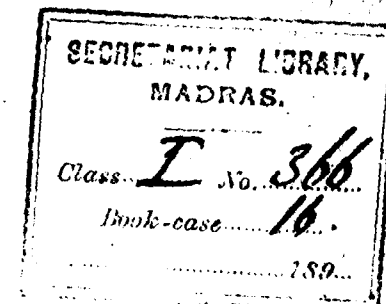




REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY COMMISSIONER

FOR

MADRAS,

1876.

WITH

APPENDICES

CONTAINING

DEATHS IN THE TOWN OF MADRAS DURING 1876,
AND STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE GENERAL POPULATION,
JAILS AND NATIVE ARMY.

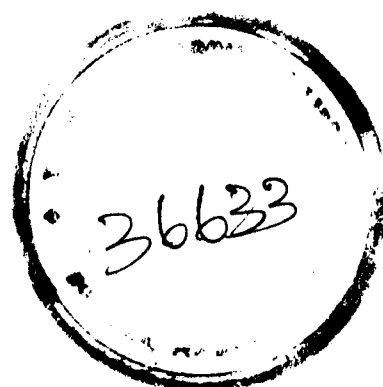


MADRAS:

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1877.

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REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR MADRAS

FOR

1876.

SECTION I.

METEOROLOGY, AND PRICES OF FOOD.

The Government of India have directed in Proceedings, Home Department, No. 86 of 9th May 1877, that sanitary reports, in future, are to commence with remarks on the "meteorology of the year."

2. As the abstract returns for the meteorological stations in this Presidency have only been recently published by the Government Astronomer, I regret that it is out of my power to offer any general remarks on the general climatic conditions prevailing during the year:

3. The seasonable fall of rain, however, is a factor of the very highest importance in regard to food and health, and the observations made at 222 registering stations have been published in the local Gazette, and are available for reference.

As the year 1876 was noticeable for a scanty or diminished rainfall in every district of Southern India, the results are shown in a table, in which the rainfall of 1876 may be compared with that of 1875, or with the average of the previous five years.

4. From the general results, it may be noted that while the mean rainfall of 5 years ending 1874 in 222 registering stations was 47.87 inches, extending over 62 days, the rainfall in 1875 was only 37.26 inches in fifty-six days, and in 1876 the mean registration was only 27.81 inches in 42 days, or but little more than one-half of the average quantity of the five years ending 1874.

5. But in some portions of the Presidency the deficiency in rainfall was more marked than in others. Thus in Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore and Chingleput Districts we have the following results:—

					Average, five years.	1875.	1876.
					Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Bellary	...	...	...	...	26.74	19.92	8.29
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	30.68	26.94	8.06
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	34.65	21.60	7.9
Nellore	...	...	...	...	41.67	28.58	11.56
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	58.08	29.84	19.33

6. These figures show a scanty rainfall in 1875, followed by an almost total absence of rain in the usual season in 1876, and as a consequence, in all the districts named, there was a very general failure of the dry cultivation on which the laboring people depend for a supply of the coarser grains used in their daily food. Before the end of the year the food scarcity had risen to the proportions of famine.

7. The districts in the west and centre of the peninsula of India get their principal rain supply in the south-west monsoon. This monsoon was much lighter than usual, even on the western coast districts, as will appear from the following registration results:—

	Average.	1875.	1876.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
South Canara	149.26	114.57	117.7
Malabar	117.08	96.81	86.78
Neilgherries (Wellington station)	47.41	43.11	32.70

8. The north-east monsoon, which usually brings copious rains to the districts along the eastern coast, was almost a total failure. For instance, in the Nellore District the average fall in October, November and December is about 20 inches, but in 1876 it was less than two inches. In Madras instead of 38 inches, the mean of the five years ending 1874, only 6.45 inches fell in these three months.

9. In the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavery to the north of the Presidency, the falling off in rainfall was not so marked, and agricultural production was not hindered, but the Kistna District received only one-half its average rain, and the dry parts of the district, away from the influences of the canal irrigation in the delta, suffered much. The districts of Madura and Tinnevely, in the south, have suffered less from the scanty rainfall than those of Coimbatore, Salem and North Arcot. Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and part of South Arcot are watered by the Cauvery river, and, as regards wet cultivation, are to some extent independent of local rainfall. The latter districts have not felt the pressure of scarcity, and have exported food-grains to other districts. But even where food-grains have been grown in abundance, the demands of other districts has caused a great rise in value, and the poor have naturally suffered in consequence.

10. The failure, more or less complete, of both monsoons has not only limited the culture of food-grains, but of all the staple articles of merchandise, such as cotton, ground-nuts, indigo, flax and oil seeds. The crops which the ryots usually raise for profit, have, in the great majority of instances, not been grown at all. At Bellary, for instance, where usually half-a-dozen steam-presses are kept hard at work in baling cotton for export, there has not been any produce at all this season, and every press is silent, and empty.

11. Towards the end of the year 1876, it became evident that the Government would have to encounter a famine of food, in districts subordinate to the Madras Presidency containing nearly nine millions of inhabitants, and partial scarcity in other districts containing about eight millions.

12. The history of the famine does not fall to be noticed in the records of 1876, but the deficient rainfall in the two years, 1875 and 1876, in certain tracts of country, showed most clearly that famine must be an inevitable consequence of the prolonged drought, and that a great labor and responsibility loomed before the Government in connection with the provision of food and labor, for the agricultural people who had been brought to adversity by a succession of bad seasons.

13. The rise in prices of food-grains towards the end of the year, stimulated private trade in a remarkable manner, and great efforts were made to supply by importation the defects of local production.

14. The scarcity had an unfavorable effect not only on the human population, but the domestic cattle, before the end of the year, began to suffer over wide areas of country from deficient pasture. Many thousands of bullocks and buffaloes died of starvation, others were sold for the price of their skins to the flesh-eating castes of the people, and others were driven away to districts where pasture still held out.

15. The defective rainfall has, in fact, been productive of great disaster to agriculture, and all connected therewith. Partial failures of rain have been frequent, but no such general failure seems to have occurred in Southern India since 1769, and 1782-83.

16. It is not proposed to discuss here the theory which connects the period of minimum "sun spots" with defective rainfall within the tropical belt. I have only one observation to offer on this point, and it is that the evidence furnished by the Madras Observatory returns of rain must be cautiously received, for the reason that the rainfall in Madras itself does not actually represent the rainfall in the adjacent districts, or even of the Chingleput District, which is quite close by. If the rainfall of Bangalore or Secunderabad in the Deccan, which stations benefit from both monsoons, and are out of the reach of cyclonic influences from the Bay of Bengal, could be obtained for a long series of years, the evidence would be more valuable than that furnished by the Madras Observatory.

Table showing the Comparison of Monthly Rainfall in the Madras Presidency during 1875-76 with the Average of 5 Years ending 1874.

Districts.	No. of Places of Observation.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
		Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
Bellary	{ Average of 5 years 1875 1876 ... }	0.08	...	0.01	...	0.06	...	0.62	...	2.86	...	2.86	...	2.86	...	3.41	...	6.22	...	6.89	...	0.86	...	0.25	...	26.74	...
Canara	{ Average of 5 years 1875 1876 ... }	0.99	...	0.21	...	0.16	...	0.19	...	9.77	...	39.5	...	49.05	...	21.47	...	15.31	...	9.54	...	1.79	...	0.28	...	149.26	...
Chingleput	{ Average of 5 years 1875 1876 ... }	1.06	...	2.11	...	0.32	...	0.49	...	3.22	...	2.72	...	4.22	...	4.99	...	7.04	...	10.56	...	13.32	...	2.99	...	53.03	...
Coinbatore	{ Average of 5 years 1875 1876 ... }	0.26	...	0.67	...	0.49	...	1.89	...	2.77	...	2.14	...	1.78	...	2.59	...	2.95	...	4.94	...	4.37	...	0.61	...	25.43	...
Cuddapah	{ Average of 5 years 1875 1876 ... }	0.42	...	0.22	...	0.22	...	0.35	...	3.05	...	2.48	...	3.39	...	4.11	...	7.07	...	9.42	...	3.27	...	0.76	...	34.65	...
Ganjam	{ Average of 5 years 1875 1876 ... }	0.44	...	0.13	...	0.68	...	1.26	...	1.80	...	8.73	...	6.55	...	7.79	...	7.26	...	10.12	...	1.72	...	0.65	...	47.11	...
Godavery	{ Average of 5 years 1875 1876 ... }	0.32	...	0.20	...	0.40	...	0.44	...	1.82	...	4.53	...	6.36	...	4.89	...	8.39	...	16.84	...	1.75	...	0.45	...	40.19	...
Kistna	{ Average of 5 years 1875 1876 ... }	0.87	...	0.06	...	0.30	...	0.24	...	1.51	...	3.16	...	4.32	...	4.32	...	6.67	...	8.35	...	1.89	...	0.31	...	32.50	...
Kurnool	{ Average of 5 years 1875 1876 ... }	0.16	...	...	...	0.03	...	0.32	...	2.01	...	3.46	...	5.11	...	4.32	...	8.87	...	5.20	...	0.89	...	0.40	...	30.68	...
Madras	{ Average of 5 years 1875 1876 ... }	1.40	...	1.32	...	0.58	...	0.61	...	2.49	...	3.63	...	5.14	...	4.40	...	6.35	...	15.92	...	17.33	...	4.62	...	63.80	...
Madura	{ Average of 5 years 1875 1876 ... }	0.87	...	1.22	...	0.47	...	1.67	...	1.93	...	1.85	...	0.83	...	2.62	...	1.87	...	4.34	...	5.36	...	1.65	...	28.88	...

Table showing the Comparison of Monthly Rainfall in the Madras Presidency during 1875 and 1876 with the Average of 5 Years ending 1874.

Districts.	No. of Places of Observation.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
		Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
Malabar	{ Average of 5 years 1875 1876 ... }	0.73	...	0.45	...	0.61	...	0.56	...	9.96	...	34.38	...	33.20	...	11.87	...	9.37	...	8.56	...	3.53	...	0.86	...	117.08	...
Nellore	{ Average of 5 years 1875 1876 ... }	0.84	...	0.04	...	0.14	...	0.12	...	1.53	...	2.55	...	3.16	...	3.26	...	4.68	...	6.65	...	1.88	...	0.40	...	96.81	...
North Arcot.	{ Average of 5 years 1875 1876 ... }	0.44	...	1.23	...	0.61	...	0.84	...	4.90	...	2.62	...	3.71	...	4.25	...	8.38	...	8.69	...	6.71	...	1.36	...	43.19	...
Salem	{ Average of 5 years 1875 1876 ... }	0.13	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.21	...	2.22	...	3.28	...	3.37	...	2.78	...	6.40	...	6.81	...	1.68	...	1.25	...	28.16	...
South Arcot.	{ Average of 5 years 1875 1876 ... }	0.26	...	...	...	0.61	...	1.05	...	5.45	...	2.38	...	2.36	...	4.98	...	7.34	...	7.33	...	5.14	...	1.22	...	38.83	...
Tanjore	{ Average of 5 years 1875 1876 ... }	1.43	...	1.79	...	0.21	...	1.01	...	3.44	...	1.98	...	3.94	...	5.50	...	6.51	...	8.97	...	10.67	...	0.46	...	46.94	...
Tinnevely	{ Average of 5 years 1875 1876 ... }	0.21	...	0.14	...	0.11	...	0.27	...	2.91	...	0.87	...	2.22	...	4.10	...	3.63	...	4.26	...	4.87	...	1.71	...	34.32	...
Trichinopoly.	{ Average of 5 years 1875 1876 ... }	0.67	...	1.14	...	0.07	...	1.39	...	2.93	...	3.15	...	2.04	...	4.55	...	4.45	...	6.59	...	7.07	...	2.83	...	37.28	...
Visagapatnam.	{ Average of 5 years 1875 1876 ... }	0.53	...	0.33	...	0.81	...	0.92	...	2.04	...	5.15	...	5.51	...	6.23	...	6.99	...	10.75	...	1.85	...	1.10	...	41.71	...
Total	{ Average of 5 years 1875 1876 ... }	0.72	...	0.81	...	0.39	...	1.05	...	3.38	...	6.27	...	7.35	...	5.46	...	6.54	...	8.61	...	5.65	...	1.62	...	47.87	...

PRICES OF FOOD.

17. It was lately suggested that a sanitary report had nothing to do with the prices of food, and that pages usually devoted to this matter might be omitted. I venture to submit that the experience of the year 1877 will abundantly show that the relative values and abundance of food must be regarded by the Sanitarian, much as the barometer is regarded by the Meteorologist. Cheap and plentiful food means health, and dear and scanty food, sickness and death, and the fluctuations in value of food will be found very generally to correspond with the health state of the population. It is quite impossible that the two conditions can be reported on, without showing the influence of plenty or scarcity on the health of the people.

18. In order to form an estimate of the rapid rise in the cost of provisions in the end of 1876, I have given in a table the monthly average number of Imperial seers of common grains (2 lbs.) purchasable for one rupee, in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for each month of the years 1875 and 1876.

19. The grains most commonly used by five-sixth of the people of Southern India are cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*) and ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). It is the practice of the better classes of the ryots to store these grains in under-ground pits, and in ordinary seasons considerable reserves of grain are kept in the villages. The pits are excavated to a depth of 10 or 12 feet, the sides and roofs well lined with "wattle and daub" and straw, and if properly made to exclude air and moisture, the grain will keep good for years. Pits are usually made to hold about 10,000 seers of grain each, and for security, they are generally made under the main streets of the villages.

20. Owing to this practice of storing the dry millets, it is always a most difficult thing for Government officials to estimate the stocks in reserve. There can be no doubt of the fact, that, wherever the population depends largely on the dry cereals, the quantity of reserved grain must be large, for it is not the habit or custom of the people to eat these grains until they have been from one to four or five years in store. I have been informed that stored grain will keep perfectly sweet and fit for food, for twenty years.

21. Grain pits are liable to accidents. If moisture or air get in, the grain becomes eaten by weevil and destroyed by fungoid growths. In unusual rains, wet may get in and destroy the hoard, and I am informed that the heavy rainfall of 1874 destroyed many grain pits in Mysore and Bellary. In opening these pits great care is necessary, as men have frequently been asphyxiated by the accumulation of carbonic acid gas in them.

22. If we take Bellary as a sample of a district in which dry grain is almost exclusively consumed, we see that in January 1875 cholum sold at 32.6 seers the rupee, and that the price rose pretty steadily all through that year until January 1876, when 26.1 seers were sold for the rupee. In September of the same year the price rose to 15.5 seers the rupee and in December only 7.5 seers could be got for the same money. Thus the price of this common food-grain had risen in December 1876, about 400 per cent. above its ordinary value in 1875, and former years. The fact will be better comprehended if, in illustration, we take

the ordinary price of the 4 lb. loaf in England to be six pence, and find it rapidly rising in value until the baker demands two shillings or half a crown for the same quantity.

27. Then again with ragi, this most excellent and nutritious cereal was sold in Bellary in January 1875 at an average rate of 35.4 seers, or about 71 lbs. avoirdupois for a rupee. In December 1876 the price had advanced so as to give only 15½ lbs. or 7.9 seers for a rupee. In other words, the quantity of grain obtainable for one rupee in January 1875, could not be got for less than 4½ rupees in December 1876.

28. Rice is a grain but little used in the Bellary district, and is always relatively dearer than the home-grown millets, but even, as regards this grain, there was an advance in price from 19.3 seers the rupee in January 1875, to 6.9 seers in December 1876.

29. Kurnool is another grain district in which not a tenth of the population live on rice, and this district has suffered much from the failure of crops in 1876. Here, however, instead of a gradual rise in prices extending all through 1875 and 1876, the rise was sudden in September and October of the latter year, when it became evident that the monsoon rains had failed, and that the crops of the season were for the most part lost.

30. In the districts in which the rains were not specially deficient, as in Godavery or Ganjam, it will be seen that prices rose very rapidly during the latter months of 1876.

The high prices stimulated export, and thus, bearing in mind the cost of carriage, prices became pretty well equalised all over the Presidency. For although 16 seers of cholum could be got in Ganjam in December 1876 for a rupee, and only from 7 to 8 in Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Bellary, the people of the latter districts, in importing grain, had to pay the cost of conveyance, and to provide for wastage in transit, in addition to the market value of the grain.

31. The prices of all kinds of food, besides grains and pulses, went up alarmingly high towards the end of the year. Oil, ghee, ground-nuts, sugar, fowls, mutton, milk, butter, and vegetables, have all undergone a corresponding rise. The only cheap food of an animal kind has been beef; and this has been cheap solely on account of the mortality amongst cattle, and the deficient supplies of fodder to keep them alive. The cheap animal food during the early months of the famine was of a enormous value and importance in maintaining the health of the laboring classes, and but for this aid, disastrous consequences of the deficient food-supply would have shown much sooner than they actually did. Large numbers of the lower classes have no caste scruples about eating beef.

37. It has been usual hitherto to show in the annual sanitary report, the results, in detail, of sickness and mortality in each station occupied by European troops, but it seems doubtful whether, under recent orders, this practice should be continued.

The object in keeping up a statistical record of the sanitary condition of troops at each station from year to year, was to enable medical officers coming to India for the first time to see at a glance the health statistics of the stations they have to deal with. With such a record in the yearly sanitary reports, every medical officer could judge for himself, the times and seasons of prevailing epidemics, and diseases common to the locality. But for the future, all medical statistical tables relating to the Madras army are directed to be compiled at Simla, and to be incorporated in the tabular returns published by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

This arrangement may be suitable enough for those who wish to consult the vital statistics of troops in India as a whole, but whether the data thus compiled will be useful to the officers who are desirous of learning something about the sanitary history of the stations they reside in, is another matter. Erroneous views seem to have been accepted in regard to the use of Indian sanitary reports. These documents were never intended to be used solely in furnishing materials for a "Blue book," but their primary object (which appears to be now lost sight of) was to compare local statistics with local causes of disease, for the benefit of those who have to conduct their medical labors in the several stations reported on.

38. Under recent orders it seems that the stational statistics which, for the past ten years, have formed the distinguishing feature of the Madras annual sanitary report, are no longer to appear.* The data already obtained, however, in regard to sickness and mortality of the several stations during the preceding ten years may be useful as a standard of comparison and the following table has been constructed to compare the proportion of sickness and mortality in the several station in 1876 with the mean ratio of the ten years ending 1875.

Comparison with the Mean of former Years (European Troops).

Stations.	Mean of 10 Years ending 1875.			1876.		
	Admissions.	Daily Sick.	Died.	Admissions.	Daily Sick.	Died.
Bangalore ...	1159.1	52.8	12.04	816.8	40.7	13.1
Bellary ...	1184.2	61.1	10.1	994.43	58.97	6.67
Cannanore ...	1236.2	54.7	16.7	814.71	40.2	7.07
Calicut ...	1011.8	47.3	14.8	635.41	25.10	31.25
Kamptee ...	1740.5	64.8	15.8	1519.56	61.04	22.82
Madras ...	1476.1	76.01	18.9	1128.93	49.41	14.14
Malliapooram ...	894.1	43.04	13.6	741.93	26.23	10.75
Poonamallee (<i>Invalid Depot</i>)	2703.0	220.7	66.7	3326.66	299.73	26.66
Palaveram ...	615.7†	26.8†	44.5†	268.04	17.26	15.46
Port Blair ...	990.8	37.3	11.7	544.77	26.71	7.46
Rangoon ...	1322.4	57.1	13.5	978.03	45.3	15.5
St. Thomas' Mount	1304.5	64.5	22.9	1372.43	61.55	20.52
Secunderabad ...	1296.1	59.2	26.8	1115.02	50.6	14.4
Seetabuldee ...	1500.9	36.1	19.7	2440.00	51.0	10.0
Trichinopoly ...	1305.4	70.4	17.4	1063.67	75.31	33.7
Thayetmyo ...	1210.3	46.6	22.6	1035.6	49.0	5.9
Tonghoo ...	1122.1	49.3	15.2	1382.9	53.6	19.6
Wellington ...	1317.4	75.2	14.8	1961.9	87.7	35.7
Vizagapatam ...	530.8†	25.01†	25.5†	387.09	14.51	16.13

* Since this report was written, the Despatch No. 6 of 31st May 1877, from the Secretary of State has been received, which accords permission to the inclusion of stational statistics in the Annual Report. The practice will be resumed in future reports.

