close of the school year and defectives among them were treated with the assistance of the school staff.

Out of 174 schools 134 schools were visited and medical examination and treatment of defectives were conducted. The total number on rolls in the schools inspected was 26,935 boys and 16,061 girls. The average daily attendance in them was 22,147 boys and 12,074 girls. 22,790 boys and 12,422 girls have been examined at these inspections. 9,500 boys (41.68%) and 4,285 girls (34.50%) were defective and required treatment. They were treated by the Medical Inspection Staff.

*Personal hygiene* :—1,156 boys (5.07%) and 129 girls (1.04%) were dirty in their person and clothing and they were made to bathe in the schools. Some of them having skin diseases as scabies were treated after they had their baths in the schools.

*Malnutrition* :—3,906 boys (17.14%) and 1,583 girls (12.74%) were under-nourished as against 17.22% and 11.85% respectively in the previous year. They were given shark liver oil, calcium lactate and milk for improving their condition. 2,425 boys (10.64%) and 480 girls (3.86%) had dental and oral complaints. 1,560 children had stomatitis and were treated at the schools with benefit. 81 children had their carious teeth extracted. 1,822 had enlarged tonsils and received appropriate treatment. 62 of them had their tonsils removed by operation at the Government hospitals for gross infection. 25 children had their defective vision either corrected by wearing glasses or improved by a course of vitamin oil. 300 children received treatment for discharge from the ear, 6 were defective in hearing and were provided with seats close to teachers. 3 children were having defects of speech.



Shark liver oil and calcium lactate were administered to 6,495 children. 1,763 having stomatitis and other allied defects of nutritional origin were given yeast powder.

*Circulatory and respiratory diseases*:—130 boys (0.57%) and 113 girls (0.91%) had defects relating to heart and blood. 170 anæmic children improved by treatment. Five children had enlarged spleen due to malaria and they were suitably treated.

*Diseases of bones and joints and nervous systems*:—653 children had deformities of chest due to rickets in childhood, 16 children had infantile palsies and functional disorders of nerves. All of them were suitably treated.

*Infectious and contagious diseases*:—1,300 boys (5.70%) and 805 girls (6.48%) had infectious and contagious diseases, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 7.20 and 8.12 respectively. 1,423 children were having scabies as against 1,588 in the previous year and suitable treatment was given to them. 502 children had signs and symptoms of leprosy. They received treatment at the various skin clinics in the city. In most of them there was good improvement.

*General preventive work*:—19,389 children were protected against small-pox by revaccination. 26,154 children were inoculated against cholera and 3,450 against typhoid.

*B. C. G. Vaccination*:—Advantage was taken of the presence of the special team of doctors in the city to have the Corporation school children tested for the need for protection against tuberculosis. Before the schools closed for summer 6,439 children were tested. Out of this, 2,862 needed protection and were given B. C. G. vaccination. The work is being continued.

*Other diseases*:—22 children underwent circumcision operation for phimosis on medical advice.

*Medical treatment*:—As in the previous years most of the defects related to malnutrition and vitamin deficiencies and were treated at the schools with the co-operation of the school staff. 11,714 children received such treatment, and 2,200 children had to be sent to Corporation dispensaries for treatment of certain ailments that could not be attended to at the schools. 1,924 children were sent to Government hospitals for treatment of more serious ailments.

*Re-inspections*:—850 re-visits to schools were paid after routine inspections for treatment and re-examination of defectives. 16,302 re-examinations of children were conducted during these re-visits.

*Co-operation of parents and teachers*:—2,862 parents of defective children were present at the schools during the inspection and treatment of their children. The details of medical attention bestowed on their children were explained to them and their co-operation sought. The school staff made effective arrangements for the treatment of ailing children and the good results obtained were due to their interest in the work. Special attention was bestowed on the treatment of leper children.

*School sanitation*:—12 school buildings were unsuitable for school purposes. In 49 schools improvements were suggested to the existing buildings. 114 schools had flush-out latrines. 56 schools required play ground accommodation. Proper water supply has been provided in all the schools. Sanitary condition of the schools in the added areas needed improvement and is being attended to.



*Midday meals*:—8,138 children in 141 schools situated in poorer localities were provided with midday meals on school working days. The Medical Inspectors supervised the arrangements made for the distribution of meals.

*Propaganda*:—100 lectures and 279 talks on health subjects were arranged in the schools. The total attendance at these lectures and talks was 14,087.

*Milk supply*:—Supply of reconstituted milk was continued during the year. 28,266 children who did not get midday meals were given milk on school working days. Each child was given 8 ozs. of the milk.

## SANITATION

Dr. P. Sadasivan was Health Officer up to 26-4-1948 and he went on leave for 4 months from 26-4-1948 preparatory to retirement. Dr. S. E. D. Masilamani succeeded him and became Health Officer of the city from 26-4-1948. His appointment as the City Health Officer was confirmed by the Government in their G.O. M.S. No. 1061 P.H. dated 26-3-1949.

There were five Assistant Health Officers and a Sub-Assistant Health Officer to assist the Health Officer in looking after the health administration of the city. Each Assistant Health Officer was in charge of a range comprising 10 divisions each. Division 35 in the 4th range and divisions 47, 48 and 49 in the 5th range were under the separate charge of the Sub-Assistant Health Officer. Divisions 17, 22, 35, and 48 having been bifurcated for administrative purposes, there were 54 divisional Sanitary Inspectors to attend to the maintenance of sanitation in the 50 divisions of the city.

*Sewers and flush-out latrines*:—The work of laying sewers in areas of the city without such facility proceeded apace during the year and as much as 96,792 feet of sewers were laid against 55,474 feet in the previous year. In Perambur, Thyagarayanagar and Adyar areas alone 14,654 feet, 23,180 feet and 18,833 feet of sewers were laid. The rest of the sewers was laid in Tondiarpet, Vyasarpady, Purasawalkam, Kilpauk, Chetpet, Aminjikarai, Napier Park, Greaves Road, Ice House Road, North Mylapore and South Mylapore areas. A statement showing the progress of sewer laying in the year is furnished in the Appendix.

The construction of the flush-out type of latrines also made good progress during the year. 2,125 flush-out latrines were provided in private dwellings. The Special Works Department constructed 1,775 of these flush-out latrines. The construction of the rest was done by licensed plumbers.

*Housing*:—The division Sanitary Inspectors did systematic inspection of houses for taking action to rectify defects noticed in their sanitary condition. 36,356 houses were inspected by them as a routine measure and 1,880 houses were inspected for investigating and remedying complaints received. The number of houses in which sanitary defects were noticed was as follows:—

No. of houses without proper drainage	2,236
No. of houses without adequate latrine accommodation	1,469
No. of houses without adequate water-supply	1,153
No. of houses without proper ventilation	2,064
No. of houses otherwise defective	5,267



8,885 notices were issued for the rectification of these defects and 874 prosecutions were instituted for failure to comply with the terms of the notices issued. As a result of action taken by the divisional staff 6,891 houses were repaired and improved.

695 building applications were received for scrutiny with regard to ventilation, light, etc. 362 of these applications were refused for sanitary reasons. In the case of applications for construction and reconstruction of houses in sewered areas, the provision of flush-out type of latrines was recommended.

*Offensive trades*:—12,161 applications for licences to carry on offensive trades were dealt with during the year. 11,881 of these were sanctioned and 187 were refused. 93 applications were pending at the end of the year. 516 prosecutions for running offensive trades without licence and 379 prosecutions for contravening the conditions of licence were instituted. 107 lodging houses were registered under the Public Health Act.

There were 2,240 private cattle-yards and 607 of these cattle-yards were not in a fit condition to be licensed. 672 notices were issued to effect improvements to the insanitary cattle-yards and 416 prosecutions were launched for failure to comply with the terms of the notices issued. The closure of 83 cattle-yards was effected as a result of action taken.

Cattle-yards were, as an experimental measure, placed under the supervision of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons for attending to the health of the milch-cattle besides ensuring the sanitary up-keep of the places where the animals were housed. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons inspected the cattle yards 7,589 times and inoculated 2,107 animals against rinderpest. They also did curative treatment for foot and mouth disease.

The public cattle-yards in Basin Road and Purasawalkam continued to be at the disposal of the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union. The public cattle-yards in Chintadripet and Triplicane were maintained in a sanitary condition.

The Corporation dhoby-khanas in Robinson Park, Conran Smith Nagar, Venkatathri Naicken Street, Chetpet and Mylapore functioned satisfactorily. The dhobykhana in Suriyanarayana Chetty Street, New Washermanpet, was opened for use during the year. It has 40 washing stones.

*Food control*:—There were 7 public markets and 42 private markets situated in different parts of the city. All the public markets were kept in a sanitary condition. Moore Market and Fruit Market continued to be under the care of whole-time Superintendents. In Fruit-market a row of open stalls was constructed between the two row of stalls occupied by the flower vendors behind the main building. In Moore Market many improvements were effected. 4 blocks of hawkers stalls were constructed and the construction of 2 more blocks was under progress at the end of the year. A new pork stall on up-to-date lines was constructed and a new annexe for beef stalls was under construction. In Thyagarayanagar new mutton stalls were constructed at the junction of Dr. Nair Road and Sir Thyagaraya Road.

Every private market was subjected to constant inspection by the divisional sanitary staff for ensuring their sanitary upkeep and for preventing the sale of unwholesome and noxious food. The provision of fly-proof coverings especially for prepared



food-stuffs was insisted and spraying of D.D.T. was done as a measure of prevention against flies. Food exposed to dust and flies was seized by the divisional staff and destroyed.

*Meat supply* :—Control over the supply of meat to the city was exercised by permitting the sale of flesh of animals slaughtered in recognised abattoirs and restricting its sale in markets and other places licensed for the purpose. For the purpose of slaughtering animals in the city the undermentioned butcheries were maintained by the Corporation.

<i>Description</i>	<i>No.</i>
Sheep Slaughter Houses ... ..	2
Cattle Slaughter House ... ..	1
Pig Slaughter House ... ..	1

Animals brought for slaughter to the 4 slaughter houses were examined and those found in unhealthy condition were not allowed to be slaughtered. Carcasses and organs of animals slaughtered were also subjected to examination and only those found fit for human consumption were stamped with an indelible mark for verification purposes and allowed to be taken out of the butcheries for sale in the city and the condemned ones were immediately destroyed.

One of the sheep slaughter houses is in Perambur and the other in Saidapet. The out-turn of work in both the slaughter houses is given below :—

<i>Name of Slaughter House</i>	<i>No. of sheep and goats brought</i>	<i>No. rejected</i>	<i>No. slaughtered</i>	<i>No. of carcasses condemned</i>	<i>No. of organs condemned</i>
Sheep Slaughter House, Perambur ...	4,13,654	8,467	4,05,187	11	11,453
Sheep Slaughter House, Saidapet ...	23,027	1,016	22,011	7	416

The cattle slaughter house and the pig slaughter house were both situated in Perambur. The following is the out-turn of work in them for the year.

<i>Nature of Slaughter House</i>	<i>No. of animals brought</i>	<i>No. rejected</i>	<i>No. slaughtered</i>	<i>No. of carcasses condemned</i>	<i>No. of organs condemned</i>
Cattle Slaughter House ...	26,036	965	25,071	1	10,568
Pig Slaughter House ...	1,566	6	1,560	6	542

The animals rejected were either diseased, emaciated, immature or pregnant. Carcasses were condemned mainly for emaciation and organs for being cystic, inflamed or parasitic or for having abscesses, cirrhosis, distomatosis, etc.

The veterinary clinical laboratory at Perambur facilitated the ante-mortem examination of animals at the slaughter houses and examined specimens of blood smears, pus smears, faeces and urine received from the conservancy cattle depots and



the veterinary dispensaries. The number of specimens received and dealt with during the year is noted below :—

<i>Specimens received</i>	<i>No. examined</i>	<i>No. positive</i>
Blood smears ...	584	107
Pus smears ...	7	5
Faeces ...	372	106
Urine ...	2	2
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>220</b>

**Weights and Measures:**—The 2 Inspectors of Weights, Measures and Scales systematically inspected all public and private markets, bread, rice, fire-wood and kerosene ration-shops, provision stores, oil-man stores and other shops and scrutinized the scales, weights and measures found with the shop keepers. They also intercepted street hawkers and examined the scales, weights and measures in their possession.

The shop-keepers in the city were found to use scales, weights and measures duly tested and stamped. Scales, weights and measures not stamped in the year under report or found with marks of stamping indistinct or obliterated were tested and if they were found to be accurate the shop-keepers were required to have them stamped forth-with. Unstamped scales, weights and measures were also tested and seized to prevent their being used even inadvertently as genuine ones. Any scale, weight or measure found defective was immediately seized and action taken to deal with the offender.

The improvised measures used for selling gingelly oil and cocoanut oil by viss and palams were seized and their capacity verified. The merchants selling these oils were required to use scales provided with bowl shaped pans for holding the oil to be weighed and sold.

Street-hawkers were mostly found to use scales, weights and measures stamped in the mofussil areas. The Inspectors had such scales, weights and measures verified with the standard ones they had with them and seized defective ones. Such seizures consisted mostly of measures used by curd-vendors and weights used by petty vegetable vendors.

The total number of scales, weights and measures found defective and seized was 1,171 which consisted of the following :—

Scales	195	Total 1,171
Weights	460	
Measures	498	
Spring balances	18	

In 3 cases rope hangers with gunny seating for charcoal bags were found to weigh more than 4 lbs. each and seized and the charcoal dealers warned against the use of such rope-hangers made purposely to weigh heavy and thereby defraud the public. 163 weights kept for use as counterpoises were seized and confiscated. 27 improvised measures purporting to be 1 viss,  $\frac{1}{2}$  viss and  $\frac{1}{4}$  viss in capacity were seized and confiscated.

226 offenders were prosecuted. Among the prosecutions there were 35 rice ration shops, 2 bread ration shops and 31 fire-wood ration shops. One rice ration shop was prosecuted a second time for using a defective measure. 2 cases of under-weighment ended in conviction and fine. The total amount levied as fines was Rs. 3,251-0-0.



Six merchants dealing in slaked-lime and lime-shells were prosecuted for using baskets as parah measures and convicted and fined. 4 gingelly oil sellers were prosecuted for using improvised measures which were found to be deficient in capacity to hold the quantities they were intended for.

The Inspectors counter-checked the weights of quantities of articles sold to prevent the malpractices of under-measurement and under-weighment. As under-weighment was practised mainly by the fraudulent manipulation of scales, vendors were required to replace the wicker-pans with iron pans and the strings with chains and to clean the pans constantly. To prevent the fraudulent manipulation of palam weights in selling mutton by seers, the Inspectors continued to check the weights of mutton sold and insist on the scales being so suspended as to enable the purchasers to see the pans as well as the weights used.

In kerosene ration shops, the Inspectors not only counter-checked quantities of kerosene given as ration but also measured out the oil to the purchasers and instructed them to adhere labels to indicate the correct level of oil when properly measured.

5 cases of under-measurement and under-weighment in rice, bread and kerosene ration shops were intimated to the ration authorities to be dealt with by them.

*Anti-rabic measures* :—The measures adopted for the prevention of rabies in the city are the following :

1. Licensing of dogs
2. Destruction of unlicensed stray dogs

During the year under report 10 persons were licensed for arresting unlicensed dogs in the city. They were under the control of the Superintendent in charge of the Lethal Chamber. They accompanied him in 2 dog vans to various parts in the city and seized dogs found straying about. The Superintendent took the dogs seized by them to the Lethal Chamber where they were destroyed by electrocution.

	Dogs	Bitches	Total
No. of dogs caught during 1948	10,843	11,759	22,602
No. of dogs electrocuted during 1948	8,833	10,828	19,661
No. of dogs given to the 2 Medical Colleges } in the city	229	30	259
No. returned to owners	1,753	876	2,629

147 complaints about dog nuisance were received and attended to. All the dogs complained of were caught and destroyed.

A separate batch of 10 persons were licensed for catching pigs in the city. They worked under the control of the Superintendent of the Corporation Slaughter Houses. They caught 358 pigs straying about in the city. 1 of the pigs died and the rest were auctioned at the Pig Slaughter House and immediately slaughtered.

*Zoological Garden* :—The Zoological Garden revived its former popularity on account of the replenishment of the wild animals made during the year under report. With its specimens of wild animals, beautiful lawns, picturesque lake and facilities for picnic parties and boating, it provided the utmost diversion to the visitors.

It is open on all days between 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. and visitors to it have to pay an entrance fee of one anna per head. Elementary school children are admitted at a



concessional rate of 6 pies per head. Visitors to the zoo are allowed to have joy-rides on elephants on payment of fees. Elephants and camels are also hired out to the public for use on ceremonial occasions.

The right of collecting the entrance fees from visitors to the zoo and the fees for the use of the cycle-stand inside the zoo was leased for the year 1948-49 for a sum of Rs. 33,175 against Rs. 30,000 for 1947-48. The receipts realised by the hire of elephants and camels came to Rs. 1,652, stallage charges to Rs. 402-8-0, sale of animals to Rs. 36 and the charges for shooting pictures to Rs. 200. The right of running the cafe in the zoo was leased out for a sum of Rs. 6,000 for 1948-49 against Rs. 5,000 for 1947-48.

Seven boats plied in the zoo lake. The right of plying them was leased out for a sum of Rs. 6,520 for 1948-49 against Rs. 4,500 for 1947-48.

During the year under report there were 29 births and 31 hatchings among the mammals and birds in the zoo; 1 wolf and 113 birds were purchased and 23 wild animals and 8 birds were received as gifts. Notable among the additions to the zoo are 3 emu and 2 pea-fowl chicks born in the zoo, 1 male black hoolock gibbon and 1 female silvery gibbon received as gifts from H.E. the Maharaja of Bhavanagar, Governor of Madras, 1 black panther, 2 leopards, 1 tiger, 3 lions and 5 lionesses received as gifts from the Sourashtra Government.

There were 23 deaths due to natural causes among the animals in the Zoo. 100 Tiger Finches and 8 Himalayan birds died of heat wave before they could get themselves acclimatised.

As complaints were received about nuisance caused by stray monkeys in the city, arrangements were made for their capture and a reward of Rs. 5 offered for every monkey caught. 38 stray monkeys were caught and 17 of them taken to a forest in Chingleput district and liberated there.

**Health propaganda** :— Propaganda for educating the public on matters relating to public health was conducted throughout the year. It was done by holding lectures and informal talks especially for the benefit of the illiterate and children and distributing printed leaflets on health subjects.

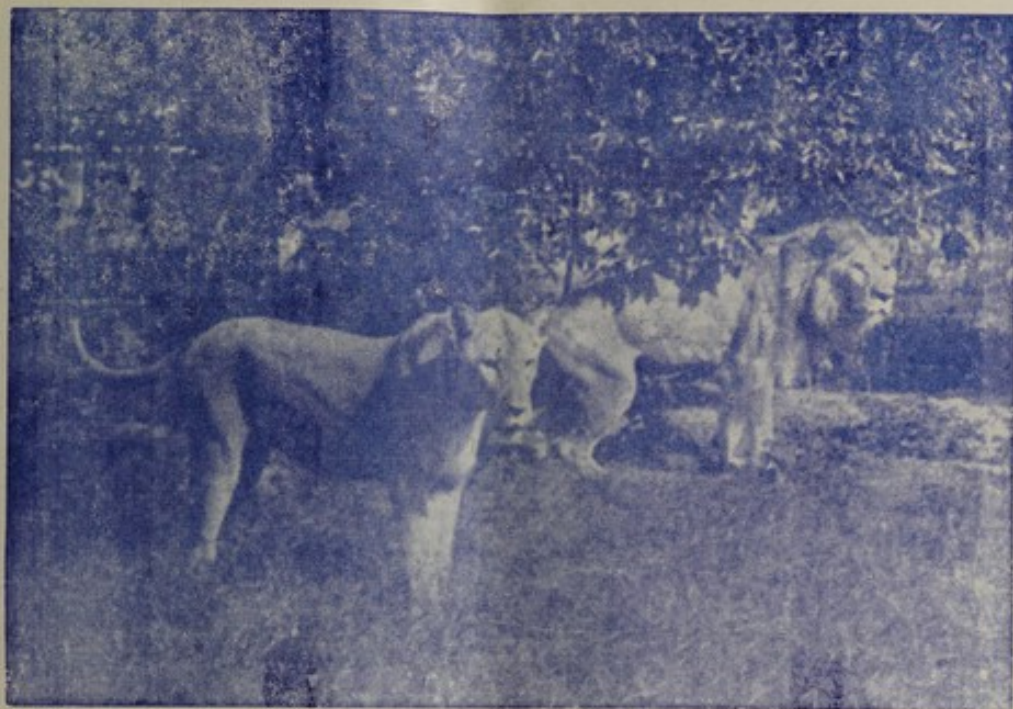
During the year 1,024 lectures and 1,120 informal talks were held. On 68 occasions the lectures were accompanied by magic lantern demonstrations. During cholera epidemic intensive propaganda was done in the infected areas impressing on the minds of the public the need to get themselves protected against the disease by inoculation and to the prompt removal of cases in the interests not only of the patients but also of others open to infection due to promiscuity.

In the month of December a health show was arranged in the All India Khadi, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition at Teynampet. The significance of the various charts and exhibits was explained to the visitors by a special staff posted for the purpose there.

**Care of destitutes** :—The Corporation has been bestowing care on the poor in the city by providing homes for giving food, clothing and shelter to them.

1. Special Home for the diseased and infirm
2. Work House
3. Poor House
4. Orphanage
5. Six Homes for the Homeless



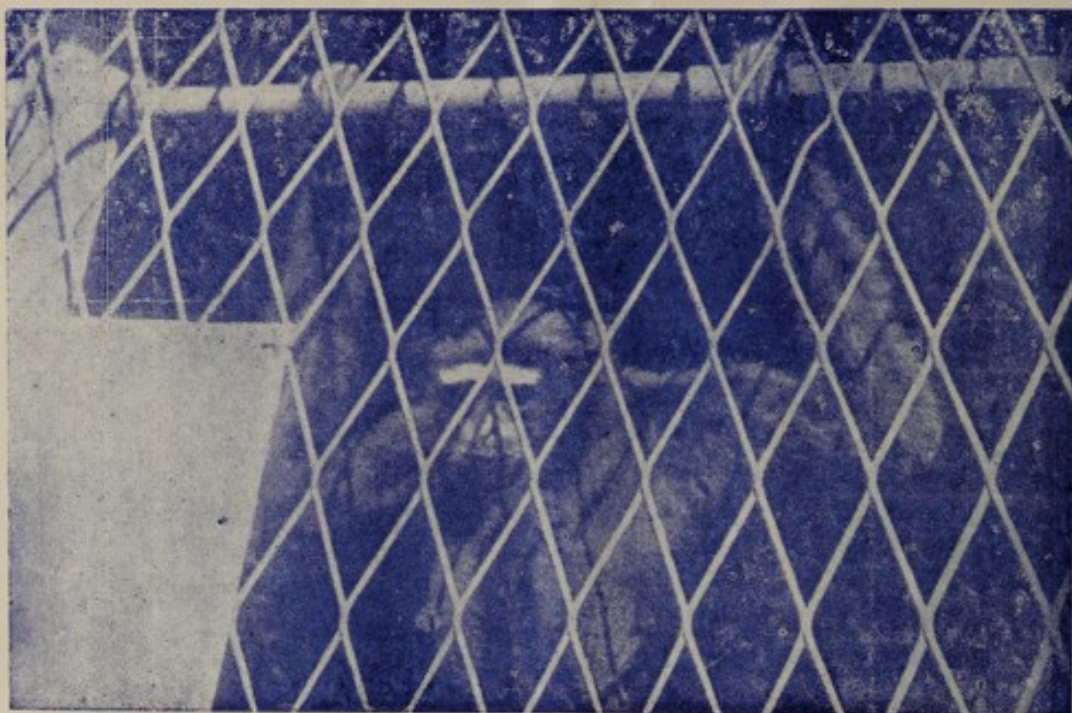


Lion and lioness presented by the Sourashtra Government  
Zoological Garden

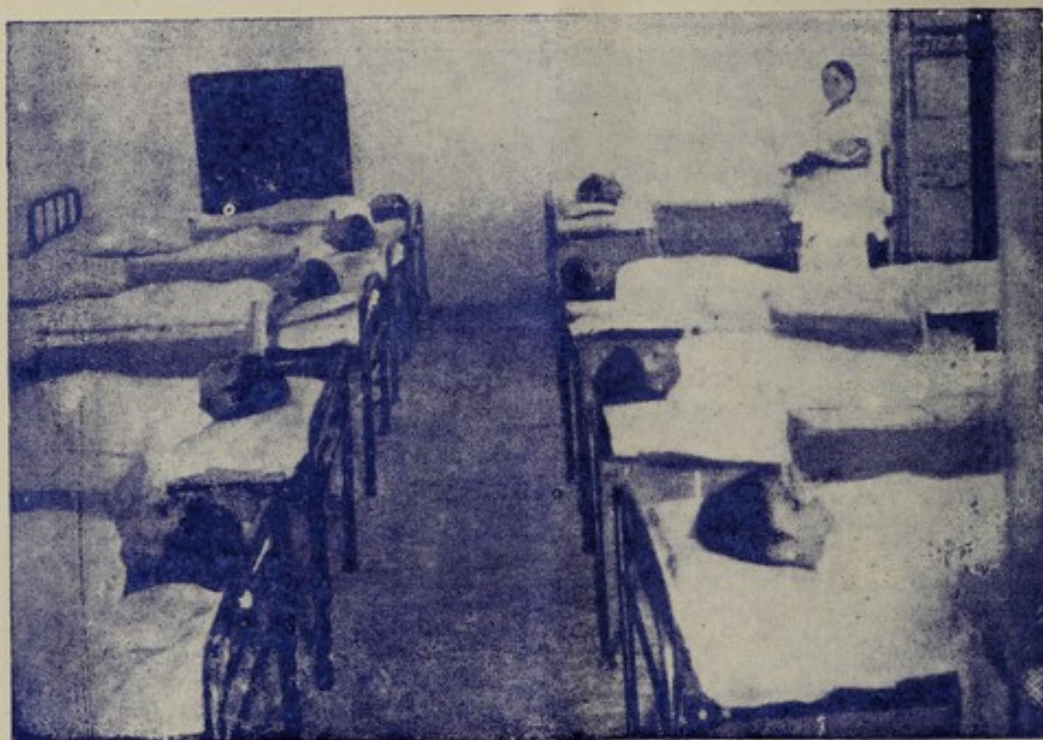


Tiger presented by the Sourashtra Government  
Zoological Garden





Gibbon presented by H. E. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Governor of Madras  
Zoological Garden



A view of the newly opened maternity ward  
Child Welfare Centre, Washermenpet



The Special Home is maintained for the compulsory segregation of diseased and invalid beggars in the city under the Madras City Police Act. The strength of the Home on 1-1-1948 was 324 and on 31-12-1948 it was 277. Details of admissions and disposals for the year are given below:—

Particulars	Men	Women	Children	Total
No. of inmates on 1-1-1948	256	68	...	324
No. admitted in 1948	370	84	1	455
No. discharged on expiry of detention period	312	84	...	396
No. released by orders of High Court	...	2	...	2
No. transferred to Work House	...	1	1	2
No. escaped in 1948	11	...	...	11
No. died in 1948	77	14	...	91
No. of inmates on 31-12-1948	226	51	...	277

The beggars committed to the Home during the year were found, at the time of their admission, to be in a very bad state of health, many of them being extremely emaciated and suffering from chronic diseases. Their defects and diseases are set forth below:—

No. blind	...	16
No. infirm	...	19
No. suffering from leprosy	...	165
No. suffering from tuberculosis	...	25
No. suffering from debility and malnutrition	...	80
No. suffering from other diseases	...	150

After their admission they were given nourishing food and appropriate medical treatment for their ailments and they increased in weight and showed remarkable improvement in their general condition.

The inmates kept themselves engaged by doing light work and assisting the staff of the home. They took delight in attending to the garden and growing vegetables for the use of the home. Some of them helped the blind and infirm to bathe and wash their clothes.

By way of recreation and amusement the inmates organised and conducted 2 dramas and a pantomime show. The Aktar Dramatic Troop of Triplicane gave a benefit performance of oriental music and dances and the Toc H Society arranged a cinema show for the benefit of the inmates of the home.

The Independence Day on 15-8-1948 was celebrated with great eclat by the inmates. They had special feeds in the morning and in the evening. They saluted the national flag in a march-past and held a 'bhajana' party when national songs were sung and prayers offered for the peace and prosperity of their mother land.

A separate dining room and a separate block of 12 flush-out latrines were newly constructed for the exclusive use of the leper inmates of the home.

Among distinguished visitors to the Home were (1) the Mayor of Colombo, (2) The Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, Bombay, (3) The President of the Indian Medical Association and (4) Col. Sastri, I.M.S. (Retd.).

The Work House, another compulsory home under the Madras City Police Act, is intended for the reception of beggars in the city capable of doing ordinary manual labour. The strength of the home during the year was as follows:—



Particulars	Men	Women	Children	Total
No. of inmates on 1-1-1948	103	19	...	122
No. admitted in 1948	255	35	...	290
No. transferred from Special Home	...	1	1	2
No. discharged on expiry of committal period	211	39	1	251
No. escaped in 1948	2	...	...	2
No. died in 1948	1	1	...	2
No. transferred to Mental Hospital	8	4	...	12
No. transferred to Stanley Hospital	1	1	...	2
No. of inmates on 31-12-1948	135	10	...	145

Male inmates were taught handi-crafts such as basket making, rope making, mat weaving, spinning and cloth weaving. In the female section the inmates were given training in embroidery, croche work and rope making. The articles made by the inmates consisted of rattan trays, waste-paper baskets, cocoanut ropes, mats, bed-sheets, towels, bandage cloth, canvas cloth, khadi cloth and jackets.

Two gardens were maintained—one in the male section and the other in the female section. The vegetables grown were made use of in the home itself.

The members of the Corporation Standing Committee, Works, visited the home on 10-6-1948. The Mayor of Colombo visited it on 23-7-1948, the Hon'ble minister for rural development on 20-8-1948, Municipal Chairman, Coimbatore, on 3-9-1948 and the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, Bombay, on 23-12-1948.

The Poor House took care of the destitute resorting to it voluntarily for admission. The strength of the home during the year is given below :—

Particulars	Men	Women	Total
No. of inmates on 1-1-1948	68	39	107
No. admitted in 1948	95	54	149
No. discharged in 1948	48	35	83
No. escaped in 1948	7	2	9
No. died in 1948	19	10	29
No. of inmates on 31-12-1948	89	46	135

72 inmates were sent to the Government Stanley Hospital for specialised treatment and 13 of them died there. The other deaths took place in the home, the causes of deaths being colitis, myocarditis, senile debility and heart failure.

The inmates were given special feeds on 11 festive occasions and on the birthday of H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore out of the interest accruing from endowments made for the purpose.

Two variety entertainments for the benefit of the inmates were organised by the Madras branch of the Toc H, one on 20-9-1948 and the other on 13-11-1948.

The Orphanage is a home for bonafide orphan boys of the city below 12 years of age. The strength of the home was 21 on 1-1-1948 and it rose to 49 on 31-12-1948, the following being the number admissions and disposals for the year.

No. of inmates 1-1-1948	21
No. admitted in 1948	34
No. discharged in 1948	5
No. escaped in 1948	1
No. of inmates on 31-12-1948	49



A school section with standards 1 to 5 is attached to the home and there are 2 women teachers for teaching the children of the home. Recreational facilities for in-door games like chess and dice and for out-door games like foot ball and tenniquoit are provided. A garden is maintained where the boys are trained in gardening work also.

A variety entertainment for the benefit of the children of the home was given by the boys and the girls of the C.E.Z.M. School on 9-10-1948.

Six "Homes for the Homeless" have been provided for the benefit of the numerous casual labourers who, for want of accommodation, live on the open by roadsides and on maidans in the city. These homes provided shelter to the homeless in the city for temporary periods. Those taken in as inmates were allowed to remain in these homes for 2 months only after their admission. They were by that time, expected to find for themselves accommodation elsewhere and quit the homes. But in practice it has been extremely difficult to evict them even several months after expiry of the prescribed period for their stay with the result that many others in need of such shelter could not be accommodated. More homes of this type could not be provided for want of funds.

### CONSERVANCY

Conservancy of the city continued to be under the control of the Assistant Health Officers and the Sub-Assistant Health Officer and there were 5 Conservancy Supervisors and 54 Conservancy Inspectors to assist them in looking after the work. The 50 divisions were grouped into 5 ranges and each range was under the charge of a Conservancy Supervisor who was assisted by a Conservancy Inspector in each division. Divisions 17, 22, 35 and 48 were further sub-divided and separate Conservancy Inspectors posted for work in the bifurcated areas. 3,751 labourers were employed for the sweeping of streets, cleaning of latrines, removal of sullage from cesspools and maintenance of cattle depots. The total expenditure incurred on conservancy for the year 1948-49 was Rs. 28,56,975 against Rs. 24,72,781 for the previous year.

565 trollies and rubbish carts, 82 night-soil carts and 190 sewage and silt carts were used for the removal of filth, sewage, rubbish and silt in the city. 45 motor lorries were allotted for conservancy purposes. Of these, 42 motor lorries were for the removal of rubbish and filth and 3 lorries for the removal of sewage. In addition to the above, 3 new lorries were purchased at the end of the year for conservancy purposes.

*Disposal of rubbish and filth* :—About 6,87,896 cart-loads of rubbish were removed during the year against 6,28,976 cart-loads during the previous year. Of these, about 3,84,326 cart-loads were used for raising low-lying places in the city and the rest of the rubbish was dumped at the Otteri, Korrukkupet, and Mylapore dumping grounds.

About 67,166 cart-loads of filth were removed during the year. Of these, about 47,210 cart-loads of filth were flushed out into the sewers at the pail depot, Korrukkupet, and the remaining cart-loads were trenched at the dumping grounds in Otteri, Korrukkupet, and Saidapet. The amount realised by the sale of manure and cow-dung during the year 1948-49 was Rs. 11,426. The tipping plat-forms in Basin Road, Krishnampet and Pudupet worked satisfactorily during the year.



**Public latrines:**—385 public latrines existed in the city during the year against 371 in the previous year. Of these, 343 were of the flush-out type and 42 were masonry and sanded latrines. 14 additional public conveniences were opened for public use during the year at the following places:

Serial. No.	Division No.	Location
1	2	Chetty Thottam
2	3	Jaganatha Naidu Street
3	4	Venkatakrishnan Street
4	4	Soliappan Street
5	5	Kannan Street
6	7	Peria Palayathamman Koil Street
7	7	Peria Palayathamman Koil Street
8	9	Shanmugha Mudali Street
9	22 A	Thiagappa Mudali Street
10	22 A	Ormes Road
11	43	Gopathi Lala Street
12	44	Marina, opposite to the Office of the I. G. of Police
13	44	Nochikuppam
14	44	Kalamman Cheri, Edward Elliotts Road

The public flush-out latrines were kept open for use both day and night. The conservancy staff paid special attention to the cleaning and disinfection of public latrines and of places where there was committal of nuisances. 1,450 gallons of disinfectants, 5,981 parabs of chunam and 16,003 lbs. of bleaching powder were used during the year for disinfection of latrines, drains, road sides, etc. 756 persons were prosecuted under the Public Health Act, 1939, for committing nuisance in public places against 721 persons in the previous year.

**Conservancy of private institutions:**—The removal of rubbish and filth from several public institutions and private establishments in the city was undertaken as per section 197 of the Madras City Municipal Act. The total amount realised by way of fees during the year 1948-49 was Rs. 50,726.

**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. 272 coolies were provided with tenements in the Corporation Model Lines and 348 coolies were allowed to live in Corporation lands.

Though liberal concessions were granted to the Corporation labourers during 1946, by way of increasing the basic wages, granting house rent and unclean allowances and weekly holidays, introduction of provident fund scheme, etc., the Corporation Labour Union representing mainly the conservancy labourers began agitating even from 1947 on-wards for further increase in workers' pay and allowances and more leave facilities and finally gave a notice of strike on 4-3-1948, putting forth a series of exorbitant demands which if given effect would have cost the Corporation Rs. 30.0 lakhs annually. These demands were unreasonable and extortionate and beyond the financial capacity of the Corporation to be conceded. Besides, the Union wanted to have a say in the day to day administration of labour i.e. in the matter of appointments, punishments, etc. The Labour Union was informed that the Corporation had always been prepared to meet the legitimate demands of the workers and redress the grievances consistent with its financial capacity and it was asked to withdraw the strike notice and save the workers from the hardships of strike.



A majority of the conservancy workers and drainage and malaria coolies struck work from 12-4-1948. The workers of the Pallavaram Quarry, about 850 in number, also joined the strike. Anticipating such a situation plans were made to carry on the essential services during the strike period and they were put into operation as soon as the strike commenced. Thirteen centres were opened in the Corporation schools and other Corporation buildings for housing and feeding the loyal workers and new recruits to protect them from intimidation and assault. Food required for them was supplied from 3 midday meals centres. Appeals to the public and civic associations were made for co-operation in keeping the city clean during the strike and there was good response from them.

About 800 coolies out of a total complement of 4,200 nearly reported for work on the first day of the strike. Due to intensive propaganda among the labourers, there was day to day improvement in the number of permanent workers returning to duty and in the marching out of carts from the conservancy depots. By 12-5-1948, all the strikers returned to work. The strike lasted for 29 days and the return to work of the strikers was unconditional.

*Conservancy cattle depots* :—There were 9 conservancy cattle depots in the city during the year under report. 7 of these depots were under the charge of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and the remaining two under the charge of Sanitary Inspectors. One more Veterinary Assistant was appointed during the year.

Improvements to Kodambakkam and Saidapet cattle depots were done during the year. Additional stalls were put up and the store room extended in the Kodambakkam depot while the Saidapet depot was extended by 30 feet on the eastern side.

From the middle of the month of August, private cattle yards in the city were placed, as an experimental measure, under the control of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. For this purpose, the 7 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons were relieved of the charge of conservancy cattle depots and 5 of them posted for supervising the cattle yards in the 5 ranges of the city and 2 of them posted to look after the health and feeding of the animals in all the conservancy depots in the city. The 7 conservancy depots which had been in their charge were placed under the control of the Conservancy Inspectors.

*Animals* :—The number of animals on hand on 1-1-1948 was 877 against 815 in the previous year and 34 bullocks were purchased and 2 animals were transferred permanently from the Works Department (Parks). 57 animals died during the year and 33 unserviceable animals were sold in auction leaving a balance of 823 animals on 31-12-1948. Out of 57 casualties referred to above, 47 died of old age, 1 of anthrax, 1 of tuberculosis, 2 of trypanosomiasis, 1 of piroplasmosis and 5 of other causes.

*Anthrax* :—There was only one case of anthrax during the year against 4 in the previous year and all animals were protected with anti-anthrax serum and there were no fresh cases.

*Tuberculosis* :—There was only one death from tuberculosis against 7 in the previous year. Tuberculin tests were done periodically and the reactors were segregated and treated at 'Hope Lodge', Vyasarpadi.

*Trypanosomiasis and piroplasmosis* :—There were two deaths from trypanosomiasis and one from piroplasmosis. All the animals were examined carefully and blood



serums were taken from suspected ones and preventive measures such as eradicating ticks and flies from stalls were carried out. Thus it was possible to control the spread of the disease.

**Foot and mouth:**—There was an out-break of foot and mouth disease in Harris Road depot during the month of August. The affected animals were segregated at Hope Lodge and treated. Preventive measures were strictly and promptly adopted in all the depots. But the disease broke out in two other depots, viz., in 'A' and 'B' depots in a severe form. 'A' depot was converted into a foot and mouth camp and all animals from Hope Lodge were sent there and treated. During the course of the year almost all the depots were affected by this disease. But the conservancy work was carried on without much dislocation. Altogether, 146 animals were affected during the year. The breeding bull at 'B' Depot was also affected and hence it could not be used for service for some time.

During the year, 1,131 cases were treated in all the conservancy cattle depots against 897 in the previous year and 147 cases treated at Hope Lodge, Vyasarpadi, against 238 cases in the previous year.

**Veterinary dispensaries:**—In 1945, the Corporation offered to open 6 veterinary dispensaries, provided Government agreed to contribute Rs. 2,100/- towards recurring expenditure and Rs. 500/- towards non-recurring expenditure for each dispensary. But, Government, in their order No. 2017 Development Department dated 22-4-1948, considered it sufficient to open only 3 dispensaries in the first instance and sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 800/- towards recurring expenditure and Rs. 310/- towards non-recurring expenditure for each dispensary. Accordingly 3 dispensaries were opened on 15-8-1948, one at Basin Bridge cattle depot, another at Pudupet depot and the third at Mylapore depot.

The total number of cases treated at the 3 dispensaries from 15-8-1948 to 31-12-1948 was as follows:—

'B' Depot	...	...	903 cases
'D' do.	...	...	611 "
'F' do.	...	...	1,566 "
Total	...	...	3,080 "

The cases were treated for various causes such as fever, respiratory and digestive disorders, sore necks, lameness and skin diseases. Mastitis and retention of placenta were found common among cows. Pregnant cows were also brought for testing. Among the contagious diseases, only foot and mouth disease was prevalent almost throughout the year in one cattle yard or other and the affected animals were suitably treated and their owners were advised to keep them segregated from other animals. Rinderpest was not prevalent, as almost all the city cattle were protected against the disease with the sero-virus method. No case of tuberculosis came for treatment.

**Breeding bulls:**—The Government in their order M. S. No. 1747 Development Department dated 22-4-1947 approved the scheme for the stationing of breeding bulls for a period of 3 years in the first instance at the Corporation cattle depots. According to this scheme, suitable breeding bulls would be stationed in 7 Corporation cattle depots by the Civil Veterinary Department and maintained at the cost of the Government.



3 stud-bulls were received from the Government on 4-10-1948 and these are stationed at the Basin Bridge, Pudupet and Mylapore cattle depots. A fee of Rs. 1-8-0 per service is collected from the public. A sum of Rs. 22-8-0 was realised for services rendered by these bulls from 14-10-1948 to 31-12-1948.

### ANTI-MALARIA OPERATIONS

There was a separate section for carrying out anti-malarial operations in the city. It was under the charge of a Medical Officer with public health qualifications in the grade of a Second Class Health Officer. He was assisted by 5 Supervisors, 58 Maistries and 298 Coolies. The complement of coolies included 10 per cent of the labour staff retrenched as a measure of economy in 1946 and restored in the year under report and was divided into squads and gangs and distributed for work according to the requirements of mosquito control work in each division.

The main feature of anti-malarial operations was the control and eradication of the malaria carrying mosquitoes, viz., the anaphaline species. Among these species of mosquitoes, *Anopheles Stephensi* were met with in fresh-water wells and ponds in central parts of the city, *Anopheles Culicifacies* in wells and tanks in the peripheral parts of the city and *Anopheles Subpictus* along the edges of Cooum and Adyar rivers when the water was clean. The sources which favoured the breeding of the varieties of anaphaline mosquitoes referred to were kept under effective control.

Special measures were also taken by a special staff for the control of *Aedes Aegypti*, carriers of Yellow Fever, in the region half-a-mile around the Port area. A certain amount of control of the culex type of mosquitoes was also under-taken with a view to reduce the nuisance from the species. With the complement of staff engaged in the work, effective control over anaphaline and other types of mosquitoes was possible only to the extent indicated above.

**Control of anaphaline mosquitoes:—**There were about 20,578 wells and 288 tanks in the city affording permanent facilities for the breeding of anaphaline mosquitoes. The following measures were taken to keep the breeding in these wells and tanks under control.

All the wells in the city were regularly inspected and introduced with larvicidal fish; wells not in use were cleaned and oiled before larvicidal fishes were introduced into them. 7 gangs of coolies attended to this work. The tanks in the city were constantly inspected by the divisional sanitary staff and the owners were required to have them cleaned periodically. During the year 196 tanks were cleaned by the owners themselves and they were found to be free from larval breeding. 92 tanks were cleaned by the department—88 on payment of nominal charges by the owners and 4 free of charge on account of storm water draining into them. Every tank was introduced with larvicidal fishes to control any possible breeding of larvae in it. The cleaning and the removal of rank vegetation, floating moss and weeds were done by 4 gangs of coolies.

The two rivers, Cooum and Adyar, being shallow, water stagnated along their beds, giving rise to mosquito breeding in them. 2 river gangs therefore operated in these rivers, removing weeds and moss, dusting Paris Green and spraying D. D. T. (suspension). Whenever breedings in puddles along the edges of the rivers were found they treated them immediately with oil.



*Anti-stegomyia operations*:—The measures for the control of *Aedes Aegypti* or *Stegomyia* mosquitoes were carried over by a special staff consisting of 8 squads. They confined their attention to the region extending half a mile around the Port. They did intensive inspection of the buildings in the area, examined likely places of breeding and attended to neglected drains, cisterns, fire-buckets, etc. A survey of stegomyia mosquitoes was taken and the stegomyia house index for the year ranged from 0.04 to 0.05 against 9.5 when the survey first commenced in 1936. The stegomyia house-index was furnished to the Director of Public Health and the Port Health Officer every month.

*Control of culex mosquitoes*:—*Culex fatigans* species of mosquitoes have been found to breed in storm water drains in the city wherever sullage water from houses found its way to and stagnated in them. The existence of cesspools in the areas added to the city also facilitated the breeding of these mosquitoes in those areas.

The net work of drains in the city was taken section by section and 30 drain cleaning gangs attended to the work of desilting, brushing and oiling them once in 4 days. The frequency with which these measures were carried out prevented larvae from pupating and becoming adult mosquitoes. Kelly's Drain, a facile source of breeding, was subjected to special attention. It was flushed by the Special Works Department with sea-water twice a week and this helped to control effectively any larval breeding in it.

The Buckingham Canal also formed a potential breeding place for these mosquitoes. It was therefore well stocked with *Gambusia*, a larvicidal fish noted for its carnivorous habits and mosquito breeding in it as a result was not very common.

To keep the cess-pools in the added areas of the city free from larval breeding bags of saw dust soaked in a mixture of Diesel oil and Kerosene oil with D.D.T. (suspension) to the extent of 3 per cent were immersed and allowed to remain in them. This method ensured the gradual liberation of oil to form a thin layer of film on cesspool sullage and thereby kill the larvae breeding therein. It also served as a repellent to female mosquitoes resorting to the cess-pools to lay eggs.

*House inspection squads*:—Mosquitoes have been found to breed in neglected house drains in garden areas and unsewered parts of the city and also in storage utensils, discarded vessels, broken pots, etc., in houses. These unnoticed sources of breeding of mosquitoes in human habitations were dealt with by house inspection squads in parts other than those served by the *Stegomyia* squads. The house inspection squads, being inadequate for the whole city, concentrated their attention to places unsewered or partially sewerred. The divisions which had the benefit of their service were 17, 17-B, 23, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 40, 44, 47 & 50.

*Destruction of adult mosquitoes*:—Destruction of adult mosquitoes was done wherever their existence was much in evidence and whenever complaints of nuisance from them were received. D. D. T. was the insecticide chiefly used for killing them.

*Reclamation of low-lands*:—The reclamation of low lying parts in the city put an end to what had previously been good sources of breeding, especially after the rains. During the year under report the following low-lands were filled up.

1. Low-land in Thandavaroya Mudaly Street, 1st Division.
2. " Elaya Mudali Street, "
3. " Munaram Pandian Lane, 5th Division.
4. Boat Basin, Basin Road, 16th Division.
5. Low-land in Edward Park, 24th "



6. Low-land in Tank Road, 34th Division
7. " Nowroji Road "
8. " Thandapani Street, 36th Division.

Reclamation of the following places was under progress at the end of the year under report.

1. Low-land in Puducheri Appasami Gardens, 5th Division.
2. " to the west of Cockrane Basin Road, 7th Division.
3. " near Slaughter House, 18th Division.
4. " in Edward Park Street, 20th Division.
5. " Nungambakkam Tank, Tank Road, 34th Division.
6. " Arathakuttai, 46th Division.
7. " Perambur Tank in front of Railway Station, 10th Division.

## REPORT OF THE WATER ANALYST FOR 1948

### GENERAL

The year under report was an eventful one as it was an year of drought. The total rainfall recorded in the lake region in 1948 was 25.66" as compared to that of 32.15" in 1947 and 77.36" in 1946 and it was far below the yearly average of 47.21". The maximum lake level of 41.81 feet in February was 4.05 feet below the full tank level and this level fell down to 34.97 feet in October, 1948.

The Red Hills lake water contained a large amount of very finely divided colloidal organic matter derived from microscopic vegetable growth. This growth was accentuated by the decay of organic matter and the presence in normal quantities of oxygen in solution. The raw water, as it reached the Kilpauk end, was of almost the same chemical quality, only a small depletion in its dissolved oxygen content being noticeable.

At the head works, the water was chlorinated and then filtered. During the process of filtration (i) the dissolved oxygen was used up in the process of bacterial decomposition of the organic matter present and (ii) the sulphates were reduced by the action of sulphur reducing "Spirillum Desulfuricans" in the presence of excessive amount of organic matter. The sulphuretted hydrogen thus given out imparted an unpleasant smell to the filtered water.

The sterilization of such a water required a large dose of chlorine. The filtered water thus rendered safe was pumped into the city mains. The water as supplied to the city still contained a large amount of organic matter, the present system of filtration being incapable of preventing this and it deteriorated as it travelled through the lengths of the mains, especially during hot weather. Such deteriorations were more marked at tail ends of the distribution system.

Many complaints were received about the foul odour in the tap water. They were promptly attended to and the uneasiness in the minds of the public was dispelled by explaining to them the reasons for the foul smell in the tap water. They were also advised to store water in broad open vessels for a few hours to get rid of the smell. Bacteriologically the water was found to be "safe" throughout the year.

The question of effectively dealing with the smell problem had long been under examination by several committees of experts and ultimately the Government Committee on "Water and Sewage Purification", after conducting a series of experiments, recommended the installation of rapid mechanical filters as the most



effective solution to this problem. The plans and estimates prepared by the Corporation are under the consideration of the Government. Pending their sanction, the special committees convened during the months of September and December made the following recommendations to mitigate as much as possible the smell without any material alteration to the existing method of filtration.

(i) Algicidal treatment of the Red Hills Lake water with copper-sulphate periodically to suppress the growth of microflora.

(ii) (a) Pre-chlorination of the raw water at the Kilpauk end of the conduit with an increased dose.

(b) Increasing the thickness of the sand layers on the filter bed to a minimum depth of 12" of sand of proper size in one of the filters as an experimental unit and watching the result.

(c) Charging of the filter media with super-chlorinated solution of suitable concentration, specified by the King Institute, Guindy, before starting the operation of a bed.

(iii) (a) Systematic scouring of the distribution system, section by section, to prevent accumulation of static water and consequent deterioration of the water in the mains.

(b) Sterilization of the mains, section by section.

(c) Regulation of the scouring and sterilization by more frequent analysis.

(d) Appointment of an assistant to cope up with the increased work in the analytical laboratory.

The above suggestions with the exception of the sterilization of the mains were carried out and it resulted in the elimination of the smell in the distribution system to a considerable extent.

#### SCIENTIFIC

*The Red Hills Lake* :—The lake water was examined in March, May, July, August, September, October and December during the year. The increasing figures for "Albuminoid Nitrogen" and "Absorbed oxygen" showed that the raw-water contained an excessive amount of organic matter of vegetable origin and this was invariably correlated with the lake level.

The bacterial quality of the lake water was fair in March and May, showed slight deterioration in July and was fair again from August to December.