† Mean of 7 years.

‡ Mean of 9 years.

39. From this table we see that the mortality has been in excess of the mean of the preceding ten years at Calicut, Kamptee, Trichinopoly, Tonghoo, and Wellington, while, in many of the stations, the death-rate has been very much lower than the average, notably so in Bellary, Cannanore, Port Blair, Secunderabad, and Thayetmyo.

40. *Fever.*—Enteric or typhoid fever was not generally prevalent in 1876. No cases are reported from Bangalore, which station has, of late years, been rather notorious for the number of cases, but 85 cases of "continued fever" and 3 deaths appear in the Bangalore returns. Altogether there are 48 cases of enteric fever recorded, 38 of which occurred at Secunderabad, 5 at Wellington, 2 at Bellary, 2 at St. Thomas' Mount, and one at Thayetmyo. Of the 48 cases, 19 died: fourteen of these at Secunderabad, 3 at Wellington, one at St. Thomas' Mount, and one at Thayetmyo.

41. Regarding enteric fever at Secunderabad, two cases occurred in Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, one early in the year; seven fatal cases in Her Majesty's 2 Battery 16th Brigade, a newly arrived corps: five of these occurred in the third quarter; and four in Her Majesty's 44th Regiment, three at the same time of the year. A man of the 2 Battery 16th Brigade died of "scarlet" fever, soon after the arrival of the corps at Secunderabad, and another case of the disease occurred. It had prevailed on the voyage out. Scarlet fever is not indigenous to India, and all the outbreaks of it that are recorded show a history of importation.

42. The year 1876 was one of very general cholera diffusion, throughout the Presidency, and in many military stations the disease was present for long periods together. At Secunderabad, for instance, it prevailed nearly the whole year through, in the adjacent towns and native bazaars, and the same might be said of Madras. It is a matter therefore, of congratulation that so few cases of this disorder occurred amongst the British troops. There were in all 33 cases and 15 deaths. Of the cholera attacks, 9 occurred in the town of Madras, 3 in Bellary, 1 at Poonamallee, 7 at Secunderabad and 13 at Wellington.

43. With regard to the outbreak at Wellington, a station in the Neilgherries, 6,000 feet above sea-level, it was almost entirely confined to an infected party, which reached the station on the 1st April, having cholera in their midst. It seems that some convalescents of Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment from Bombay, with details from Secunderabad and Bellary, met at the Arconum railway station on the 31st March, and proceeded together in the train to Mettapolliem. On the way, and in the railway carriage, two men of the Bombay party were seized by cholera, and one of these died in a cart on his way to Wellington, the other man being carried into the cholera-camp provided by the local authorities for the reception of the infected party. The following day three men and a child were seized. Up to the 7th April there were eleven admissions from this party. These people were not allowed into barracks until the 20th May.

44. In the third week in April, the Medical Officer of Wellington records a case of malignant cholera (a woman) from No. 4 married soldiers' block.

In the 7th week of the quarter (May) a private, H.M.'s 89th Regiment, who had been engaged in looking after the sanitation of the cantonment, was admitted on the 14th with severe cholera symptoms. He rapidly recovered. This was the last case at Wellington.

45. The cholera cases at Madras and Secunderabad did not occur in number and frequency so as to entail evacuation of barracks. They were mostly dropping cases. In Madras the first case occurred in April, but in Secunderabad cases occurred in January, February, April, August, and September.

Mortality in the 46. The following table shows the principal causes of death in the British Army in 1876, compared with the results of the seven previous years.

Table showing causes of Mortality among British Troops Proper during 1876, compared with previous Years.

Years.	Strength.	Small-pox.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Cholera.	Phtisie Pulmonalis.	Sunstroke, and Heat Apoplexy.	Heart Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Diseases.	Veneral Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Violence and Accidents.	Other Diseases.	Total.
1869	10,277	3	10	3	...	11	27	9	17	13	7	16	9	54	2	10	19	29	239
1870	10,783	...	14	1	...	7	39	10	5	19	7	23	...	35	2	3	18	29	212
1871	10,684	...	15	4	...	6	36	11	3	19	10	20	...	36	1	6	21	17	205
1872	11,244	2	26	5	...	3	2	17	18	22	2	27	2	41	3	4	14	28	216
1873	11,341	1	10	3	...	4	14	9	9	24	6	33	1	56	1	1	24	14	210
1874	11,343	1	12	2	...	...	1	13	6	14	6	12	...	45	2	1	15	22	153
1875	11,005	...	7	2	...	2	4	13	5	22	4	16	1	37	5	3	23	19	163
Mean of 7 years...	10,947	1	13	3	...	5	18	12	9	19	6	21	2	43	2	4	19	23	200
1876	10,823	...	21	5	...	1	17	9	20	14	5	17	1	27	1	2	19	15	174

Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	Mean of 7 years	1876
Small-pox	0.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.09	...
Typhoid Fever	0.97	1.30	1.40	2.31	0.88	1.05	0.63	1.18	1.94
Continued Fever	0.29	0.09	0.37	0.44	0.26	0.17	0.18	0.27	0.46
Intermittent Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remittent Fever	10.70	0.65	0.56	0.26	0.35	...	0.18	0.45	0.08
Cholera	2.62	3.63	3.37	0.17	1.23	0.08	0.36	1.64	1.57
Phtisie Pulmonalis	0.87	0.93	1.02	1.51	0.79	1.14	1.18	1.09	0.83
Sunstroke, and Heat Apoplexy	1.65	0.46	0.28	1.60	0.79	0.52	0.45	0.82	1.84
Heart Diseases	1.26	1.77	1.77	1.95	2.11	1.23	1.99	1.73	1.29
Respiratory Diseases	0.68	0.65	0.93	0.17	0.52	0.52	0.36	0.54	0.46
Dysentery	1.55	2.14	1.86	2.40	2.90	1.05	1.45	1.91	1.57
Diarrhoea	0.87	...	...	0.17	0.08	...	0.09	0.18	0.09
Hepatic Diseases	5.25	3.26	3.37	3.64	4.93	3.96	3.35	3.92	2.49
Veneral Diseases	0.19	0.18	0.09	0.26	0.08	0.17	0.45	0.18	0.09
Delirium Tremens	0.97	0.28	0.55	0.35	0.08	0.08	0.27	0.36	0.18
Violence and Accidents	1.85	1.67	1.96	1.24	2.11	1.32	2.08	1.73	1.75
Other Diseases	2.82	2.70	1.59	2.49	1.23	1.33	1.72	2.10	1.38
Total	23.25	10.43	19.18	19.21	18.51	13.40	14.81	18.26	16.07

47. It will be seen that the mortality, on the whole, has been below the average of the previous seven years, and that the only excess has been in regard to "fevers," and "heat apoplexy." The deaths in 1876 are thus classified: fevers 27, cholera 17, phthisis 9, sunstroke 20, heart disease 14, lung disease 5, dysentery 17, diarrhoea 1, hepatic disease 27, venereal disease 1, delirium tremens 2, violent causes 19, other diseases 15. Total 174.

48. Amongst the violent deaths, I notice two fatal cases of poisoning by carbolic acid. In one case, that of a soldier of Her Majesty's 43rd Regiment, Bellary, it is stated that the man swallowed the acid "by mistake for arrack," and it would seem advisable that poisons of this description should be properly protected if they are kept in barrack-rooms.

In a case of suicide (cut throat) it is noted that on *post-mortem* examination "the man was found to have been suffering from aneurism of the abdominal aorta, which would probably have burst at no distant period."

49. The proportion of invaliding in the British army in 1876 was unusually high, and especially for change of climate. The ratio of invaliding to strength varies a good deal in different years, as will be seen in the accompanying abstract, so that no safe deductions can be made as to the influence of climate, or local causes, on the invaliding of a single season. In 1876 the numbers invalided "for discharge" were 122 or 11.2 per mille of the mean strength, and of those sent away for "change of climate" 356 or 32.8 per mille of strength.

Table showing the amount of Invaliding for each cause among British Troops during 1876, compared with previous Years.

Invalided.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
For discharge.	8.1	13.8	9.5	11.5	14.0	4.9	10.5	10.5	9.5	8.2	6.6	12.54	11.29	13.32	8.11	16.08	11.2
For change of climate.	49.6	22.2	18.7	23.5	51.0	33.9	46.1	44.1	52.8	47.4	70.4	29.76	26.65	49.99	30.24	62.42	32.8

50. This abstract shows very high proportions of invalided for "change of climate" in 1870 and 1875, and very considerable variations in the proportions of invaliding in the period to which the return refers. It does not follow that because a soldier is sent out of India for "change of climate" that his services are lost to his country, but I have no means of ascertaining the proportion of men who eventually return to their duty in England or India; nor am I acquainted with the principles on which invaliding for "change of climate" is conducted. It may be sufficient to call attention to the fact that the proportions so invalided vary considerably from year to year.

51. In the following table is shown the stations contributing the various classes of invalids:—

Table showing the Stations from which Invalids were sent with respective numbers and ratios per 1,000 of Strength.

Stations.	Number Invalided for			Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		
	Discharge.	Change of Climate.	Total.	Discharge.	Change of Climate.	Total.
Bangalore	10	49	59	6.09	29.8	35.9
Bellary	9	28	37	10.02	31.1	41.2
Cannanore	5	23	28	7.1	38.04	40.2
Calicut	...	1	1	...	10.4	10.4
Kamptee	11	29	40	12.1	31.9	44.0
Madras	9	19	28	14.1	29.8	44.02
Malliapooram	1	4	5	10.7	43.01	53.7
Poonamallee	1	7	8	6.6	46.6	53.3
Port Blair	...	1	1	...	7.3	7.3
Ramandroog	1	...	1	19.2	...	19.2
Rangoon	6	34	40	8.08	45.8	53.9
St. Thomas' Mount	9	21	30	26.3	61.5	87.9
Secunderabad	28	51	79	12.03	21.9	33.9
Trichinopoly	3	20	23	11.2	74.9	86.1
Thayetmyoo	13	14	27	19.2	20.7	40.05
Tonghoo	7	29	36	15.8	68.4	78.7
Wellington	9	26	35	20.1	55.1	78.2

52. In the annexed table is given the principal diseases for which the men were invalided. Of a total of 478 men sent away, 102 were suffering from weakness or debility only, 79 from hepatic diseases, 56 from dysentery, 42 from phthisis, 34 from heart disease, and 30 from venereal diseases.

Table showing the Number of Men Invalided for change of Climate and for Discharge during 1876.

Invalided.	Enteric Fever.	S. Continued Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Rheumatisms.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Dropsies.	Stroke and Apoplexy.	Heart Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Diseases.	Spleen Diseases.	Veneral Diseases.	General Debility.	Skin Diseases.	Poisons and Accidents.	All other Diseases.	Total.
Discharged ...	...	...	1	...	2	26	1	...	2	13	4	2	...	3	...	6	24	...	5	33	122
Change of climate.	1	2	4	2	6	16	7	...	2	21	3	54	7	76	2	24	78	5	3	38	356
Total ...	1	2	5	2	8	42	8	...	4	34	12	66	7	79	2	30	102	5	8	71	478

Venereal affections. 53. The prevalence of venereal diseases falls especially to be noticed in a sanitary report.

The total admissions from venereal causes were 1,906 or in the ratio of 177·9 per thousand of strength. The highest ratios were in Bellary (283·8), Kamptee (286·0), Madras (270·4), Secunderabad (211·4), and Seetabuldee (320·0). All these are "protected" stations; that is, rules and regulations are in force for the registration and treatment of women. The smallest proportion of venereal admissions occurred at Malliapooram, 32·2 per mille; Port Blair 52·2; Trichinopoly 78·6; and Cannanore 99·1. The two former being "unprotected," the two latter "protected" stations.

stations.

54. The proportion of admissions from venereal causes has not been quite so high as in the former year, as will appear from the marginal abstract of ratios for the past five years. In the town of Madras the ratio of admissions appears to be increasing, and the operation of the "Contagious Diseases' Act" does not seem to exercise any long continued and permanently useful influence over this

55. The truth is that special legislation, unless it be supported by the classes for whom the laws are made, is never satisfactory in its results. The regulations for the control of diseased women are comprehensive, but they can be evaded, and always will be evaded, until the military recognise the importance of being their own police, in regard to this particular subject.

56. In the following table is given the ratio of admissions for the various forms of disease, both amongst the soldiers and the registered women in the several stations.

Stations.	Troops.						Prostitutes.											
	Primary Syphilis.		Secondary Syphilis.		Gonorrhoeal Diseases.		Total Venereal Diseases.		Primary Syphilis.		Secondary Syphilis.		Gonorrhoeal Diseases.		Total Venereal Diseases.			
	Strength.	Admissions. Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	Admissions. Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	Admissions. Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	Admissions. Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	Admissions. Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	Admissions. Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	Admissions. Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	Admissions. Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	Admissions. Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	Admissions. Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	Admissions. Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	Admissions. Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	Admissions. Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	Admissions. Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.			
Bangalore	1,641	44	26-81	24	14-62	100	60-98	168	102-87	76	68	907-89	4	52-68	95	1250-0	168	2210-55
Bellary	898	140	155-90	16	17-81	99	110-24	255	288-85	80	48	600-00	...	...	225	2812-50	273	8412-50
Cannanore	896	18	18-67	39	56-08	17	24-42	68	99-13	32	2	62-50	2	62-50	70	2187-50	74	2312-50
Calicut	96	1	10-41	7	72-91	5	52-08	18	185-41	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.
Kamptee	909	62-70	18	19-89	185	203-52	260	286-02	74	50	676-67	...	...	108	1459-46	158	2135-13	
Madras	686	43	77-04	8	12-57	115	180-81	172	270-44	746	313	419-57	29	38-87	484	648-79	826	1107-28
Mallipooram	98	...	...	1	10-75	2	21-50	3	32-25	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.
Poonamallee	150	4	26-66	45	300-00	18	86-66	62	413-33	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.
Palavaram	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.
Port Blair	184	1	7-46	5	37-31	1	7-46	7	52-24	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.
Ramanadrog	52	3	57-69	5	96-15	...	...	8	153-84	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.	No Look Hospital.
Raagoo	742	56	75-47	22	29-64	46	61-99	124	167-11	No return received.	No return received.	No return received.	No return received.	No return received.	No return received.	No return received.	No return received.	No return received.
St. Thomas' Mount.	341	21	61-58	1	2-38	24	70-28	46	184-89	28	12	428-57	3	107-14	70	2500-0	85	3035-71
Secunderabad	2,327	133	78-21	78	31-87	287	101-84	492	211-43	120	148	1191-66	1	6-33	106	888-33	250	2063-33
Sectabaldree	50	3	60-00	2	40-00	11	220-00	16	320-00	16	3	187-50	...	...	53	3312-50	56	2500-00
Trichinopoly	267	5	18-72	3	11-23	18	48-68	21	78-65	40	18	450-00	...	...	54	1350-00	72	1800-00
Thayetmye	674	14	20-77	19	28-18	37	54-69	70	108-86	No return received.	No return received.	No return received.	No return received.	No return received.	No return received.	No return received.	No return received.	No return received.
Tongtoo	457	35	76-56	11	24-07	14	30-63	60	131-29	11	11	1000-0	8	727-27	48	4368-68	67	8090-90
Wellington	447	26	58-16	8	17-89	23	51-45	57	127-51	39	55	1410-25	6	153-84	62	1589-74	123	3153-84
Total	10,713	654	61-04	307	28-65	945	88-21	1,906	177-91	1,262	724	578-69	53	41-99	1,376	1069-54	2,152	1705-28

MILITARY.

WOMEN.

57. The mean strength of the women of the British army was 1,413. The numbers admitted into hospital 1,421. The total number of deaths 28, of which 3 occurred out of hospital, and the average daily sick was 46.54. The most noticeable cause of death was cholera, of which disease there were eight fatal cases at Secunderabad, and one in Bellary.

There were 299 cases of child-birth and one death, also one death from puerperal causes.

The proportions of sickness and mortality were low at all the stations except Kamptee and Secunderabad.

Table showing the Admissions and Deaths among Women belonging to the European Corps stationed in the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876.

Diseases.	Stations.																	Total.
	Bangalore.	Bellary.	Cannanore.	Kamptee.	Madras.	Mallappooram.	Poonamallee.	Palavaram.	Port Blair.	Ramandroog.	Rangoon.	St. Thomas' Mount.	Secunderabad.	Trichinopoly.	Thayemyo.	Tongchoo.	Wellington.	
Strength	250	120	95	4	150	82	5	25	1	7	90	70	290	25	62	42	94	1,413
Admitted	116	125	56	5	203	128	6	40	...	4	96	87	312	13	83	52	90	1,431
Died in hospital	3	2	...	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	1	25
Do. out of do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Daily sick	479	566	247	021	492	416	013	170	...	087	287	219	891	028	301	192	245	4654
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Typhoid fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dengue do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Continued do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Intermittent fever	...	9	7	1	39	3	1	2	...	...	3	8	27	4	3	8	19	131
Remittent do.	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	32	...	3	4	5	57
Cholera	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	8
Rheumatism	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	11
Phthisis pulmonalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	15
Other lung diseases	...	3	2	...	7	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	10
Atrophy and Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	25
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other eye diseases	...	1	1	...	25	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	5	1	...	51
Diseases of the heart	...	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Hysteria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the brain and nervous system	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Dysentery	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diarrhoea	...	2	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Diseases of the liver	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Abortion	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Child-birth	...	27	20	4	49	1	2	6	...	1	24	3	44	...	5	2	...	21
Puerperal diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299
Other diseases...	...	1	17	...	63	3	1	24	...	1	55	1	125	...	38	21	...	602
Total	46400	1300	104166	1666	58947	12500	208	8128	1	6	40	1	...	...	...	...	...	100566
Ratio per 1,000 of strength	17.69	10.63	1067.44	1238.09	1338.70	620.0	27.68	1242.85	11.11	671.48	1066.66	1242.85	1075.86	27.68	620.0	1238.09	967.44	100566

• Chicken-pox.

CHILDREN.

58. The average number of children under observation during the year was 2,833. The hospital admissions 1,685, the daily sick 51.09 and deaths 175; of the deaths 18 occurred out of hospital.

The principal diseases of the young were measles, febrile complaints, ophthalmia, convulsions, dysentery, diarrhoea and teething. Cases of cholera occurred at St. Thomas' Mount and Secunderabad.

Table showing the Admissions and Deaths among the Children belonging to the European Corps stationed in the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876.