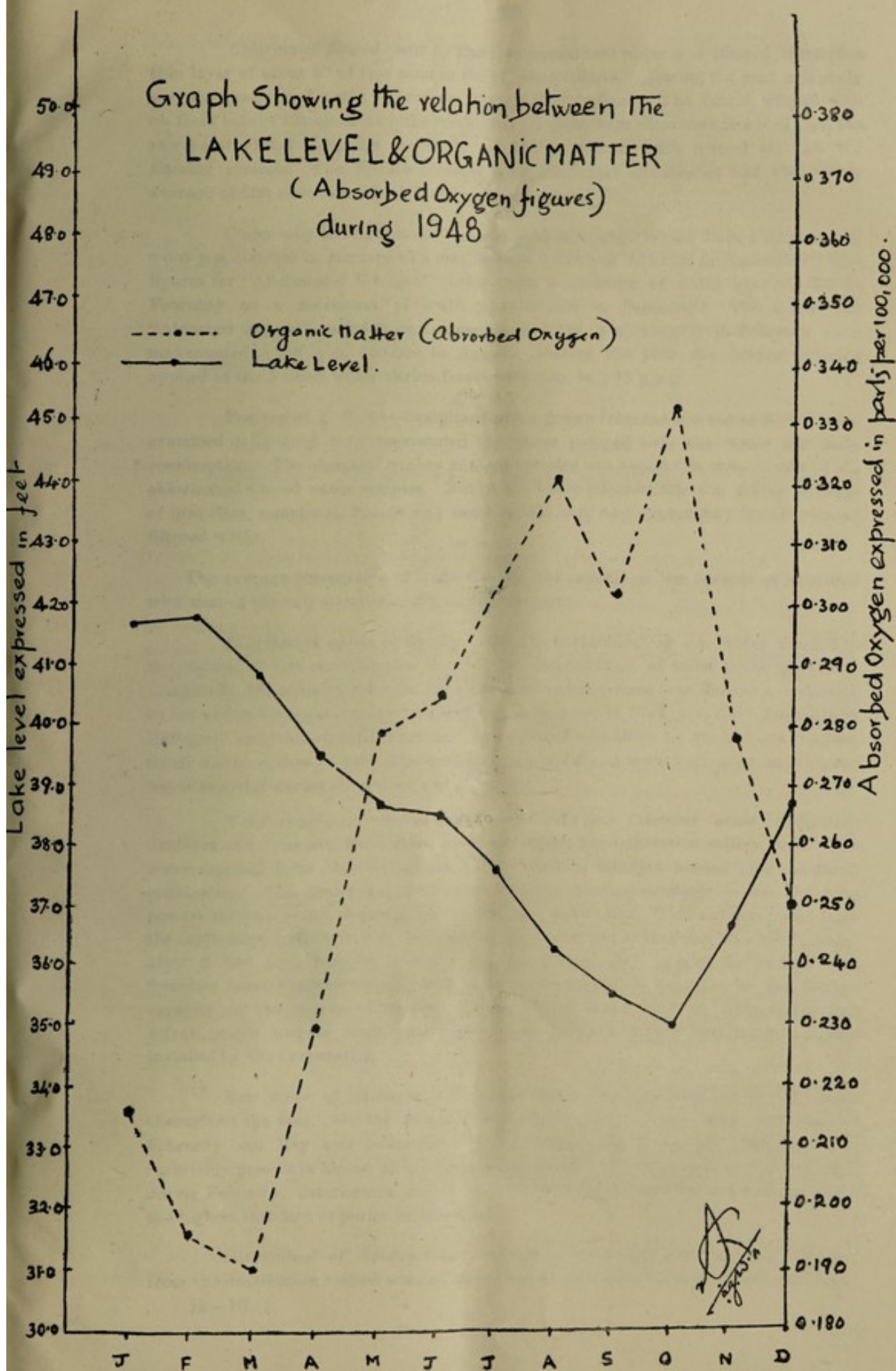
*Raw water (prior to chlorination) at the Kilpauk end of the conduit* :—The figures for "Albuminoid Nitrogen" and "Absorbed Oxygen" increased from January to October and reached the maximum of 0.084 and 0.333 parts per 100,000 respectively in October and again fell down in December. These figures reveal that the organic matter content increased from January to October and decreased during November and December.

The bacterial quality was fair in January, February and March, deteriorated slightly in April and became fair again in May, June, July, August, September, October and November and reached the highest standard of purity in December.

*Chlorinated raw-water* :—Chlorination of the raw water prior to filtration brought about marked improvement in the bacterial quality of the raw water throughout the year.



Graph Showing the relation between The  
LAKE LEVEL & ORGANIC MATTER  
( Absorbed Oxygen figures)  
during 1948





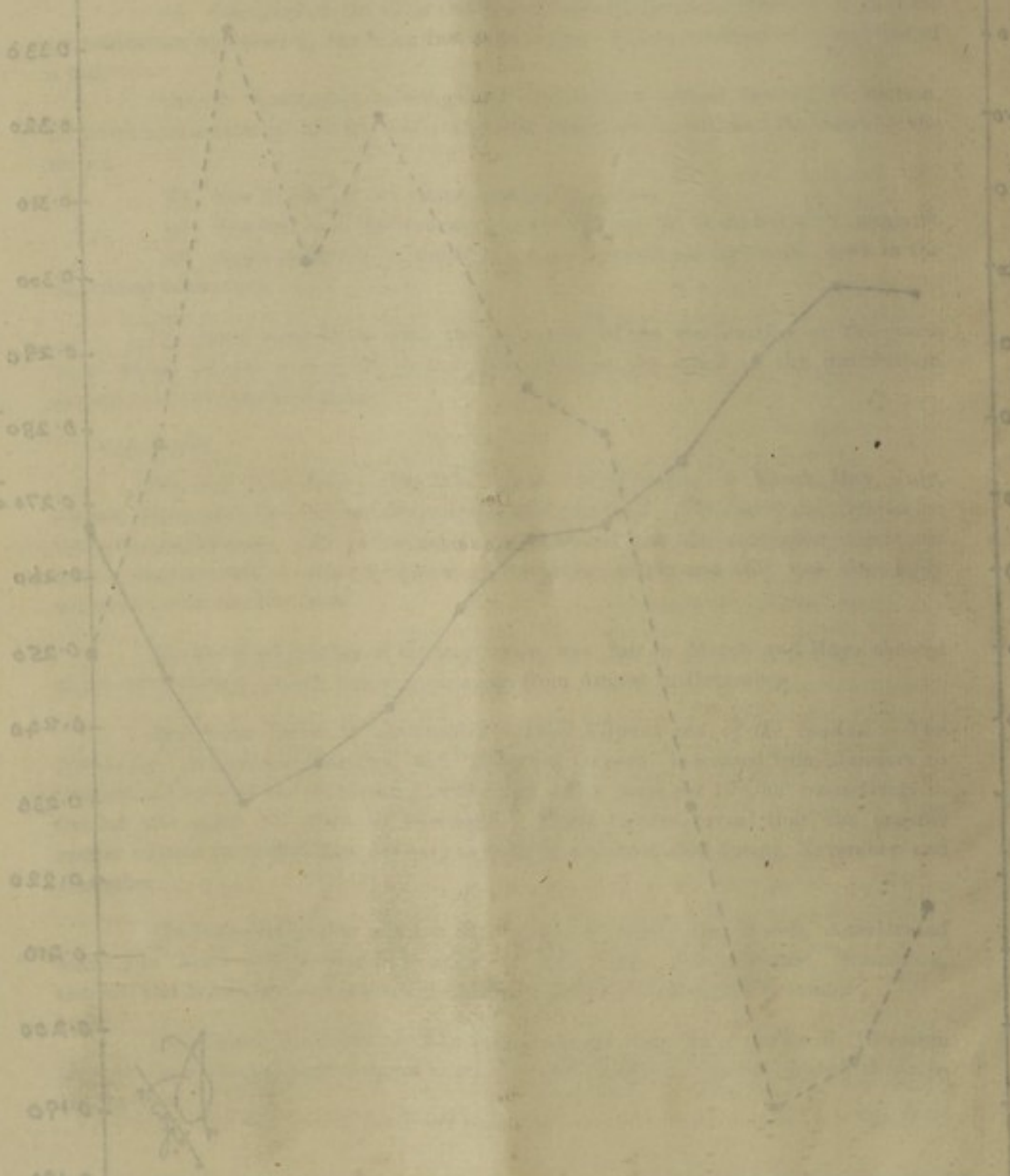
Graph showing the relation between the  
LAKE LEVEL & ORGANIC MATTER  
(Absorbed organic matter)  
during 1948

Absorbed organic matter in lake water

0.150  
0.160  
0.170  
0.180  
0.190  
0.200  
0.210  
0.220  
0.230  
0.240  
0.250  
0.260  
0.270  
0.280  
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D N O S A J J A M A M F F

— Lake Level  
--- Organic Matter (Absorbed organic matter)





*Chlorinated filtered water* :—The chlorinated raw water was filtered through a thin layer of about 6" of fine sand in the 17 sand filters. During the year the daily average quantity of water filtered was 23.09 million gallons. The filters worked with on fixed rate of filtration with the result that all gross impurities were removed from the raw water while the organic matter in colloidal condition easily passed through the filtering medium. The filtrate however was effectively chlorinated and the yearly average of first class samples (L.F.—60 c.c.) came up to 95%.

Chemically the figures for "Ammoniacal Nitrogen" varied from a minimum of 0.002 p.p. 100,000 in January to a maximum of 0.024 p.p. 100,000 in September. The figures for "Albuminoid Nitrogen" varied from a minimum of 0.032 p.p. 100,000 in February to a maximum of 0.078 p.p. 100,000 in September. The figures for "Absorbed Oxygen" varied from a minimum of 0.147 p.p. 100,000 in February to a maximum of 0.288 p.p. 100,000 in August. During the year the dose of chlorine applied to the filtered water varied from 1.38 p.p.m. to 2.13 p.p.m.

*Test tap at K. P. S.* :—Samples of water drawn from the test tap at K.P.S. were examined daily since they represented the water pumped into the mains for daily consumption. The chemical quality of these samples was almost the same as that of the chlorinated filtered water samples. But on the bacteriological side the yearly average of first class samples (L.F.—60 c.c.) came up to only 64% against 95% for chlorinated filtered water.

The average percentage of reduction in the organic matter content as compared with that of the raw water was 22% during the year.

*Distribution system of the city* :—On the bacteriological side there was fall in the number of first class samples due to the deterioration of water in the pipe lines. Chemically, the samples collected from the distribution system taps showed a reduction in the oxidisable organic matter content and an increase in the figures for "Ammoniacal Nitrogen" and "Albuminoid Nitrogen" as compared with those for the test tap samples. Smell was in evidence in the distribution system in July, August, September and October but it subsided during November and December.

*Water supply in the extended areas* :—In the extended areas comprising Saidapet and Sembiam, the sources of water supply are infiltration gallery wells. The water supplied from the infiltration gallery well in Saidapet needed only bacterial purification. The water was chlorinated with the chlorine available in the bleaching powder solution as it was pumped in to the over-head tank. The water supplied from the infiltration gallery well in Sembiam required addition of lime and bleaching powder after it had been pumped into the over-head reservoir. In both the Saidapet and Sembiam areas, the water-supply was restricted to limited areas, owing to the limited capacity of the sources of supply. Outside these areas, such as Aminjikarai and Adyar, people had to draw water from wells in their houses and bore well pumps installed by the Corporation.

*Raw water of Saidapet* :—The raw water was sparkling and crystal clear throughout the year. On the chemical side the quality of the water was good in February and May and deteriorated in September and December. Nitrates were invariably present in almost all the samples examined. The bacterial quality was good during February, deteriorated during May, became fair during September and reached the highest standard of purity in December.

*Distribution of Saidapet water supply* :—Chemically, the samples collected from the distribution system were of almost the same quality as that of the raw water



samples. The bacterial quality was poor during February, fair during May and September and good during December.

*Raw water of Sembiam:*—The water was coloured and hazy due to the presence of iron. On the chemical side, the water was of good quality during January and June but fell off slightly in quality during November. The bacterial quality was uniformly fair throughout the year.

*Distribution system of Sembiam water supply:*—Chemically the samples collected from the distribution system taps were of almost the same quality as the raw water samples. The bacterial quality of the samples was fair in January and good in June and November.

V. KRIPAKARAN, B.Sc.

Ag. Water Analyst

### REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOR THE CITY OF MADRAS FOR 1948

During the year 1948, the number of samples analysed under the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918, was 4,035 as against 3,229 analysed in 1947. The number of samples analysed in 1948 is the highest number analysed in a year since the opening of the laboratory in 1933 and it is more than four times the number of samples analysed in 1934 which is the first complete year of working of the Public Analyst's Laboratory. Of the 4,035 samples analysed in 1948, 2,751 samples were genuine and the remaining 1,284 samples were found to be adulterated. The percentage of adulterated samples for the year under report is 31.8 against 40.3 in 1947.

The samples consisted of milk, butter ghee, gingelly oil, groundnut oil, cocoanut oil, coffee powder, tea, ghee substitutes and other articles. A statement of the samples analysed in 1948 and in the five previous years is given in a tabular form in statement No. 1. A graph showing the number of samples analysed and the percentage of adulteration each year from 1931 is also appended to the report.

50.8 per cent of the milk samples were adulterated in 1948 against 64.5 in 1947. Though there was some reduction in adulteration in the case of milk samples during the year under report as compared with 1947, the adulteration of milk which is a vital article of food still continued to be high. As pointed out in my previous reports, the imposition of sufficiently deterrent fines only will solve the problem of the effective prevention of milk adulteration. Since the adulterant, namely water, costs nothing, the profit derived by its addition to milk selling at a very high price will be tempting indeed. So, unless much heavier fines are imposed and the vendors made to realise that adulteration will no longer be worth-while, much improvement in the position cannot be expected. The percentage of adulteration of butter in 1948 continued to be the same as in 1947, namely, 18.8. There was an increase of adulteration in the case of ghee, the figures for 1948 and 1947 being 10.9 and 5.2 per cent respectively. A slight increase of adulteration was noticeable in the case of gingelly oil during 1948 as compared with 1947, the percentages of adulteration for the 2 years being 11.6 and 8.3 respectively. As regards cocoanut oil, it may be mentioned that out of the 117 samples analysed during the year under report, not a single sample was found to be adulterated. It has been reported that in the mofussil centres, cocoanut oil is adul-



terated with white oil, which is a mineral oil and may be described as a kind of thin liquid paraffin. As far as the city of Madras is concerned none of the cocoanut oil samples analysed in 1948 contained white oil, nor was white oil found to be present in any sample of gingelly oil or groundnut oil analysed in 1948. The percentage of adulteration of coffee powder in 1948 was 13.9 against 4.4 in 1947. The increase in the adulteration of coffee was evidently due to the high price of coffee that prevailed throughout the year. Due to this increase of adulteration, the number of samples of coffee powder had to be increased considerably and it may be added that the adulteration of coffee powder has since almost stopped. The market tea which has not been found to be adulterated for the past several years continued to be genuine during 1948 also.

The details regarding the various articles of food analysed during the year under report are given below.

**Milk** :—2,054 samples of milk were analysed. Of these, 915 samples were cow's milk; 733 were buffalo's milk; 262 were described as mixtures of cow's milk and buffalo's milk and 144 were described as milk without the qualification, "cow's" or "buffalo's".

Of the 915 samples of cow's milk, 463 samples were found to be adulterated. 460 of these samples contained added water ranging from 2 per cent to 81 per cent, 2 samples were deficient in fat, the deficiency being 33 per cent and 57 per cent respectively and one sample contained added water besides being deficient in fat.

Of the 733 samples of buffalo's milk, 389 were adulterated. In 388 of these samples, added water was present to the extent of 3 per cent to 80 per cent. One sample contained added water and was also deficient in fat.

Among the 262 samples of mixture of cow's milk and buffalo's milk, 146 samples contained added water ranging from 2 per cent to 74 per cent and 2 samples contained added water and were also deficient in fat. Of the 144 samples of milk, described as milk without the qualification, "cow's" or "buffalo's", 44 contained added water ranging from 2 per cent to 68 per cent.

**Butter** :—356 samples were analysed, of which 67 were adulterated. 66 of the adulterated samples contained water ranging from 22.1 per cent to 73.4 per cent, the prescribed maximum limit for water being 20 per cent. One sample contained 27 per cent of fat other than milk-fat.

**Ghee** :—607 samples were analysed and of these, 66 were found to be adulterated with fat other than milk-fat, the commonest adulterant being hydrogenated groundnut oil. The extent of adulteration varied from 15 per cent to 100 per cent.

**Gingelly oil** :—450 samples were analysed, of which 52 were found to be adulterated with groundnut oil. The extent of adulteration ranged from 10 per cent to wholesale substitution.

**Groundnut oil** :—67 samples were analysed, of which 5 were reported as adulterated. 3 of these samples consisted of 100 per cent gingelly oil and the other 2 contained 60 per cent and 75 per cent gingelly oil respectively.

**Cocoanut oil** :—117 samples were analysed and all of them were found to be genuine.



**Coffee powder** :— 266 samples were analysed, of which 37 were found to be adulterated. Among the adulterated samples 17 samples contained 25 per cent to 90 per cent spent (exhausted) coffee, 3 samples contained 20 per cent to 75 per cent Bengal-gram, 8 contained 35 per cent to 90 per cent peas, 2 samples contained both Bengal-gram and peas, 2 contained spent coffee and peas, one sample contained 45 per cent spent coffee and 30 per cent of Nattaichuri seed (*Spermacoce hispida*) and 4 samples contained preparation of an unidentified seed to the extent of 30 per cent to 70 per cent.

**Tea** :— 31 samples were analysed and all them were found to be genuine.

**Ghee substitutes** :— 17 samples were analysed. Of these, 9 samples consisted of 100 per cent of hardened vegetable oil. The remaining 8 samples were reported as adulterated as they contained ghee ranging from 4 per cent to 29 per cent admixed with hardened vegetable oil in contravention of Rule 28 of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Rules, 1932.

**Other articles** :— These comprised 42 samples of wheat flour, 9 samples of Bengal-gram flour, 18 samples of turmeric and one sample of chicory. All the samples of wheat flour and Bengal-gram flour were genuine. One sample which was described as chicory did not contain any chicory, but contained instead 30 per cent coffee and 70 per cent spent coffee. As pointed out in my previous report, turmeric is often coated with the yellow pigment, lead chromate. Lead being a cumulative poison, the need for putting down this practice cannot be over emphasised. Of the 18 samples of turmeric analysed, 4 samples contained lead in excess of the prescribed maximum limit of 5 parts per million and were reported as adulterated. The amount of lead in these samples varied from 45 parts to 65 parts per million.

Besides the above formal samples taken under the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 499 miscellaneous samples were examined in the laboratory during the year under report. Of these, 332 samples were samples of milk taken informally from the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Ltd., with a view to having a regular check on the milk sent out by the Union. In view of the fact that the bulk of the milk received by the Union from the feeder societies located in the villages near the city consist of mixture of cow's milk and buffalo's milk, the Union was advised not to accept any milk which gave solids-not-fat below 9.0. The main purpose of taking the informal samples was to check up as to whether the Union was enforcing the standard properly. These samples were in addition to the formal samples taken by the Food Inspectors from the distribution centres of the Union. 35 samples were analysed for private parties on payment of the prescribed fees.

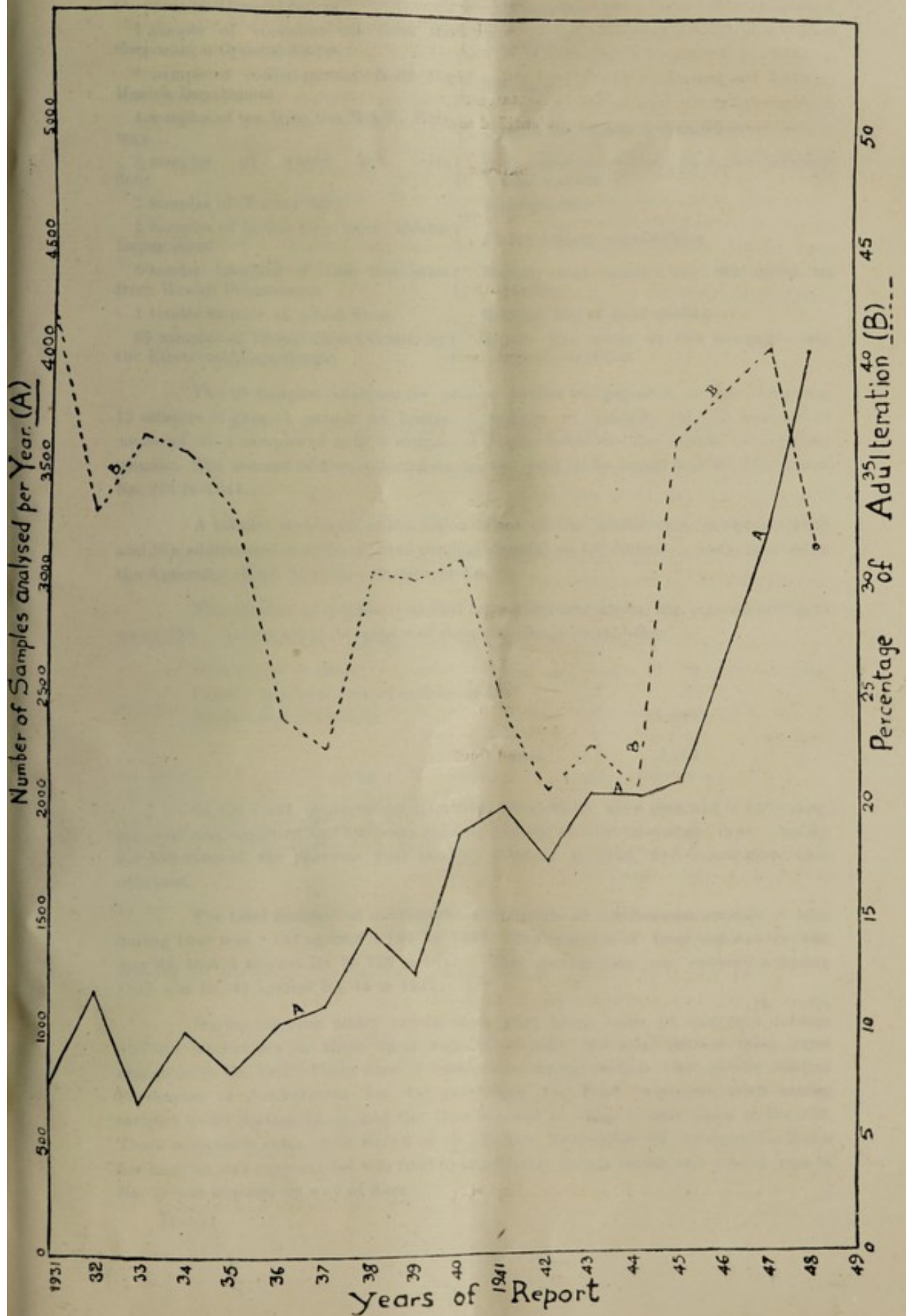
A statement of the miscellaneous samples mentioned above is given below :—

Nature of sample	Report
332 samples of the milk from the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union	36 samples were reported as below standard
40 samples of milk powder suspected to be unfit for consumption sent by the Corporation schools	39 were reported as unfit for use
27 samples of canned and other food from the Supply Sub-Depot, R.I.A.S.C., Madras, etc.	22 fit and 5 unfit for sale to the public
1 sample of butter from Health Department	Genuine
6 samples of ghee from Health Department	2 were genuine and 4 adulterated



# MADRAS CITY

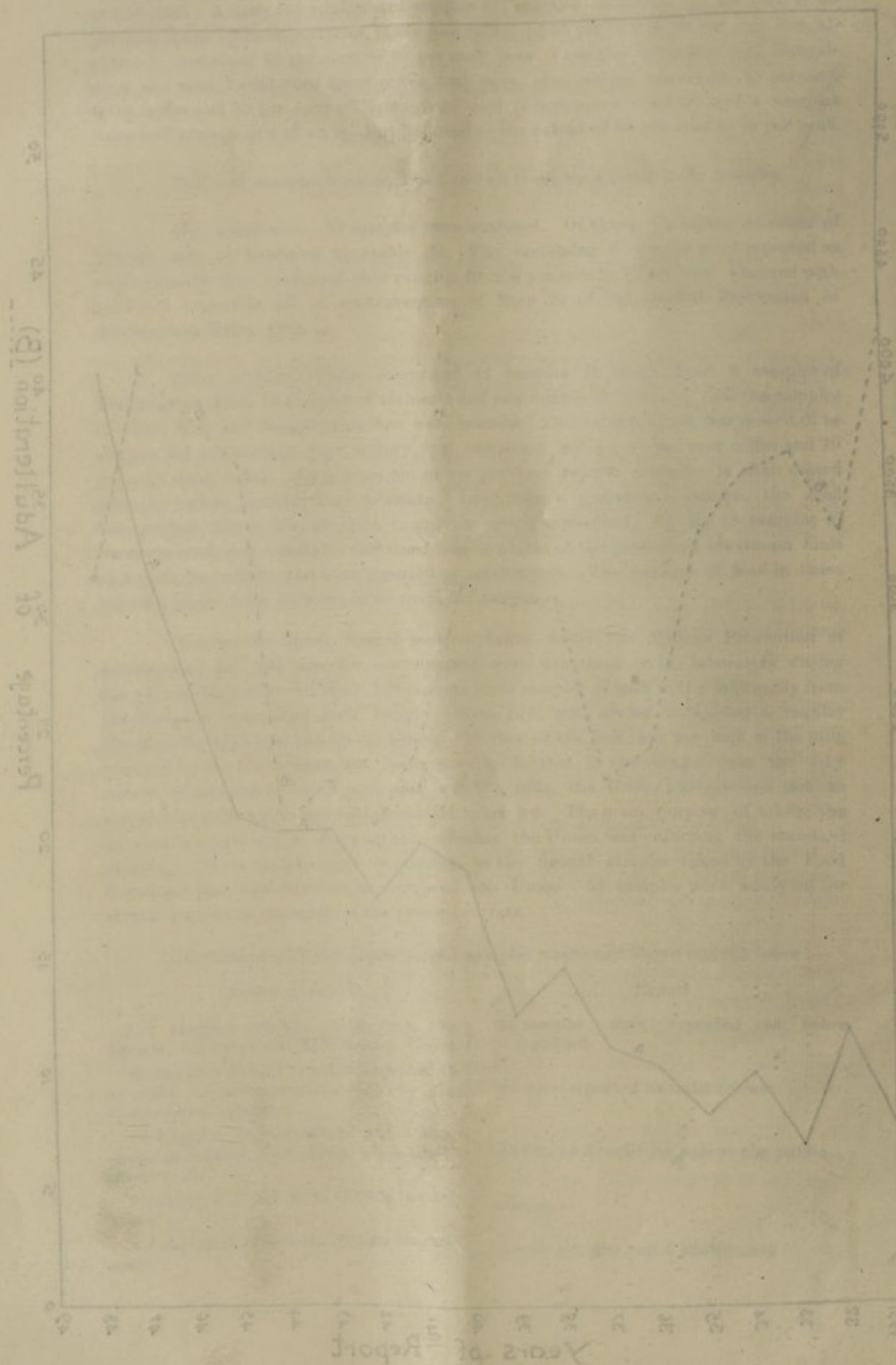
GRAPH SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SAMPLES ANALYSED AND THE PERCENTAGE OF ADULTERATION EACH YEAR FROM 1931 ONWARDS





# MADRAS CITY

GRAPH SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES ANALYSED AND THE PERCENTAGE OF ABUSE EACH YEAR FROM 1931 ONWARDS





Nature of Sample	Report
3 samples of gingelly oil from the Corporation General Stores	All genuine
1 sample of cocoanut oil from the Corporation General Stores	Genuine
1 sample of coffee powder from the Health Department	Genuine
4 samples of tea from the M.S.M. Railway	3 unfit for human consumption
2 samples of wheat and maida flour	Both genuine wheat flour but infested with weevils
2 samples of Toovar dhal	Both genuine
2 samples of boiled rice from Health Department	Fit for human consumption
5 tender samples of raw rice bran from Health Department	Report was made on the order of quality
1 tender sample of wheat bran	Genuine and of good quality
37 samples of Transformer Oil sent by the Electrical Department	Report was made on the inorganic and organic acidities

The 35 samples analysed for private parties on payment of fees comprised 12 samples of ghee, 1 sample of butter, 2 samples of gingelly oil, 12 samples of cocoanut oil, 2 samples of milk, 5 samples of Burma beans and one sample of *Semolina* (rava). The amount of fees collected during the year under report was Rs. 235 against Rs. 275 in 1947.