Stations.																			
	Bangalore.	Bellary.	Cannanore.	Calicut.	Kampée.	Madras.	Mallespootam.	Ponnammallee.	Palaveram.	Port Blair.	Ramandroog.	Rangoon.	St. Thomas' Mount.	Secunderabad.	Trichinopoly.	Thayetmyo.	Tonghoo.	Wellington.	Total.
Strength	521	244	218	15	187	179	12	65	3	1	18	172	123	579	64	140	95	197	2833
Admitted	161	118	67	1	211	145	5	43	...	...	4	128	98	372	16	133	46	137	1685
Died in Hospital	12	9	6	...	21	10	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	37	4	7	11	18	157
Do. out of do.	7	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	18
Daily sick	4.91	3.65	1.85	0.03	4.84	4.71	0.17	2.12	...	...	0.49	3.62	2.36	10.00	0.34	4.46	2.96	4.53	51.09
Diseases.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Small-pox	43	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	36	7	...	15
Measles	31	1	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	121
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dysentery	13	15	3	...	33	8	1	5	...	...	3	5	21	35	2	3	1	32	176
Continued do.	...	...	1	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	1	...	...	4	43
Intermittent do.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	2
Remittent do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	8
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pertussis	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Atrophy and Anæmia	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia	...	14	1	...	71	7	...	14	...	...	...	1	13	56	5	...	...	5	227
Other eye diseases	27	14	1	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	1	6	...	...	40
Convulsions	2	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	1	17
Diseases of the brain & nervous system	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	2	1	3	...	6	5	1	1	...	...	...	7	1	21	...	...	3	9	66
Diarrhoea	19	5	1	1	17	12	1	6	...	...	1	3	9	61	2	4	16	19	133
Tonsillitis	5	25	2	2	11	2	1	1	...	...	...	17	3	38	...	...	...	5	132
Still-born	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	21
Premature birth	2	1	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Vernex	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases	55	2	44	3	52	7	3	43	...	...	1	88	3	419	5	2	1	55	683
Total	161	121	118	9	211	145	10	6	...	...	4	128	98	1037	16	413	7	137	1685
	157	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	694.77
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91.36
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	695.43
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116.78
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484.21
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	960.0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.50
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250.0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.90
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	642.48
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81.29
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79.67
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.76
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	744.18
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222.22
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	691.53
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416.66
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.86
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	804.46
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112.29
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1128.34
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66.66
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.52
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	907.33
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86.88
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	483.90
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.03
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	809.02

* Children per.

59. From the accompanying table it will be seen that the deaths of children were mostly of those below two years of age.

Table showing the Mortality among the Children belonging to the European Corps for 1876.

	Ages of Children.								Total.
	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	Above 15 Years.	
Atrophy	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Anæmia	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia by drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bronchitis	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Convulsions	28	7	2	2	1	1	...	...	41
Croup	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
Cholera	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	6
Concussion of Brain	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	2	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	8
Diarrhoea	7	10	3	...	1	...	...	...	21
Enteric fever	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Epilepsy	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
General debility	9	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	13
Hooping cough	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jaundice	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mechanical poisoning	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Morbus coxa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Nævous vascularis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature birth	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pneumonia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Phthisis pulmonalis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Quinsy	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Remittent fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Simple continued fever	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Scrofula	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Teething	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Tables mesenterica	2	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
Tubercular meningitis	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total	92	48	11	10	5	5	3	1	175

60. The strength of the veteran companies in the Madras Presidency, which are no longer included in the returns of British troops, was 119. Their hospital admissions numbered 69, the daily sick 3.46, and deaths 4. These companies are composed of old men only, and are yearly decreasing, as no additions are now made to the establishment.

61. The number of women in the veteran companies was 121. The hospital admissions were 26 and deaths five.

62. The strength of children of the veteran companies was 327. The hospital admissions 31, and deaths 7. The stations occupied by these companies are Palaveram and Vizagapatam.

63. There are certain unattached European infantry men, coming under the strength of garrisons, who are not borne on the rolls of British Regiments, or the Veteran Companies. Their average strength was 147. Their hospital admissions 62 and daily sick 2.9. Three deaths occurred amongst these men in the year, or in the proportion of 20.4 per mille of strength.

SECTION III.

NATIVE ARMY.

64. The Madras native army, according to the Adjutant-General's returns, had a strength of 30,699 men on the 1st January 1876. During the year it received by recruiting, transfers, &c., 2,171 men, and in the same time it lost, by invaliding, discharges, deaths, and other causes, 1,870 men. The strength remaining on the 31st December 1876 was 31,000. The total loss of the army by deaths during the year, according to this return, was 375.

65. The native troops within the Madras command only are entered in the medical returns received in my office. All regiments serving in the Bengal or other Presidencies are shown in the tabular returns of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. At present seven regiments of the Madras army are serving in Bengal.

66. According to the medical returns the average yearly strength of the troops in the Madras command was 26,418. The hospital admissions were 19,202, average daily sick 746.60, and total deaths 292, of which 33 occurred out of hospital. As there were 375 deaths in the whole army there remain to be accounted for 83 deaths in the Madras troops, employed in Bengal.

67. The ratios of sickness and mortality in 1876 are compared below with the figures of former years:—

TABLE A.

Table showing the Sickness and Mortality of the Native Army in the Madras Command, and the loss by Deaths and Invaliding of the entire Madras Army, per 1,000 of Strength for the 9 Years 1868-76.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	Mean.
Admissions ...	707.7	702.5	630.6	693.9	1067.9	883.2	772.7	777.7	726.8	773.6
Daily Sick ...	29.0	29.3	26.4	28.9	34.7	31.3	30.0	30.7	28.2	29.6
Deaths in Hospital ...	8.6	10.1	9.4	8.8	9.9	6.4	7.7	9.0	9.8	8.8
Do. out of do. * ...	1.4	3.6	3.6	1.8	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.2	2.1
Died† ...	14.2	16.5	13.7	11.0	12.9	9.8	10.4	12.0	13.1	12.6
Invalided† ...	16.4	24.5	25.6	23.3	28.4	30.8	33.5	39.3	37.1	28.7

68. The unhealthy season of 1876, has affected in some degree the condition of the native army. Small-pox, chicken-pox, fevers, cholera, bowel-complaints, &c., figure largely in the returns. Cases of small-pox occurred at 13 out of the 40 stations at which native troops are located, and cases of cholera occurred in 16 of the stations.

* By Stational returns.

† By Adjutant-General's return.

In all there were 48 cases of small-pox with only one death, a result which speaks very favorably for the condition of the regiments in regard to vaccination. Of cholera, there were 89 cases and 46 deaths, the largest number of cases occurring in Madras, Palamcottah, Trichinopoly, and Secunderabad. Fevers of an intermittent character accounted for 6,711 admissions, or more than one-third of the whole. The total of admissions and deaths from all varieties of fevers were 7,403 and 54 respectively.

69. The following table gives the general results of strength, sickness, and mortality, for each station during the year:—

Table showing Sickness and Mortality among the Native Troops at each Station of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876.

Stations.	Average Strength.	Total Admissions.	Average Daily Sick.	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths out of Hospital.	Ratio per 1000 of Strength.			
						Admissions.	Average Daily Sick.	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths out of Hospital.
Bangalore ...	1,992	1,033	33.25	14	5	518.57	16.69	7.02	2.51
Bellary ...	1,484	833	38.13	16	1	561.32	25.69	10.78	0.67
Barhampore ...	348	211	9.55	7	...	606.32	27.15	20.11	...
Cannore ...	1,277	742	30.52	4	1	581.05	23.89	3.13	0.78
Channarayana ...	69	98	2.35	...	...	1420.29	34.05	...	...
Channarayana ...	673	408	18.12	3	...	606.24	26.92	4.45	...
Cuttack ...	657	296	10.80	6	1	450.53	16.43	9.13	1.52
French Rocks ...	353	475	12.93	10	1	1345.61	36.62	28.32	2.63
Hooshungabad ...	1,190	652	20.74	14	2	557.89	17.42	11.76	1.68
Kamptee ...	87	203	4.79	2	...	3029.85	71.49	29.65	...
Lovedale or Neilgherries ...	1,950	1,178	47.78	21	2	604.102	24.52	10.76	1.02
Madras ...	624	267	9.91	...	...	427.88	15.88	...	...
Mangalore ...	614	443	21.93	12	...	721.49	35.71	19.54	...
Mercara ...	246	156	7.91	3	1	634.13	32.15	12.19	4.06
Moulmein ...	64	37	0.72	1	...	578.12	11.25	15.62	...
Mysore ...	59	339	5.03	...	...	5745.78	85.25	...	...
Nicobars ...	592	308	11.91	10	...	521.96	20.11	16.89	...
Palamcottah ...	354	304	23.61	6	...	858.75	68.69	16.94	...
Palaveram ...	364	800	25.83	5	...	2197.80	70.96	13.73	...
Port Blair ...	407	308	11.91	...	2	756.75	29.26	...	4.91
Quilon ...	648	437	18.32	2	1	674.38	20.55	3.08	1.54
Raepore ...	1,788	1,408	48.28	14	4	796.38	27.30	7.91	2.26
Rangoon ...	3,239	2,691	95.66	38	7	830.81	29.53	11.11	2.16
Secunderabad ...	457	785	14.01	4	...	1717.72	30.65	8.75	...
Seetabuldee ...	153	263	15.26	...	...	1780.95	99.78	...	...
Sironcha ...	119	214	6.93	2	...	1798.40	58.23	16.80	...
Shoagheen ...	161	43	0.96	...	...	267.08	5.96	...	...
St. Thomas' Mount ...	311	218	4.84	3	...	700.98	15.65	9.64	...
Sumbulpore ...	603	416	20.60	4	...	689.68	34.16	6.63	...
Thayetmyo ...	755	464	27.76	2	2	614.66	35.76	2.64	2.64
Tonghoo ...	2,066	1,249	46.84	26	1	607.49	22.29	12.64	0.48
Trichinopoly ...	161	69	2.49	1	...	428.68	15.46	6.21	...
Trichoor ...	88	83	2.09	...	...	943.18	22.75	...	...
Trevandrum ...	534	166	5.85	9	...	310.86	10.95	16.85	...
Vellore ...	693	708	31.24	7	1	1021.64	45.07	10.10	1.44
Vizagapatam ...	633	774	37.81	10	1	1222.74	58.94	15.79	1.67
Vizianagram ...	306	48	6.89	1	...	156.86	22.51	3.26	...
Kurnool ...	116	9	0.34	...	...	77.58	2.93	...	...
Ekapully ...	112	10	1.10	2	...	89.28	9.82	17.85	...
Nellore, Kothapatnam ...	119	55	17.35	...	...	462.18	145.37	...	...
Penang Qualla Kanassa Larant Field Force.									
Total ...	26,418	19,202	746.60	259	33	726.85	28.26	9.903	1.24

70. As in the case of European army statistics it has been the practice hitherto to give details of sickness and mortality at each station, but as recent orders of the Secretary of State for India direct that the statistics of native troops of the Madras army be not given in the sanitary report, I give here merely the results for each station for 1876, as compared with the mean of ten previous years.

Ratios of Sickness and Mortality compared with the Mean of former years (Native Troops).

Stations.	Mean of 10 Years ending 1875.			1876		
	Admission.	Daily Sick.	Died.	Admission.	Daily Sick.	Died.
Bangalore	765.5	27.4	10.9	518.5	16.9	9.5
Bellary	471.9	21.3	8.3	561.3	25.6	11.4
Berhampore	619.3	26.7	13.8	606.3	27.1	20.1
Cannanore	385.02	16.1	7.4	581.05	28.8	3.9
Chandah	1776.1	50.1	11.2	1420.2	34.05	...
Cuttack	683.2	35.9	9.1	606.2	26.9	4.4
French Rocks	*715.3	*26.4	*11.7	450.5	16.4	10.6
Hooshungabad	843.5	26.7	10.0	1345.6	36.6	31.1
Kamptee	859.8	29.1	9.7	557.8	17.4	13.4
Madras	676.5	26.0	11.1	604.10	24.5	11.7
Mangalore	485.5	17.7	10.1	427.8	15.8	...
Merrara	1109.1	42.4	13.1	721.4	35.7	19.5
Moulmein	1119.04	45.9	13.7	634.1	32.1	16.2
Mysore	†737.8	†12.5	†6.7	578.1	11.2	15.6
Nicobars	†6425.5	†206.5	†24.1	5745.7	85.2	...
Palamcottah	505.5	18.4	7.8	521.9	20.1	16.8
Palaveram	1502.9	125.6	42.8	858.7	68.6	16.9
Port Blair	1382.8	50.9	11.9	2197.8	70.9	13.7
Quilon	469.4	21.08	8.08	756.7	29.2	4.9
Raepore	1031.8	34.1	13.3	674.3	20.5	4.6
Rangoon	571.9	29.6	10.5	796.3	27.8	10.1
Secunderabad	924.2	35.3	10.5	880.8	29.5	13.2
Seetabuldee	1355.9	40.7	6.8	1717.7	30.6	8.7
Sironcha	1437.09	39.7	10.5	1780.9	99.7	...
Shoagheen	2019.9	72.3	12.5	1798.4	58.2	16.8
St. Thomas' Mount	594.1	15.8	9.6	267.08	5.9	...
Sumbulpore	1305.5	39.2	21.8	700.9	15.6	9.6
Thayetmyo	562.7	23.5	9.4	689.8	34.1	6.6
Tonghoo	1013.5	46.7	16.9	614.5	36.7	5.2
Trichinopoly	608.06	18.1	10.7	607.4	22.9	13.1
Trichoor	419.4	17.9	5.1	428.5	15.4	6.2
Vellore	626.7	28.1	18.8	310.8	10.9	16.8
Vizagapatam	698.6	40.5	12.1	1021.6	45.07	11.5
Vizianagram	529.5	25.1	10.2	1222.7	58.9	17.3

SECTION IV.

JAILS.

71. The number of prisoners in jails on the 1st January 1876 was 9,961. During the year no fewer than 31,743 persons were committed to jail. In the same period 20,081 were liberated, and 6,389 transferred to other jails. 461 prisoners were transported beyond the seas; 3 escaped, 464 prisoners died, and 63 were executed by judicial sentence. The total decrease being 27,462 leaving 14,242 prisoners in jail at the end of the year.

72. The prison population began to increase slightly in June, but in September and October there was a decided increase, and from that time until the end of the year the numbers became rapidly greater. The filling of the jails was the direct result of increasing scarcity and high prices of food.

73. For the latter part of the year the jails were generally overcrowded, and temporary accommodation had to be devised to meet the influx.

* Mean of 9 years.

† Mean of 7 years.

74. The health of the prisoners has not been good in 1876. The year was an unhealthy one, as regards cholera, and the pressure of scarcity and famine sent a great number of ill-nourished persons into jail. The mortality amongst the "under-trial" prisoners was four times as great as that of the "convicted."

75. From the following table showing ratios of sickness and mortality to strength for a series of years, it will be observed that the mortality has been higher in 1876 than in any season since 1867.

										Ratio of Admissions.	Ratio of Deaths.
1861-62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1502.6	93.0
1862-63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1319.0	89.4
1863-64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1373.6	107.6
1864-65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1491.1	101.5
1865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1290.6	126.3
1866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1249.7	124.5
1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1012.4	58.9
1868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	869.1	33.8
1869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	804.7	41.8
1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	735.2	26.5
1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	779.9	17.9
1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	681.1	22.2
1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	599.8	28.3
1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	714.1	26.6
1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	752.6	38.7
1876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	703.6	42.4

76. The causes of the increase of mortality have been chiefly (1) cholera, (2) bowel-complaints and (3) diseases of innutrition.

77. Cholera prevailed but very slightly in the Central Jails. In Vellore, Rajahmundry, and Cannanore no cases at all occurred. In Coimbatore there were nine cases, and four deaths; and in Trichinopoly and Salem three cases in each.

78. The Central Jails show better results, as might be expected, than the District Jails. They were less overcrowded and better protected from epidemic diseases than the District Jails. In the latter, moreover, the mortality was greatest amongst the under-trial prisoners and was dependent on diseased conditions antecedent to imprisonment. While the mortality in Central Jails was only 29.0 per mille, in District Jails it was 54.4. It seems probable that the very slight prevalence of cholera in these jails was due chiefly to (1) the isolation of the jail sites from crowded localities, (2) to the non-reception of criminals immediately from the populations affected, and to the general sanitary condition of these jails and the various buildings. The ratio of sickness was also in excess in District Jails as will appear from the following table:—

Sickness and Mortality of Central compared with District Jails, 1876.

Jails.	Strength.	Ratios of Sickness and Mortality.		
		Admission.	Daily Sick.	Deaths.
Central Jails ...	5,059	534.10	26.23	29.05
District do. ...	5,696	854.28	29.48	54.42

79. In Cannanore and Coimbatore Central Jails mortality was higher than usual; and in the following District Jails the death ratio was very high, due in some cases to cholera epidemics: Calicut (111 per mille), Coimbatore (97), Kurnool (143), Madura (93), Tanjore (117), Tranquebar (56), Vizagapatam (107).

80. During the last year cholera has caused 10·0 per mille of mortality, and bowel-complaints 13 per mille. The following table shows the proportions of mortality from the principal diseases for a series of years. It will be seen that 1876 has been an exceptional year in respect to health of prisoners, and that their condition has been affected by the general health state of the free population.

Table showing principal causes of Mortality in Jails.

Years.	Death-rate per Mille.				
	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Dropsies.	Anæmia.
1861-62	26·3	8·5	14·6	...	...
1862-63	23·0	7·2	14·5	...	...
1863-64	15·6	16·5	17·5	...	...
1864-65	21·3	18·2	30·9	...	...
1865	30·0	12·8	22·7	...	...
1866	25·5	14·3	34·6	...	...
1867	0·8	8·8	10·5	5·3	12·1
1868	0·2	5·5	7·3	1·9	5·7
1869	4·3	6·6	7·3	3·3	2·4
1870	1·5	3·6	4·6	1·6	1·5
1871	0·7	2·9	2·3	0·8	0·3
1872	1·3	3·9	4·5	0·9	1·2
1873	0·1	5·9	6·0	2·5	0·4
1874	0·0	5·3	5·3	1·9	0·9
1875	4·1	6·4	7·7	3·5	0·9
1876	10·0	7·7	5·3	2·2	0·9

81. In the District Jails cases of cholera occurred in 17 out of 26 jails. The disease prevailed epidemically in Madras Penitentiary (10 cases), Madura (47 cases), Chittoor (33 cases), Kurnool (50 cases), Calicut (10 cases), Tranquebar (10 cases), Trichinopoly (8 cases). In all the jails there were 222 cases of cholera and 108 deaths. In the Madura, Kurnool, and Chittoor jails where the epidemic chiefly prevailed there was much overcrowding.

82. The following table shows the prevalence and seasonal distribution of cholera:

Table showing the Prevalence of Cholera at each Jail of the Madras Presidency in each Month of the Year 1876.

Jails.	Average Strength for the Year.	Number of Admissions and Deaths in each Month.												Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.	
																Admissions.	Deaths.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.				
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
European Prison, Ootacamund.	31															...	...
Central Jails.																	
Trichinopoly	1,004						1	2								2	2-99
Vellore	962																
Rajahmundry	915																
Coimbatore	885			6	3	1								2	1	9	4
Cannanore	668																
Salem	625		1												2	2	8
District Jails.																	
Penitentiary, Madras.	502			1			1	1	1		6	2	1			10	3
Bellary	488								1	1						1	1
Madura	460						45	17	2							47	17
Cuddalore	410		1													1	
Vizagapatam	355										5	2	2			9	5
Cuddapah	307			1						1	2	2		1	1	5	4
Nellore	297																
Palamcottah	290													7	2	7	3
Kurnool	272													2	1	46	20
Chittoor	241													5	3	28	12
Calicut	224			2	2			2	3	2	5	5				10	9
Chingleput	212	2	1					1	1							3	2
Berhampore	209									2	1					2	1
Coimbatore	195				1	1										1	1
Tanjore	171						2	1	5	2						7	4
Ootacamund, Native.	138			2												3	
Tranquebar	125						1	5	2	3	1			1		10	3
Trichinopoly, District	124						7	3	1	2						8	4
Guntur	122																
Mangalore	114																
Russelloondah	113																
Rajahmundry	108																
Tellicherry	75																
Guindy	69																
Masulipatam	37																
Her M.'s Jail, Madras.	22																
Total	10,765	2	1	2	13	5	2	15	21	20	10	9	7	18	108	20-64	10-04

83. The mean daily strength of prisoners throughout the year was 10,755, the total admissions to hospital 7,568, the average daily sick 300.6 and deaths 457.