A tabular statement of the action taken on the adulterated samples of 1948 and the adulterated samples of 1947 pending disposal on 1st January, 1948, is given in the Appendix (Food Analysis—Statement No. 2).

The number of samples reported as adulterated during the year under report was 1,284. Action taken in respect of these samples is given below:—

Warning of vendors	20
Seizure and forfeiture of articles of food	17
Prosecution of vendors	1,247
Total	1,284

Of the 1,247 prosecutions launched, convictions were obtained in 853 cases, one case was acquitted and 393 were pending disposal on 31st December, 1948. Among the 399 cases of the previous year pending disposal in 1948, 304 convictions were obtained.

The total number of convictions for the sale of adulterated articles of food during 1948 was 1,157 against 1,152 in 1947. The amount of fines imposed in 1948 was Rs. 50,312 against Rs. 50,723 in 1947. The average fine per conviction during 1948 was Rs. 43 against Rs. 44 in 1947.

During the year under report, there were three cases of warranty defence and the warrantors in these cases were convicted. The total fines in these cases amounted to Rs. 130. There were 5 convictions under Section 14(3) of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act for preventing the Food Inspectors from taking samples under Section 14(1) and the fines imposed in these 5 cases came to Rs. 170. There were three cases under Rule 6 of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Rules for keeping and exposing for sale food in imperfectly tinned vessels and a total sum of Rs. 22 was imposed by way of fines.



Before concluding, I have to point out that a record number of samples have been analysed during the year under report. At the time of writing this report, an additional Assistant has been appointed and I have now three Assistants working under me. I therefore expect the number of samples analysed in 1949 to exceed 5,000 which, on an estimated population of about 10 lakhs, will come to over 500 samples per year per 1,00,000 of population. At this rate of sampling, it should be possible to control adulteration effectively, provided the punishments inflicted on offenders convicted under the Act are sufficiently deterrent. The average fine of Rs. 43 per conviction during 1948 does not show that the fines have been deterrent. While the prices of articles of food had been soaring and the illegitimate profits derived from adulteration would have been considerable, the average fine had fallen from Rs. 59 in 1944 to Rs. 43 in 1948. Unless a more serious view of offences under the Food Adulteration Act is taken and the maximum penalties provided under the Act are imposed the good effect of increased sampling will be annulled and much progress cannot be made in effectively suppressing the evil practice of adulteration in the city.

V. VENKATACHALAM M.A., A.R.I.C.

*Public Analyst*

#### REPORT OF THE PORT HEALTH OFFICER, MADRAS

Out of 892 vessels arriving at this port with 60,648 crew and 47,001 passengers, only two vessels were infected and two cases of chickenpox were landed from them. Necessary sanitary and preventive measures were taken.

Out of 893 vessels leaving this port only 334 vessels leaving for foreign ports (including Andaman) with 26,006 crew and 28,389 passengers were inspected. 3 cases of chickenpox and 6 contacts only were prevented from sailing.

Six cases of chickenpox, 2 cases of measles and one case of cholera occurred on vessels in harbour. Necessary measures were taken.

Only 115 passengers and 48 crew were found to be unprotected against small-pox.

13 vessels left for East African ports. All members of crew and passengers were protected against yellow fever. 66 vessels arrived from East African ports, but none within the incubation period of the disease. All these vessels were found to be free from mosquitoes. All members of crew and passengers embarking at East African ports were protected against Yellow Fever.

Lascar provisions of 92 vessels were inspected. 16 tins of ghee, 16 tins of mustard oil and 48 lbs of butter were condemned and replaced.

The Port Health Officer, Madras, continued to enforce measures to prevent egress and ingress of rats into vessels lying in port.

Sanitation of the port area was looked after efficiently by the Madras Port Trust. Water supply of the port area was frequently analysed and defects corrected immediately.

D. CHOUDHURY

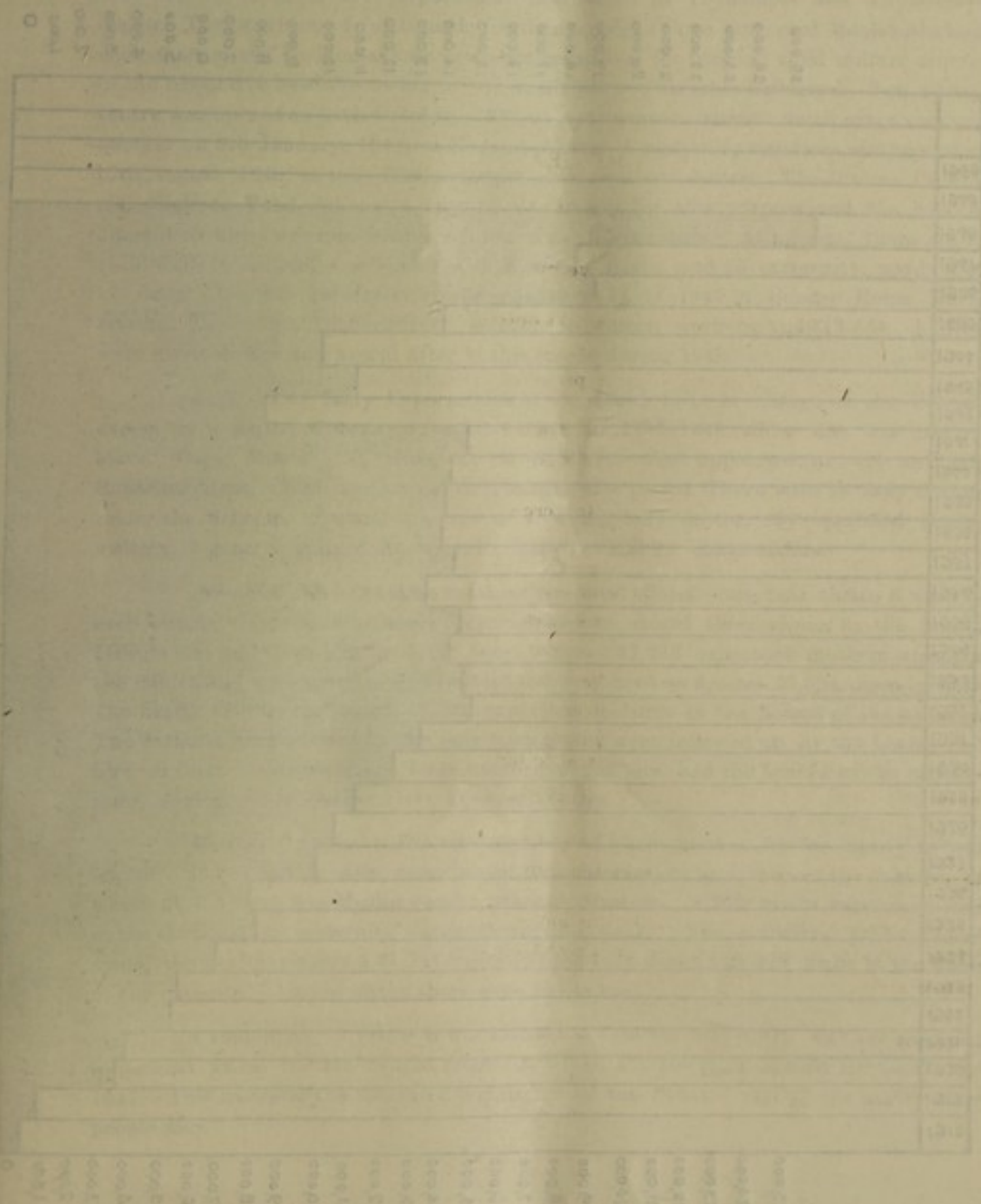
*Port Health Officer*



# REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CHILD WELFARE SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1941

The Child Welfare Society was founded in 1907 with the object of providing for the care and protection of children in need. The Society has since that time been engaged in a continuous effort to improve the conditions of the children of the city, and to secure for them the best possible environment for their development. The work of the Society is carried out through a number of departments, each of which is responsible for a particular aspect of the child's welfare. The following is a summary of the work done by the Society during the year 1941.

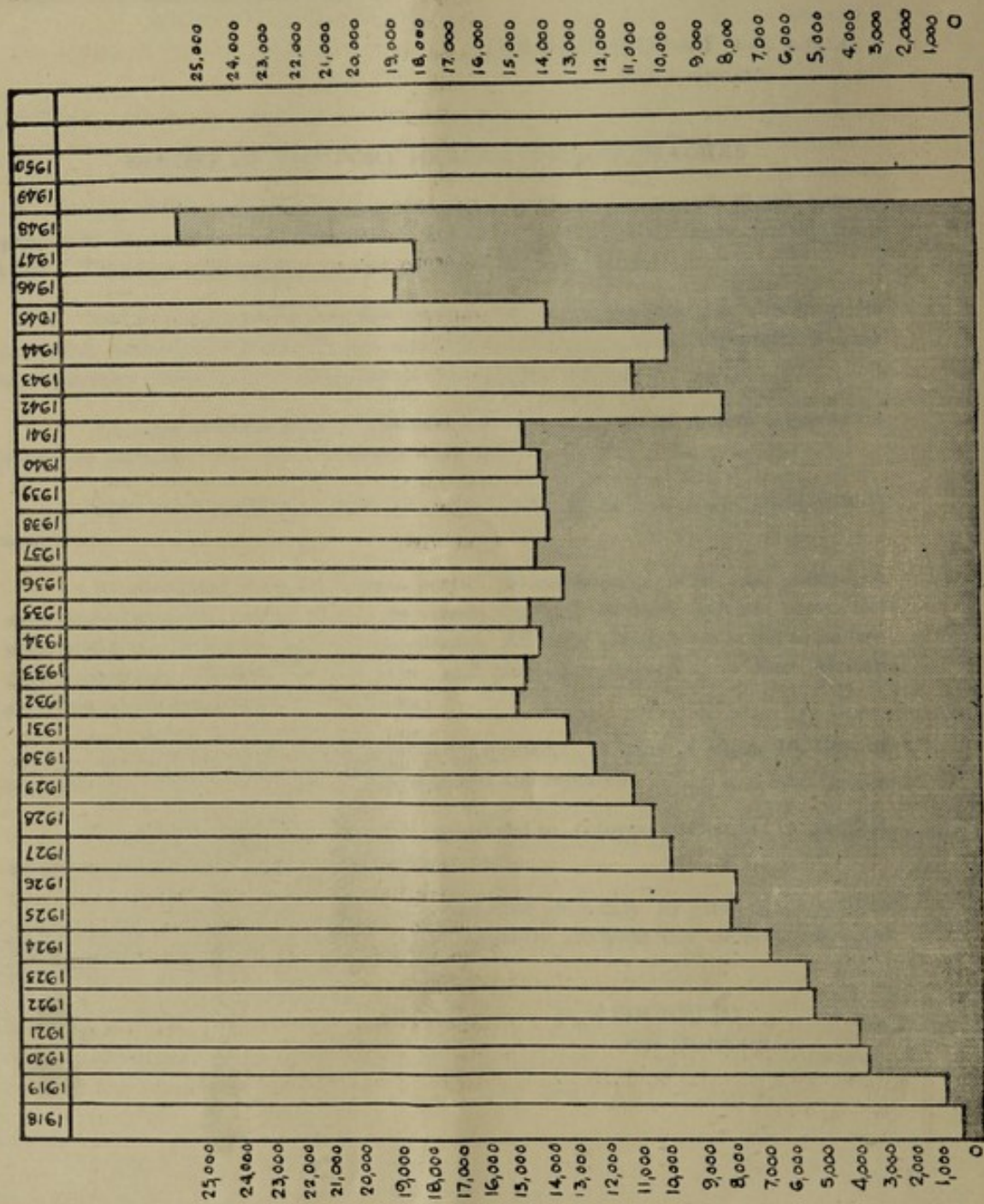
The work of the Society during the year 1941 has been carried out in accordance with the objects of the Society, and has been directed towards the improvement of the conditions of the children of the city. The work has been carried out through a number of departments, each of which is responsible for a particular aspect of the child's welfare. The following is a summary of the work done by the Society during the year 1941.



GROWTH OF CHILD WELFARE SERVICES 1907-1941



GROWTH OF CHILD WELFARE SCHEME FROM 1918.





## REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CHILD WELFARE SCHEME CORPORATION OF MADRAS FOR 1948

The Child Welfare Scheme maintained its steady progress and growth during the year under report. The notable points that require special mention during the year are (1) remarkable increase in the attendance of pre-natal and labour cases, (2) large number of admissions in the maternity wards attached to the centres, necessitating the increase of beds and (3) opening of a maternity ward in the child welfare centre at Washermanpet and of two small centres, one at Ayanavaram and the other at Kodambakkam. The statements in the Appendix will show the good work done by the Scheme and its popularity.

**Centres:**—At the commencement of the year under report, there were 25 child welfare centres including the Maternity Home at Choolai and 14 maternity wards with 84 beds. As already stated in the previous report, two small centres were opened on 10th March, 1948, in the Corporation dispensaries at Teynampet and Thyagaraya Nagar. The provision of funds made for the opening of three centres at Moolakothalam, Ayanavaram and Kodambakkam could not be utilised for opening child welfare centres in the respective localities owing to non-availability of suitable buildings. But, a small centre was opened on 28th October, 1948, at Ayanavaram without much extra cost and another on 5th January, 1949, at Kodambakkam. A maternity ward was also opened on 15th August, 1948, at the Washermanpet child welfare centre. The Madras Provincial Welfare Fund donated a sum of Rs. 10,000 for this purpose and the balance amount required was met from the funds of the Corporation. At present, there are 25 child welfare centres, 4 sub-centres, 1 Maternity Home and 15 maternity wards with 127 beds. The day nursery or creche opened on 14-11-1947 in Bunder Rama Naidu Garden, Broadway, proved very helpful to women workers and 13,684 children were given shelter and looked after in this creche during 1948.

**Staff:**—The Lady Superintendent continued to be in charge of the Scheme except for a period of 45 days from 3-6-1948 to 17-7-1948 when she was granted leave. Capt. Miss C. N. Rukmini, M. B. B. S., was appointed to act as Lady Superintendent, Child Welfare Scheme, during this period. There were 26 lady doctors under the Scheme, of whom one was a relieving lady doctor, 27 qualified health visitors, 7 general trained nurses, 219 midwives and 22 compounders.

**Pre-natal clinics:**—As a routine, pre-natal clinics were held thrice a week in each centre. Expectant mothers were advised to attend these clinics by the health visitors and midwives during their home visits. 37,918 expectant mothers attended the clinics and were given medical advice and treatment as against 25,524 cases in 1947. The health visitors registered 41,501 expectant mothers in the houses of the patients. The patients were advised by the lady doctors and were followed up by the health visitors till their confinement. A large number of mothers had the benefit of the instructions, advice and treatment given at these centres.

**Maternity service:**—The total number of births in the city for the year was 50,222. 26,051 labour cases came under the observation and care of the Scheme, of which 21,755 were non-Muslims and 4,296 were Muslims. 8,262 births were conducted in the Corporation maternity wards during the year. The midwives paid 2,70,638 visits, the health visitors 2,31,831 visits and the lady doctors 28,378 visits in the home of the patients. Among births there were 209 twins.

A sum of Rs. 11,710-0-0 was realised as fees for maternity services rendered to persons whose income ranged from Rs. 81 to Rs. 200 p. m. against Rs. 10,474 for 1947. This indicates the increased popularity of the Scheme among the middle class people also.



**Maternal mortality:**—Out of 26,051 cases of labour that came under the care of the Scheme, 50 cases of maternal mortality were recorded as noted below which works out to 1.91 per mille against 1.95 in 1947.

Child Welfare Scheme	6
Hospital	44
Private doctors	
Vaidyans	
Barber women	50

**Infant mortality:**—18,412 babies born in the year, 1947, were kept under observation during their first year of life. There were 499 still-births. The mortality among live-births was 1,428. 709 babies left the city or were otherwise not traceable. 15,776 infants were alive after completion of their first year of life. The infant mortality rate was 83.0 per mille against 81.7 per mille in 1947. The slight increase in the percentage of infant mortality rates during the year was evidently due to the stopping of the Milk Supply Scheme from 1-1-1947. The fact that the maternal and infant mortality rates fell considerably during the years 1946 and 1947 shows that the Milk Supply Scheme was highly beneficial to expectant mothers, nursing mothers and infants. Babies born in 1947 and kept under observation during 1948 did not enjoy this benefit to such an extent as those babies born in 1946 enjoyed. This factor, added to the poor economic conditions of the parents of the children has naturally contributed to the slight increase in mortality rates among infants during the year under report.

**Out-patient clinics:**—Out patient clinics were held in all the centres by the lady doctors. Infants, pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers were examined, advised and treated for minor ailments. 48,921 infants, 28,929 toddlers, 67,722 nursing mothers and 37,918 expectant mothers represent the new cases that were treated and advised. The total number of new cases that attended the clinics was 1,83,490 and the number of old cases was 4,39,462 making a total of 6,22,952 cases.

**Ambulance:**—Two ambulance cars were maintained for removing emergent cases of labour to the hospitals in the city. 1,616 cases were removed to the hospitals during the year.

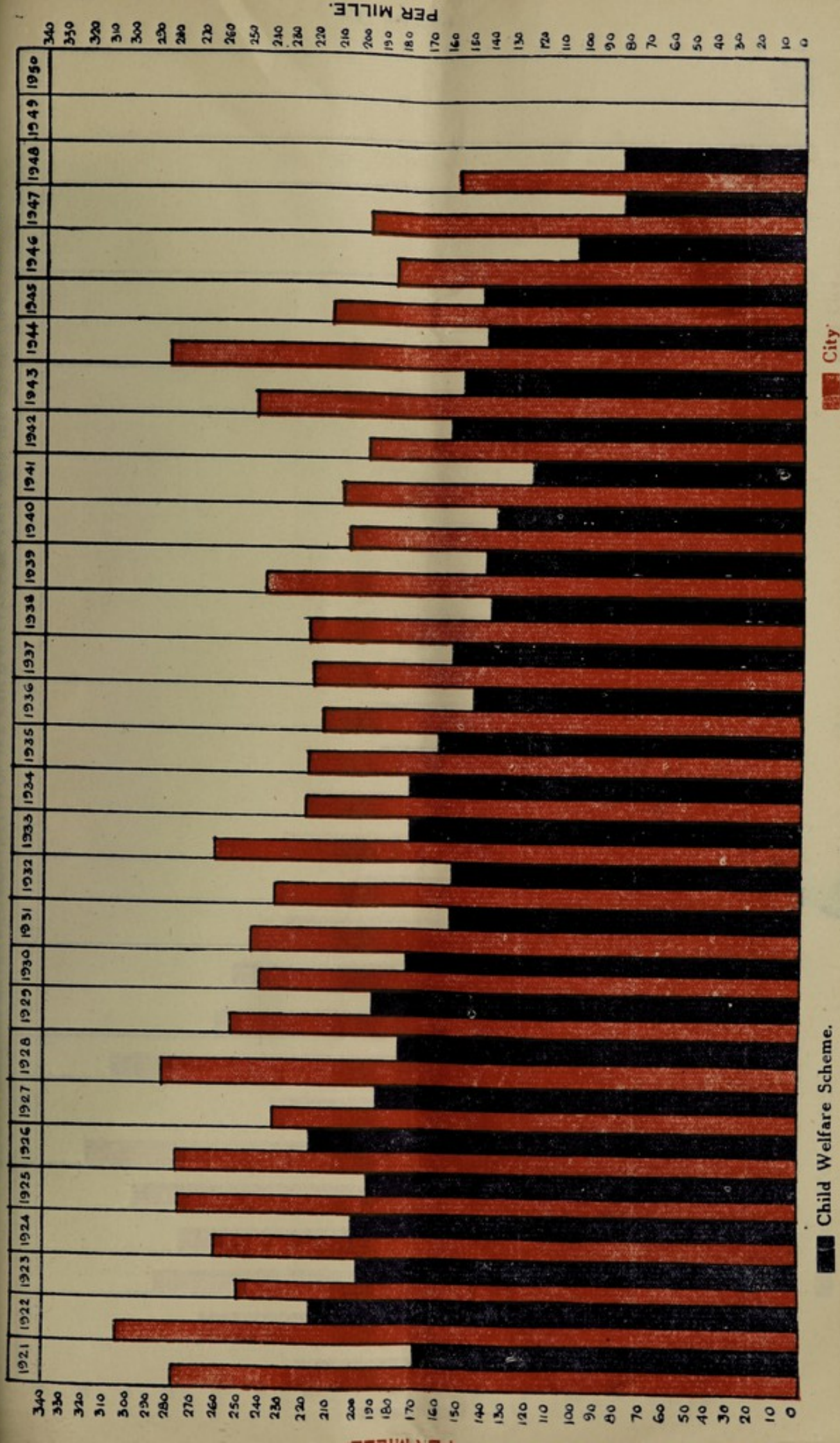
**Milk supply:**—The Corporation continued to supply milk free of cost to priority consumers. As stated in the previous report, milk was supplied at the rate of 6 measures a day per centre—3 measures in the morning and 3 measures in the evening from 1-4-1948. But this supply had to be cut down to 3 measures in the mornings from 1-10-1948 owing to paucity of funds. This supply has since been increased to 4 measures—2 measures in the morning and 2 measures in the evening from 1-4-1949. 2,27,820 infants, 90,723 expectant mothers, 8,057 nursing mothers and 13 toddlers were benefited by the milk supply during the year.

Although every effort is being made to secure adequate buildings for locating maternity homes much headway could not be made in this direction owing to non-availability of suitable buildings in the city. When suitable buildings are available action will be taken in the matter. The Maternity Home at Choolai and the child welfare centres at Saidapet and George Town have been provided with high pressure steam sterilizers at a cost of Rs. 6,000. This amenity could not be provided in the other centres owing to financial stringency. When the financial position of the Corporation improves, action will be taken to provide the remaining maternity wards with steam sterilizers as suggested by Government in their review on the Administration Report, 1946-1947.

Dr. H. V. KAMALAMMAL,  
Lady Superintendent, Child Welfare Scheme.



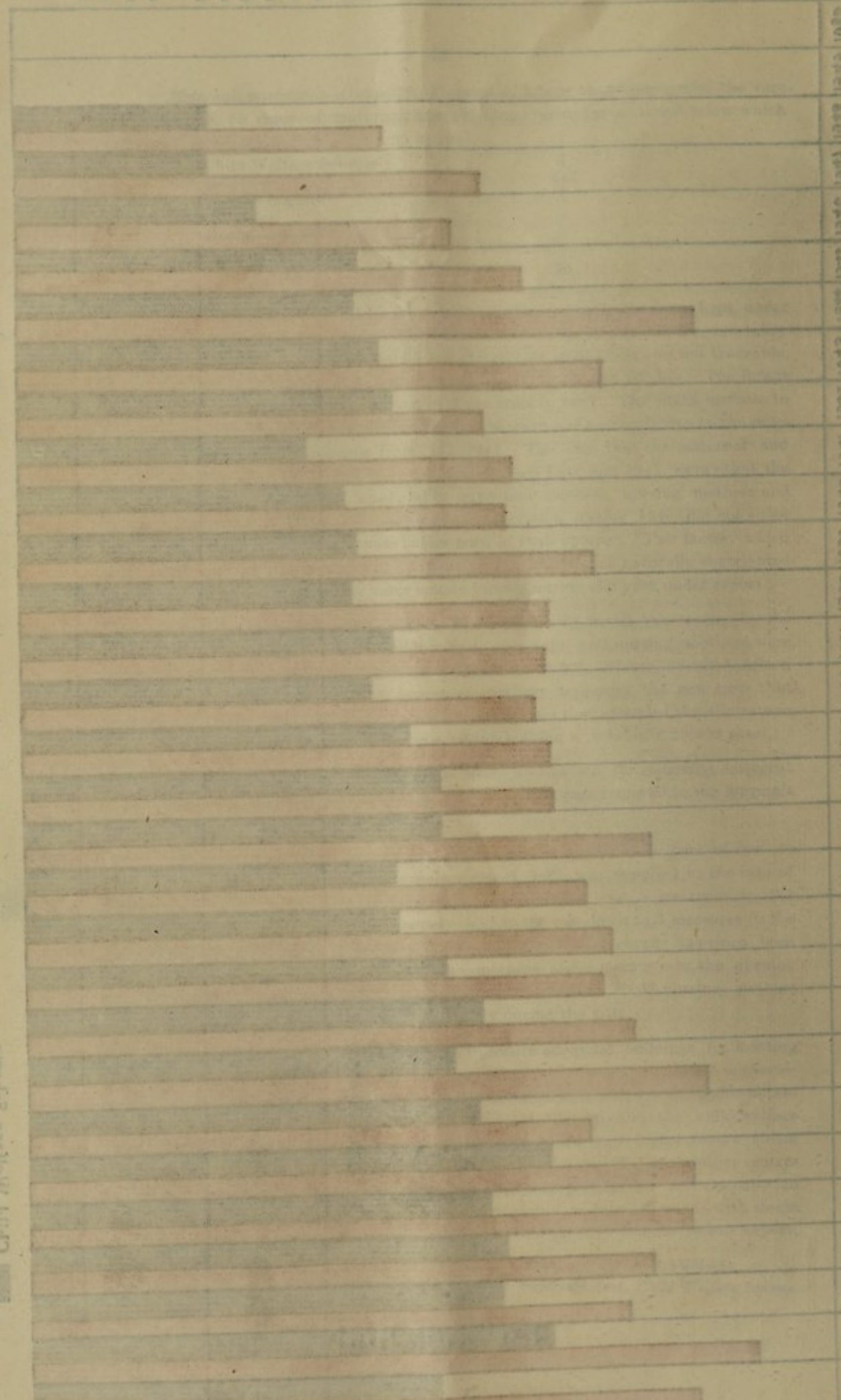
COMPARING THE INFANTILE MORTALITY OF THE CHILD WELFARE SCHEME WITH THAT OF THE CITY





# BEH NIGLE

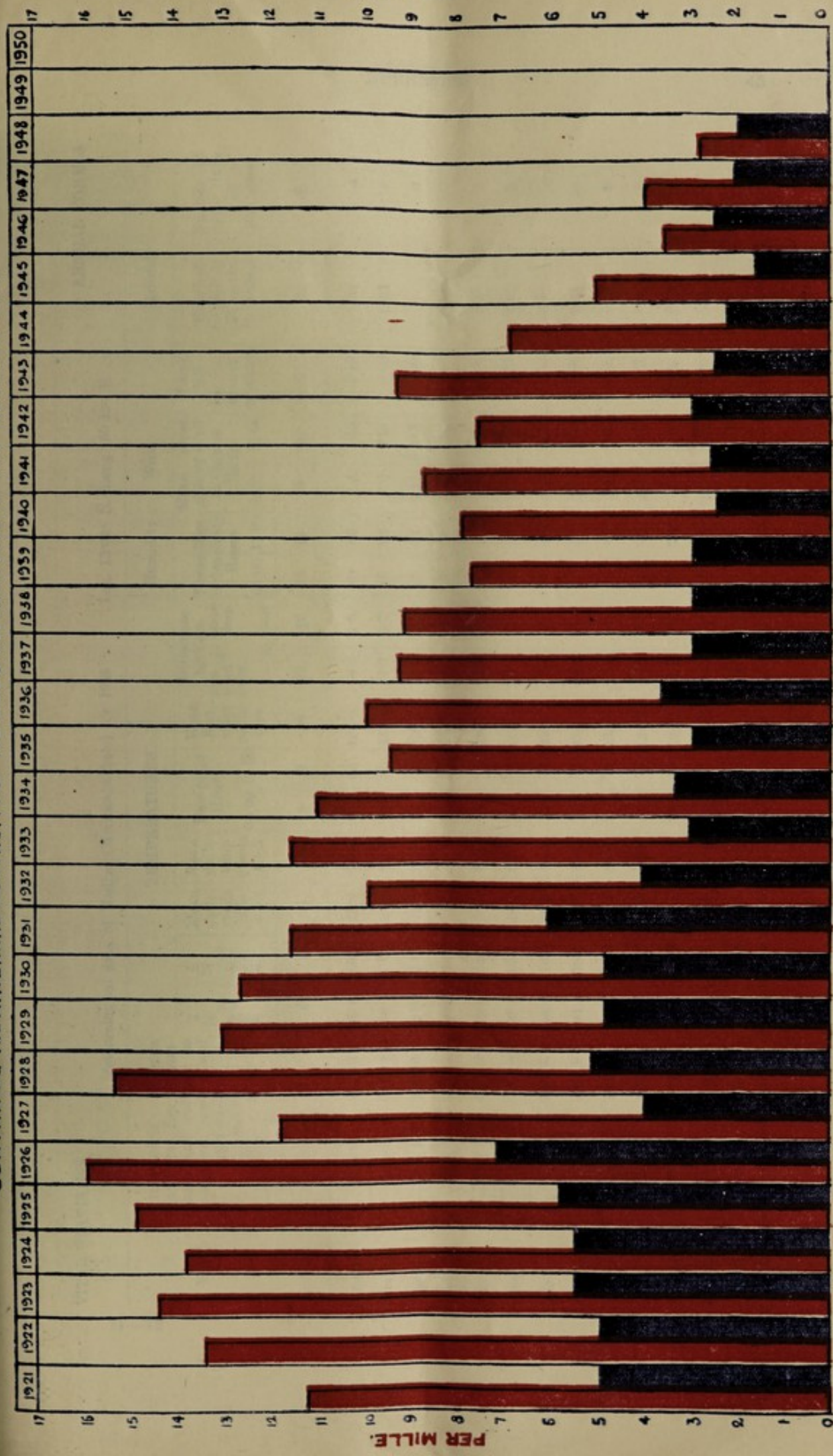
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1901 1951



COMPARING THE MATERNAL MORTALITY OF THE CHILD WELFARE SCHEME WITH THAT OF THE CITY.



Child Welfare Scheme.

City.



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## VITAL STATISTICS

## ANNUAL FORM A

Meteorological data of Madras (Meenambakkam) for 1948

Lat. 13°04' N. Long. 80°15' E.

Month	Barometric pressure corrected for temperature and reduced to standard gravity and mean sea level Hours 08 00 17 00		TEMPERATURES										Humidity		Wind		Rainfall		Number of rainy days 0·10" and over
			Mean Max of range cols 4-5	Mean daily temp cols 4+5	Dew point Hours 08 00 17 00	Mean Max solar radiation	Difference between Dew point & Mean temp.		Percentage of humidity Hours 08 00 17 00	Mean direction of wind in degrees Hours 17 00	Total fall for the month in inches	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours in inches							
							7-8	7-9											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
January	1014·9	1011·9	83·5	69·7	13·8	76·6	70	69	128·0	6·6	7·6	89	69	6	56	2·16	0·70	4	
February	1014·2	1010·8	88·1	71·3	16·8	79·7	71	70	134·1	8·7	9·7	86	65	270	118	0·03	0·03	0	
March	1012·4	1009·0	91·3	74·2	17·1	82·7	72	71	136·2	10·7	11·7	79	61	256	113	0·00	...	0	
April	1010·0	1005·7	95·0	78·3	16·7	86·6	75	74	139·8	11·6	12·6	76	63	197	138	0·44	0·44	1	
May	1005·7	1001·9	102·0	83·7	18·3	92·3	74	75	142·9	18·8	17·8	62	57	201	136	0·32	0·22	2	
June	1004·7	1000·8	102·1	83·4	18·7	92·7	71	71	143·6	21·7	21·7	58	49	252	150	0·71	0·16	3	
July	1005·0	1001·4	96·4	79·8	16·6	88·1	72	73	138·2	16·1	15·1	68	60	258	138	3·35	0·77	7	
August	1005·7	1001·9	94·5	78·7	15·8	86·6	72	72	135·7	14·6	14·6	71	57	251	155	3·49	0·68	10	
September	1007·6	1003·7	94·1	77·6	16·5	85·8	73	72	135·0	12·8	13·8	75	61	252	126	4·14	1·01	9	
October	1011·5	1007·8	89·7	75·8	13·9	82·7	75	73	134·6	7·7	9·7	85	70	267	93	9·21	3·62	8	
November	1012·7	1009·9	86·4	74·8	11·6	80·6	75	73	132·2	5·6	7·6	88	75	31	76	8·54	3·15	12	
December	1014·5	1011·6	82·5	69·7	12·8	76·1	68	67	127·8	8·1	9·1	84	65	353	31	1·70	0·59	5	
Total	1009·9	1006·4	92·1	76·4	15·7	84·2	72	72	135·7	12·2	12·2	77	63	265	115	34·09		61	



## VITAL STATISTICS

## STATEMENT No. I

Showing births, deaths and infantile deaths and death rates registered during 1946

Dist. Number	Name of Division	Area in Acres	Number of Births			Number of Deaths			Number of Infantile Deaths			Still Births
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1	New Washermupet	1674-1120	1592	519	1111	1141	375	746	106	93	199	21
2	Royapuram	984-4160	417	419	866	1057	925	471	67	59	126	15
3	Singara Garden	283-5900	929	1026	1995	1046	601	1196	173	159	332	90
4	Sanjivroyanpet	235-9350	980	995	1975	1085	676	1318	184	163	352	74
5	Korukkupet	711-2320	764	706	1470	1082	502	1091	146	134	280	56
6	Vyasareddy	1227-4300	371	395	766	839	919	451	160	151	311	29
7	Basin Bridge	201-9200	885	884	1769	1008	320	593	86	66	152	10
8	Peddin Nalkenpet	89-1520	846	536	1382	1038	335	640	92	76	168	27
9	Seven Wells	95-4940	574	541	1115	1061	520	871	106	79	185	18
10	Ammen Koll	67-2840	447	398	845	1124	367	538	75	62	137	18
11	Muthialpet	91-9680	479	405	884	1188	371	549	89	68	157	31
12	Harbour	343-1440	291	245	536	1188	171	388	110	83	193	18
13	Kachalwarar Koll	315-6160	188	189	377	905	138	293	31	16	47	13
14	Kothawal Bazaar	80-1000	274	259	533	1058	197	346	56	43	98	20
15	Sowcarpet	66-4960	245	248	493	988	156	289	33	33	74	20
16	Travelsan Basin	983-1120	568	540	1108	1252	378	781	134	62	196	28
17	Choolai	230-1000	1054	1082	2086	1031	602	1182	169	151	319	51
18	Pullanthopu	565-7600	762	737	1549	958	598	1186	158	161	319	59
19	Perambur Barracks	579-1000	484	432	986	1071	261	582	65	53	118	23
20	Sembiam	1288-1280	611	618	1229	989	327	688	108	84	192	31
21	Aynavaram	1670-4000	476	444	930	1049	324	601	170	165	335	44
22	Kilpauk	1826-6380	320	332	692	1084	180	395	38	45	93	26
23	Purasavalkam	278-6920	501	455	957	1079	380	691	73	74	147	19
24	Kosapet	179-3000	761	693	1454	1098	413	826	126	93	221	32
25	Vengery	975-8400	326	333	649	1009	149	311	89	87	176	17
26	Poraiyur	962-6380	590	568	1148	1089	409	753	93	84	177	28
27	Edappalayam	69-7600	313	284	602	1120	203	395	59	40	99	19
28	Park Town	217-6940	262	237	499	1106	679	1010	56	37	93	19
29	Napier Park	192-0540	392	361	753	1086	243	444	59	56	115	16
30	Chintadripet	88-5760	552	522	1074	1058	324	630	94	71	165	30
31	Komaleswarpet	203-5840	598	556	1154	1020	362	676	111	75	186	46
32	Egnore	491-6560	627	567	1194	1106	180	381	76	57	131	68
33	Thonsapal Lights	863-6800	560	518	1078	1081	323	644	93	85	180	74
34	Nungambakkam	381-5440	400	442	842	948	243	473	78	59	132	18
35	Kodambakkam	2688-0000	405	364	769	1113	240	480	54	60	114	14
36	Theagaraya Nagar (North)	658-0400	274	250	524	1096	158	303	42	30	72	12
37	Royasolapur	345-6000	392	365	757	1073	293	516	66	45	111	23
38	Pudupakkam	143-9300	540	500	1040	1092	373	733	78	81	159	39
39	Thiruvatteswarpet	671-9360	671	637	1308	1070	437	786	87	82	169	37
40	Chopank	191-8080	592	623	1215	950	262	510	73	66	139	28
41	Triplicane	112-6400	458	410	868	1117	266	555	78	81	159	29
42	Zam Bazaar	89-0240	485	491	976	988	282	563	90	77	167	41
43	Mirzapet	448-0000	814	813	1627	1001	654	1213	141	130	271	44
44	Mylapore (North)	472-0400	602	581	1183	1036	276	586	65	80	145	26
45	Mylapore (South)	375-1360	374	374	748	981	177	365	44	43	86	22
46	Teynampet	851-8400	511	495	1006	1082	265	535	89	73	161	26
47	Theagaraya Nagar (South)	788-1800	506	489	995	1035	247	530	60	76	136	27
48	Saldapet	1409-2800	580	581	1161	998	318	578	35	29	64	17
49	Gundry	2407-3600	305	196	501	1046	124	237	35	25	64	17
50	Adyar	2949-1200	450	444	894	1014	210	434	61	50	111	12
Total		31900-9920	25,602	24,630	50,232	104,0	16,152	31,002	4,193	3,640	7,833	1,549



## VITAL STATISTICS

## STATEMENT No. II

Showing births registered during each month in 1948

Dist. Number	Name of Division	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total births registered during the year
1	New Washermanpet	49	45	56	76	92	102	106	133	107	106	97	142	1,111
2	Royapuram	47	47	54	67	66	78	69	78	65	97	101	97	865
3	Singara Garden	87	93	124	95	159	191	168	194	149	257	166	308	1,995
4	Sanjeevitoyanpet	82	95	122	145	171	193	192	176	212	178	200	209	1,975
5	Korakkupet	78	77	82	100	98	126	110	143	159	154	161	184	1,470
6	Vyasarpadi	32	34	43	55	52	81	77	73	91	72	77	79	763
7	Basin Bridge	36	42	36	58	65	82	55	101	75	66	68	95	769
8	Paddin Nalokunpet	49	41	56	83	75	98	113	112	93	100	126	125	1,072
9	Seven Wells	53	44	49	89	78	86	96	116	114	118	111	165	1,115
10	Amman Koil	49	39	51	66	64	78	82	83	93	80	83	87	845
11	Muthialpet	42	48	58	57	65	69	80	81	96	110	86	91	884
12	Harbour	35	28	34	42	44	56	53	46	38	54	48	61	536
13	Kachalawar Koil	21	17	26	31	41	35	39	32	38	31	31	45	377
14	Kothawal Bazaar	27	32	37	37	29	38	58	56	65	51	50	53	533
15	Sowcarpet	23	29	30	38	44	44	50	46	75	43	29	43	493
16	Trevolyan Basin	44	48	71	82	77	97	105	97	128	100	112	147	1,108
17	Choolai	91	86	102	151	110	200	197	243	229	240	222	216	2,066
18	Pullantope	66	67	90	90	100	144	172	173	143	143	126	210	1,549
19	Perambur Barracks	31	60	42	53	70	95	67	91	80	103	77	167	936
20	Sombam	44	67	56	83	83	124	108	121	155	101	127	160	1,329
21	Ayavaram	43	49	42	51	71	72	94	86	100	87	129	166	930
22	Kilpauk	27	45	35	47	43	48	81	57	90	65	86	68	692
23	Purasawalkam	53	43	38	69	78	74	79	109	115	93	108	104	957
24	Kosapet	94	64	86	82	94	114	131	163	154	154	162	146	1,454
25	Vepery	28	24	44	39	46	52	72	53	68	80	82	71	649
26	Periamet	51	59	59	112	78	109	131	105	131	116	91	126	1,158
27	Edapalayam	27	34	40	56	49	51	47	60	63	48	58	64	602
28	Park Town	16	26	31	36	28	43	35	49	61	55	75	64	499
29	Napier Park	53	39	39	54	66	63	63	62	95	87	61	71	753
30	Chindripet	83	44	50	66	71	98	124	93	121	108	101	117	1,074
31	Komaleswarunpet	60	54	75	74	96	107	110	133	108	134	132	112	1,184
32	Egmore	67	44	59	76	88	112	115	117	135	111	131	136	1,194
33	Thousand Lights	58	52	60	68	73	73	117	101	125	105	99	147	1,078
34	Nungambakkam	53	35	39	59	59	78	88	79	89	99	72	72	822
35	Kodambakkam	83	42	37	39	64	77	68	75	89	80	83	82	769
36	Theagaraya Nagar (North)	82	20	25	39	50	40	42	58	69	48	61	40	524
37	Royapettah	86	35	36	64	54	63	61	92	87	66	74	85	757
38	Pudupakkam	55	43	48	63	106	91	108	80	100	102	141	109	1,046
39	Thiruvalluvarunpet	77	88	51	99	92	109	124	124	152	130	131	131	1,298
40	Chepauk	59	81	71	86	98	90	132	126	72	153	103	155	1,215
41	Triplicane	45	48	36	55	90	32	131	48	141	106	76	100	968
42	Zam Bazar	46	30	51	55	99	50	142	74	147	106	76	100	976
43	Mirashibpet	76	67	87	113	131	181	148	156	156	153	180	118	1,637
44	Mylapore (North)	54	51	61	72	99	115	130	126	123	109	120	113	1,188
45	Mylapore (South)	39	42	43	54	70	63	74	76	67	86	73	63	741
46	Teynampet	40	82	62	57	75	102	108	99	103	102	106	120	1,006
47	Theagarayanagar (South)	40	36	56	87	66	82	104	109	121	93	103	108	995
48	Saidapet	56	71	53	92	100	75	116	118	125	120	120	111	1,161
49	Guindy	10	15	19	27	30	35	45	31	41	47	45	63	401
50	Adyar	48	42	48	60	80	74	84	98	90	70	95	104	894
Total		2,435	2,403	2,701	3,419	3,808	4,385	4,885	4,950	5,356	5,077	4,996	4,877	50,322



## VITAL STATISTICS

## Showing deaths registered during each month in 1948

## STATEMENT No. III

Division No.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total Deaths registered during the year
1 New Washermanpet	50	85	51	47	65	63	51	50	70	77	80	166	745
2 Royapuram	35	85	31	31	39	35	31	43	30	43	48	69	471
3 Singara Garden	68	69	73	72	120	111	83	109	100	97	108	186	1,196
4 Sanjeeviroyanpet	76	68	92	75	123	119	104	144	133	119	115	145	1,318
5 Korukkupet	67	65	55	62	102	93	64	110	97	86	92	127	1,021
6 Vyasarupady	30	24	39	34	54	38	38	47	27	42	37	41	451
7 Basin Bridge	35	42	33	32	61	48	51	54	57	63	54	62	592
8 Peddu Nalidenpet	41	36	47	49	62	55	59	55	55	63	55	68	640
9 Seven Wells	65	66	51	65	75	85	74	66	70	85	83	86	871
10 Anman Koil	36	44	48	31	46	58	43	36	53	48	51	41	535
11 Muthialpet	58	42	44	39	50	44	43	43	47	37	47	52	546
12 Harbour	24	28	36	24	42	24	35	22	40	46	25	37	385
13 Kachaleswarer Koil	14	10	21	23	22	26	18	31	18	19	31	31	232
14 Kothawall Bazaar	19	26	24	18	32	52	21	26	24	34	33	38	346
15 Sowcarpet	27	20	25	18	22	24	18	26	35	20	26	28	289
16 Trevelyan Basin	47	49	48	58	82	67	60	46	48	79	67	73	738
17 Choolai	70	63	87	85	111	112	98	106	93	120	129	107	1,182
18 Pullanthope	85	76	85	78	95	94	100	100	115	119	105	131	1,186
19 Perambur Barracks	37	20	43	41	55	45	40	56	51	37	46	47	518
20 Sembiam	48	45	55	50	57	68	44	58	57	60	60	66	668
21 Aynavaram	41	43	34	43	56	55	44	48	51	43	67	76	601
22 Kilpauk	14	21	31	32	29	42	25	24	31	24	22	41	336
23 Purasawalkam	46	62	44	64	68	62	58	75	51	55	57	69	691
24 Kosapet	54	50	56	64	89	61	61	90	88	65	68	91	825
25 Vepery	19	18	21	33	37	35	30	11	25	34	27	31	311
26 Periamet	54	42	61	54	82	66	58	58	73	78	68	72	753
27 Edupalayam	30	28	42	19	36	32	27	33	39	40	33	36	395
28 Park Town	53	62	79	80	84	93	80	93	102	96	78	110	1,010
29 Napier Park	35	46	36	35	39	41	31	31	32	38	40	40	444
30 Chintadripet	52	40	37	41	42	54	41	54	58	74	66	61	620
31 Komaleswararpet	42	38	48	50	60	62	53	61	51	76	64	71	676
32 Egmore	15	29	30	26	29	45	35	24	35	31	43	39	381
33 Thousand Lights	38	35	41	38	58	48	50	74	71	62	58	71	644
34 Nungambakkam	22	28	33	28	46	43	40	61	39	41	43	48	472
35 Kodambakkam	21	26	34	27	52	48	46	47	42	36	46	55	480
36 Theagaraya Nagar (North)	20	17	16	18	30	36	31	27	37	24	21	26	303
37 Royapettah	21	37	31	34	58	66	39	42	43	43	46	56	516
38 Pudupakkam	54	54	56	54	63	70	53	57	49	82	72	69	733
39 Tiruvattewarpet	70	54	62	52	66	68	58	53	65	74	81	83	786
40 Chepauk	34	37	50	45	50	28	39	36	41	48	54	54	510
41 Triplicane	40	43	32	45	33	52	42	39	60	49	62	47	555
42 Zam Bazaar	47	32	38	45	54	40	47	39	44	62	50	65	563
43 Mirsibipet	81	64	91	75	108	123	95	133	104	113	99	127	1,213
44 Myslapore (North)	31	45	41	32	49	54	39	56	52	70	46	71	585
45 Myslapore (South)	25	27	83	27	30	30	27	39	35	32	38	32	365
46 Teynampet	37	32	34	46	49	46	43	60	40	45	57	66	535
47 Theagaraya Nagar (South)	38	32	31	37	47	44	44	50	51	43	50	64	520
48 Saidapet	37	37	34	41	61	56	53	58	48	84	62	62	578
49 Guindy	15	23	24	10	29	25	22	14	15	18	20	30	237
50 Adyar	25	26	33	39	27	47	28	46	28	44	35	56	431
Total	2,034	1,983	2,021	2,146	2,876	2,823	2,393	2,741	2,734	2,471	2,846	3,344	31,002



Sl. No.	Name of Division	Under one year		One year and under five years		Five years and under ten years		Ten 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 Washermanpet	106	93	60	76	24	19	5	8	2	6	32	27	26	23	27	29	28	29	50	63
2	Boypuram	67	59	53	54	14	9	9	8	4	7	15	19	11	10	24	17	13	35	39	39
3	Singara Garden	173	159	135	138	24	34	11	12	13	17	32	58	44	33	39	54	19	70	90	90
4	Sanjeeviroyanpet	184	168	147	156	37	33	14	18	6	20	60	49	49	38	46	50	36	83	92	92
5	Korukkupet	146	134	119	135	28	29	7	9	5	16	41	43	32	31	38	29	21	57	69	69
6	Vyasarpady	60	51	55	62	9	6	2	2	4	9	19	29	6	18	14	6	8	11	41	35
7	Basin Bridge	86	56	70	88	15	14	5	3	6	7	26	19	34	14	23	16	25	16	29	39
8	Peddu Naickonpet	92	76	63	55	14	9	6	5	4	18	15	28	25	23	30	34	24	51	47	47
9	Seven Wells	75	72	63	58	18	13	8	5	12	21	55	44	62	27	65	56	16	86	61	61
10	Amman Koll	89	63	48	53	13	10	7	5	3	9	11	24	15	18	20	18	23	26	47	43
11	Muthialpet	91	16	13	19	4	4	4	4	4	4	9	20	15	25	9	16	15	27	27	27
12	Harbour	56	42	32	33	5	8	4	2	7	7	14	15	12	13	6	10	15	24	15	15
13	Kachaloorwarer Koll	39	33	14	15	5	4	1	2	6	8	9	10	13	10	19	6	14	17	36	36
14	Kotnawal Bazaar	169	168	120	142	19	30	6	7	7	18	25	36	21	29	35	29	17	72	60	60
15	Sowcarpet	103	161	119	171	24	24	13	13	8	12	37	57	44	30	30	31	44	104	81	81
16	Trovelyan Basin	68	53	66	75	5	8	4	4	8	12	35	55	54	39	44	33	40	31	72	68
17	Choolai	108	84	58	73	10	10	5	7	4	13	18	36	14	23	16	13	19	18	33	28
18	Pallanthope	90	75	60	48	10	17	3	3	4	13	34	29	27	21	25	11	33	16	62	48
19	Pembur Barracks	48	45	19	27	6	2	3	4	5	5	18	12	8	13	21	2	19	15	38	43
20	Sembiam	73	74	56	59	10	11	12	8	5	13	31	20	33	43	45	22	41	54	54	47
21	Ayanavaram	125	95	86	93	11	18	2	14	9	14	25	31	22	29	30	26	33	8	69	85
22	Kilpauk	39	37	33	37	6	6	2	2	4	9	10	19	6	17	10	14	12	10	27	22
23	Purasavalkam	93	84	70	71	15	8	5	6	10	11	30	36	33	29	42	32	47	20	64	47
24	Kosapet	56	40	28	57	11	3	3	3	7	7	6	20	15	13	18	12	21	18	33	23
25	Vepery	59	56	46	40	3	7	3	4	29	17	90	45	121	53	102	31	72	23	73	38
26	Periamet	94	71	55	57	12	18	5	6	7	9	13	20	17	17	25	6	25	5	44	37
27	Edapalayam	11	75	65	66	6	17	3	3	3	8	19	26	15	13	33	22	25	24	63	51
28	Park Town	76	55	25	28	6	7	2	2	12	4	22	28	29	27	19	16	40	22	65	54
29	Napier Park	23	87	71	85	10	21	3	3	5	6	13	27	18	19	31	14	19	12	17	90
30	Chintadripet	53	59	36	39	7	9	3	4	2	6	22	23	20	15	10	11	10	10	50	60
31	Komaleeswaranpet	54	59	36	39	7	9	3	4	2	6	19	15	16	15	18	23	14	30	46	46
32	Egmore	42	80	50	52	11	12	3	3	1	4	13	9	8	12	11	15	15	6	26	27
33	Thousand Lights	66	45	62	40	9	13	4	4	5	10	19	15	23	22	31	10	25	16	49	48
34	Nungambakkam	78	81	54	65	11	12	7	7	10	11	27	28	31	23	39	27	42	24	74	82
35	Kodambakkam	87	82	78	63	16	12	5	1	11	7	36	40	31	25	45	21	35	25	92	73
36	Theagaraya Nagar (North)	73	66	51	50	7	8	4	5	10	17	21	14	18	25	16	18	11	48	41	41
37	Boypet	78	81	57	58	9	13	6	6	5	10	17	19	21	17	22	14	19	12	37	53
38	Pudupakkam	90	77	45	60	9	8	5	7	6	7	19	23	17	13	19	18	15	15	57	53
39	Tiruvotswaranpet	11	136	121	18	18	17	16	12	8	15	45	54	56	35	68	39	61	33	122	85
40	Obepauk	65	80	63	60	13	17	6	13	8	4	18	25	16	18	21	19	23	21	48	64
41	Zam Bazaar	65	80	63	60	13	17	6	13	8	4	18	25	16	18	21	19	23	21	48	64
42	Mirashipet	89	72	52	73	11	11	1	3	2	7	13	10	13	9	14	11	17	11	34	44
43	Mylapore (North)	60	76	57	64	19	19	6	6	9	8	17	14	15	14	9	11	23	12	37	49
44	Mylapore (South)	92	75	49	62	8	6	2	1	2	4	20	23	20	16	31	15	18	15	70	36
45	Teynampet	35	39	14	22	5	6	2	2	2	2	10	9	8	11	12	10	13	8	23	22
46	Theagaraya Nagar (South)	61	50	39	51	8	9	5	5	2	5	10	19	20	15	17	12	8	15	40	43
47	Saldapet	4,193	3,640	3,031	3,250	605	653	298	287	301	484	1,178	1,327	1,226	1,074	1,372	893	1,971	892	2,577	2,410
48	Gulbudy																				
49	Adyar																				
50																					