The ratio of admissions to strength was 703.6 per mille, of daily sick 27.9 per mille, and of deaths 42.49.

84. As by recent orders the vital statistics of jails of this Presidency are no longer to be compiled by the Sanitary Commissioner, I do not propose to review in detail the condition of individual jails. I infer that it now rests with the department compiling the statistics to draw the inferences from the figures, which may seem to be warranted.

[While this report was passing through the Press the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India telegraphed to append to this report the usual statistics of Jails for 1876. The tables are accordingly appended.]

SECTION V.

CIVIL POPULATION.

85. The population for which returns of births and deaths have been received was 29,157,056. This does not embrace the total population as ascertained by the census of 1871 which was 31,597,872.

86. The large zemindary estates in the Madura district have not made any returns of births and deaths this year, and, in regard to other populations omitted, they belong chiefly to the Hill tribes of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, and, as regards these, there must always be a difficulty of securing returns, but there seems no valid reason why the large territory in Madura belonging to the Ramnad and Shivagunga estates should not yield returns of births and deaths. The district authorities have been frequently addressed on this subject, and without securing the regular submission of returns.

87. Some corrections in the ratios of births and deaths are necessary in regard to increment of population, but we have not at present any trustworthy data, to show the rate of increase of population.

In India more than in most countries great fluctuations in population are liable to occur, and the results of the present famine will show that not only is the birth-rate diminished, but the deaths so increased as to interfere with the progressive addition to population, which, in European countries, can almost be calculated to a fraction from year to year. Until the period of the next census arrives it will not be practicable to make any corrections for increase of population in the intermediate years.

88. The registration of births has been practised in Madras now for eight years.

I cannot report that the results are wholly satisfactory, but there is a gradual improvement. The numbers of births registered, and the ratios to population for each year are given below :—

Years.	Births.	Ratio for 1,000 of Population.
1869	452,410	18.5
1870	439,063	18.1
1871	517,109	21.0
1872	554,379	18.3
1873	538,123	17.7
1874	580,709	19.1
1875	638,771	21.1
1876	632,113	21.6

89. The total number of births registered in 1876 was 632,113 and of these 325,531 were males, and 306,582 females. It will be observed from the table above given, that there was a slight falling off in the aggregate number of registrations in 1876; but the ratio of births to population furnishing returns is slightly increased. The birth-registration in the rural districts is still very defective, and, on the whole, it does not seem probable that more than two-thirds of the births are recorded.

90. In municipal towns (total population 1,600,044) the births are better registered, and the following figures show a much nearer approach to the true birth-rate of the Indian people. But it will be observed that even in these more accurate returns there is a falling off in births in 1876 :—

Years.	Population.	Births.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1873	1,571,247	40,533	25.5
1874	1,588,106	47,572	29.9
1875	1,607,747	45,522	28.3
1876	1,600,044	44,281	27.6

91. The district birth-registration appears to have been *bad* in Vizagapatam (16.7 per mille), Nellore (14.4 per mille), Cuddapah (17.8 per mille), Kistna (18.9 per mille), Coimbatore (18.6 per mille), Malabar (17.8 per mille); and *fairly good* in Tanjore (30.3 per mille), Trichinopoly (29.6), Madras (29.2), and Salem (25.1).

92. District authorities can, to some extent, influence their village subordinates in securing fair registration; but it must be remembered that there is no law to compel the registration of births and deaths, except in municipal towns, and what is done is accomplished by the ordinary village machinery of the country, without any special cost to the State.

93. I would submit that in the interests of the people themselves, the legalization of the system of birth and death-registration is now becoming a necessity. In the matter of birth-registration it is well known that evidence in regard to age in our law courts is always extremely unsatisfactory, and usually provocative of very hard sweating, whereas if the parties wanting reliable evidence of age had a village register to appeal to, future generations would be spared these difficulties. The birth or the death of an individual, in a law abiding and civilized community, should be capable of proof from official records, and all that is wanted in this respect is to extend the law already in force in towns under municipal Government, to village communities.

94. *Deaths.*—The largest number of deaths in any year from 1866, when registration was begun, has been registered in 1876. Including all classes of the population, and still-births, the total number was 693,654, or excluding the deaths of Europeans and East Indians, and still-births, 680,384.

95. The following table shows the registration for each year and the principal causes of death:—

Years.	Total Deaths.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Other Causes.
1866 ...	600,106	200,961	23,106	110,102	...	265,937
1867 ...	372,026	33,205	27,907	112,511	...	198,403
1868 ...	390,959	8,036	34,330	105,692	...	242,901
1869 ...	451,981	21,034	17,448	132,846	...	281,153
1870 ...	451,020	55,867	11,252	151,027	...	232,874
1871 ...	444,371	17,656	20,823	192,469	88,928	174,495
1872 ...	508,182	13,247	39,074	214,148	30,387	202,326
1873 ...	513,232	840	51,784	222,843	36,392	201,375
1874 ...	* 533,650	313	48,365	226,309	38,068	220,395
	† 521,329	313	48,343	226,220	37,993	208,460
	* 655,053	94,657	24,787	352,131	37,613	245,865
1875 ...	† 641,260	94,546	24,775	252,042	37,484	232,413
	* 693,654	148,322	23,478	230,181	38,285	253,388
1876 ...	† 680,384	148,193	23,469	230,092	38,176	240,454

96. From the figures it will be seen that epidemic-cholera has been more fatal in 1876 than in any one of the previous years, excepting 1866. In 1866 there were registered 200,961 deaths from cholera, and in 1876 there were 148,322 deaths. In both of these years there was failure to some extent of the ordinary monsoon rains, and scarcity of food, high-prices, and actual famine in certain localities.

97. The deaths from small-pox in 1876 were 23,478, showing a decline of the great epidemic of 1873-74. The mortality under the head of "fevers" shows also a decline, as might be expected in a season of scanty rainfall and unusual dryness of the soil. Under the head of "bowel-complaints" the mortality (38,285) is about the average. The registration under this heading is extremely defective, and certainly gives no adequate idea of the amount or prevalence of fatal fluxes from the bowels amongst the Native population. It has been ascertained that through faulty translation into the vernaculars of the term "bowel-complaints" diseases like diarrhoea and dysentery have not, in many districts been returned as "bowel-complaints." Under the general heading "other causes" there are 253,388 deaths registered against 245,865 in the previous year.

98. The registration of deaths, as of births, appears to be neglected in certain districts. Thus in Vizagapatam the registers record a proportion of 13.9 per mille, Madura 18.06, Coimbatore 14.8, South Canara 18.5, and in all these districts it seems probable that the registration falls a long way short of the actual mortality.

99. In certain of the districts which had already begun to suffer from the pressure of the famine in 1876, the registered mortality was unusually high. Thus the town of Madras had a mortality of 38.9 per mille, Kurnool District 41.3 per mille, Cuddapah 29.1 per mille, Bellary 32.3 per mille.

100. There was a considerable difference in the registration in towns and villages.

Thus in the rural circles, the registered death-rate to population was 22.7 per mille, while in seventy-four towns of over 10,000 inhabitants (including the municipalities) the ratio was 30.9 per mille. For the whole population the registered deaths were in the proportion of 23.3 to 10,000 of the living (or 23.3 per mille) while the mean ratio of the registration of preceding years was 18.1 to 10,000 of population (18.1 per mille).

101. In the tables for 1876 it is observed that there is a greater disproportion in the sexes dying, than is warranted by the numbers living of each sex, or by the death registration of the preceding five years. Thus in the previous five years 188 male deaths were annually registered against 174 females in 10,000 of each sex living, but in 1876 the male deaths are in the proportion of 247 to 219 of females, and this falling off in the registration of female deaths would seem to indicate laxity on the part of village officials in recording the deaths of women and female children.

102. The proportions of the sexes living are so nearly equal, according to the census figures, that whenever the female death-registration falls much below that of the males, the causes should be at once inquired into by the district authorities.

103. The mortuary tables show a total of 361,864 male, and 318,520 females, (natives).

104. As regards seasonal causes of mortality, it is invariably the case, that the cold season is the one in which the deaths are most numerous. As a rule mortality begins to decline with the setting in of the hot dry season, and rises again with the moisture of the south-west monsoon, and declines somewhat at the end of the monsoon in October, and obtains its maximum in the cold weather months of November, December and January. This has been the course of the death-registration in 1876, but the most remarkable variation has been the sudden rise in mortality at the end of the year. The total of deaths registered in October was 45,053, in November 56,511; but in December the mortality made a sudden bound to 88,027. It was in the two last months of the year that the influences of famine and of the diminishing food-supplies, and of the throwing of the laboring classes of certain districts out of work, began to be felt.

SECTION VI.

GENERAL HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

105. The Annual Sanitary Report for 1875 shows that in the month of April of that year cholera began to be epidemic in the district of Tanjore, and, before the year was out, had spread throughout Southern India, and so far north as the Kistna district, and causing a total mortality of 94,657 deaths.

106. In the beginning of 1876 cholera prevailed in almost every district. It declined in the hot and dry months, increased again in July, and fell to a minimum in October. In November and December the deaths rapidly increased. I have

no doubt that the cholera mortality in the end of the year was largely aggravated by the sudden rush of people to the famine relief works. They were employed chiefly on road-making, and in localities where the water-supply was scanty, and bad, and so thickly were the roads covered with laborers, that sanitary precautions in regard to conservancy, and protection of sources of water-supply, could not be enforced. Amongst the road-camps of relief laborers cholera was very fatal in Kurnool and Bellary.

107. There were 3,926 cholera deaths registered in this district, the disease prevailing chiefly in Berhampore and Chicacole taluqs, and Ganjam. Zemindaries. Out of 5,194 villages cholera deaths occurred in 388. The months of prevalence, and other particulars are shown in the following table:—

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Ganjam District during each Month of the Year 1876.

Talugs ...	Goomsoor.	Berhampore Municipi- tal Town.	Berhampore Taluq.	Chicacole Municipal Town.	Chicacole Taluq.	Zemindaries.	Total.								
Population	157,304.	21,524.	218,471.	15,588.	153,028.	644,386.	1,210,256.								
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	1,086.	1.	465.	1.	335.	3,337.	5,174.								
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.			
January ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
March ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
April ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
June ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
July ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total ...	8 7,204 14	1-9 21324 126	5-8	...	...	66 69,948 524	7-4	1 15588 93	5-9	74 79,182 648	8-1	238 200,008 2,521	12-6	388 393,399 3,926	9-9

108. The cholera epidemic was very partial in this district. The total deaths were 1,273 in 161 villages out of 2,915. The highest mortality occurred in Vizianagram and Parvatipore taluqs, and the epidemic appears to have begun in the Parvatipore taluq.

Months.	Sarvasidhi.				Narasipatam.				Ankapalli.				Vizagapatam.				M. T. Vizagapatam.				Vinavilli.				
	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.					
January	6	8,187	12	1.4	1	4,631	1	0.2	3	9,024	18	1.9	4	4,831	8	1.6	1	31,462	42	1.3	2	4,294	8	1.8	
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
May	1	1,796	1	0.5	...	...	...	...	1	2,165	4	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,328	1	0.7	
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8,350	4	0.4	1	761	1	1.3	1	31,462	1	0.03	...	...	...	...	
July	2	1,402	6	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	113	1	8.9	1	31,462	10	0.3	...	...	...	...	
August	2	2,234	2	0.8	1	4,621	1	0.2	...	...	...	...	2	3,948	5	1.2	1	31,462	31	0.9	...	...	...	...	
September	1	709	1	1.4	...	...	...	...	1	664	10	15.05	2	1,729	1	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
October	1	2,697	2	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,966	7	2.3
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	6	8,187	12	1.4	1	4,631	1	0.2	3	9,024	18	1.9	4	4,831	8	1.6	1	31,462	42	1.3	2	4,294	8	1.8	

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Vizagapatam District during each Month of the Year 1876--(Continued).

Taluke ...	Bimalpatam.	M. T. Bimalpatam.	Sunkarapurukotra.	Vizianagrum.	M. T. Vizianagrum.	Gajapatinagrum.
Population ...	91,975.	8,601.	121,298.	110,581.	20,164.	109,948.
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	113.	1.	192.	153.	1.	218.
Months.	No. of Villages affected. Population of affected Villages. Cholera Deaths. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected. Population of affected Villages. Cholera Deaths. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected. Population of affected Villages. Cholera Deaths. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected. Population of affected Villages. Cholera Deaths. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected. Population of affected Villages. Cholera Deaths. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected. Population of affected Villages. Cholera Deaths. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...
February ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...
March ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...
April ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...
May ...	2 1,262 ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	6 5,372 ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...
June ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...
July ...	1 1,009 ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	6 5,372	1 20,164	1 800
August ...	3 10,716 ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	1 6,068	14 27,617	1 20,164	5 5,720
September ...	1 533 ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	7 15,940	1 20,164	1 1,065
October ...	5 8,280 ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	5 34,460	1 20,164 ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...
November ...	4 5,263 ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	1 2,252	1 20,164 ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...
December ...	1 2,793 ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	1 20,164 ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...
Total ...	13 17,843 44 2-4	... ... ... ...	1 8,068 1 0-1	24 40,389 148 3-6	1 20,164 211 10-4	5 5,720 28 4-8

CIVIL POPULATION.

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Vizagapatam District during each Month of the Year 1876—(Continued).

Taluqs	Chipurupalli.	Salur.	Bobili.	Palacondah.	Parvatipore.	Total.						
Population	130,682.	60,683.	119,073.	178,277.	106,776.	1,598,527.						
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	371.	217.	169.	341.	253.	2,915.						
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	2	5,273	11	2.08	...	...	...	...	2	5,273	11	2.08
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12,394	9	0.7
June	2	3,656	8	2.1	...	...	...	...	12	21,651	48	2.2
July	1	2,209	10	4.5	...	...	...	...	34	107,378	351	3.2
August	2	2,705	12	4.4	...	...	...	...	57	153,994	299	1.9
September	4	6,103	23	3.7	...	...	...	...	40	137,926	245	1.7
October	2	6,111	3	0.4	...	...	...	...	36	123,468	125	0.9
November	2	6,178	71	11.4	...	...	...	...	19	48,443	128	2.6
December	2	5,331	7	1.5	...	...	...	...	8	31,894	20	0.6
Total	12	19,560	145	7.4	6	4,482	80	17.8	29	39,257	272	6.9
									161	276,134	1,273	4.6

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Godavery District during each Month of the Year 1876.

Taluqs	Ramachendrapuram.	Amalapuram.	Narasapuram.	Rheemavaram.	Tanku.			
Population	203,583.	206,885.	177,876.	92,457.	167,491.			
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	164.	172.	139.	143.	180.			
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	7	10,794	19	1.7	13	25,038	48	1.9
February	...	...	...	...	4	7,805	20	2.5
March	...	...	...	...	1	1,926	1	0.5
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	1	1,362	2	1.4	45	80,124	179	2.2
June	12	13,504	78	4.2	60	1,01,264	314	3.1
July	31	47,802	185	3.8	47	75,481	168	2.2
August	19	29,298	65	2.2	8	16,240	16	0.9
September	10	15,420	60	3.8	3	6,540	6	0.9
October	3	4,826	7	1.5	2	2,940	3	1.0
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	58	81,023	416	5.1	108	129,166	755	5.8

109. The mortality in this district was heavy (6,977 deaths). Some cholera was present early in the year but it had nearly died out in April. Godavery. In May the disease became epidemic throughout the district and died out finally in October. Of 2,128 villages, cholera deaths were reported in 711. In two of the municipal towns the mortality was very slight, Rajahmundry and Cocanada, but in Ellore 12.6 per mille of the population was carried off.

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Godavary District during each Month of the Year 1876—(Continued).

Taluqs	Ellore.	M. T. Ellore.	Yerragudem.	Rajahmundry.	M. T. Rajahmundry.							
Population	111,388.	26,487.	145,716.	109,163.	19,738.							
Total No. of Villages in each Circle	247.	...	214.	392.	1.							
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	17	21,500	74	3.4	1	25,487	25	1.3	9	6,723	33	4.9
February	4	6,080	37	7.3	...	...	...	...	3	2,241	7	3.1
March	2	3,863	21	5.4	...	...	...	...	1	1,410	1	0.7
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	76	109,018	476	4.4	1	25,487	48	1.8	63	48,063	513	10.6
June	54	84,528	277	3.2	1	25,487	188	7.1	44	22,825	271	8.2
July	84	80,866	115	3.7	1	25,487	55	2.1	14	20,872	91	4.3
August	2	4,287	14	3.3	1	25,487	1	0.08	6	5,970	44	7.3
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,888	7	3.6
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,780	5	1.0
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	106	89,926	1,014	16.9	1	25,487	322	12.6	84	85,686	971	11.3
									20	19,222	169	8.7
									1	19,738	30	1.5

CIVIL POPULATION.

HISTORY OF CHOLERA DISEASES.

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Godavary District during each Month of the Year 1876—(Continued).

Taluqs	Paidapur.	Bhadrachellam.	M. T. Coosanda.	Zemindaries.	Total.			
Population	111,489.	27,696.	17,889.	208,888.	1,620,684.			
Total No. of Villages in each Circle	212.	...	1.	257.	2,128.			
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	...	...	...	...	1	17,889	4	0.2
February	...	...	...	...	1	17,889	4	0.2
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	1	1,015	21	18.0	1	17,889	1	0.06
July	6	4,906	228	44.7	1	17,889	6	0.3
August	2	2,201	9	2.0	1	17,889	1	0.06
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9	2,254	259	29.6	1	17,889	20	1.1
					28	24,036	81	9.6
					711	804,887	6,977	8.6

110. The total cholera deaths in this district were 6,727. The epidemic prevailed in every month of the year, but the largest mortality was in June, July and August, and another rise began in December. The municipal town of Masulipatam shows 43 deaths, mostly at the beginning of the year; but Guntoor, with a population of 17,984, had no deaths. Deaths from cholera were returned from 637 out of 2,141 villages, of which the district is composed.

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Kistna District during each Month of the Year 1876.

Taluqs ...	Repalli.	Bapatla.	Guntur.	M. T. Guntur.	Palnad.			
Population ...	168,915.	143,559.	108,955.	17,984.	120,671.			
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	173.	105.	144.	1.	156.			
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	12	18,028	27	1.4	...	...	...	...
February	19	28,769	98	3.4	...	...	...	...
March	8	11,343	46	4.05	...	...	...	...
April	5	10,170	35	3.4	...	...	...	...
May	7	10,850	32	2.9	...	...	...	...
June	9	13,099	86	6.5	...	...	...	...
July	25	36,651	154	4.2	...	...	...	...
August	26	38,727	129	3.3	...	...	...	...
September	17	28,289	174	6.1	...	...	...	...
October	3	5,058	8	1.5	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	70	96,157	789	8.2	35	74,551	398	5.2

January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Kistna District during each Month of the Year 1876—(Continued).

Taluqs	Karasurpet.	Gudivada.	Satanapally.	Masulipatam.	M. T. Masulipatam.			
Population	120,619.	87,138.	101,725.	130,456.	36,015.			
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	160.	246.	190.	198.	1.			
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	...	...	...	...	1	36,015	19	0.5
February	...	...	...	...	1	36,015	21	0.5
March	1	1,290	2	1.5	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	2	1,669	11	6.5	...	...	...	...
July	6	13,228	33	2.4	...	...	...	...
August	14	21,900	116	5.2	...	...	...	...
September	8	13,310	77	5.7	...	...	...	...
October	2	2,250	23	10.2	...	...	...	...
November	2	4,778	8	1.6	...	...	...	...
December	9	10,925	80	7.3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	33	39,733	250	8.8	67	80,989	900	11.1

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Kistna District during each Month of the Year 1876—(Continued).