VITAL STATISTICS

Showing deaths from principal causes in each division during 1948

STATEMENT No. V

Divn. No.	Name of Division	Plague	Cholera	Small-Pox	Measles	Euteric	Malaria	Other Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Tubercle including Tubercle of Lungs	Other Respiratory Diseases	Injuries	Maternal Deaths	All other Causes	Total deaths registered during the year
1	New Washermanpet	...	22	...	...	1	...	80	113	13	172	8	2	334	745
2	Royapuram	...	4	...	...	...	...	43	79	11	122	5	1	203	471
3	Singara Garden	...	11	...	...	6	1	113	144	33	316	9	12	551	1,196
4	Sanjeeviroyanpet	...	9	3	...	8	...	187	199	13	476	17	...	476	1,318
5	Korukupet	...	9	...	...	1	...	160	101	4	396	10	2	338	1,021
6	Vyasarpady	...	6	...	...	3	1	57	76	14	96	4	4	196	451
7	Basin Bridge	...	2	...	...	3	...	76	44	20	153	5	1	260	592
8	Peddu Nallakuppam	...	4	...	...	3	1	89	81	57	138	9	2	332	640
9	Seven Wells	...	...	...	...	3	...	73	31	12	117	...	3	485	871
10	Amnen Koll	...	3	...	...	3	1	20	45	6	146	...	5	291	535
11	Muthialpet	...	3	...	...	...	...	13	44	4	95	10	1	310	546
12	Harbour	...	...	1	...	4	...	29	27	7	101	7	2	138	232
13	Kachaleswarer Koll	...	...	...	...	2	2	17	9	10	70	2	...	170	289
14	Kothawal Bazaar	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	64	21	245	6	1	336	738
15	Sowcarpet	...	6	...	...	2	3	122	183	37	231	21	5	563	1,182
16	Trevelyan Basin	...	6	1	...	4	1	116	163	6	337	8	3	535	1,186
17	Choolai	...	12	...	...	1	...	52	75	7	155	5	5	216	518
18	Pulianthope	...	5	...	...	1	...	75	70	5	107	3	...	216	668
19	Perambur Barracks	...	1	...	...	2	...	53	70	17	154	10	5	288	601
20	Sembiam	...	4	...	...	2	...	19	27	7	94	3	...	179	336
21	Ayanavaram	...	4	...	...	2	1	40	64	27	180	2	...	373	691
22	Kilpank	...	...	...	...	4	1	63	63	8	217	10	2	458	826
23	Purasawalkam	...	...	...	...	4	1	25	11	6	69	2	...	193	311
24	Kosapet	...	4	...	...	1	...	89	103	16	183	6	4	337	753
25	Vepery	...	4	4	...	3	1	38	35	10	95	...	...	212	395
26	Pariamet	...	8	...	...	25	9	39	65	30	108	50	...	678	1,010
27	Edapalayam	...	1	...	...	1	2	52	39	2	82	2	1	263	444
28	Park Town	...	10	...	...	3	1	70	49	4	93	1	1	389	630
29	Napier Park	...	...	...	...	3	1	17	31	17	146	13	3	353	676
30	Chinnadripet	...	1	...	...	2	...	44	97	9	129	10	...	350	381
31	Komaleswararpet	...	1	1	...	2	2	13	55	8	50	8	2	344	644
32	Egmore	...	4	...	...	...	...	45	51	1	101	9	2	332	473
33	Thousand Lights	...	1	...	...	1	...	45	51	1	101	9	2	303	480
34	Nungambakkam	...	...	...	...	2	...	37	48	13	136	5	4	271	516
35	Kodambakkam	...	...	...	...	...	2	50	81	16	186	12	...	378	733
36	Thaagaraya Nagar (North)	...	...	...	...	3	2	50	51	12	210	5	6	443	786
37	Royapettah	...	4	...	...	...	...	21	41	9	97	4	3	330	510
38	Pudupakkam	...	4	...	...	5	...	28	49	9	110	3	1	346	555
39	Tiruvalluvarpet	...	4	...	...	3	...	37	57	6	134	2	1	321	563
40	Chapank	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	30	24	291	2	13	796	1,213
41	Triplicane	...	9	...	...	2	...	36	36	5	120	4	...	399	586
42	Zam Bazar	...	3	...	...	3	...	33	28	7	41	3	1	248	365
43	Mirashibet	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	27	1	128	7	3	341	535
44	Mylapore (North)	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	23	2	117	6	1	348	520
45	Mylapore (South)	...	3	...	...	...	...	44	138	5	90	8	3	286	578
46	Teynampet	...	...	...	...	2	2	35	22	14	21	3	1	137	237
47	Thaagaraya Nagar (South)	...	3	...	...	1	...	50	40	8	58	9	2	263	434
48	Saidapet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Adyar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	210	12	...	143	40	2,637	3,112	621	7,237	843	142	16,485	31,002



## VITAL STATISTICS

## STATEMENT No. VI

Showing births, deaths and infantile deaths and rates by months in 1948 and 1947

Month	1948						1947			
	Total number of Births	Birth Rate	Total number of Deaths	Death Rate	Total number of Infantile Deaths	Infantile Death Rate	Total number of Births	Birth Rate	Total number of Deaths	Death Rate
January	2,435	29.7	2,034	24.8	527	216.4	2,108	26.1	2,532	31.4
February	2,403	29.3	1,983	24.2	472	196.4	2,889	35.8	2,954	36.6
March	2,701	32.9	2,221	27.1	504	186.6	2,981	37.0	2,741	33.9
April	3,449	42.1	2,146	26.2	541	156.9	3,045	37.7	2,423	30.0
May	3,808	46.5	2,876	35.1	799	209.8	3,671	45.5	2,331	28.9
June	4,385	52.5	2,823	34.5	699	159.4	3,553	44.0	2,196	27.2
July	4,885	59.6	2,393	29.2	584	119.6	4,022	49.8	2,485	30.8
August	4,950	60.4	2,741	33.5	674	136.2	3,525	43.7	2,611	32.4
September	5,356	65.4	2,724	33.3	627	117.1	4,053	50.2	2,574	31.7
October	5,077	62.0	2,871	35.0	630	124.1	3,510	43.5	2,456	30.4
November	4,995	60.9	2,846	34.8	877	175.5	3,421	42.4	2,206	27.3
December	5,777	70.5	3,344	40.8	899	155.6	3,975	49.3	2,470	30.6
Total	50,222	51.09	31,002	31.54	7,833	155.97	40,753	42.08	29,979	30.96
										7,987
										195.99

ALBANY STATISTICAL

Special printings of this report for the years 1948 and 1947

STATEMENT No. VII



## VITAL STATISTICS

## STATEMENT No. VII

Showing births, deaths, infantile deaths and rates for different classes in 1948 and 1947

Class	Population according to the census of 1941	1948			1947			Total number of Deaths	Infantile Death Rate
		Total number of Births registered	Birth Rate	Total number of Deaths registered	Birth Rate	Total number of Deaths registered	Death Rate		
Europeans	...	36	...	10	...	15	...	1	23.81
Anglo-Indians	...	420	...	229	...	220	...	1,150	108.23
Indian Christians	...	2,140	...	1,475	...	1,397	...	313	151.57
Muslims	...	4,412	...	3,315	...	3,237	...	902	218.61
Hindus	...	43,208	...	25,973	...	25,107	...	6,721	197.36
Others	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Total	8,75,184	50,222	51.09	31,002	31.54	29,979	30.96	7,987	195.99

STATEMENT No. VI



## VITAL STATISTICS

## STATEMENT No. VIII

Showing infantile mortality by months in 1948

H-14

Month	Small Pox	Measles	Malaria	Other fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Premature Birth Debility, etc.	Nervous system	Respiratory diseases	All other causes	Total Infantile Deaths in 1948			Total Infantile Deaths in 1947
										Males	Females	Total	
January	...	...	...	14	61	171	42	170	69	289	238	527	669
February	...	...	...	8	54	164	37	139	70	272	200	472	754
March	...	...	...	10	94	179	34	109	78	252	252	504	620
April	2	...	...	14	94	195	41	172	23	261	280	541	616
May	...	...	1	25	148	216	58	229	122	412	387	799	609
June	...	...	...	27	99	204	40	201	128	374	325	699	636
July	...	...	...	12	72	191	61	149	99	303	281	584	772
August	...	...	...	6	59	258	53	152	146	388	285	674	822
September	...	...	...	18	41	226	64	142	136	338	289	627	646
October	...	...	...	27	32	292	70	160	49	315	285	630	652
November	...	...	...	23	57	320	67	269	141	467	410	877	539
December	...	...	...	17	65	307	61	220	229	492	407	899	652
Total	2	...	1	201	876	2,723	628	2,112	1,290	4,193	3,640	7,833	7,987



## STATEMENT No. IX

## VITAL STATISTICS

Showing percentage of infantile deaths from principal causes in 1948

Age-period	Smallpox		Measles		Malaria		Fever		Dysentery and Diarrhoea		Premature Birth, Debility, etc.		Nervous system		Respiratory Diseases		All other causes		Total Infantile Deaths	
	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio
Under Seven Days	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0.46	21	1.20	1,389	79.70	40	2.29	67	3.84	218	12.51	1,743	22.25
Seven Days and under one Month	...	...	...	...	1	0.08	17	1.40	63	5.19	872	71.90	70	5.77	113	9.31	77	6.35	1,213	15.49
One Month and under Six Months	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	3.14	357	13.19	422	15.59	304	11.23	1,008	37.24	531	19.61	2,707	34.56
Six Months and under One Year	2	0.09	...	...	...	...	91	4.19	435	20.05	40	1.84	214	9.86	924	42.58	464	21.39	2,170	27.70
Total	2	0.03	...	...	1	0.01	201	2.57	876	11.18	2,723	34.76	628	8.02	2,112	26.96	1,290	16.47	7,833	100.00

VITAL STATISTICS

Showing percentage of infantile mortality by month in 1948

STATEMENT No. XII



## VITAL STATISTICS

## STATEMENT No. X

Showing deaths from principal causes in 1948 and in the previous five years

Year	Plague		Cholera		Small Pox		Measles		Malaria		Typhoid		Other Fevers		Dysentery and Diarrhoea of Lungs				Tubercle including Tubercle of Lungs		Other Respiratory Diseases		Injuries		Maternal Deaths		All other causes		Total Deaths	
	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio
1943	10'001	400	0'49	13	0'016	4	0'005	67	0'08	90	0'11	2,345	2'903	521	4'36	398	0'49	7,857	9'73	276	0'34	275	0'32	14,953	18'51	30,366	37'59			
1944	...	...	16	0'02	128	0'16	1	0'001	82	0'10	66	0'08	2,687	3'273	498	4'26	290	0'35	7,166	8'73	202	0'25	178	0'83	15,318	18'66	29,705	36'19		
1945	...	...	19	0'07	192	0'23	2	0'002	46	0'06	95	0'11	2,963	3'553	003	3'60	410	0'49	6,009	7'21	313	0'39	155	5'07	13,987	16'77	27,277	32'92		
1946	...	...	10'001	169	0'18	...	...	45	0'05	107	0'11	2,746	2'883	010	3'16	405	0'42	5,878	6'16	291	0'31	149	3'56	14,565	15'27	27,381	28'71			
1947	10'001	20'002	20	0'02	...	...	...	55	0'06	163	0'17	2,862	2'963	847	3'97	502	0'52	6,803	7'03	306	0'41	159	3'90	15,169	15'67	29,979	30'96			
Mean of the previous five years	...	...	88	0'12	104	0'12	1	0'002	59	0'07	104	0'12	2,721	3'113	376	3'87	401	0'45	6,743	7'77	296	0'34	183	5'74	14,798	16'97	28,942	31'27		
1948	...	...	210	0'21	12	0'01	...	...	40	0'04	143	0'15	2,657	2'703	112	3'17	621	0'63	7,237	7'36	343	0'35	142	2'83	16,485	16'77	31,002	31'54		



VITAL STATISTICS

STATEMENT No. XI

Showing births, deaths, infantile deaths and deaths from principal causes in 1948 and during previous ten years

APPENDIX

Year	Births		Deaths		Still Births	Infantile deaths under one year		Plague		Cholera		Small-Pox		Measles		Malaria		Typhoid		Other Fevers		Dysentery and Diarrhoea		Tubercle including Influenza		Other Respiratory Diseases		Injuries		Maternal Deaths		All other causes	
	Number of Births excluding still births	Birth Rate	Number of Deaths excluding still births	Death Rate		Deaths	Infantile Death Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate		
1938	30,985	41.30	26,282	35.0	1,321	6,881	22.1	...	...	36	0.05	561	0.70	8	0.01	50	0.07	119	0.16	2,183	2.90	2,308	3.10	1,301	1.70	6,088	8.10	2150	2.9	284,020	13,102	30.2	
1939	31,665	41.34	29,808	38.92	1,402	7,651	24.16	...	...	2	0.003	268	0.35	...	...	43	0.06	187	0.23	2,108	2.75	3,624	4.73	1,400	1.83	7,166	9.36	2540	3.3	245,771	14,511	22.42	
1940	33,298	43.23	26,125	33.98	1,403	6,837	20.50	...	...	...	...	31	0.04	2	0.003	29	0.04	125	0.16	1,918	2.49	3,852	4.36	1,064	1.38	6,016	7.83	2340	3.0	264,794	13,090	17.63	
1941	32,770	41.91	27,710	35.44	1,337	6,847	20.89	...	...	...	...	5	0.006	1	0.001	30	0.04	205	0.26	2,902	3.94	3,888	4.91	572	0.73	6,523	8.34	2390	3.0	285,869	13,709	17.33	
1942	30,644	25.97	18,019	22.67	840	4,062	13.26	...	...	90	0.11	18	0.02	...	...	27	0.03	128	0.16	1,341	1.69	2,251	2.83	301	0.38	4,093	5.15	2090	3.0	154,746	9,113	11.47	
1943	29,498	35.51	30,365	37.59	1,071	7,395	24.73	1	0.001	400	0.49	13	0.016	4	0.005	67	0.08	90	0.11	2,345	2.90	3,521	4.36	398	0.49	7,857	9.73	2760	3.0	275,932	14,953	18.51	
1944	26,056	31.74	29,705	36.19	1,052	7,407	23.47	...	...	15	0.02	128	0.16	1	0.001	82	0.10	66	0.08	2,687	3.27	3,498	4.26	290	0.35	7,166	8.73	2020	3.0	178,683	15,318	18.66	
1945	30,549	36.63	27,277	32.71	1,107	6,532	21.38	...	...	9	0.07	192	0.23	2	0.002	46	0.06	95	0.11	2,963	3.55	3,003	3.60	410	0.49	6,009	7.31	3130	3.9	155,507	13,987	16.77	
1946	41,874	43.91	27,281	28.71	1,505	7,663	18.00	...	...	1	0.001	177	0.12	...	...	45	0.05	107	0.11	2,746	2.88	3,010	3.16	405	0.42	5,678	6.16	2910	3.1	149,356	14,565	15.37	
1947	40,753	42.08	29,979	30.96	1,408	7,987	19.59	1	0.001	2	0.002	20	0.02	...	...	55	0.06	163	0.17	2,862	2.96	3,847	3.97	502	0.52	6,803	7.03	3060	4.1	159,890	15,169	15.66	
1948	50,222	51.09	31,062	31.54	1,549	7,833	15.57	...	...	210	0.21	12	0.01	...	...	40	0.04	143	0.15	2,657	2.70	3,112	3.17	621	0.63	7,237	7.36	3430	3.5	142,283	16,485	16.77	

ALLIY BLAVIYALIC

BLAVIYALIC 20 X



## VACCINATION

## STATEMENT No. 1

Showing vaccinations performed during each month in 1948

H-15

Month	Primary Vaccinations						Re-Vaccinations					
	Number of persons Vaccinated			Results			Number of persons Re-vaccinated			Results		
	Males	Females	Total	Success-ful	Un-success-ful	Absent	Males	Females	Total	Success-ful	Un-success-ful	Absent
January	1,480	1,416	2,896	2,890	5	1	5,542	5,265	10,807	422	7,615	2,770
February	1,770	1,630	3,400	3,395	4	1	7,860	7,016	14,876	603	11,295	2,978
March	1,726	1,650	3,376	3,373	2	1	5,134	4,722	9,856	323	7,218	2,315
April	1,465	1,485	2,950	2,947	3	...	5,354	4,336	9,690	376	6,869	2,445
May	1,229	1,218	2,447	2,445	2	...	3,521	3,263	6,784	207	5,224	1,353
June	1,323	1,282	2,605	2,604	...	1	3,754	3,426	7,180	215	5,157	1,808
July	1,558	1,406	2,966	2,954	1	1	5,142	4,353	9,495	444	7,088	1,963
August	1,496	1,422	2,918	2,917	1	...	3,610	3,080	6,690	255	4,835	1,600
September	1,612	1,427	3,039	3,037	1	1	4,156	3,378	7,534	281	5,197	2,056
October	1,070	1,013	2,083	2,083	...	...	1,289	1,049	2,338	85	1,767	486
November	1,643	1,457	3,100	3,096	3	1	2,227	1,756	3,983	140	2,804	1,039
December	2,241	2,229	4,470	4,445	7	18	4,800	3,532	8,332	292	6,463	1,577
Total	18,613	17,637	36,250	36,196	29	25	52,389	45,176	97,565	3,643	71,532	22,390







## MEDICAL RELIEF

## STATEMENT No. I

Showing cases treated in Corporation dispensaries in 1948

Serial No.	Division No.	Name of Dispensary	Year of opening	No. of new cases		Total No. of cases		No. of operations performed	Remarks
				1947	1948	1947	1948		
1	1	Royapuram Dispensary	1924	25,143	31,607	65,943	60,730	279	
2	5	Washermanpet	1913	49,597	49,689	97,542	98,072	471	
3	6	Vyasarpady	1929	35,419	36,532	64,403	68,345	442	Leprosy clinic attached.
4	6	Perambur	1928	34,413	41,675	65,990	75,471	601	
5	8	Mint	1923	44,892	48,471	92,197	1,01,027	436	
6	11	Harbour	1929	30,851	36,457	69,924	80,203	289	
7	14	Mafuzkhan Garden	1923	30,918	40,143	64,500	97,471	414	
8	16	Trevelyan Basin	1919	31,248	40,541	66,698	79,879	616	
9	17	Baliah Naidu	1899	36,947	40,524	68,923	77,076	379	
10	20	Sembiam	1946	54,252	54,126	1,22,451	1,13,823	1027	
11	21	Ayanavaram	1948	...	10,366	...	23,797	142	Opened on 16-10-1948.
12	23	Kilpauk	1919	30,970	27,361	57,524	51,139	68	
13	24	Kosapet	1929	27,600	31,886	46,942	56,854	618	
14	29	Chintadripet	1909	34,670	40,597	65,355	80,679	97	Lady M.O.
15	32	Egmore	1923	15,386	22,556	29,724	44,998	166	
16	34	Nungambakkam	1923	29,437	38,942	64,574	84,709	302	
17	35	Kodambakkam	1948	...	4,781	...	11,454	68	Opened on 1-9-1948
18	37	Pudupakkam	1924	24,338	24,903	52,253	49,138	165	
19	41	Triplicane	1918	37,145	38,235	73,261	77,967	89	
20	43	Krishnampet	1938	20,870	28,014	46,265	69,503	110	
21	45	Mylapore	1924	36,780	33,963	76,651	65,957	311	Lady M.O.
22	46	Teynampet	1927	25,659	35,527	56,337	65,607	220	
23	47	T. Nagar	1922	37,250	46,360	75,865	1,06,218	325	Lady M.O. Shifted from Pulianthope
24	50	Adyar	1948	...	4,861	...	11,615	30	Opened on 15-8-1948
25	33	Ayurvedic	1930	32,269	35,233	63,322	71,043	480	Lady M.O.
26	13	Mannady Unani	1938	19,622	19,472	48,038	43,776	33	
27	18	Pulianthope	1930	24,401	27,070	48,479	55,099	39	Shifted from Thyagarayanagar.
28	31	Pudupet	1939	20,109	8,804	50,820	10,696	84	
29	39	Tiruvateeswaranpet Unani	1932	36,785	38,305	82,981	88,904	350	
30	3	Royapuram Siddha	1945	28,110	32,434	53,526	62,044	17	
31	17	Choolai	1931	49,531	61,751	95,450	1,37,188	137	
32	19	Otteri	1931	35,708	39,944	76,118	73,586	60	



MEDICAL RELIEF

STATEMENT No. II

Showing cases of skin diseases and leprosy treated in the Corporation clinics

Name of Institution	Date of opening	New Leprosy Cases	Types		Results of Treatment						Skin Diseases			Average Monthly Attendance
			Infective	Non-Infective	No. cured	No. improved	No. symptoms free	No. arrested	No. "other wise"	No. of Injections Performed	No. of skin cases	No. of Injections Performed	No. of New and Old Skin and Leprosy Cases	
Ice House Road Skin and Leprosy Clinic	2-2-1934	305	112	193	...	165	20	14	106	4,777	14,507	1,650	45,159	3,763
Vyasarpady Leprosy Clinic	4-8-1931	187	24	163	...	87	4	12	84	3,579	1,604	...	6,585	594
Other General Dispensaries	...	85	2	83	...	...	...	...	85	247	69,661	...	1,32,381	11,032
Total	...	577	138	439	...	252	24	26	275	8,803	85,772	1,650	1,84,125	15,344



# MEDICAL RELIEF

## STATEMENT No. III

Showing the number of cases admitted, discharged or died under various diseases during the year 1948 in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet

R-16

	Cholera	Acute G. E.	Dysentery, Chronic enteritis	Small-pox	Chicken pox	Measles	Plague	C. S. Meningitis	Pneumococcal Meningitis	T. B. Meningitis	Pneumonia	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Mumps	Secondary Syphilis	Other Diseases	Malaria	Dengue	Conjuncts	Total
Patients in the hospital on 31-12-47	...	...	7	2	25	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	42
Patients admitted for treatment from																				
City	1,170	1,133	81	787	98	...	...	6	1	5	6	20	9	13	16	87	3	1	1,031	4,467
Mofussil	131	77	3	39	7	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	4	3	9	2	1	...	282
Total No. of patients treated during the year	1,301	1,217	86	851	109	...	...	9	1	5	8	21	9	17	19	97	5	2	1,034	4,791
Total number discharged	1,083	961	52	832	109	...	...	7	...	4	6	20	8	17	19	78	4	2	1,030	4,232
Total number died	205	252	11	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	488
Mortality rate	15.8%	20.7%	12.8%	...	...	...	...	22.2%	100%	20.00%	25.00%	...	...	...	...	13.4%	20.00%	...	...	10.2%
Patients in the hospital on 31-12-48	13	4	23	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	...	4	71



No.	Defects	Boys						Girls						Remarks																					
		Entrants			Regulars			Total of entrants & regulars			Entrants				Regulars			Total of entrants & regulars																	
		No.	Percentage		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.		Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage														
			1948-49	1947-48																		1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48
1	Malnutrition	1717	17.96	18.41	2189	16.54	16.30	3906	17.14	574	11.99	11.02	1009	13.22	12.41	1583	12.74																		
2	Dirty head, body and nails	466	4.87	7.39	690	5.22	5.15	1156	5.07	79	1.65	1.60	50	0.65	0.85	129	1.04																		
3	Teeth and mouth	1066	11.15	13.34	1359	10.27	10.82	2425	10.64	157	3.28	5.60	323	4.23	6.72	480	3.86																		
4	Nose and throat	700	7.32	7.63	931	7.04	5.71	1631	7.16	243	5.08	3.80	571	7.48	8.19	814	6.55																		
5	Eye diseases	212	2.22	2.31	262	1.98	2.34	474	2.08	55	1.15	1.80	187	2.45	2.54	242	1.95																		
6	Vision	3	0.03	0.12	12	0.09	0.21	154	0.07	3	0.06	0.02	7	0.09	0.01	10	0.08																		
7	Ear diseases	85	0.89	0.77	90	0.68	0.61	175	0.77	48	1.00	0.80	77	1.01	1.11	125	1.01																		
8	Hearing	2	0.02	0.08	3	0.02	0.06	5	0.02	1	0.02	0.06	...	...	...	1	0.01																		
9	Speech	...	...	0.07	3	0.02	0.07	3	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																		
10	Circulatory system	37	0.39	0.61	93	0.70	0.72	130	0.57	40	0.84	0.71	73	0.96	0.84	113	0.91																		
11	Tuberculosis	9	0.09	0.06	2	0.02	...	11	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																		
12	Respiratory system	61	0.64	0.77	41	0.31	0.43	102	0.45	10	0.21	0.23	9	0.12	0.60	19	0.15																		
13	Abdominal organs	18	0.19	0.61	54	0.41	0.61	72	0.32	1	0.02	0.08	...	0.05	0.10	5	0.04																		
14	Bones and joints	271	2.84	4.56	256	1.93	3.14	527	2.81	39	0.81	0.97	87	1.14	1.19	126	1.01																		
15	Nervous & psychic systems	3	0.03	0.18	5	0.04	0.03	8	0.04	3	0.06	0.06	5	0.07	0.05	8	0.06																		
16	Infectious & contagious diseases	563	5.89	8.14	737	5.57	6.48	1300	5.70	273	5.70	7.09	532	6.97	8.81	805	6.48																		
17	Other diseases & defects	229	2.40	3.13	240	1.81	2.05	469	2.06	57	1.19	1.65	142	1.86	1.95	199	1.60																		
18	Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																		
19	Deformities	9	0.09	0.17	11	0.08	0.14	20	0.09	6	0.13	0.10	12	0.16	0.13	18	0.14																		







SANITATION

STATEMENT No. I

Showing the progress of sewer laying for the year 1948

Serial No.	Name of area	6' S. W. P.	9' S. W. P.	12' S. W. P.	15' S. W. P.	6' C. I. P.	9' C. I. P.	12' C. I. P.	15' C. I. P.	18' C. I. P.	21' C. I. P.	24' C. I. P.	Total length of Sewer laid	No. of M. Hs. constructed	Remarks
1	Tondiarpet	1,399	4,687	732	...	470	278	...	...	...	...	...	7,566	39	
2	Perambur	8,599	6,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,306	...	14,654	110	
3	Vyasarpady	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,306	5	
4	Purasawalkam	...	313	1,012	952	...	...	...	324	...	...	...	5,788	48	
5	Kilpauk	402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	402	3	
6	Chetpet	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	1	
7	Aminjikarai	1,422	2,514	341	...	...	...	...	207	...	...	...	4,484	23	
8	Napier Park	146	632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	778	5	
9	Greens Road	3,074	933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,429	35	
10	Ice House Road	691	592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,422	1,283	9	
11	North Mylapore	1,320	1,359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,679	20	
12	South Mylapore	1,348	5,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,255	54	
13	Theagaraya Nagar	7,175	13,687	...	...	...	1,384	...	...	...	...	...	23,180	140	
14	Adyar	11,819	6,244	...	...	...	2,318	155	...	...	...	...	18,833	94	
		39,920	42,589	2,085	952	470	4,135	615	531	767	3,306	1,422	96,792 or 18.33 miles	595	