Talucs ...	Nundigama.				Bezwada.				Vinukondah.				Zemindaries.				Total.			
Population ...	106,610.				83,081.				64,509.				160,829.				1,452,086.			
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	132.				129.				119.				347.				2,141.			
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.				
January	...	...	...	...	3	9,965	45	4.5	...	...	...	...	12	10,733	34	3.1	50	97,798	199	2.0
February	...	...	...	...	3	9,765	15	1.5	2	1,315	23	17.4	5	2,501	10	3.9	50	66,235	279	4.2
March	...	...	...	...	2	8,818	10	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	26,060	62	2.3
April	...	9,152	2	0.2	...	...	...	...	2	1,827	14	7.6	2	24,437	254	10.3	14	32,051	74	2.2
May	...	28,877	108	4.7	6	11,898	22	1.8	...	...	...	...	50	55,163	452	8.1	117	108,402	674	6.5
June	...	20,423	92	4.5	29	31,386	232	7.4	3	1,660	15	9.03	67	41,456	254	6.1	214	112,372	1,512	13.4
July	...	51,912	414	7.9	36	31,723	239	7.5	12	7,892	76	9.6	43	10,761	72	6.6	280	204,417	2,169	10.5
August	...	25,248	81	3.2	8	7,414	19	2.5	2	552	4	7.2	17	1,164	3	2.5	163	162,879	874	5.3
September	...	2,526	9	3.5	1	373	1	2.6	1	200	1	5.0	2	1,164	3	2.5	53	83,523	387	4.6
October	...	2,032	4	1.9	...	...	...	...	1	200	6	30.0	...	...	...	...	14	24,362	120	3.4
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	384	3	7.8	...	...	...	...	7	25,186	17	0.6
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	17,143	146	8.4	...	...	...	...	51	66,469	370	5.5
Total ...	77	67,493	710	10.5	60	59,241	563	9.3	23	22,362	273	11.9	99	73,763	1,093	14.3	637	702,618	6,727	9.5

111. The registered cholera deaths in this district were 8,385. The epidemic prevailed in the beginning of the year, and fell to a minimum in May. From that time it increased (falling slightly in

October) until the month of December, when the mortality was 3,884. Many of the deaths in November and December were probably complicated with the diarrhoea of famine. The town of Nellore (Municipality) seems to have suffered in a less degree than the district.

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Nellore District during each Month of the Year 1876.

Talags	Gudur.	Rapur.				Nellore.				M. T. Nellore.				Atmakur.						
Population	147,116.	63,885.				149,846.				29,698.				103,802.						
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	211.	158.				174.				1.				148.						
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.				
January	7	19,809	45	2.2	1	2,196	2	0.9	26	31,910	120	3.7	...	29,698	33	1.1	7	7,640	108	18.4
February	2	3,264	5	1.5	...	...	...	...	20	50,589	108	2.1	...	29,698	17	0.5	3	2,624	23	8.7
March	3	3,160	3	0.9	1	1,453	4	2.7	5	9,444	26	2.6	...	29,698	3	0.1	3	2,423	6	2.4
April	6	16,111	15	0.9	2	690	11	15.9	3	3,843	8	2.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	5	7,245	6	0.8	3	3,810	3	0.7	1	390	1	2.6	...	29,698	1	0.03	...	...	...	...
June	4	11,673	21	1.7	3	6,121	5	0.8	13	15,827	21	1.3	...	29,698	51	1.7	...	...	...	...
July	13	27,922	55	1.9	1	208	1	4.8	6	8,149	35	4.2	...	29,698	5	0.1	...	...	...	...
August	7	11,926	21	1.7	6	4,146	15	3.6	5	2,677	12	4.6	...	29,698	11	0.3	6	7,587	32	4.2
September	2	1,770	14	7.9	2	1,788	17	9.6	10	14,983	26	1.7	...	29,698	13	0.4	9	10,455	35	3.3
October	7	10,425	22	2.1	2	4,178	2	0.4	11	11,226	33	2.9	...	29,698	3	0.1	17	15,145	73	4.8
November	7	16,355	41	2.5	17	9,221	195	21.1	28	33,601	110	3.2	...	29,698	24	0.8	33	14,739	213	14.4
December	29	92,473	230	...	39	18,471	445	...	70	99,893	562	...	...	29,698	54	1.8	89	79,413	593	...
Total	45	57,144	468	8.1	69	34,979	700	30.0	105	118,060	1,061	8.9	1	29,698	215	7.2	84	84,110	1,378	16.3

CIVIL POPULATION.

Talucs ...	Kavali.	Udayagiri.	Kandukur.	Kanigiri.	Ongole.	Zemindaries.	Total.													
Population ...	81,386.	100,962.	188,375.	127,258.	195,046.	88,549.	1,145,873.													
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	93.	164.	232.	254.	198.	551.	2,184.													
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.				
January ...	4	2,794	16 5-7	7	7,471	80 10-7-22	26,329	161 6-1	...	...	...	1	2,432	12 4-8	24	24,665	194 7-8	99	154,394	766 4-9
February ...	3	10,468	12 1-1	3	2,717	6 2-2-16	30,803	64 9-07	1	670	4 5-9	1	2,466	12 4-8	15	16,885	85 5-03	66	140,134	386 2-3
March ...	1	4,142	1 0-2	...	...	...	4,279	8 1-8	...	...	...	1	2,466	12 4-8	9	7,085	37 5-2	28	54,160	99 1-5
April ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,880	4 2-1	...	...	...	3	9,484	8 0-8	15	8,691	42 4-8	31	40,709	83 2-03
May ...	1	929	2 2-1	...	...	...	2,753	4 1-4	...	...	...	1	7,392	4 0-5	14	6,787	39 4-4	28	39,084	51 0-8
June ...	1	714	10 1-4	1	2,302	16 7-2	2,454	2 0-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	11,102	50 4-4	39	79,790	176 2-3
July ...	...	...	...	1	536	33 61-5	1,170	1 0-4	2	1,826	26 14-2	5	9,424	15 1-5	32	25,827	186 7-2	61	105,760	357 3-3
August ...	5	4,727	47 9-9	2	1,129	14 12-4	5,591	28 5-00	4	8,308	48 14-5-23	23	84,220	77 2-2	39	31,321	228 7-2	104	136,225	533 3-9
September ...	5	11,425	21 1-8	5	3,551	48 18-5-16	15,035	53 3-8	7	6,124	46 7-5-16	16	31,268	102 3-2	41	38,815	253 6-6	114	164,922	638 3-8
October ...	3	11,822	12 1-06	1	217	2 9-2	11,532	52 4-4	2	2,149	4 1-8-11	34,936	81 2-3	29	26,265	181 6-8	92	157,143	465 2-6	
November ...	1	2,955	1 0-3	4	5,178	35 6-7	12,838	26 2-0	1	1,141	1 0-8	9	27,267	35 1-2	50	41,913	316 7-5	155	194,906	927 5-1
December ...	29	28,461	145 ...	35	32,731	220 ...	24,114	142 ...	5	4,671	38 ...	19	41,072	155 ...	112	72,413	1,010 ...	356	522,410	3,894 7-4
Total ...	35	35,708	267 7-4	28	23,947	454 18-6-3	66,897	550 8-2	17	19,013	167 3-7-50	81,430	508 6-2	260	205,384	2,617	12-7	737	765,876	8,385 11-0

112. Cholera prevailed very steadily throughout the year in Madras, the fewest deaths being in September and October. The mortality rose again rapidly in December. The total deaths from this cause was 2,105. All the divisions of the town were affected, but the 6th Division had the smallest proportion of deaths.

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Divisions of the Madras Town District during each Month of the Year 1876.

Division	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	5th Division.	6th Division.	7th Division.	8th Division.	Total.									
Population	65,547.	73,738.	52,545.	9,791.	65,491.	19,390.	69,568.	41,482.	397,552.									
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	5.	3.	3.	3.	8.	4.	5.	6.	37.									
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.						
January	5 65,547	40 0.6	3 73,738	37 0.5	2 50,957	21 0.4	1 5,650	3 0.5	7 61,099	35 0.5	...	...	3 51,424	19 0.3	5 40,319	49 0.4	26 848,704	174 0.5
February	5 65,547	63 0.9	3 73,738	24 0.3	2 50,957	25 0.4	1 5,650	4 0.7	6 57,325	33 0.5	7,704	4 0.5	3 51,424	41 0.7	3 33,076	21 0.6	24 845,421	215 0.6
March	5 65,547	25 0.3	3 73,738	12 0.1	1 32,062	9 0.2	1 5,650	1 0.1	6 57,217	25 0.4	7,704	1 0.1	4 66,522	26 0.3	5 40,319	27 0.6	26 848,769	125 0.3
April	4 30,307	29 0.9	2 70,147	12 0.1	2 33,650	5 0.1	1 5,650	2 0.3	1 19,006	5 0.2	7,704	3 0.3	4 57,511	19 0.3	4 33,269	45 1.1	19 262,244	120 0.4
May	5 65,547	55 0.8	3 75,326	17 0.2	1 32,062	18 0.5	1 5,650	5 0.8	5 39,216	17 0.4	...	...	5 69,568	16 0.2	3 33,076	21 0.6	23 320,445	149 0.4
June	5 65,547	68 1.0	3 75,326	25 0.3	2 33,650	31 0.9	2 9,150	9 0.9	5 34,716	14 0.4	2 11,557	9 0.7	4 66,522	19 0.2	3 31,023	5 0.1	26 327,491	180 0.5
July	5 65,547	85 1.2	2 68,559	26 0.3	1 32,062	6 0.1	2 9,150	16 1.7	4 49,673	28 0.5	2 10,315	2 0.1	4 66,522	42 0.6	5 39,232	28 0.7	25 341,080	233 0.6
August	5 65,547	86 1.3	3 75,326	30 0.3	1 32,062	10 0.3	2 9,150	21 2.2	7 60,991	46 0.7	2 10,315	6 0.5	4 66,522	30 0.4	4 34,239	16 0.4	28 354,152	245 0.7
September	4 53,164	24 0.4	2 68,559	10 0.1	1 32,062	1 0.03	...	...	2 23,506	9 0.3	2 10,315	4 0.3	2 48,378	6 0.1	4 35,126	9 0.2	17 271,110	63 0.2
October	1 6,409	12 1.3	1 2,930	1 0.3	1 32,062	1 0.03	1 3,500	1 0.2	3 38,506	14 0.3	...	...	1 33,258	1 0.03	...	...	8 116,665	30 0.2
November	3 17,924	20 1.1	3 73,738	9 0.1	1 32,062	10 0.3	1 5,650	13 2.3	2 34,006	43 1.2	...	...	1 33,258	3 0.09	1 2,050	1 0.4	12 198,688	99 0.5
December	5 65,547	217 3.3	3 73,738	69 0.9	1 32,062	37 1.1	2 9,150	20 2.1	5 54,173	92 1.6	3 15,537	10 0.6	3 15,103	16 1.05	2 10,448	10 0.9	24 275,758	471 1.7
Total	5 65,547	724 11.0	3 73,738	272 3.6	3 52,545	174 3.3	3 9,791	95 9.7	8 65,491	361 5.5	4 19,390	39 2.0	5 69,568	238 3.4	6 41,482	202 4.8	37 397,552	2,103 5.2

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Chingleput District during each Month of the Year 1876.

Taluqs	Sydepet.	Chingleput.	Madurantakm.	Conjeevaram.	Trivellore.	Ponnery.	Total.									
Population	183,008.	132,271.	197,303.	130,695	149,774.	104,155.	934,523.									
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	335.	440.	563.	460.	339.	256.	2,394.									
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	10	36,577	81	2.2	40	9,037	40	4.4	30	29,242	141	4.8	19	14,152	118	8.3
February	2	16,346	10	0.6	7	12,006	30	0.2	13	18,262	61	3.3	14	16,830	57	3.3
March	1	15,480	2	0.1	6	7,588	11	1.4	8	11,164	26	2.3	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	1	3,374	1	0.2	6	7,337	22	2.9	2	1,355	7	5.1
May	1	2,445	4	1.6	9	12,304	28	2.2	5	1,895	10	5.2	8	8,964	66	7.3
June	8	8,039	18	2.2	11	15,148	35	2.3	14	16,874	32	1.8	6	7,468	33	4.4
July	8	23,863	20	0.8	4	3,111	32	10.2	14	11,966	68	5.6	2	5,153	27	5.2
August	12	33,495	28	0.6	6	5,316	21	3.9	7	4,077	40	9.8	3	6,828	22	3.2
September	4	23,564	9	0.3	4	4,347	23	5.2	9	4,218	45	10.6	2	2,474	2	0.8
October	...	...	...	...	1	4,605	1	0.2	3	2,326	6	2.5	...	...	...	...
November	7	6,993	18	2.5	...	...	...	...	1	641	1	1.5	...	...	...	...
December	3	8,269	9	1.06	4	3,353	6	1.7	5	9,829	11	1.1	3	977	8	8.1
Total	36	40,563	199	4.9	40	33,791	228	6.7	32	63,653	463	7.2	43	31,975	340	10.6

113. The total cholera mortality in this district as registered was 1,950. The disease prevailed all through the year.

114. A very heavy cholera mortality in this district of 9,543. The disease prevailed chiefly in the beginning of the year, and fell to a minimum in October, when only eighteen deaths occurred.

The mortality rose again in December. The total number of villages of this district was 3,118, and of these 1,188 were returned as furnishing cholera deaths. The municipal town of Cuddalore suffered comparatively little, but Chellambram had a heavy mortality.

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the South Arcot District during each Month of the Year 1876.

Taluqs ...	Cuddalore.	M. T. Cuddalore.	Villapuram.	Chellambram.	M. T. Chellambram.			
Population ...	244,537.	39,940.	236,092.	223,605.	15,518.			
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	257.	1.	328.	492.	1.			
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January ...	38	59,877	247	4.1	...	...	...	...
February ...	39	75,703	235	2.9	...	...	...	...
March ...	21	41,303	64	1.5	...	...	...	...
April ...	7	7,837	8	1.04	...	...	...	...
May ...	13	36,761	34	0.9	...	...	...	...
June ...	17	39,831	92	2.3	...	...	...	...
July ...	20	25,900	83	3.2	...	...	...	...
August ...	10	16,718	43	2.5	...	...	...	...
September	2	1,002	2	1.9	...	...	...	...
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December...	5	12,893	15	1.1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	105	157,192	823	5.2	1	15,518	53	3.4

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the South Arcot District during each Month of the Year 1876—(Continued).

Taluqs	Tindivanam.	Kullacorchy.	Trickalore.	Trinomalai.	Virdachellam.	Total.							
Population	239,688.	196,560.	216,238.	164,643.	178,503.	1,755,324.							
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	647.	312.	383.	492.	305.	3,118.							
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
January	31	30,401	220	7.2	414	56,959	63	7.2	88	84,567	529	6.2	5.1
February	22	19,683	47	2.3	144	21,567	23	6.6	76	65,188	450	6.8	4.5
March	31	32,047	97	3.02	56	18,456	14	3.03	20	17,711	126	7.1	3.2
April	12	8,207	57	6.9	93	27,366	18	3.3	12	11,872	64	5.3	3.8
May	28	16,259	107	6.5	81	22,039	19	3.6	55	57,943	277	4.7	3.5
June	24	21,352	84	0.3	47	8,427	13	5.5	44	40,879	174	4.2	3.9
July	25	28,138	170	6.04	17	8,938	8	1.9	34	35,057	155	4.4	4.5
August	7	3,839	23	5.9	7	1,227	3	5.7	18	10,694	64	5.9	2.7
September	4	2,987	11	3.6	9	1,340	3	6.7	4	8,462	4	0.7	2.02
October	...	...	...	...	5	2,274	1	2.1	1	1,571	8	5.09	3.3
November	1	1,304	1	0.7	16	5,874	2	2.7	2	3,296	2	0.6	3.4
December	9	7,076	14	1.9	121	25,137	22	4.8	3	5,687	17	2.9	2.8
Total	140	108,915	831	7.6	118	77,386	118	13.05	191	157,580	1,872	11.8	9.2

115. In this district 5,274 cholera deaths occurred. The disease was prevalent in some parts of the district throughout the year, but in Trichinopoly.

September and October the deaths fell to a minimum, increasing again very rapidly in December.

The mortality from this cause in the municipal towns of Trichinopoly and Sreerungum contrast very favorably with the returns of the rest of the district. Of a total of 1,674 villages 673 were returned as furnishing cholera deaths.

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of Trichinopoly District during each Month of the Year 1876.

Taluqs	Trichinopoly.	M. T. Trichinopoly.	M. T. Sreerungum.	Musari.								
Population	218,643.	75,306.	11,271.	257,173.								
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	452.	1.	1.	234.								
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.				
January	58	56,253	155	2.7	23	75,306	23	0.3	17	32,772	137	4.1
February	40	30,996	102	3.2	31	75,306	31	0.4	19	39,794	57	1.4
March	17	13,186	36	1.9	16	75,306	16	0.2	8	14,428	49	3.3
April	6	4,305	6	1.4	1	75,306	1	0.01	6	12,188	39	3.1
May	25	19,885	36	1.8	43	75,306	43	0.5	5	9,551	35	3.6
June	30	29,270	50	1.7	58	75,306	58	0.7	8	14,455	26	1.7
July	25	25,154	123	4.8	1	75,306	1	0.01	1	755	3	3.9
August	7	10,033	7	0.6	...	...	...	...	3	4,196	5	1.1
September	4	4,309	4	0.9	...	...	...	...	2	1,388	4	3.00
October	30	22,476	54	2.4	2	75,306	2	0.02	4	3,686	6	1.6
November	25	24,806	82	3.3	4	75,306	4	0.05	9	17,594	18	1.02
December	157	107,711	699	6.4	132	75,306	132	1.7	41	60,837	247	4.06
Total	240	171,377	1,354	7.8	310	75,306	310	4.1	81	123,556	626	5.0

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of Trichinopoly District during each Month of the Year 1876—(Contd.)

... new towns and municipal towns of Trichinopoly District during each Month of the Year 1876—(Contd.).

Taluqs ...	Kulitali.				Perambalur.				Udearpolien.				Total.			
Population ...	228,304.				170,563.				237,893.				1,199,155.			
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	249.				248.				489.				1,674.			
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	19	39,588	45	1.1	24	33,894	82	2.3	9	11,067	74	6.6	127	260,151	522	2.01
February	25	41,545	58	1.3	21	13,740	138	10.04	33	28,352	230	8.1	128	240,904	617	2.5
March	12	17,220	36	2.09	8	8,854	29	3.2	25	20,174	131	6.4	70	165,439	298	1.7
April	6	6,818	55	8.06	6	7,986	23	2.8	13	14,151	100	7.06	36	120,654	224	1.8
May	6	5,864	25	4.2	26	29,737	68	2.2	26	14,359	93	6.2	88	166,443	300	1.8
June	6	8,340	30	3.5	25	29,209	83	2.8	57	33,069	459	13.8	126	200,720	708	3.5
July	7	10,393	19	1.8	8	10,752	17	1.5	55	39,996	361	9.02	96	173,637	525	3.02
August	3	4,588	40	8.7	15	25,856	33	1.2	46	35,216	351	9.1	74	79,938	406	5.07
September	...	...	...	...	2	1,255	2	1.5	10	8,691	20	2.3	18	15,488	30	1.9
October	2	964	3	3.1	2	6,174	2	0.3	1	1,163	1	0.8	39	121,089	70	0.5
November	2	1,288	2	1.5	3	7,984	33	4.7	3	3,420	4	1.1	42	130,100	148	1.1
December	37	63,995	168	2.6	20	33,143	134	4.04	10	9,068	17	1.8	265	361,321	1,426	3.9
Total ...	79	114,772	461	4.1	89	102,740	649	6.3	182	135,811	1,811	13.3	673	734,833	5,374	7.1

116. Total cholera deaths 8,015. Total villages 3,967. Villages in which cholera deaths occurred 1,147. The mortality was heavy in Tanjore. January and February, declined in April, became high again in July, and decreased until December, when it rose again. In municipal towns, cholera was fatal in Mannargudi, Tanjore, and Negapatam, and least prevalent in Combaconum and Mayaveram.

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Tanjore District during each Month of the Year 1876.

Taluqs ...	Tanjore.				M. T. Tanjore.				Combaconum.				M. T. Combaconum.				Mayaveram.			
Population ...	292,114.				52,014.				296,587.				44,395.				198,048.			
Total Number of Villages in each Circle.	505.				1.				549.				1.				350.			
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	67	76,496	313	4.09	1	52,014	55	1.05	57	61,127	344	5.6	1	44,395	8	0.1	19	15,684	108	6.9
February	75	92,485	382	4.1	1	52,014	190	3.6	69	74,044	311	4.2	1	44,395	16	0.3	13	16,798	37	2.2
March	19	32,413	48	1.4	1	52,014	10	0.1	38	22,959	68	2.9	1	44,395	2	0.04	14	12,831	36	2.8
April	1	2,074	1	0.4	...	...	...	...	3	1,887	4	2.1	...	...	...	...	15	8,162	40	4.9
May	7	11,292	22	1.9	1	52,014	4	0.07	10	6,321	16	2.5	...	...	...	...	32	29,318	122	4.1
June	6	4,527	66	14.5	1	52,014	6	0.1	36	20,272	173	8.5	...	...	...	...	28	19,111	87	4.5
July	26	34,675	123	3.5	1	52,014	10	0.1	48	46,411	175	3.7	1	44,395	12	0.2	26	19,926	81	4.06
August	9	13,853	44	3.1	1	52,014	25	0.4	22	22,232	46	2.06	1	44,395	3	0.06	10	14,969	37	2.4
September	10	21,439	73	3.4	1	52,014	13	0.2	2	3,213	2	0.6	...	...	...	...	3	3,079	4	1.2
October	2	13,161	5	0.3	1	52,014	1	0.01	4	9,639	14	1.4	...	...	...	...	6	4,988	14	2.8
November	4	5,858	6	1.03	1	52,014	1	0.01	5	6,744	8	1.1	...	...	...	...	2	1,143	6	5.2
December	58	84,304	467	5.5	1	52,014	5	0.09	29	40,835	142	3.4	1	44,395	1	0.02	3	3,224	7	2.1
Total ...	175	136,088	1,549	11.3	1	52,014	320	6.1	196	162,806	1,303	8.0	1	44,395	42	0.9	112	78,551	579	7.3

CIVIL POPULATION.

Taluqs	...	...	...	...	M. T. Mayavaram.	Sheally.	Nunnilum.	Negapatam.	M. T. Negapatam.											
Population	...	...	...	...	21,160.	107,458.	207,405.	152,201.	48,075.											
Total Number of Villages in each Circle.	...	...	...	...	1.	210.	422.	345.	1.											
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.								
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Total	1	21,160	19	0.8	64	56,268	273	4.8	167	125,484	652	5.1	124	103,391	777	7.5	1	48,075	216	4.4

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Tanjore District during each Month of the Year 1876--(Continued).

Talags	...	...	...	...	Mannargudy.	M. T. Mannargudy.	Trinapandy.	Puttucottah.	Total.			
Population	...	...	...	...	143,561	17,682	154,714.	237,406.	1,972,880.			
Total Number of Villages in each Circle.					33.	1.	246.	1,004.	3,967.			
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	16	18,184	101	5.5	1	17,682	81	1.7	6	3,283	20	6.1
February	28	26,006	152	5.8	1	17,682	98	5.2	6	5,236	23	4.3
March	2	1,160	2	1.7	1	17,682	2	0.1	11	6,280	19	3.05
April	3	1,928	9	4.6	1	17,682	1	0.05	3	2,272	7	3.07
May	4	2,827	5	1.7	1	17,682	1	0.05	18	13,350	87	6.5
June	7	5,737	49	8.5	1	17,682	5	0.2	46	38,434	277	7.2
July	38	23,531	159	7.05	1	17,682	3	0.1	73	51,873	478	9.2
August	12	7,001	18	2.5	...	...	...	...	13	8,352	46	5.5
September	1	129	2	15.5	...	...	...	...	2	2,525	5	1.9
October	1	129	1	7.7	...	...	...	...	4	1,596	11	6.9
November	1	1,012	1	0.9	...	...	...	...	2	1,134	4	3.5
December	20	19,888	121	6.09	1	17,682	2	0.1	1	426	3	7.04
Total	101	65,904	620	9.3	1	17,682	138	7.8	111	75,047	980	13.05
									92	65,698	547	8.3
									1,147	1,032,512	8,015	7.6.

117. The returns do not include the great Zemindary estates of this district.

Madura. The total deaths were 2,703. The disease prevailed in the beginning and end of the year chiefly, and in August no deaths were registered from cholera. The deaths in the Municipal towns of Madura and Dindigul were fewer in proportion than in the taluqs.

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Madura District during each Month of the Year 1876.

Taluqs	Madura.	M. T. Madura.	Meylur.	Termaungalum.	Periakotam.															
Population	179,423.	51,806.	128,979.	241,209.	217,413.															
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	439.	1.	94.	259.	82.															
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.												
January	33	38,268	201	5.2	1	51,806	13	0.2	7	35,495	58	1.6								
February	18	23,833	91	3.8	1	51,806	13	0.2	5	35,357	73	2.06								
March	5	5,505	20	3.6	1	51,806	6	0.1	8	42,851	44	1.02								
April	...	...	...	...	1	51,806	5	0.09	2	45,303	27	0.5								
May	1	711	1	1.4	1	51,806	28	0.5	6	9,513	3	0.3								
June	3	1,595	5	3.1	1	51,806	8	0.1	...	...	...	...								
July	1	1,179	16	13.5	1	51,806	1	0.01	7	11,800	33	2.7								
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	452	4.4								
September	1	2,577	28	10.8	1	51,806	6	0.1	...	...	...	...								
October	2	3,288	7	2.1	1	51,806	24	0.5	...	...	...	...								
November	2	947	6	6.3	1	51,806	3	0.05	2	5,731	8	1.3								
December	4	10,200	9	0.8	1	51,806	4	0.07	...	...	...	...								
Total	53	58,176	394	6.6	1	51,806	111	2.1	32	63,598	419	6.5	43	62,762	151	2.4	24	96,825	203	2.1

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Madura District during each Month of the Year 1876—(Continued).

Taluds	Dindigul.	M. T. Dindigul.	Palani.	Sittanundal Villages.	Total.			
Population	311,493.	12,811.	184,818.	...	1,327,899.			
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	217.	1.	181.	...	1,324.			
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	36	70,727	171	2.4	1	12,811	3	0.2
February	18	35,363	83	2.3	1	12,811	1	0.07
March	14	26,296	107	4.06	...	...	...	...
April	11	16,746	70	4.1	1	12,811	1	0.07
May	1	635	5	7.8	...	...	...	...
June	4	22,842	6	0.2	1	12,811	1	0.07
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	32	62,698	207	3.3	1	12,811	1	0.07
Total	85	129,494	649	4.6	1	12,811	7	0.5

119. The total deaths ascribed to cholera in this district were 11,758, but, as more than one-half occurred in the month of December, after Kurnool famine had been developed in the district, it seems evident that the cholera mortality was much aggravated by the circumstances of the people in regard to (1) crowding and other insanitary conditions on relief works, and (2) to bad and insufficient feeding of the poorer classes. Cholera became epidemic in this district in March, and had nearly died out in October, but began again in November. The municipal towns of Kurnool and Cumbum suffered equally with the surrounding taluqs.

Taluqs ...	Ramaloottah.	M. T. Karnool.	Pattikondah.	Nandikotkur.	Nundial.
Population ...	120,611.	25,462.	173,424.	101,863.	107,294.
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	108.	1.	110.	101.	92.
Months.	No. of Villages affected. Villages. Cholera Deaths. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected. Villages. Cholera Deaths. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected. Villages. Cholera Deaths. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected. Villages. Cholera Deaths. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected. Villages. Cholera Deaths. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	 7	 1	 5	 1	 4
February	 6	 1	 95	 1	 38
March	 15	 1	 469	 5	 106
April	 16	 1	 145	 3	 132
May	 9	 1	 27	 5	 79
June	 7	 1	 8	 9	 206
July	 2	 1	 2,749	 3	 62
August	 1	 1	 3,063	 1	 52
September	 34	 1	 57,444	 13	 41,201
October	 53	 1	 448	 13	 456
November	 72	 1	 1,201	 29	 1,135
December	 21-1	 21-1	 21-1	 21-1	 21-1
Total ...	72	1	1,201	29	1,135
	98,704	2,113	21-1	46,138	87,300
	13-0	13-0	13-0	13-0	13-0

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Karnool District during each Month of the Year 1876 (Continued).

Taluks ...	Koilkunda.	Serwell.	Cumbun.	M. T. Cumbun.	Markapur.	Total.							
Population ...	98,841.	71,039.	115,739.	7,295.	92,655.	914,232.							
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	86.	85.	107.	1.	96.	787.							
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
January ...	...	1	3,163	4	12	3	2,606	40	15.3	...	...	...	
February ...	1	1,241	...	...	...	10	17,097	74	4.3	1	1,366	2	1.4
March ...	3	5,986	...	...	...	5	3,652	18	3.5	8	11,838	41	3.4
April ...	4	7,685	50	0.6	5.1	6	6,186	71	11.5	16	28,015	80	2.6
May ...	10	20,038	62	3.09	1.5	12	18,989	240	12.6	3	5,087	17	3.3
June ...	10	19,332	58	3.00	2.3	23	40,231	292	7.2	3	4,141	11	2.6
July ...	23	38,285	375	11.2	9.6	27	46,153	366	7.9	7	10,745	42	3.9
August ...	16	34,030	111	4.6	4.4	10	20,169	147	7.2	2	4,020	6	0.9
September ...	...	...	...	...	10.2	11	17,334	134	7.7	5	6,068	23	3.7
October ...	...	...	...	...	1.7	3	4,118	18	4.3	5	4,798	7	1.4
November ...	2	2,133	2	0.9	1.7	6	13,070	100	7.6	9	14,279	78	5.4
December ...	47	53,208	2,668	45.8	3.4	36	57,994	938	16.1	12	16,119	117	7.2
Total ...	64	196,281	3,344	17.03	5.7	69	106,133	2,433	22.5	1	7,295	152	20.6
										30	40,039	424	10.5
										433	762,560	11,758	15.4

120. The cholera mortality in this district also was high. The registered deaths were 11,574, and followed much the same course as in Kurnool, increasing rapidly at the end of the year. In the municipal town the cholera deaths were 129 or 7.9 per mille.

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Cuddapah District during each Month of the Year 1876.

Taluqs ...	Budwail.	Proddatur.	Sidhout.	Pullumpet.	Cuddapah.	M. T. Cuddapah.																		
Population	93,049.	102,732.	76,662.	145,153.	146,706.	16,184.																		
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	119.	85.	82.	143.	165.	1.																		
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.												
January	1	465	17	36.5	2	10,364	6	6.05	5	5,425	33	6.08	4	6,565	32	4.8	4	15,912	22	1.3	1	16,184	26	1.6
February	1	465	3	6.4	...	...	...	...	4	6,383	25	3.9	5	7,103	8	1.1	4	10,429	29	2.7	1	16,184	18	1.1
March	1	1,867	1	0.5	...	...	...	...	3	4,566	5	1.09	4	10,241	4	0.3	1	938	5	5.3	1	16,184	3	0.1
April	3	5,459	36	6.5	2	6,700	48	6.06	3	7,915	48	6.06	3	15,005	39	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	5	11,248	46	4.08	5	14,214	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	7,623	2	0.2	1	730	2	2.7	1	16,184	6	0.3
June	20	19,750	171	8.6	13	30,356	6	0.6	15	8,988	10	1.9	17	29,490	72	2.4	3	4,761	28	5.8	1	16,184	5	0.3
July	46	55,985	346	6.1	31	55,561	10	1.9	4	5,070	10	1.9	17	33,916	150	4.4	20	36,234	170	4.6	1	16,184	3	0.1
August	34	41,481	269	6.4	29	50,862	64	4.1	17	15,261	64	4.1	17	35,836	69	1.7	26	42,724	178	4.1	1	16,184	2	0.1
September	21	39,052	129	3.3	39	50,072	22	2.4	11	8,889	22	2.4	11	24,917	36	1.4	23	47,821	124	2.5	1	16,184	5	0.3
October	4	11,897	13	1.09	5	5,573	22	5.03	10	4,367	22	5.03	10	24,786	55	2.01	8	14,804	28	1.9	...	...	...	...
November	13	21,140	119	5.6	3	8,251	60	2.4	15	24,060	60	2.4	15	31,990	134	4.1	18	30,076	216	7.1	1	16,184	5	0.3
December	43	51,718	469	9.06	24	40,874	286	10.4	39	27,370	286	10.4	39	71,061	545	7.6	35	65,162	471	7.2	1	16,184	56	3.4
Total	85	84,101	1,619	19.2	61	89,271	581	9.5	66	60,626	581	9.5	66	132,601	1,140	9.2	65	106,250	1,273	12.09	1	16,184	129	7.9

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Cuddapah District during each Month of the Year 1876—(Continued).

Taluqs	Jammalamadugu.	Pulivendla.	Boysachoty.	Kadri.	Volipand.	Madanapally.	Total.					
Population	109,961.	110,405.	128,150.	240,922.	145,581.	135,462.	1,350,967.					
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	133.	114.	104.	142.	118.	106.	1,311.					
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	...	...	2,550	2	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	1	939	1	1.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	2	2,341	13	5.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	1	1,353	22	16.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	1	1,353	20	14.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	7	7,208	40	5.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	15	19,580	181	9.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	16	23,384	196	8.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	17	31,005	121	3.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	3	6,807	13	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	2	2,738	7	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	23	25,544	149	5.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	53	68,365	712	10.4	44	56,768	686	12.1	74	110,562	1,532	13.8

121. The cholera mortality in this district was also very high. Total deaths 16,129. The deaths were high in Adoni and Ghooty municipalities, and due in a great measure to the influx of starved and under-fed people at the end of the year, and their crowding on relief works. Cholera prevailed in Bellary all through the south-west monsoon season, and increased again in November and December.

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Bellary District during each Month of the Year 1876.

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipalities.																								
Taluqs ...	Bellary.				M. T. Bellary.				Hospett.				Kadlighee.				Havinbadgally.				Hurpanhally.			
Population ...	130,474.				49,959.				93,420.				93,227.				89,454.				86,720.			
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	179.				1.				146.				382.				163.				240.			
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January ...	3	3,198	11	3.4	...	...	...	...	7	18,385	50	2.7	3	930	14	15.05	1	1,442	6	4.1	2	1,331	4	3.05
February ...	3	11,101	18	1.6	1	49,959	20	0.4	25	31,761	206	6.5	7	6,813	27	3.9	20	24,005	63	2.6	3	8,702	11	1.2
March ...	10	45,673	85	1.8	1	49,959	18	0.3	29	36,230	240	6.6	12	8,715	103	11.8	53	36,201	380	10.4	23	32,723	307	9.3
April ...	30	92,843	204	2.1	1	49,959	18	0.3	27	28,142	143	5.08	24	14,934	240	16.07	47	21,451	267	12.4	37	28,471	215	7.5
May ...	24	73,111	185	2.5	1	49,959	8	0.1	11	9,272	31	3.3	19	6,241	129	20.6	5	6,014	17	2.8	12	5,694	43	7.8
June ...	34	85,301	202	2.7	1	49,959	6	0.1	16	10,213	58	5.6	3	948	9	9.5	4	6,627	16	2.8	...	...	...	...
July ...	19	28,402	123	4.5	1	49,959	18	0.3	11	8,432	29	3.4	3	1,031	12	11.7	2	845	3	3.5	...	...	...	...
August ...	7	7,248	33	4.5	1	49,959	6	0.1	3	9,412	12	1.2	6	2,246	21	9.3	3	1,918	8	4.1	1	1,335	2	1.4
September ...	3	3,198	13	4.02	1	49,959	2	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,628	8	3.04
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	40	96,412	639	6.6	1	49,959	177	3.5	13	10,284	41	3.9	5	2,514	8	3.1	...	...	...	...	3	8,949	32	3.5
December ...	30	64,117	313	4.8	1	49,959	135	2.7	21	11,932	97	8.1	4	12,153	48	3.9	1	632	1	1.5	2	9,413	26	2.7
Total ...	98	100,973	1,832	18.1	1	49,959	414	8.2	74	65,774	912	13.8	62	25,112	612	24.3	87	62,381	761	19.2	53	20,352	631	32.6

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Bellary District during each Month of the Year 1876—(Continued).

Taluqs	Alur.	Adoni.	M. T. Adoni.	Ghooty.	M. T. Ghooty.	Tadpatry.	Raidroog.					
Population	98,226.	158,789.	22,722.	137,766.	6,705.	117,199.	87,774.					
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	106.	203.	1.	157.	1.	97..	156.					
Months.	No. of Villages affected	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	11	23,461	111	4.7	...	...	...	...	1	309	2	6.4
April	23	37,814	434	11.4	38	14,350	449	31.2	3	927	6	6.4
May	28	25,142	360	14.3	37	11,828	315	26.6	5	1,214	27	20.4
June	25	19,891	120	6.03	80	12,811	256	19.9	8	4,324	56	19.8
July	23	18,431	134	7.2	17	8,147	122	14.9	21	12,416	279	22.4
August	6	11,416	43	4.2	10	8,891	31	7.9	28	12,412	324	21.2
September	5	9,418	19	2.01	...	...	...	...	29	10,217	286	28.9
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8,943	125	13.9
November	15	27,812	101	3.5	3	7,192	85	11.9	7	3,943	49	12.4
December	40	81,512	344	4.2	34	93,216	410	4.3	6	3,491	31	8.8
Total	82	92,674	1,671	18.0	99	99,311	1,678	16.9	14.1	84,937	1,269	14.1

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Bellary District during each Month of the Year 1876—(Continued).

Taluqs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</
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Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the North Arcot District during each Month of the Year 1876.