APPENDIX

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## SANITATION

## STATEMENT No. II

Showing disposal of applications for licences in 1948

Serial No.	Description of trade	No. of cases dealt with	No. sanctioned	No. refused	No. pending	Remarks
1	Aerated Water & Ice Factory	70	70	...	...	
2	Bakery, Sweetmeat Stall & Coffee Hotel	626	622	3	1	
3	Candles & Soaps	29	28	...	1	
4	Cocoonut Fibre, Hemp & Jute	31	31	...	...	
5	Cattle Yards	1768	1633	76	59	
6	Bones, Hoofs, Hair & Wool	30	29	...	1	
7	Cart & Cycle Stands	73	70	1	2	
8	Dairy Produce	395	391	2	2	
9	Flour	375	370	3	2	
10	Gilding & Condiments	252	250	2	...	
11	Hack Stables	6	5	1	...	
12	Dyeing	120	118	1	1	
13	Onions & Garlic	161	161	...	...	
14	Oil & Oil Mills	769	765	2	2	
15	Lodging Houses	111	107	...	4	
16	Markets	43	43	...	...	
17	Meat	156	154	2	...	
18	Spirits, Turpentine, Chemicals & Rosins	258	258	...	...	
19	Laundries	531	530	...	1	
20	Fish & Fins	20	19	...	1	
21	Skins, Hides & Leather	245	245	...	...	
22	Paddy Boiling	...	...	...	...	
23	Sugar	...	...	...	...	
24	Catgut, Offal & Tallow	7	6	...	1	
25	Snuff	181	180	1	...	
26	Cotton	138	136	...	2	
27	Eating Houses	2282	2201	77	4	
28	Swine	...	...	...	...	
29	Lime Kilns	69	56	13	...	
30	Beedi Manufacturing	366	362	1	3	
31	Manufacturing Cigars, Cigarettes or Storing Tobacco	316	316	...	...	
32	Camphor, Storing & Boiling	44	44	...	...	
33	Shaving Saloon	1797	1790	2	5	
34	Husking of Paddy	24	24	...	...	
35	Groundnut Storage	200	199	...	1	
36	Grain Storage	627	627	...	...	
37	Gold Refining	13	13	...	...	
38	Poultry	28	28	...	...	
Total ...		12,161	11,881	187	93	



## WATER ANALYSIS

Showing the examination of water samples in 1948

STATEMENT No. I

Number	Description	Number of samples examined	Remarks
1	Complete bacteriological and chemical examinations	2,022	
2	Partial bacteriological and chemical examinations	156	
3	Microscopical examination of water from different places in the water supply system	62	
4	Identification of algae	43	
5	Culture media, etc., for determination and adjustment of PH	58	
6	Samples of water tested for the presence of chlorine, interfering substances, etc.	14,640	
7	Examination of H <sub>2</sub> S in filtered water samples	946	
8	Complete examination of well samples	30	
		18,557	



## WATER ANALYSIS

## STATEMENT NO. II

## Chlorination data for 1948

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 per month for post-chlorination	Lbs. of chlorine used per month for pre-chlorination	Total lbs. of liquid chlorine used per month	Cost of chlorine per lb	Total cost of chlorine	Average No. of beds per day
		Max	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean						
January	1240	24.82	22.82	23.73	1.17	1.07	1.11	8222.0	2232.0	10554.0	0.9-6	6266 7 0	11.0
February	1160	24.00	22.16	23.23	1.27	1.09	1.15	7823.0	2088.0	9911.0	"	5884 10 6	11.0
March	1240	24.16	22.66	23.52	1.54	1.24	1.42	10402.0	2232.0	12634.0	"	7501 7 0	10.9
April	1200	25.16	22.50	23.72	1.62	1.33	1.49	10618.0	2160.0	12778.0	"	7586 15 0	10.3
May	1240	24.80	23.00	24.00	1.65	1.36	1.52	11429.0	2232.0	13661.0	"	8111 3 6	1.2
June	1200	24.66	23.00	23.38	1.76	1.40	1.60	11514.0	1487.0	13001.0	"	7719 5 6	11.0
July	1240	24.16	21.82	23.20	2.18	1.50	1.89	13648.0	2418.0	15066.0	"	8945 7 0	12.2
August	1240	23.98	21.98	22.80	2.11	1.02	1.38	9788.0	578.0	10366.0	"	6192 5 0	12.3
September	1200	24.00	22.00	22.78	3.33	1.41	2.38	9898.0	4595.0	14493.0	"	8605 3-6	11.3
October	1240	24.16	21.30	22.35	4.02	2.65	3.19	17378.0	4871.0	22149.0	"	13150 15 6	11.4
November	1200	22.66	21.16	22.00	3.11	1.60	2.49	16783.0	2550.0	19333.0	"	11478 15 6	12.1
December	1240	23.66	21.66	22.36	1.77	0.92	1.29	8752.0	3747.0	12499.0	"	7421 4 6	10.5
Average	1220	24.19	22.26	23.09	2.13	1.38	1.74	11346.25	2599.17	13870.0	...	8253 6 11	11.26

Interpret quantities in bags for 100,000 of the 154 H.P. type bags.

WATER ANALYSIS

STATEMENT NO. III



## WATER ANALYSIS

## STATEMENT NO. III

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Important chemical results in parts for 100,000 of the Red Hills Lake water

1948	Colour and Transparency	Smell	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Absorbed oxygen	Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrate)	Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrite)	Dissolved oxygen	Total solids	Permanent hardness	Temporary hardness	Total hardness	Alkalinity to Phenolphthalein	Alkalinity to Methyl Orange	Total Alkalinity	Chlorides
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	yellowish & opaque	Nil	0.003	0.056	0.226	Nil	Nil	5.95 cc/Litre	20.0	3.0	4.5	7.5	Nil	11.6	11.6	4.8
April	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	"	Nil	Nil	0.056	0.284	Nil	Nil	6.65 cc/Litre	35.0	2.5	6.5	9.0	1.0	14.4	15.4	6.0
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	yellowish & opaque	Nil	Nil	0.090	0.300	Nil	Nil	7.5 cc/Litre	37.0	4.0	4.5	8.5	0.70	17.06	17.76	7.7
August	"	Nil	Nil	0.075	0.354	Nil	Nil	5.4 cc/Litre	40.0	...	...	...	Nil	19.32	19.32	7.8
September	"	Nil	0.003	0.080	0.337	Nil	Nil	5.3 cc/Litre	38.0	3.8	4.5	8.3	Nil	19.38	19.38	8.7
October	"	Nil	0.004	0.088	0.337	Nil	Nil	5.3 cc/Litre	36.5	...	...	...	1.78	19.7	21.48	8.0
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	yellowish & opaque	Nil	0.004	0.072	0.276	Nil	Nil	6.7 cc/Litre	28.0	3.0	5.5	8.5	1.22	13.92	15.14	5.1

## APPENDIX

STATEMENT NO. II

STATEMENT NO. II



Results of bacteriological examination of Red Hills Lake water

Month	No. of samples	Lactose fermenters in					
		-60 c. c.	+60 c. c.	+20 c. c.	+10 c. c.	+5 c. c.	+1 c. c.
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	5	Nil	Nil	20%	40%	40%	Nil
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	5	Nil	Nil	30%	30%	10%	Nil
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	10%	60%	30%
August	3	Nil	Nil	33%	34%	Nil	33%
September	10	Nil	Nil	10%	20%	20%	50%
October	4	Nil	Nil	25%	25%	50%	Nil
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	60%	Nil	Nil

1948

Incubated overnight at 37°C for 18-24 hours

See notes on incubation method and results

TABLE VITTA-18

STATEMENT No. A



## WATER ANALYSIS

## STATEMENT No. V

Important chemical results in parts per 100,000

1948		Raw water from infiltration gallery well, Saidapet							Raw water from infiltration gallery well, Sembiam						
Month	No. of Samples	Smell	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitrates	Nitrites	No. of Samples	Smell	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitrates	Nitrites	
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	0.003	0.003	0.034	Nil	Nil	
February	2	Nil	Trace	0.004	0.020	Intense	Trace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
May	2	Nil	Trace	Trace	0.021	Intense	Trace	...	...	...	...	...	Trace	Nil	
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	0.020	0.003	0.030	Trace	Nil	
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
September	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.048	Intense	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Nil	0.016	0.005	0.056	Trace	Nil	
December	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.058	Intense	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

STATEMENT No. VI

HAYLER VAVIATIS



# WATER ANALYSIS

STATEMENT No. VI

## Important bacteriological results

Month	No. of Samples	Raw water from infiltration gallery well, Saidapet				Raw water from infiltration gallery well, Sembiam			
		Lactose fermenters in				Lactose fermenters in			
		-60 c. c. +60 c. c.	+20 c. c. +10 c. c.	+5 c. c. +1 c. c. +0.1 c. c.		-60 c. c. +60 c. c.	+20 c. c. +10 c. c.	+5 c. c. +1 c. c. +0.1 c. c.	
January	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil
February	2	50%	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	2	Nil	Nil	50%	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	1	Nil	Nil	100%	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	2	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil
December	1	Nil	100%	Nil	...	...	...	...	...

100000

STATEMENT No. VII



## WATER ANALYSIS

## STATEMENT No. VII

Important chemical results in parts per 100,000

1948	Raw water				Chlorinated raw water								Chlorinated filtered water								Test tap water K. P. S.					
	Kilpauk end of conduit				Chlorinated raw water				Chlorinated filtered water				Test tap water K. P. S.													
Month	No. of samples	Smell	Ammoniacal	Nitrogen	Aluminioid	Absorbed	Oxygen	Nitrates	Nitrites	No. of samples	Smell	Ammoniacal	Nitrogen	Aluminioid	Absorbed	Oxygen	Nitrates	Nitrites	No. of samples	Ammoniacal	Nitrogen	Aluminioid	Absorbed	Oxygen	Nitrates	Nitrites
January	21	Nil	Nil	0.0400	0.216	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	21	Nil	0.0020	0.0380	0.213	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	21	Nil	0.0020	0.0330	0.163	Nil	Nil	Nil
February	22	Nil	Trace	0.0470	0.196	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	Nil	Trace	0.0450	0.182	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	Nil	0.0040	0.0320	0.147	Nil	Nil	Nil
March	22	Nil	0.002	0.0490	0.190	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	Nil	0.0020	0.0470	0.177	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	Nil	0.0040	0.0420	0.146	Nil	Nil	Nil
April	22	Nil	Trace	0.0700	0.229	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	Nil	Trace	0.0690	0.207	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	Nil	0.0090	0.0560	0.178	Nil	Nil	Nil
May	25	Nil	Nil	0.0680	0.279	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	Nil	0.0050	0.0300	0.270	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	Nil	0.0120	0.0650	0.224	Nil	Nil	Nil
June	25	Nil	0.002	0.0590	0.285	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	Nil	0.0090	0.0370	0.276	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	Nil	0.0080	0.0460	0.242	Nil	Nil	Nil
July	25	Nil	0.001	0.0760	0.303	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	Nil	0.0020	0.0750	0.286	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	Nil	0.0180	0.0650	0.256	Nil	Nil	Nil
August	22	Nil	Nil	0.0820	0.321	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	0.0020	0.0800	0.318	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	Nil	0.0090	0.0700	0.288	Nil	Nil	Nil
September	25	Nil	0.003	0.0820	0.302	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	Nil	0.0030	0.0850	0.270	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	Nil	0.0240	0.0780	0.245	Nil	Nil	Nil
October	20	Nil	0.003	0.0840	0.333	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20	Nil	0.0030	0.0820	0.319	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20	Nil	0.0110	0.0750	0.285	Nil	Nil	Nil
November	25	Nil	0.003	0.0720	0.278	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	Nil	0.0030	0.0720	0.274	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	Nil	0.0110	0.0700	0.234	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	24	Nil	Trace	0.0660	0.250	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	24	Nil	Trace	0.0660	0.246	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	24	Nil	0.0080	0.0570	0.190	Nil	Nil	Nil

## APPENDIX

## WATER ANALYSIS

## Important bacteriological results

STATEMENT No. VIII

1948	Raw water, Kilpauk end of conduit										Chlorinated raw water										Chlorinated filtered water										Test tap water, K.P.S.						
	No. of samples	Lactose fermenters in					No. of samples	Lactose fermenters in					No. of samples	Lactose fermenters in					No. of samples	Lactose fermenters in					Lactose fermenters in												
		-60 e.c.	+60 e.c.	+20 e.c.	+10 e.c.	+5 e.c.		+1 e.c.	1.0+	-60 e.c.	+60 e.c.	+20 e.c.		+10 e.c.	+5 e.c.	+1 e.c.	1.0+	-60 e.c.		+60 e.c.	+20 e.c.	+10 e.c.	+5 e.c.	+1 e.c.	1.0+	-60 e.c.	+60 e.c.	+20 e.c.	+10 e.c.	+5 e.c.	+1 e.c.	1.0+					
Month																																					
January	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil	20	Nil	Nil	5%	10%	55%	30%	Nil	Nil	20	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	85%	15%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
February	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	55%	45%	Nil	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	14%	54%	27%	5%	Nil	22	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	56%	44%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
March	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	50%	50%	Nil	22	Nil	Nil	14%	4%	32%	50%	Nil	Nil	22	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22	60%	22%	18%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
April	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	12%	88%	Nil	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	12%	32%	56%	Nil	Nil	25	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	60%	30%	10%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
May	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20%	25%	Nil	25	Nil	Nil	4%	28%	50%	15%	Nil	Nil	25	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	52%	25%	20%	3%	Nil	Nil	Nil
June	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	75%	25%	Nil	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	8%	32%	52%	8%	Nil	25	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	60%	32%	8%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
July	25	Nil	Nil	4%	16%	56%	24%	Nil	25	4%	Nil	Nil	36%	30%	36%	4%	Nil	25	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	50%	28%	16%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
August	22	Nil	Nil	32%	36%	27%	5%	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	25%	25%	50%	Nil	Nil	22	41%	Nil	36%	14%	9%	Nil	Nil	22	32%	30%	36%	14%	9%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
September	25	Nil	Nil	8%	8%	36%	48%	Nil	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	24%	32%	36%	8%	Nil	25	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	70%	24%	6%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
October	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25%	75%	Nil	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	50%	30%	20%	Nil	Nil	20	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20	70%	24%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
November	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	72%	28%	Nil	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	34%	66%	Nil	Nil	25	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	76%	29%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	24	Nil	5%	50%	20%	50%	5%	Nil	24	Nil	10%	20%	25%	25%	45%	Nil	Nil	24	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	24	90%	10%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



## WATER ANALYSIS

## STATEMENT No. IX

Important chemical results in parts per 100,000

1948	Distribution system of the city										Distribution system of Saidapet								Distribution system of Sembiam					
	No. of Samples	Ammonia-cal	Nitrogen	Aluminum-oid	Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitrates	Nitrites	No. of Samples	Ammonia-cal	Nitrogen	Aluminum-oid	Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitrates	Nitrites	No. of Samples	Ammonia-cal	Nitrogen	Aluminum-oid	Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitrates	Nitrites
Month																								
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Nil	Nil	0.004	0.032	Nil	Nil
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Nil	Trace	0.023	Present	Trace	Trace	Trace	...	...	...	...	...	...	
March	10	Nil	0.007	0.041	0.137	Nil	Trace	Trace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
April	12	Nil	0.010	0.041	0.188	Nil	Present	Present	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
May	10	Nil	0.025	0.039	0.220	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.041	Intense	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
July	12	Slightly small	0.027	0.037	0.249	Nil	Trace	Trace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.047	Trace	Nil
August	20	...	0.039	0.053	0.291	Nil	Trace	Trace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
September	5	...	0.050	0.070	0.245	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.037	Intense	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
October	15	...	0.061	0.092	0.259	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
November	10	Nil	0.060	0.088	0.159	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.065	Trace	Nil
December	12	very faint small	0.026	0.054	0.177	Trace	Trace	Trace	10	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.035	Intense	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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AYANIN VETACER

STANDARD No. 1111

## WATER ANALYSIS

## STATEMENT No. X

## Important bacteriological results

H-19B

1948	Distribution system of the city				Distribution system of Saidapet						Distribution system of Sembiam					
	Lactose fermenters in				Lactose fermenters in						Lactose fermenters in					
	No. of samples	-60 c.c.	+60 c.c.	+20 c.c.	-10 c.c.	+5 c.c.	+1 c.c.	+0.1 c.c.	No. of samples	+60 c.c.	+20 c.c.	+10 c.c.	+5 c.c.	+1 c.c.	+0.1 c.c.	No. of samples
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10%	10%	40%	40%	Nil	Nil	...
March	10	5%	75%	20%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	12	25%	30%	40%	5%	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	10	40%	10%	50%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	40%	10%	50%	Nil	Nil	Nil	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
July	12	42%	33%	25%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	20	40%	12%	38%	Nil	10%	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	5	40%	40%	20%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	50%	10%	40%	Nil	Nil	Nil	...
October	15	60%	20%	20%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	10	60%	20%	20%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
December	12	67%	17%	8%	8%	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	70%	30%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...



## STATEMENT No. 1

## FOOD ANALYSIS

Nature of Samples	1948		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947	
	Number of samples analysed	Number of adulterated samples	Number of samples analysed	Percentage of adulterated samples	Number of samples analysed	Percentage of adulterated samples	Number of samples analysed	Percentage of adulterated samples	Number of samples analysed	Percentage of adulterated samples	Number of samples analysed	Percentage of adulterated samples
Milk	2,054	1,044	380	46.8	456	45.0	1,078	56.5	1,227	64.6	1,840	64.5
Butter	356	67	189	31.2	158	34.8	150	20.0	164	22.0	223	18.8
Ghee	607	66	703	24.3	658	13.2	451	13.7	464	6.7	459	5.2
Gingelly Oil	450	52	437	2.1	495	6.4	235	6.4	285	9.1	374	8.3
Groundnut Oil	67	5	116	...	87	6.9	31	6.5	33	18.2	40	5.0
Cocoanut Oil	117	...	42	...	14	...	33	21.2	347	31.1	113	1.8
Coffee Powder	226	37	83	19.3	69	11.6	53	5.7	79	...	114	4.4
Tea	31	...	30	...	21	...	5	...	21	...	33	...
Ghee Substitutes	17	8	61	36.1	67	34.3	52	64.3	23	47.8	6	50.0
Other Articles	70	5	19	63.2	13	38.5	9	66.7	22	54.5	27	19.2
Total	4,035	1,284	2,060	22.7	2,038	20.7	2,097	36.3	2,665	38.4	3,229	40.3

STATEMENT No. II

## FOOD ANALYSIS

Nature of samples	Adulterated samples among the samples analysed in 1948						Adulterated samples of the previous year pending disposal on 1-1-1948						Total number of adulterated samples dealt with during 1948						Average fine per conviction in 1948		Number of convictions in 1947		Total fines imposed in 1947		Average fine per conviction in 1947	
	Number of samples	Number of convictions	Number seized under Section 9 and forfeited or destroyed under Section 12	Number taken under Section 14 but acquitted, withdrawn or not prosecuted	Number pending disposal on 31-12-1948	Number of samples	Number of convictions	Number seized under Section 9 and forfeited or destroyed under Section 12	Number taken under Section 14 but acquitted, withdrawn or not prosecuted	Number pending disposal on 31-12-1948	Number of samples	Number of convictions	Number seized under Section 9 and forfeited or destroyed under Section 12	Number taken under Section 14 but acquitted, withdrawn or not prosecuted	Number pending disposal on 31-12-1948	Total fines imposed in 1948	Average fine per conviction in 1948	Number of convictions in 1947	Total fines imposed in 1947	Average fine per conviction in 1947						
Milk	1044	703	...	18	323	369	280	...	1	88	1413	983	...	19	411	42,566	43	997	41,318	41						
Butter	67	44	...	...	23	12	10	...	...	2	79	54	...	...	25	1,605	30	34	1,900	56						
Ghee	66	34	14	...	18	4	3	...	...	1	70	37	14	...	19	2,580	70	31	2,574	83						
Gingelly Oil	52	31	...	1	20	7	6	...	...	1	59	37	...	1	21	1,550	42	26	1,465	56						
Groundnut Oil	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	180	36	2	110	55						
Cocoanut Oil	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	58	3,161	55						
Coffee Powder	37	29	...	...	8	4	4	...	...	...	41	33	...	...	8	1,59	48	...	...	...						
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Ghee Substitutes	8	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	3	2	...	65	22	1	60	60						
Other Articles	5	4	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	1	176	35	3	135	45						
Total	1284	853	17	21	393	399	304	...	1	91	1683	1157	17	22	487	50,312	43	1,152	50,728	44						



## CHILD WELFARE

## STATEMENT No. I

Showing cases of labour which came under the observation  
of the Child Welfare Scheme in 1948

No.	Centre	How Conducted					Caste		Remarks	
		By Nurses of C.W.S.	Taken to Hospital	Taken over after Bar- ber women conducted	Maternity Ward	Total	Muslim	Non- Muslim	Twins	Still Births
1	Tondiarpet	202	64	47	554	867	11	856	12	34
2	Royapuram	700	60	58	...	818	167	651	9	23
3	Washermanpet	1013	174	50	333	1570	397	1173	11	41
4	Sanjiviroyanpet	504	46	24	362	936	39	897	14	25
5	George Town	425	144	...	862	1431	1216	215	13	29
6	Muthialpet	781	64	11	...	856	154	702	7	22
7	Trevelyan Basin	821	98	44	613	1576	4	1572	7	41
8	Kothawal Bazaar	446	70	12	...	528	192	336	6	9
9	Park Town	404	32	32	...	468	...	468	2	9
10	Maty. Home, Choolai	704	123	23	1124	1974	13	1961	12	39
11	Sembiam	597	68	63	389	1117	76	1041	8	20
12	North Perambur	507	85	63	463	1118	134	984	10	43
13	Pulianthope	800	65	72	458	1395	319	1076	8	50
14	Purasawalkam	906	101	100	551	1658	41	1617	10	22
15	Kilpauk	200	32	14	313	559	27	532	6	18
16	Chetpet	277	43	35	371	726	12	714	8	13
17	Egmore	735	92	70	...	897	142	755	6	18
18	Saidapet	220	122	45	708	1095	28	1067	6	32
19	Periamet	348	32	2	318	700	64	636	4	20
20	Triplicane	959	85	63	606	1713	683	1030	12	49
21	Mirsahibpet	929	42	11	...	982	373	609	6	23
22	Mylapore	741	44	27	...	812	86	726	6	30
23	Royapettah	568	29	46	...	643	95	548	6	19
24	Mandavalli	487	18	12	...	517	5	512	4	17
25	Adyar	140	32	13	237	422	3	419	5	27
26	Teyuampet	289	18	81	...	388	11	377	9	10
27	T. Nagar	168	4	31	...	203	...	203	2	5
28	Aynavaram	72	8	2	...	82	4	78	...	2
		14943	1795	1051	8262	26051	4296	21755	209	690



## CHILD WELFARE

## STATEMENT No. II

Showing the number of visits paid by the staff of Child Welfare Scheme in 1948

No.	Centre	Visits paid by			Total
		Mid-wives	Health Visitors	Lady Doctors	
1	Tondiarpet	6716	8009	1222	15947
2	Royapuram	8309	9967	1169	19445
3	Washermanpet	14757	10778	1313	26848
4	Sanjiviroyanpet	12155	13460	1104	26719
5	George Town	19097	12138	1215	32450
6	Muthialpet	11899	11795	999	24693
7	Trevleyan Basin	19112	10793	1379	31284
8	Kothawal Bazaar	6481	7348	837	14666
9	Park Town	5376	10193	1053	16622
10	Maty. Home, Choolai	14496	5050	572	20073
11	Sembiam	6991	6611	1155	14757
12	North Perambur	9870	11673	1188	22731
13	Pulianthope	13993	12231	1157	27381
14	Purasawalkam	18848	11637	1259	31744
15	Kilpauk	4710	3811	945	9466
16	Chetpet	5187	3532	1266	9985
17	Egmore	7977	8956	1256	18189
18	Saidapet	7329	8183	1254	16766
19	Periamet	7978	7520	990	16488
20	Triplicane	19181	12345	1149	32675
21	Mirshahibpet	11069	11463	1191	23723
22	Mylapore	7635	13012	1221	21868
23	Royapettah	7646	7615	1192	16453
24	Mandavalli	5666	6215	1083	12964
25	Adyar	10410	7496	1254	19160
26	Teynampet	4920	...	...	4920
27	Thyagaraya Nagar	2830	...	...	2830
28	Ayanavaram	...	...	...	...
		270638	231831	28378	530847



## CHILD WELFARE

## STATEMENT No. III

Showing the number of Pre-Natal cases registered and the number of booked cases conducted

No.	Centre	No. of Pre-Natal Cases registered by Health Visitors	No. of booked cases which attended the Ante-Natal Clinics	Cases not confined
1	Tondiarpet	1598	1318	192
2	Royapuram	1843	1642	195
3	Washermanpet	2523	2224	264
4	Sanjiviroyanpet	1203	1094	118
5	George Town	2168	1803	376
6	Muthialpet	1731	1718	317
7	Trevelyan Basin	2381	2278	100
8	Kothawal Bazaar	1006	893	103
9	Park Town	831	767	79
10	Maty. Home, Choolai	2267	2207	314
11	Sembiam	1627	1395	116
12	North Perambur	1776	1521	200
13	Pulianthope	2129	1774	156
14	Purasawalkam	2362	2264	220
15	Kilpauk	765	748	110
16	Chetpet	1195	1162	180
17	Egmore	1932	1681	165
18	Saidapet	1740	1629	207
19	Periamet	1001	985	154
20	Triplicane	2873	2444	198
21	Mirsahibpet	1840	1839	249
22	Mylapore	1471	1469	160
23	Royapettah	1877	1780	225
24	Mandavalli	769	764	43
25	Adyar	593	519	74
26	Teynampet	...	...	...
27	Thyagaraya Nagar	...	...	...
28	Ayanavaram	...	...	...
Total		41501	37918	4515