Taluqs ...	Chittoor.	Chendragherry.	Palmanair.	Gudiatum.	Vellore.															
Population ...	212,949.	99,593.	60,194.	162,969.	141,020.															
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	714.	326.	565.	265.	192.															
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.								
January	52	40,150	243	9.05	82	18,341	174	9.4	7	4,516	40	8.8	40	51,271	247	4.8	35	39,449	175	4.4
February	22	25,863	115	4.5	32	17,138	245	14.2	5	1,221	45	13.9	17	39,906	163	4.08	24	36,566	125	3.4
March	39	27,164	294	10.8	13	20,265	76	3.7	9	5,911	39	7.4	44	34,723	158	4.5	17	22,022	101	4.5
April	43	32,843	289	8.7	24	32,231	104	3.1	39	11,955	24	17.2	206	27,925	84	3.00	13	22,752	115	5.06
May	35	19,998	169	8.4	17	12,479	51	4.08	32	19,043	187	9.8	187	24,873	123	4.9	9	11,499	38	3.3
June	25	17,576	85	4.8	13	8,881	7.8	7.8	11	1,999	86	18.0	19	18,999	110	6.1	2	2,252	10	4.4
July	22	23,146	96	4.3	10	11,569	6.6	6.6	24	6,076	82	13.4	29	27,086	223	8.2	6	14,579	40	2.7
August	9	10,859	54	4.9	13	12,249	32	2.6	5	1,394	18	12.9	10	20,247	68	3.3	2	2,660	10	3.7
September	5	8,376	17	1.9	8	12,247	46	3.7	...	...	...	...	2	3,392	2	0.5	2	1,627	9	5.5
October	7	3,679	14	3.7	47	24,973	367	14.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	3	6,247	20	3.2	47	13,698	249	18.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	39	30,849	360	11.6	71	45,973	535	11.3	7	5,179	22	4.2	14	14,772	73	4.9	6	829	11	1.32
Total	166	103,185	1,756	17.0	150	66,680	2,025	30.3	89	22,011	652	29.6	131	122,355	1,267	10.2	70	86,112	634	7.3

122. The deaths from cholera were 14,975. The disease prevailed all through the year, but declined somewhat in September rising again to a maximum in December. Of 5,241 villages, cholera deaths were reported in 641. The municipal towns of Wallajah and Vellore suffered less than the district generally, and cholera was especially bad in the zemindary estates of Carvetnugger and Calastry, and the taluq of Chendragherry. It seems probable that many of the deaths occurring in November and December were complicated with famine diseases.

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the North Arcot District during each Month of the Year 1876—(Continued).

Taluqs ...	M. J. Vellore.	Polar.	Wandiwaah.	Arcot.	Wallajah.	M. T. Wallajah.	Zemindaries.	Total.														
Population ...	37,569.	109,160.	153,507.	157,387.	203,841.	12,099.	663,976.	2,014,254.														
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	1.	231.	424.	356.	311.	1.	1,855.	5,241.														
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.										
January	1 37,569	39 1-03 26	26,315	227	8.6	20 14,764	110	7.4	44 48,684	293	6.01	9 5,695	19 3.3	1 12,099	9 0.7	99 88,296	670	7.5	387,149	1,246	3.2	
February	1 37,569	26 0-6 26	22,839	111	4.8	12 11,063	34 3-07	34 3-07	45 48,691	145	2-9 23	20,639	185	8.9	1 12,099	8 0.6	91 92,297	479	5.1	365,451	1,653	4.5
March	1 37,569	1 0-02 14	11,945	44	3.6	13 9,473	39 4.1	26 19,441	92	4-7 12	21,468	41	1-9 1	12,099	4 0.3	68 74,787	359	4.8	296,867	1,253	4.2	
April	1 37,569	27 0-7 21	21,514	84	3.8	9 8,914	19 2.1	10 14,352	35	2-4 8	16,610	15	0.9 1	12,099	1 0.06	81 69,059	395	5.7	308,628	1,374	4.4	
May	1 37,569	10 0-2 27	28,749	140	4.8	8 4,959	14 2.8	10 9,157	24	2-6 12	12,710	27	2.1 ...	...	...	101 92,483	553	5.9	273,519	1,336	4.8	
June	1 37,569	5 0-1 18	18,699	95	5.1	24 10,196	54 3.3	27 18,796	143	7-6 9	14,799	30	2.0 ...	...	...	66 75,496	280	3.7	251,362	923	3.6	
July	1 37,569	4 0-1 10	11,146	59	5.2	14 5,679	32 5.6	17 15,576	76	4-8 13	10,896	39	3.5 ...	...	...	57 63,296	202	3.1	181,571	594	3.2	
August	1 37,569	1 0-02 ...	...	...	...	7 3,876	18 4.6	9 5,779	39	6-7 2	2,891	2	0.6 1	12,099	1 0.08	28 17,413	79	4.5	105,769	214	2.02	
September	1 37,569	...	...	...	...	4 6,749	13 1.9	2 1,072	4	3-7 ...	...	...	...	...	...	61 70,495	277	3.9	118,231	683	5.7	
October	...	...	...	...	...	1 1,323	5 3.7	1 194	2	10.3 4	3,286	34	10.3 ...	...	...	99 91,114	543	5.9	115,862	853	7.3	
November	...	...	...	...	...	6 6,246	16 2.5	19 11,174	36	3-2 40	37,811	259	6.3 1	12,099	5 0.4	223 183,576	1,180	6.1	395,798	2,471	6.2	
December	1 37,569	8 0-2 10	8,721	36	4.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1 37,569	121 3-2 34	67,979	837	12.8	103 60,972	549	9.0	127 100,315	1,073	10-6 95	100,303	660	6.5 1	12,099	30 2.4	614 386,058	5,382	13.9	641 1,166,288	14,975	12.8

123. In the Salem district the cholera mortality was very high. Total deaths 14,759. The epidemic prevailed all through the early months of the year, declining to a minimum in October. In November the deaths again increased, and, in December, there were 3,928 deaths. Here also, in the latter part of the year, it would seem that cholera was much increased by the scarcity and deficiency of food. In the town of Salem the mortality was quite as high as in the surrounding districts.

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Town of the Salem District during each Month of the Year 1876.

Talugs ...	Salem.	M. T. Salem.	Ahtur.	Namakkal.	Trichengode.															
Population ...	343,584.	49,873.	164,005.	260,384.	249,662.															
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	686.	1.	193.	574.	598.															
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.								
January ...	46	55,852	303	5.4	1	49,873	30	0.6	43	84,422	234	3.6	17	28,437	56	1.9	38	72,683	227	3.1
February ...	61	86,169	286	3.3	1	49,873	92	1.8	22	34,674	48	1.3	10	26,398	67	2.5	36	74,243	212	2.9
March ...	75	79,821	398	4.9	1	49,873	76	1.5	13	28,582	34	1.4	5	19,793	21	1.06	33	60,235	264	4.3
April ...	58	77,788	184	2.3	1	49,873	36	0.7	6	15,315	27	1.7	8	18,551	34	1.8	22	43,205	71	1.6
May ...	33	48,048	107	2.2	1	49,873	23	0.4	20	31,863	46	1.4	6	16,165	27	1.6	9	20,862	39	1.8
June ...	50	62,368	175	2.8	1	49,873	54	1.08	5	10,868	32	2.9	12	27,121	43	0.8	18	37,952	89	2.3
July ...	43	66,811	181	2.7	1	49,873	36	0.7	7	13,422	7	0.5	17	32,792	64	1.9	7	13,108	30	2.2
August ...	15	...	38	...	1	49,873	4	0.08	5	9,255	41	4.4	2	8,055	2	0.2	2	3,677	4	1.08
September ...	9	9,620	28	2.9	...	...	...	...	2	1,470	4	2.7	3	8,111	3	0.3	...	...	...	...
October ...	8	13,690	16	1.1	1	49,873	7	0.1	4	15,538	4	0.2	3	7,453	8	1.07	5	13,110	12	0.9
November ...	62	92,287	268	2.8	1	49,873	67	1.3	17	29,834	58	1.9	12	25,207	33	1.3	15	28,847	71	2.4
December ...	167	193,713	1,438	7.4	1	49,873	91	1.8	72	94,944	354	3.7	52	96,572	441	4.5	75	139,856	579	4.1
Total ...	306	335,991	3,412	10.1	1	49,873	516	10.3	121	145,806	889	6.1	85	146,879	778	5.3	139	257,897	1,598	6.2

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Salem District during each Month of the Year 1876—(Continued).

Taluqs	Oosoor.	Kistnagiri.	Daranpuri.	Tripatur.	Uttergeri.	Total.			
Population	192,889.	170,232.	190,617.	190,666.	153,798.	1,966,362.			
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	942.	612.	740.	448.	568.	6,312.			
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
January	5	14,523	22	1.5	44	33,600	199	5.9	
February	2	2,925	15	5.1	32	16,622	143	8.6	
March	4	7,262	17	2.3	47	24,152	276	11.4	
April	89	39,957	909	22.7	99	53,624	880	16.4	
May	88	45,342	721	16.6	43	28,389	249	8.6	
June	6	2,303	8	3.4	7	4,488	24	5.3	
July	1	362	6	16.5	8	1,711	9	5.2	
August	...	...	...	...	5	3,642	27	7.4	
September	1	130	1	7.6	2	2,107	11	5.2	
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
November	...	...	...	...	5	7,010	12	1.7	
December	7	8,521	46	5.3	23	26,261	142	5.4	
Total	145	61,548	1,745	26.1	189	101,598	1,972	19.4	
					161	69,991	1,586	17.0	
					150	141,364	1,486	10.5	
							48,517	828	17.0
									1,402
									1,879,406
									14,769
									10.7

124. The total cholera deaths were 4,049. The epidemic prevailed all through the year, but had nearly died out in October. More than one-half of the whole district mortality of the year occurred in the month of December. The same causes had been at work in Coimbatore, viz., scanty food, and scarcity of water. In the Erode municipality the cholera deaths were 12.7 per mille. In Coimbatore only 2.1 per mille, and in Caroor 1.5.

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Coimbatore District during each Month of the Year 1876.

Taluqs ...	Coimbatore.	M. T. Coimbatore.	Erode.	M. T. Erode.	Sattiamangalam.	Pollachy.	Palladam.	
Population ...	208,561.	34,968.	223,353.	10,188.	169,613.	167,545.	237,745.	
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	237.	1.	209.	1.	237.	164.	194.	
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January ...	25	51,286	105	2.04	1	34,968	49	1.4
February ...	7	12,602	25	1.9	1	34,968	20	0.5
March ...	4	6,842	6	0.8	1	34,968	6	0.1
April ...	3	7,129	6	0.8	...	...	...	...
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	2	1,086	4	3.6	...	...	...	...
July ...	1	624	1	1.6	1	34,968	1	0.0
August ...	1	740	1	1.3	...	...	...	...
September ...	3	1,528	14	9.1	...	...	...	...
October ...	1	928	1	1.07	...	...	...	...
November ...	4	3,214	6	1.8	...	...	...	...
December ...	8	15,946	87	5.4	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40	27,888	256	9.1	1	34,968	76	2.1

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Coimbatore District during each Month of the Year 1876---(Continued).

Talucs	Bhowany.	Collegal.	Oodoomalapetah.	Caroor.	M. T. Caroor.	Dharapuram.	Total.
Population ...	102,803.	90,826.	123,641.	166,270.	9,378.	217,489.	1,762,879.
Total No. of Villages in each Circle,	67.	150.	90.	91.	1.	83.	1,579.
Months.	No. of Villages affected. Villages. Cholera Deaths. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected. Villages. Cholera Deaths. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected. Villages. Cholera Deaths. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected. Villages. Cholera Deaths. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected. Villages. Cholera Deaths. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected. Villages. Cholera Deaths. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected. Villages. Cholera Deaths. Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	6 794 13 16-3	.. .. .	12 15,111 31 2-0	6 819 12 14-6	1 9,378 1 0-1	13 19,417 87 4-4	119 288,186 613 2-1
February	8 16,413 31 1-8	.. .. .	16 15,961 38 2-3	.. .. .	1 9,378 3 0-3	69 157,755 292 1-8	.. .. .
March	8 17,412 39 2-2	.. .. .	4 5,641 14 2-4	.. .. .	.. .. .	26 87,890 108 1-1	.. .. .
April	3 8,711 28 3-2	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	8 19,782 40 2-02	.. .. .
May	2 7,041 22 3-1	1 1,519 4 2-6	2 2,891 7 2-4	.. .. .	.. .. .	13 27,565 89 3-2	.. .. .
June	10 20,795 86 4-1	5 13,975 33 2-3	1 1,331 4 3-0	3 6,561 10 1-5	.. .. .	83 75,740 212 2-8	.. .. .
July	8 18,111 37 2-04	3 9,419 24 2-5	.. .. .	.. .. .	1 9,378 2 0-2	85 97,775 119 1-2	.. .. .
August	1 2,079 1 0-4	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	11 22,511 73 3-2	.. .. .
September	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	5 3,360 22 6-5	.. .. .
October	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	4 1,877 9 4-8	.. .. .
November	5 1,146 27 23-5	.. .. .	.. .. .	17 19,461 145 7-4	2 9,378 2 0-2	45 60,789 321 5-2	.. .. .
December	24 40,516 336 8-2	.. .. .	10 54,101 71 1-3	35 98,341 537 5-9	7 9,378 7 0-7	189 503,851 2,137 4-3	.. .. .
Total	42 71,728 620 8-6	7 14,895 61 4-1	33 36,106 165 4-5	47 97,164 754 7-7	15 9,378 15 1-5	36 96,136 526 5-3	4,448 6-6

125. Cholera was introduced from the low country in March. There were 25 deaths registered, but there were probably more, as a traveller was taken into a suburb of Ootacamund and died there, and his death does not appear in the register.

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Neilgherry District during each Month of the Year 1876.

Talugs	Neilgherries.				M. T. Ootacamund				M. T. Coonoor.				Total.			
Population	35,245.				9,213.				2,908.				47,366.			
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	18.				1.				1.				20.			
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	1	9,982	9	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9,982	9	0.9
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	414	7	16.6
May	1	414	7	16.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	414	3	7.2
June	1	414	3	7.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	1	8,631	4	0.4	...	...	...	...	1	2,908	1	0.3	2	11,539	5	0.4
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,908	1	0.3	1	2,908	1	0.3
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,908	2	0.6	4	21,935	25	1.1
Total ...	3	19,027	23	1.2	...	...	...	...	1	2,908	2	0.6	4	21,935	25	1.1

126. There were only 618 deaths from cholera registered in this district, and after September the whole district was free. The municipal town of Mangalore suffered rather severely in proportion to the rest of the district.

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Town of the South Canara District during each Month of the Year 1876.

Taluqs	Mangalore.	M. T. Mangalore.	Casargode.	Uppinangadi.	Udupi.	Cundapur.	Total.														
Population	213,055.	29,423.	222,577.	107,722.	222,554.	113,711.	918,042.														
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	315.	1.	243.	279.	263.	190.	1,291.														
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.									
January	...	...	...	...	2	1,384	3	2.1	4	5,838	8	1.3									
February	3	1,959	3	1.5	1	201	1	4.9	20	16,294	53	3.2									
March	5	10,646	12	1.1	2	1,179	3	2.5	11	19,901	22	1.1									
April	17	18,989	53	2.7	6	5,251	12	2.2	4	6,646	6	0.9									
May	7	9,279	12	1.2	7	5,712	13	2.2	5	8,965	11	1.2									
June	5	4,767	18	3.7	5	2,492	10	4.0	3	2,105	5	2.3									
July	15	16,644	40	2.4	4	1,872	16	8.5	2	2,356	4	1.6									
August	12	13,052	44	3.3	3	1,747	6	3.4	1	2,985	1	0.3									
September	8	5,048	21	4.1	4	1,871	8	4.2	2	2,853	4	1.4									
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Total	51	47,214	203	4.3	1	29,423	120	4.07	24	31,911	77	2.4	114	1.8	19	32	1.4	156	206,371	618	2.9

127. This district suffered much more severely than South Canara. The total of deaths was 11,303. The epidemic prevailed all through Malabar.

The municipal towns here, Calicut, Cochin, and Palghaut, suffered severely and especially the former.

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Malabar District during each Month of the Year 1876.

Talucs	Cherikel.	M. T. Cannanore.	Kotteyam.	M. T. Tellicherry.	Kurumbhranad.	Calicut.						
Population	225,749.	28,840.	123,014.	19,434.	243,640.	141,641.						
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	44.	1.	27.	1.	57.	38.						
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	3	13,417	20	1.4	10	47,679	22	0.4	3	15,245	4	0.2
August	6	31,672	73	2.3	8	10,171	19	1.8	10	48,712	93	1.9
September	5	11,312	25	2.2	3	8,431	11	1.3	6	35,412	18	0.5
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8	28,634	118	4.1	16	77,010	125	1.6	39	171,776	466	2.7

CIVIL POPULATION.

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Malabar District during each Month of the Year 1876—(Continued).

Taluqs ...	M. T. Calicut.				Ernad.				Ponnany.				Walluvanad.				Palghant.				M. T. Palghant.			
Population ...	47,149.				287,680.				374,703.				292,447.				295,082.				30,689.			
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	1.				52.				73.				64.				57.				1.			
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January ...	1	47,149	135	2.8	45	255,288	1,143	4.4	25	133,437	146	1.09	15	78,017	373	4.7	34	27,410	350	12.7	1	30,689	12	0.3
February ...	1	47,149	210	4.4	38	207,373	631	3.04	19	92,017	118	1.2	23	109,499	295	2.6	41	21,473	316	14.7	1	30,689	50	1.6
March ...	1	47,149	110	2.3	34	178,498	579	3.2	21	115,289	110	0.9	21	98,217	206	2.09	36	203,279	275	1.3	1	30,689	13	0.4
April ...	1	47,149	197	4.1	37	96,571	404	4.1	24	131,479	194	1.4	23	102,989	214	2.07	33	170,911	307	1.7	1	30,689	25	0.8
May ...	1	47,149	48	1.01	17	105,593	151	1.4	11	77,171	123	1.5	10	55,871	86	1.5	27	136,979	255	1.8	1	30,689	17	0.5
June ...	1	47,149	29	0.6	9	72,299	77	1.06	23	142,711	419	2.9	5	21,499	23	1.06	32	164,299	286	1.7	1	30,689	9	0.2
July ...	1	47,149	116	2.4	14	79,842	187	2.3	28	140,271	522	3.7	8	36,192	84	2.3	36	181,121	243	1.3	1	30,689	27	0.8
August ...	1	47,149	216	4.5	18	104,971	276	2.6	24	121,312	241	1.9	2	13,085	6	0.4	15	89,518	48	0.5	1	30,689	9	0.2
September ...	1	47,149	25	0.5	4	18,566	12	0.6	8	33,007	41	1.2	1	5,441	1	0.1	2	3,849	9	2.3	1	30,689	1	0.03
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	47,149	1,066	23.02	54	305,168	3,460	11.3	56	279,384	1,914	6.8	39	186,827	1,286	6.8	52	274,999	2,089	7.5	1	30,689	164	5.3

HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

Table showing Particulars of Cholera Deaths in the different Taluqs and Municipal Towns of the Malabar District during each Month of the Year 1876—(Continued).

Taluqs ...	Wynaad.				Cochin.				M. T. Cochin.				Anjengo.				Tangacherry.				Total.			
Population ...	125,178.				5,697.				12,315.				...				...				2,253,258.			
Total No. of Villages in each Circle.	16.				3.				1.				...				...				436.			
Months.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Villages affected.	Population of affected Villages.	Cholera Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12,315	18	1.4	1	2,410	5	2.07	...	...	...	...	136	628,598	2,329	3.7
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	801,992	1,655	2.1
March ...	1	9,713	1	0.1	...	...	...	...	1	12,315	26	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	1,128,733	1,370	1.2
April ...	1	6,310	5	0.7	...	...	...	...	1	12,315	44	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	698,435	1,452	2.1
May ...	3	19,637	10	0.5	1	1,412	2	1.4	1	12,315	50	4.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	639,334	885	1.3
June ...	5	56,889	43	0.7	...	...	...	...	1	12,315	4	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	692,172	985	1.4
July ...	2	22,198	17	0.7	...	...	...	...	1	12,315	2	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	666,172	1,338	2.01
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	539,754	1,066	1.9
September ...	1	6,310	4	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	209,000	206	0.9
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	35,763	20	0.5
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	51,571	7	0.1
Total ...	7	66,921	80	1.1	1	1,412	7	4.9	1	12,315	144	11.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	1,557,938	11,303	7.2

128. The year 1876 must be regarded as the second year of a new invasion of epidemic cholera. Our experience shows that these invading epidemics usually go on by recrudescence for three or four years from the time of invasion. In this second year of its progress, cholera has no doubt been aggravated by the abnormal seasons, and general scarcity of food, and in some degree also by the aggregation of the people on famine relief works.