Serial No.	Centre.	Constipation	Anaemia	Albuminuria	Bronchitis	Stomatitis	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	V.D.H.	Gastritis	General Anasarca	Influenza	A.P.H.	Malaria	Dyspepsia	Eclampsia	Scanty Urine	Ulcerated Vulva	Asthma	Skin affection	Neuritis	Debility	Vitamin Deficiency	Breast Abscess	Toxæmia of Pregnancy	Chicken Pox	Morning Sickness	Heart Burn	Lau corrhoea	Ear and Eye diseases	Rheumatism	Giddiness	Ringworm	Normal	Other Diseases	Total
1	Tondiarpet	55	48	36	4	11	11	15	1	23	3	12	..	3	38	..	73	..	..	2	4	51	24	3	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	842	49	1318
2	Royapuram	472	424	127	85	58	7	10	6	9	18	48	2	8	6	..	174	3	2	5	75	77	..	1	..	4	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	58	23	1642
3	Washermanpet	115	304	118	6	75	26	20	..	..	..	26	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	4	9	173	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	969	157	2254	
4	Sanjivroyanpet	429	43	47	43	31	18	9	..	..	..	30	..	2	3	..	51	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	222	106	1094	
5	George Town	347	93	84	..	211	11	77	..	..	192	141	68	79	..	..	127	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270	34	1803		
6	Muthialpet	496	49	50	50	24	20	10	244	10	18	16	38	24	8	..	87	2	..	24	31	47	2	2	..	32	27	9	2	..	28	130	240	1718		
7	Trevalyan Basin	464	319	161	..	127	25	20	..	..	..	21	..	32	..	..	210	..	..	25	55	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	625	40	2278		
8	Kothaval Bazaar	317	107	14	45	10	4	2	1	..	..	10	..	9	8	..	28	110	10	16	16	37	100	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	100	159	893			
9	Park Town	145	60	..	17	14	22	52	..	..	..	66	..	3	..	..	33	..	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	287	43	767				
10	Maternity Home, Choolai	176	79	6	203	96	26	36	4	..	..	7	4	..	19	..	105	312	..	..	16	30	..	..	..	8	..	6	..	27	1036	308	2207			
11	Seembiam	289	107	31	44	72	44	50	..	20	25	12	..	..	73	..	122	..	..	6	..	77	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	365	41	1395	
12	North Perambur	174	145	18	76	54	31	6	100	100	2	2	..	..	38	3	53	1	2	..	7	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	619	144	1521	
13	Pulianthope	317	14	77	98	146	93	140	18	..	44	17	22	..	147	4	148	22	90	..	33	4	..	4	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	336	..	1774	
14	Purasawalkam	252	128	..	73	128	38	24	..	4	..	32	..	..	254	..	188	..	..	..	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	597	272	2264		
15	Kilpauk	63	56	1	8	31	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	21	..	1	15	5	24	..	..	..	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	556	155	748	
16	Chelvet	51	4	10	13	21	6	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	38	..	43	1	15	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	470	385	1162		
17	Egmore	403	29	2	33	55	..	13	..	3	13	22	3	..	13	2	91	1	2	8	..	16	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	925	242	1629	
18	Saidapet	184	48	3	13	27	3	7	15	..	..	9	..	..	6	..	65	..	..	..	3	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254	312	985	
19	Periamet	87	31	..	58	28	8	4	..	..	10	171	..	..	187	..	18	1	1	21	3	285	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	632	263	2444	
20	Triplicano	50	436	1	31	61	10	7	15	3	..	12	..	5	12	..	316	1	7	9	..	70	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	9	20	439	347	1839	
21	Mirshahpet	118	144	20	70	159	18	4	..	3	..	24	..	..	3	1	316	1	7	7	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	699	205	1469		
22	Mylapore	213	72	..	42	94	10	14	..	..	..	12	..	..	296	..	285	..	..	1	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	229	277	1780		
23	Royapetah	392	76	2	32	66	8	11	..	..	14	4	..	..	9	..	63	..	..	13	1	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	388	48	764		
24	Mandavalli	79	89	..	1	25	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	55	47	5	2	1	2	23	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	46	78	519		
25	Adyar	121	93	9	7	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
26	Teynampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27	Thyagaraya Nagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28	Ayanavaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		5809	3001	847	1052	1631	441	516	45	406	331	691	50	142	2182	20	2478	1660	244	257	1652	451	15	9	175	31	52	..	..	15	120	135	46	11079	3988	37918



## STATEMENT No. V

## CHILD WELFARE

Showing maternal morbidity (Puerperal) in 1948

No.	Centre	Anaemia	Albuminuria	Malaria	A.B.H.	Bronchitis	Dysentery	Influenza	Pneumonia	Rever	Retained membrane	Retained Placenta	Eclampsia	Constipation	Diarrhoea	P.P.H.	A.P.H.	Ulcerated Vulva	Ulcerated Vagina	Stomatitis	After pains	Jaundice	Gastritis	Breast Abscess	Skin Disease	Debility	Lacer Perineum	Retention of Urine	Puerperal Sepsis	Asthma	Oedema	Tuberculosis	Dyspepsia	Veneral	Scanty Urine	Other Diseases	Total			
1	Toddarpur	8	1	1	1	7	3	2	2	22	3	1	3	...	6	11	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	20	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	107			
2	Royapuram	24	13	8	3	20	15	9	8	8	...	3	2	55	15	...	2	8	...	18	...	20	2	15	3	20	11	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	37	346		
3	Washermanpet	33	...	12	...	16	25	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	18	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182		
4	Sanjiviroyanpet	23	7	6	...	13	3	9	...	...	...	1	...	51	14	2	2	2	...	13	3	3	2	...	5	24	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	23			
5	George Town	13	15	27	...	...	11	19	4	...	...	...	...	153	19	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	15	...	27	...	...	...	26	33	...	...	...	5	530			
6	Muthalpet	...	18	7	6	20	9	1	...	2	...	1	1	10	13	3	...	3	...	10	15	...	20	8	5	16	18	7	6	...	20	1	...	...	...	30	324			
7	Trevelyan Basin	...	75	33	3	6	9	20	...	...	...	3	2	...	8	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164			
8	Kothawal Bazaar	...	40	2	5	20	12	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131			
9	Park Town	...	16	...	3	5	2	...	...	5	...	...	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103			
10	Maternity Home, Chololai	...	37	12	...	34	33	10	1	30	1	1	...	44	34	9	...	4	...	6	38	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	82			
11	Sembion	...	51	29	24	46	38	49	49	...	...	8	5	198	50	3	1	3	7	67	86	...	13	...	38	24	23	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	824		
12	North Perambalur	...	60	23	26	4	47	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	149	...	...	...	...	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	601		
13	Pullanthope	...	38	30	16	39	49	26	12	3	10	...	8	62	86	9	7	38	...	44	24	8	44	...	34	13	...	55	10	37	27	10	...	...	...	...	73	902		
14	Parasawalkam	...	17	2	4	11	9	15	1	23	...	1	2	55	8	5	3	...	...	27	41	...	1	3	1	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271		
15	Kilpauk	...	7	2	...	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36		
16	Chetpet	...	4	3	...	15	2	10	...	19	...	2	...	33	6	...	...	1	...	27	...	...	...	...	11	21	10	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	172		
17	Egmore	...	65	...	2	31	10	8	...	13	...	1	...	18	6	...	...	...	...	16	134	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331		
18	Saidapet	...	22	8	...	11	9	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	9	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	45	22	2	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	211			
19	Periamet	...	19	12	7	25	9	...	...	30	...	1	1	39	17	2	...	3	...	22	...	...	6	3	28	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240			
20	Triplicane	...	50	6	1	11	2	24	...	26	...	...	3	...	9	6	2	...	...	43	32	...	...	...	35	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388		
21	Mirashibpet	...	37	...	24	23	14	17	...	...	...	...	1	56	12	2	...	4	...	59	13	...	20	2	15	22	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	309	
22	Mylapore	...	24	1	5	10	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	91	
23	Royapettah	...	165	2	1	71	36	30	4	...	...	...	1	153	26	...	...	10	...	168	20	...	...	...	36	242	3	33	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	1061
24	Mandavalli	...	8	3	4	5	2	12	...	20	...	...	...	14	8	3	...	...	...	5	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	132	
25	Adyar	...	20	20	...	11	2	20	...	2	...	...	1	19	2	7	...	1	...	10	21	...	17	...	2	13	20	4	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	234	
26	Teynampet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	Thyagaraya Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	AYANAVARAM	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total		947	232	179	25	458	362	366	3036	24	20	10	42	1140	389	83	26	87	7	680	643	13	173	24	206	540	340	129	2732	14633	8815	12	25	...	...	...	...	8361		

CHILD WELFARE



## CHILD WELFARE

STATEMENT No. VI-A

Deaths among cases under the treatment of Child Welfare Scheme and others in 1948

No.	Centre	Deaths among cases brought under the care of Child Welfare Scheme but not under treatment			Deaths among cases brought under the care of Child Welfare Scheme and under treatment of the Child Welfare Scheme
		Under Private Doctor	Under Vidian's treatment	In Hospital	
1	Tondiarpet	...	...	3	...
2	Royapuram	...	...	2	...
3	Washermanpet	...	...	1	...
4	Sanjiviroyanpet	...	...	1	...
5	George Town	...	...	...	1
6	Muthialpet	...	...	1	2
7	Trevelyan Basin	...	...	3	...
8	Kottawal Bazaar	...	...	...	...
9	Park Town	...	...	2	...
10	Maternity Home, Choolai	...	...	4	1
11	Sembiam	...	...	2	1
12	North Perambur	...	...	4	...
13	Pulianthope	...	...	2	...
14	Purasawalkam	...	...	4	...
15	Kilpauk	...	...	...	...
16	Chetpet	...	...	...	...
17	Egmore	...	...	2	...
18	Saidapet	...	...	3	...
19	Periamet	...	...	1	...
20	Triplicane	...	...	2	...
21	Mirsaibpet	...	...	1	...
22	Mylapore	...	...	1	...
23	Royapettah	...	...	1	...
24	Mandavalli	...	...	2	...
25	Adyar	...	...	1	...
26	Teynampet	...	...	1	...
27	Thyagaraya Nagar...	...	...	...	...
28	Ayanavaram	...	...	...	...
		...	...	44	6



## CHILD WELFARE

## STATEMENT No. VI-B

Showing the causes of death among cases brought to the notice of  
Child Welfare Scheme (Vide Statement No. VI-A)

No.	Centre	Cerebral Thrombosis	Eclampsia	Adherent Placenta	Retained Placenta	Advanced Anaemia	P. P. H.	A. P. H.	Caesarean	Pneumonia	Sepsis	Obstructed Labour	Diarrhoea	General Anasarca	Toxaemia	Post operative Shock	Dysentery	Uterus Rupture	Heart Failure	P.P. Eclampsia with Heart Failure	Total
1	Tondiarpet	1	1																1		3
2	Royapuram			1							1										2
3	Washermanpet					1															1
4	Sanjiviroyanpet			1																	1
5	George Town		1																		1
6	Muthialpet					1	1												1		3
7	Trevelyan Basin		1																2		3
8	Kothawal Bazaar																				
9	Park Town		1						1												2
10	Maternity Home, Choolai		1	1	1		1			1											5
11	Sembiam		1							1	1										3
12	North Perambur		2								1								1		4
13	Pulianthope			1				1													2
14	Purasawalkam						1	1				1	1								4
15	Kilpauk																				
16	Chetpet																				
17	Egmore										1			1							2
18	Saidapet			1											1	1					3
19	Periamet																	1		1	1
20	Triplicane		1															1	1		3
21	Mirsahibpet			1																	1
22	Mylapore							1													1
23	Royapettah										1										1
24	Mandavali					1													1		2
25	Adyar						1														1
26	Teynampet														1						1
27	T. Nagar																				
28	Ayanavaram																				
		1	9	6	1	3	4	3	1	2	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	6	1	50



## CHILD WELFARE

## STATEMENT No. VII

Showing infants born in the year 1947 and kept under observation for a period of one year after birth

No.	Centre	Total Number of Infants Born in 1947	Number of Still Births in 1947	Died within										Total Number of Deaths excluding Still Births	Left City or otherwise not traceable	Number of living children traceable when one year		
				1 to 7 Days		8 Days to 1 Month		2 to 3 Months		4 to 6 Months		7 to 9 Months					10 to 12 Months	
				Deaths	Not Traceable	Deaths	Not Traceable	Deaths	Not Traceable	Deaths	Not Traceable	Deaths	Not Traceable				Deaths	Not Traceable
1	Tondiarpet	183	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	6	1	3	13	17	16	142
2	Royapuram	771	28	14	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	30	2	16	10	104	18	621
3	Washermanpet	822	22	14	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	2	2	7	9	35	18	747
4	Sanjiviroyanpet	763	23	22	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	10	12	19	54	37	649
5	George Town	1186	20	27	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	8	6	9	20	75	63	998
6	Muthialpet	704	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	8	2	10	9	79	49	568
7	Trevelyan Basin	1215	36	45	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	12	3	8	4	100	33	1046
8	Kothawal Bazaar	331	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	5	6	2	3	15	16	290
9	Park Town	437	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	7	24	10	385
10	Maternity Home, Choolai	1260	20	27	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	18	4	8	39	83	57	1100
11	Sembiam	818	28	8	7	7	15	3	7	7	16	6	16	8	16	39	77	674
12	North Perambur	779	31	15	2	3	...	...	...	8	3	7	2	6	6	50	13	685
13	Pullianthope	1068	45	20	1	8	...	...	...	11	3	10	13	14	49	79	67	867
14	Perasawalkam	1110	23	10	3	7	...	...	...	5	1	10	3	6	2	11	6	1028
15	Kilpauk	314	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	2	1	2	...	25	2	274
16	Chetpet	384	17	12	3	6	1	7	4	9	...	6	4	4	2	44	14	309
17	Egmore	791	22	21	...	6	1	6	...	22	5	14	4	10	10	79	20	670
18	Saidapet	667	25	11	4	9	2	7	2	11	6	9	5	6	23	53	42	547
19	Periamet	627	17	31	1	10	2	15	1	8	3	19	5	16	4	99	16	495
20	Triplecane	1403	23	26	8	4	6	12	2	11	1	11	9	17	1	81	37	1262
21	Mirshabpet	769	13	10	3	2	...	...	...	2	1	12	3	30	6	56	13	687
22	Mylapore	647	17	16	...	6	...	9	...	12	1	3	...	5	3	61	4	575
23	Royapettah	757	24	23	7	7	1	8	3	13	18	7	5	18	23	76	57	650
24	Mandavalli	437	9	12	2	2	...	...	...	3	4	10	3	6	1	35	10	383
25	Adyar	219	9	7	3	3	...	...	...	6	1	3	...	3	1	26	5	179
26	Teynampet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Thyagaraya Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Ayanavaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		18412	499	414	83	155	43	168	64	238	115	217	110	236	294	1428	709	15776



## STATEMENT No. VIII

## CHILD WELFARE

Showing the causes of deaths among infants born in 1917 and kept under observation during 1st year of life

No.	Centre	Total number 1947	Still Born	Died within 10 days	Diarrhoea	Fever	Skin affection	Small-Pox	Convulsion	Dysentery	Debility	Constipation	Pneumonia	Indigestion	Bronchitis	Jaundice	Abscess	Drugged with quack Medicines	Measles	Chicken-Pox	Whooping Cough	Rickets	Scoury	Mal-Nutrition	Swelling	Pre-Maturity	Infantile Paralysis	Causes Unknown	Total Deaths exclud- ing Still Births	Left the city or other- wise not traceable	No of living children when one year old.	
1	Tondiarpet	183	8	3	3	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	16	142	
2	Royapuram	771	28	14	36	32	7	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	18	621	
3	Washermanpet	822	22	14	8	8	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	18	747	
4	Sanjiviroyanpet	763	23	22	7	6	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	37	649	
5	George Town	1156	20	27	9	9	...	2	6	6	...	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	63	998	
6	Muthialpet	704	8	16	4	3	6	...	4	2	8	5	4	3	3	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	49	668	
7	Trevleyn Basin	1215	36	45	13	13	2	...	2	4	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	33	1046	
8	Kothawal Bazaar	331	10	...	5	7	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	16	290	
9	Park Town	427	8	15	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	10	385	
10	Maternity Home, Cholalai.	1260	20	28	22	4	...	...	7	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	57	1100	
11	Sembiam	818	28	11	1	14	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	77	674	
12	North Perambur	779	31	15	10	9	2	...	2	2	5	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	13	685	
13	Pullianthope	108	45	20	18	14	2	4	4	4	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	67	867	
14	Purasawalkam	1110	23	10	16	14	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	15	1023	
15	Kilpauk	314	13	9	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	274	
16	Chetpet	384	17	12	3	14	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	14	369	
17	Egmore	791	22	21	16	24	1	...	5	...	3	1	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	20	670	
18	Saidapet	667	25	11	5	11	2	...	4	3	5	1	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	42	547	
19	Periamet	627	17	31	22	32	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	16	493	
20	Triplicane	1403	23	30	20	16	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	37	1262	
21	Mirahibpet	769	13	10	15	30	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	13	687	
22	Mylapore	617	17	16	3	3	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	4	575	
23	Royapettah	77	24	23	15	25	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	51	600	
24	Mandavalli	437	9	12	4	13	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	10	383	
25	Adyar	219	9	7	2	2	1	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	5	179	
26	Teynampet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Thyagaraya Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Ayanavaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		18412	499	422	261	315	40	11	73	32	36	10	34	5	33	9	20	7	14	4	23	15	2	2	4	3	251	1428	769	15776		



## CHILD WELFARE

## STATEMENT No. IX

Showing the total number of attendance of priority milk consumers  
from 1st January to 31st December, 1948

No.	Centre	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Infants	Toddlers	Total
1	Tondiarpet	3647	...	9504	...	13151
2	Royapuram	3619	...	9171	...	12790
3	Washermanpet	5012	...	9106	...	14118
4	Sanjiviroyanpet	3750	...	7237	...	10987
5	George Town	3497	...	9640	...	13137
6	Muthialpet	3541	...	9335	...	12876
7	Trevelyan Basin	3664	...	9512	...	13176
8	Kothawal Bazaar	3640	...	9484	...	13124
9	Park Town	3640	...	9464	...	13104
10	Maty, Home, Choolai	3560	31	9208	13	12812
11	Sembiam	4376	...	8768	...	13144
12	North Perambur	3540	...	9072	...	12612
13	Pulianthope	2919	3710	9064	...	15693
14	Purasawalkam	3658	4316	9523	...	17497
15	Kilpauk	3580	...	9108	...	12688
16	Chetpet	3653	...	9499	...	13152
17	Egmore	3664	...	9508	...	13172
18	Saidapet	3608	...	9362	...	12970
19	Periamet	3664	...	8072	...	11736
20	Triplicane	3664	...	9512	...	13176
21	Mirsahibpet	3573	...	7275	...	10848
22	Mylapore	2342	...	9109	...	11451
23	Royapettah	3664	...	9512	...	13176
24	Mandavalli	3632	...	9359	...	12991
25	Adyar	3616	...	9416	...	13032
		90723	8057	227820	13	326613



Showing total attendance of expectant and nursing mothers and children at the out-patient clinics in 1948

No.	Centre	Attendance at Clinics						Total New Attendance	Total Old Attendance	Diseases Treated								Syphilis	Fever	Vitamin Deficiency	Normal	Other Diseases	Total		
		Infants		Pre-School		Expectant Mothers				Nursing Mothers		Respiratory	Alimentary	Skin Affection	Influenza	Anaemia	Ear & Eye Diseases							Malaria	
		New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old																
1	Tondiarpet	1683	4631	1131	1440	1318	4508	2541	5505	6673	16985	22758	492	1027	308	261	164	128	28	...	711	...	3654	6673	
2	Royapuram	1946	4401	1153	1371	1642	5871	2804	5675	7545	17318	21833	1051	1700	755	532	785	374	109	...	...	...	2219	7545	
3	Wahermentpet	2686	8350	612	562	2224	6102	8880	8119	9102	23133	32535	1311	1313	290	864	1411	87	12	...	...	...	4084	9102	
4	Sanjiviroyanpet	1487	2424	1237	4248	1094	2207	2786	4196	6504	11385	17980	1512	1143	690	888	257	314	47	...	...	...	1753	6024	
5	George Town	1977	3153	1510	3823	1893	9765	3040	9200	8399	25001	33340	1953	1927	1120	857	642	727	721	...	...	...	790	8389	
6	Muthialpet	1885	6853	885	1906	1718	9223	1917	7128	6405	25104	31509	1604	2104	682	719	445	225	240	...	...	...	386	6405	
7	Trevelyan Basin	2063	4640	762	1419	2278	7701	2714	7216	7817	20976	28793	1352	1445	473	1308	813	62	35	...	...	...	2829	7817	
8	Kothwal Bazar	1413	3420	663	754	893	4055	1005	3939	4575	12198	16773	1071	771	227	190	357	49	56	...	...	...	1846	4575	
9	Park Town	1379	6461	800	982	767	3849	1541	3625	4577	14038	19535	678	619	146	411	300	35	21	...	...	...	2264	4577	
10	Maternity Home Cholai	1683	2910	1051	2308	2207	9127	3014	7619	7939	21931	29924	2123	1723	290	496	140	133	77	...	...	...	3018	7960	
11	Sembiam	1933	5879	717	911	1395	5317	3119	7439	7214	30665	27280	1153	1245	187	301	213	26	10	...	...	...	4071	7214	
12	North Perambur	2261	7804	1571	1562	1521	6567	3873	6469	9335	22522	31828	952	4027	836	1729	548	578	...	...	...	...	615	9326	
13	Pullanthope	3514	6718	2378	1577	1774	2943	4259	6831	11925	18119	30344	2537	2926	1346	1726	141	561	80	...	...	...	2598	11925	
14	Parasawalkam	3365	5051	1653	766	2354	4650	4824	8537	12115	19154	31270	2364	2553	588	2812	765	279	290	...	...	...	2545	12115	
15	Kilpauk	1489	3735	3020	2002	748	2042	3510	3751	6837	10330	17377	813	1108	675	1090	154	893	1	...	...	...	2513	6847	
16	Chelapet	1671	5510	1328	1949	1162	4130	1351	5042	5675	16631	22305	741	839	461	499	8	122	10	...	...	...	3000	5675	
17	Agmore	2150	5407	1063	1311	1681	4090	2697	6337	7391	16345	24435	1749	2376	498	292	609	21	30	...	...	...	3026	7591	
18	Saidapet	1856	3120	246	103	1629	4835	2656	4922	6397	12981	19278	870	879	504	710	477	172	116	...	...	...	2959	6397	
19	Periamet	1596	5695	1110	1431	985	3625	1515	4088	5205	14839	20045	1204	1020	279	705	337	57	26	...	...	...	1000	5205	
20	Trippicane	2550	9233	644	738	2444	7285	2707	6086	8945	23333	31678	2474	875	113	215	869	3	2	...	...	...	3313	8345	
21	Mirashilpet	1989	8239	995	1543	1839	9198	1908	6099	6815	25069	31685	1711	2259	492	758	894	34	4	...	...	...	1137	6816	
22	Mylapore	2000	3102	1626	588	1469	2798	3435	3959	8330	10147	18677	1797	1733	589	735	651	180	88	...	...	...	2804	8330	
23	Royapettah	1641	3035	635	584	1780	3957	1929	2990	5385	10575	15561	1009	1348	516	704	608	127	...	...	...	1682	5985		
24	Mandavalli	1233	3815	931	1039	764	3200	2132	4715	5080	10669	18149	496	936	210	716	410	107	...	...	...	2205	5080		
25	Adyar	1855	4204	2138	3418	519	3381	2517	6176	6340	17179	22719	926	1018	535	293	168	622	38	...	...	...	2867	6540	
26	Teynampet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	Thyagaraya Nagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Ayanavaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		48921	137809	13929	34335	37918	131398	67722	145960	183400	439462	622952	34351	38604	12527	19856	11651	5416	1941	40	711	504	571	57508	183490



## APPENDIX

No	Centre	Brought under care										Clinics				Maternal Mortality and Morbidity					
		Maternity cases Total Number of Mothers	Ante-Natal	Labour	Infants	Pre-School	Women Medical Officers	Health Visitors		Midwives		Attendance									
								A.N.	P.N.	A.N.	P.N.	Number held	Infants	Number held	Preschool			Number held	Nursing Mothers	Mortality	Morbidity
1	Tondiarpet	1598	1318	867	833	142	1222	5107	2902	1905	4811	155	5826	158	6314	158	2571	158	8047	3	107
2	Royapuram	1843	1642	818	795	621	1169	1843	8124	735	7554	156	7513	359	6347	359	2524	359	8479	2	346
3	Washermanpet	2523	2224	1570	1529	747	1313	3500	7278	2226	12531	157	8326	156	11036	156	1174	156	11999	1	182
4	Sanjiviroyanpet	1203	1094	936	911	649	1104	2566	10894	3901	8254	156	3301	156	4921	156	2485	156	7282	1	253
5	George Town	2168	1803	1431	1402	998	1215	2168	9970	1575	17522	156	11568	359	5130	359	4333	359	12309	1	500
6	Muthialpet	1731	1718	856	834	568	999	6397	5398	4453	7346	156	10941	156	8737	156	2791	156	9040	3	254
7	Trevelyan Basin	2381	2278	1576	1535	1046	1379	1548	9245	6443	12669	156	9979	157	6703	157	2181	157	9930	3	164
8	Kothawal Bazaar	1006	893	528	519	290	837	1006	6342	1443	5038	151	4948	151	4833	151	1417	151	5575	...	131
9	Park Town	831	767	468	459	385	1033	831	9362	632	4744	156	4616	356	7840	356	1872	356	5207	2	105
10	Maternity Home, Choolal	2267	2207	1974	1935	1100	527	2267	2783	1689	19807	307	11334	307	4598	307	3359	307	10633	5	423
11	Sembiam	1627	1395	1117	1097	674	1155	2414	4197	813	6178	156	7222	156	7862	156	1638	156	10568	3	824
12	North Perambur	1776	1521	1118	1075	685	1188	4786	6887	2945	6925	156	8188	156	10165	156	3133	156	10342	4	601
13	Pallianthope	2129	1774	1395	1345	867	1157	2129	10102	1687	12306	156	4717	156	10232	156	3955	156	11140	2	902
14	Purasawalkam	2362	2264	1658	1636	1023	1259	3488	8149	5788	13060	156	6924	156	8426	156	2429	156	13491	4	271
15	Kilpauk	765	748	559	541	274	945	1567	2244	684	4026	157	2790	157	4224	157	4092	157	6271	...	36
16	Chetpet	1195	1162	726	713	309	1266	3254	278	837	4350	157	5292	157	7131	157	3177	157	6706	...	172
17	Egmore	1932	1681	897	879	670	1256	4032	4904	740	7237	156	5771	156	7557	156	2374	156	8734	2	331
18	Saidapet	1740	1629	1095	1063	547	1254	1572	6611	1649	5680	157	6465	157	4976	157	349	157	7588	3	211
19	Periamet	1001	985	700	680	495	990	2140	5389	746	7232	157	4610	159	7291	159	2541	159	5603	1	240
20	Triplicane	2873	2444	1713	1664	1262	1149	3733	8612	2487	16694	156	9730	157	11783	157	1372	157	8793	3	388
21	Misshibipet	1840	1839	982	959	687	1191	3751	7712	2106	8963	157	11037	157	10228	157	2538	157	8082	1	399
22	Mylapore	1471	1469	812	782	575	1221	4182	8830	1109	6326	157	4267	157	5102	157	2214	157	7394	1	94
23	Royapettah	1877	1780	643	624	600	1192	2241	5374	1910	5736	157	5747	157	4676	157	1219	157	4919	1	1061
24	Madavalli	769	764	517	500	383	1083	2466	3749	832	4834	157	4264	157	5048	157	1970	157	6867	2	132
25	Adyar	593	519	422	395	179	1254	3573	3923	6613	3797	157	3990	157	5570	157	5556	157	8693	1	234
26	Teynampet	...	...	388	378	...	...	...	...	1040	3880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Thyagaraya Nagar	...	...	203	198	...	...	...	...	800	2630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Ayanavaram	...	...	82	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		41501	37918	26051	25361	15776	28378	72581	159250	57908	212730	4055	169276	4667	176730	4667	63264	4667	213682	50	8361