129. A local outbreak of cholera, in a village of the Salem district formed the subject of a special investigation by the Acting Sanitary Commissioner. In the village of Kanakkampatty, of forty-eight houses and 202 inhabitants, fifty-six deaths occurred in the space of five days. The following is Dr. King's report :—

KANAKKAMPATTY.

This small village (Kanakampatty) of forty-eight houses and 202 inhabitants, according to the Census of 1871, acquired an undesirable notoriety, in February last, by an outbreak of cholera of extreme severity. Fifty-six deaths occurred in five days. The survivors fled, leaving unburied corpses in the lanes and houses, and carrying the disease to other villages. The circumstances having been brought to the notice of Government, the Acting Sanitary Commissioner was directed to "make a thorough investigation" (G.O., No. 323, of 6th March 1876).

2. The village consists of a group of huts, placed without any attempt at regularity, and separated by very narrow tortuous lanes, and small yards in which cattle are kept. The spread of any disease communicable from man to man was thus favored; and the notion that cholera is not so communicable (although unfortunately entertained by some physicians of experience) would be, in the present state of our knowledge, ridiculous, if it were not pernicious. The disease was introduced by a man who, coming from the Darampuri taluq to a wedding, spent the night before his arrival in a cholera-infected village. He was taken ill in Kanakkampatty, but recovered. The next attacked was a girl, an inmate of the house in which the wedding was taking place. She also recovered, but never left the premises while her illness lasted. Those who believe that the disease is propagated by the excreta of patients will not be surprised to hear that ten other inmates of this house died of cholera.

3. The extreme virulence of the epidemic remains to be explained; and inquiry into the water-supply of the village disclosed the cause at once. There is no water in the village itself, which is built on high ground; and the only source of supply, for all purposes, is a small ghuntah, not more than thirty feet square, about a hundred yards away and considerably lower down. Between this and the village is a field which, no doubt, receives a fair proportion of the excreta of the inhabitants and the surface drainage of which flows without impediment into the ghuntah. It was a matter of course that water thus polluted should be found, on chemical analysis,* unfit for drinking, and that its use would pre-dispose to the reception of cholera poison; but this was not enough. While the villagers continued to use this water, and this only, for drinking and cooking, clothing, including that of those who were affected with cholera, was washed in the ghuntah. In the opinion of all authorities, except a crotchety few, there could be no more effectual means of spreading the disease most widely in its severest form.

4. There is nothing unhealthy in the site on which the village stands. The ghuntah was condemned and, further use of its water forbidden. Water is now taken—by all, I was informed—from a large well about 200 yards away.

130. The facts in regard to this village appear to have attracted the notice of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, who requested further information on the subject. The correspondence is appended, and I think there can be no reasonable doubt that the use of impure water, in this case, must have contributed to the number and fatality of the cases. The disease was clearly imported into the village.

From A. VENKATASURBAHIA, Acting Huzoor Sheristadar, to C. T. LONGLEY, Esq.,
Collector of Salem, dated Salem, 29th January 1877.

I have the honor respectfully to submit the following replies to the queries contained in letter No. 1,080, of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India received with the Madras Sanitary Commissioner's letter, No. 10, relative to the outbreak of cholera at Kanakkampatty :—

Questions.

1. The date on which the man who is supposed to have introduced the disease arrived in Kanakkampatty.

Answers.

The person who first introduced the disease was a girl who accompanied her parents to Kanakkampatty to be present at the marriage. She arrived at Kanakkampatty on the night of the 1st February. They came through villages where there was cholera.

2. The date when he was taken ill.

On the 3rd February 1876, but recovered.

3. The date on which the wedding took place.

The wedding did not take place owing to the spread of cholera in the village.

4. The dates on which the 56 deaths occurred, and, if possible, the daily distribution of the cases also.

The daily distribution of deaths was as follows :—

Date.	Number.
6th	2
7th	7
8th	9
9th	10
10th	11
11th	7
12th	3
13th	2
14th	2
16th	2
17th	1
Total	56

5. How long the people continued to use the polluted water of the ghuntah?

Till the 12th.

6. How many cases occurred among the inhabitants of Kanakkampatty after they left their village?

Only five persons fled from the village to Kunathore, where three of them were taken ill and died.

7. When did they return to their village?

The surviving two returned to Kanakkampatty after the disease entirely left it. The rest of the inhabitants remained in the village.

8. What water did they use on their return, and were there any cases of cholera then?

The inhabitants have, ever since they were told to abandon the polluted well (that is from the 12th February), been using the water of another well, and no cases of cholera have since occurred.

131. In regard to water-supply, the country has been badly off as a whole, some districts being better than others. In the town of Madras, for instance, the reservoir at the Red Hills fell so low, that the water not only became foul and bad in itself, but the quantity fell short, and many of the population had to resort to other sources of supply. In the famine districts, moreover, the water-supply was almost invariably scanty and bad, and when thousands of dirty people were collected on road works, and the wells few and far between, it is no matter of surprise that the sources of supply became polluted, so as to be active factors in the propagation of cholera.

SMALL-POX.

132. This epidemic pestilence proved fatal to 23,469 persons of whom 12,464 were males, and 11,005 females. In some districts the disease was more fatal than in others, as Ganjam, where 2.5 per mille of the population died from this cause.

The districts in which small-pox deaths were above one per mille of the population are Ganjam (2.5), Madras (1.1), Madura (1.5), Tinnevely (1.1), Bellary (1.1), South Canara (1.1), Malabar (2.3).

133. The districts in which the lowest ratio of small-pox deaths occurred were Vizagapatam (0.1 per mille), Godavery (0.09), Kistna (0.4), North Arcot (0.3), Salem (0.2), Coimbatore (0.09), Neilgherries (0.1).

134. The death-rate altogether from small-pox was only 0.8 per mille, or 8 in 10,000 of the population.

135. The arrangements for vaccination are now under the control of the Local Fund Boards and Municipal Authorities, who entertain and pay the vaccinators, and have these servants entirely at their own disposal. The professional inspection and supervision of the vaccinators however is accomplished by the Inspector of Vaccination (late Superintendent-General) aided by Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors for each Local Fund Circle, and these officers conduct their duties under the direction of the Sanitary Commissioner.

136. The means however of controlling or checking small-pox epidemics in this country are far from complete. The operation of vaccination is not obligatory on the people. They are still free to choose or reject it, and a great many of them do reject it, while in more numerous instances, the public vaccinator has never been known to visit their villages. This is not altogether the fault of the vaccinators, for the wide areas, and often sparse population allotted to each vaccinator, make it most difficult for him to visit every hamlet or village.

137. In the whole European army (average strength 10,897) there was a single case of small-pox, which recovered. The condition of the European troops in regard to small-pox shows that they were well protected by vaccination.

138. Native troops, average strength 26,418. There were 48 admissions and one death from small-pox in the Native army, the death ratio being much less than that of the population generally, *viz.*, three in 100,000 instead of eighty.

The fact of only one death occurring out of 48 cases of small-pox in the Native army shows the mildness of the disease, as modified in a body of men amongst whom vaccination is practised, when there is no evidence of a previous attack of small-pox.

139. There were 25 cases of small-pox, and 3 deaths amongst prisoners in jails (average strength 10,755). All prisoners are vaccinated soon after admission, but the deaths occurred at stations where small-pox was epidemic, and where the disease had been contracted previous to admission.

FEVERS.

140. The number of deaths registered under the head of "fevers" was 230,092, and the following table will show the variations in the registration for a period of 11 years.

It will be observed that the fever mortality in 1876 was below that of 1875. Considering how much moisture of soil has to do with malarious exhalations, it is not surprising that the comparatively dry and rainless period of 1876, should have had a lower fever mortality. There was an increase of fever mortality in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kistna, Kurnool, Tinnevely, Madura, Neilgherries, and a considerable decrease in North Arcot, Bellary, Cuddapah, Salem, and Coimbatore.

Deaths from Fevers compared with former Years.

Districts.	Population.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.*	1874.†	1875.*	1876.†	1876.*	1876.†
Ganjam	1,210,356	7,085	6,809	7,412	8,451	7,655	8,480	12,085	10,732	10,723	10,720	13,379	13,379	13,508	13,499
Vizagapatam	1,498,507	6,315	5,918	6,812	9,226	9,767	11,761	24,263	13,038	13,941	13,936	14,802	14,797	16,723	16,727
Godavery	1,592,108	9,676	13,866	8,263	17,200	12,654	11,206	14,118	16,201	16,143	16,143	16,136	16,125	20,168	20,165
Kistna	1,452,066	2,164	3,537	2,709	3,897	6,625	8,249	11,400	13,371	10,981	10,981	10,611	10,611	10,929	10,929
Nellore	1,145,878	2,867	1,834	1,973	3,313	4,188	7,760	8,601	10,279	8,989	8,988	8,543	8,548	8,329	8,329
Madras	381,926	2,256	2,456	2,233	2,015	2,396	2,474	2,848	2,569	2,679	2,640	2,445	2,395	2,351	2,309
Chingleput.	934,523	2,227	1,996	2,096	2,631	3,321	3,916	5,585	5,548	5,630	5,611	6,047	6,042	5,723	5,718
South Arcot	1,755,324	2,790	3,501	2,335	3,253	6,354	11,315	10,548	11,394	9,950	9,950	13,544	13,544	11,057	11,055
Tinnevely	1,193,155	3,174	2,456	2,621	2,689	6,369	9,943	9,150	8,968	8,719	8,712	7,982	7,978	7,450	7,443
Tanjore	1,973,830	4,906	4,699	5,943	7,151	7,210	7,309	6,105	5,767	5,892	5,892	5,154	5,154	5,004	5,004
Madura	1,327,899	4,652	3,510	4,411	4,863	4,195	7,552	8,801	9,297	10,153	10,153	9,222	9,222	9,690	9,690
Tinnevely	1,693,629	2,379	1,997	2,490	3,960	4,990	5,758	5,953	6,151	10,727	10,723	7,566	7,564	7,867	7,866
Kurnool	914,232	6,698	7,913	7,787	8,160	8,696	9,561	11,406	12,188	12,062	12,062	16,136	16,134	17,589	17,587
Cuddapah	1,350,967	6,594	6,166	7,196	9,272	10,244	14,068	12,676	13,833	18,743	18,741	23,540	23,540	21,014	21,011
Bellary	1,665,815	11,514	8,237	8,445	8,508	77,53	7,997	8,468	9,669	9,321	9,310	13,571	13,569	10,005	10,008
North Arcot	2,614,254	6,373	6,896	7,491	8,454	11,159	15,361	17,107	22,038	20,700	20,698	25,495	25,493	17,497	17,496
Salem	1,966,362	8,909	5,100	6,771	9,271	15,658	19,501	18,125	25,254	21,898	21,898	24,379	24,377	16,527	16,524
Coimbatore	1,762,679	3,275	2,908	3,425	3,483	7,612	11,925	10,108	10,294	11,216	11,214	12,850	12,850	10,673	10,673
Neilgherries	47,366	...	...	...	409	397	531	607	405	542	537	498	494	353	353
South Canara	918,043	4,237	11,426	6,912	5,596	3,796	6,741	4,323	3,824	4,064	4,064	5,239	5,239	3,740	3,740
Malabar	2,353,263	12,562	11,138	9,590	13,026	10,228	10,957	11,967	11,892	14,327	14,327	14,966	14,967	13,453	13,447
Total	29,157,066	110,102	112,511	105,692	132,346	151,027	192,469	214,143	222,843	226,309	226,320	252,131	252,042	260,131	260,092

* Inclusive of Europeans and Eurasians.

† Exclusive of do. do.

BOWEL-COMPLAINTS.

141. The total number of deaths registered under this head was 38,176, and of these 20,634 were males, and 17,542 females. The registration ought to include, especially, deaths from "diarrhoea" and "dysentery," but it is quite evident that it does not include the whole of the actual mortality from these diseases. I have directed the attention of local authorities to the subject on more than one occasion, without the smallest improvement in results, and so far as district registration is considered, this heading may be left out altogether. It is much to be regretted that the compilation of the district mortality returns should be carried on without any professional supervision, for it is quite possible that the fault may be, not wholly in the village registration, but in the compilation of the monthly returns in Collectors' Offices. (I have recently ascertained that the translation of the term "bowel-complaint" in one district was wrongly rendered as "colic" instead of diarrhoea and dysentery. Efforts will again be made to obtain better data under this head).

142. The following table shows the deaths registered as occurring from violent or unnatural causes for the last 11 years:—

Deaths from Injuries compared with previous Years.

Years.	Suicide.	Wounding.	Accidents.	Snake-bite or killed by Wild Beasts.	Total.
1866	623	—	6,216	2,208	9,047
1867	615	—	5,858	2,145	8,618
1868	602	—	6,007	2,683	9,242
1869	694	—	6,057	2,559	9,310
1870	1,438	—	8,158	2,729	12,325
1871	2,370	1,093	8,478	3,387	15,328
1872	2,866	944	8,724	3,116	15,150
1873	2,077	918	8,267	2,989	14,251
1874	*1,880	828	7,771	2,600	13,079
Do.	†1,876	828	7,762	2,599	13,065
1875	*1,818	880	7,188	2,553	12,437
Do.	†1,811	880	7,177	2,553	12,421
1876	*1,715	898	6,200	2,377	11,190
Do.	†1,715	896	6,187	2,377	11,175

143. The following table shows the deaths classified according to age, against the numbers of each age living at the last census.

Deaths according to Age.

Ages.	Population.	Deaths.	Proportion per Mille.
Under 6 years	6,580,599	191,787	29.1
6 to 12	4,812,372	54,363	11.1
12 to 20	4,815,742	49,989	10.3
20 to 30	5,702,078	82,520	14.4
30 to 40	3,778,993	70,632	18.7
40 to 50	2,527,888	59,783	23.6
50 to 60	1,593,982	61,118	38.2
Above 60	983,749	110,842	112.3
Unknown ages	449,824	...	...

* Inclusive of Europeans and Eurasians. (a) Of these 2,688 were by snake-bite, and 851 killed by wild beasts.
† Exclusive of do. do. (b) Of these 2,853 do. 247 do.
(c) Of these 2,306 do. 247 do.
(d) Of these 2,108 do. 269 do.

SECTION VII.

GENERAL HISTORY OF VACCINATION.

144. The figures in regard to vaccination relate to the official year ending 31st March 1877 and not to the calendar year only of 1876.

145. The department during this time continued under the superintendence of Surgeon-Major J. Shortt, M.D., who, for the past twelve years of his service, has been at the head of the Vaccination Establishment of this Presidency, and has labored with great zeal and success in this branch of his profession.

146. Dr. Shortt has recently been superannuated under the clause of the Medical Warrant relating to Executive Officers who have attained their 55th year of age, but at the request of Government continues temporarily in charge of the Vaccine Department, while the pressure is so great on the Medical Department, for officers on famine duty.

147. The Vaccine Establishment during the year consisted of 1 Inspector, 27 Deputy Inspectors, 10 Assistant Deputy Inspectors, or local Superintendents, and of 123 First-class Vaccinators, and 282 Second-class Vaccinators. The total number of vaccine operations performed during the year was 483,192, or an increase of 101,780 on the results of the previous year. On the average 94.33 per cent. of the cases operated on were reported as successful.

148. The following table shows the gross numbers vaccinated for a series of years for comparison with the results of the year under report:—

Years.	No. of Operations.
1871-72	279,893
1872-73	337,851
1873-74	366,770
1874-75	426,133
1875-76	381,412
1876-77	483,192

The increase in 1876-77 is due partly to the presence of an epidemic of small-pox, and partly to better arrangements for work, and more help from the district authorities.

149. Under present arrangements Local Fund Boards and Municipalities are responsible for the maintenance of vaccination within their respective boundaries. Vaccinators are the servants of the local authorities, and are entertained and paid by them. The inspection and supervision of the work is performed under the direction of the Inspector of Vaccination, by Deputy Inspectors, and Assistant Deputy Inspectors, both of these classes being chosen from Vaccinators of the 1st Grade.

150. The vaccine arrangements, throughout the Presidency, have been in a confused state owing to the fact that Local Fund Boards took over the responsibilities of vaccination in their own circles, without any general rules being drawn up for systematic inspection and supervision of the work. New rules, as below, were sanctioned by Government in September 1876, and the Inspector of Vaccination is now revising his 'Manual of Instructions' in accordance with the following new rules:—

Rules for the Vaccination Department.

[NOTE.—The adoption of these rules is not to justify the reduction of the pay of any one now in the Vaccination Department.]

1. The establishment will consist of an Inspector, Deputy Inspectors, Assistant Deputy Inspectors, First-class Vaccinators, Second-class Vaccinators, Probationers and Peons.

2. The duties and responsibility of the *Inspector* remain unchanged. He will be expected to inspect every district once in two years at least, his head-quarters being at Madras.

3. The duties and qualifications of Deputy Inspectors and Assistant Deputy Inspectors will be the same. They will be selected by the Inspector from the grade of First-class Vaccinators, and may be censured, fined, transferred, degraded, or dismissed by him. The pay of Deputy Inspectors, of whom there will be at least one for each district (and one for Madras city), shall be not less than Rupees 60 *per mensem*, to which Local Fund Boards may add travelling batta at a rate not exceeding Rupee 1 *per diem*.

4. In districts divided into two or more circles there will be a Deputy Inspector for the circle in which the Collector's head-quarters are fixed, while to the other circle or circles either Deputy Inspectors or Assistant Deputy Inspectors may, at the discretion of the Boards, be appointed. The pay of Assistant Deputy Inspectors will be not less than Rupees 40 *per mensem* with travelling batta not exceeding Rupee 1 *per diem* if the Board thinks fit.

5. The duties of these officers will be such as are now performed by Deputy Inspectors. The supervision will extend over all municipal towns within their circles, the Commissions paying part of their salaries in proportion to the population of the town as compared with that of the circle, and also such share of travelling batta as may be incurred by inspection of the town.

6. *First-class Vaccinators* will be appointed by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities in numbers not less than one for each taluq and municipal town, the appointment being immediately reported to the Inspector of Vaccination, and may be suspended or removed by the same. They must have passed an examination conducted by the Civil or Zillah Surgeon, or Inspector of Vaccination, in the orders of the Vaccination Department and Dr. Shortt's *Manual of Vaccination*. They will always be chosen from the grade below after not less than three years' service in that grade. Their pay will be not less than Rupees 15 *per mensem*, with travelling batta not exceeding Annas 8 *per diem* if the Board finds it necessary or desirable. Each will reside in his taluq or town and vaccinate at least fifty cases monthly. Failure in the latter respect will be punished by warning, fine, or dismissal at the discretion of the employing Board. He will receive extra pay, at a rate not exceeding Annas 2 *per case*, for all successful operations in excess of 100 in any month, or 1,200 in any year, certified by the Deputy Inspector or Assistant Deputy Inspector.

7. *First-class Vaccinators* must be able to read and write both English and the Vernacular of their respective districts sufficiently well to qualify them for their duties in the opinion of the President of the appointing Local Fund Board or Municipality.

8. *Second-class Vaccinators* may be appointed by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities in numbers adapted to their needs, and may be suspended or removed by the same, their appointment being immediately reported to the Inspector. They will have undergone the probation described in next paragraph and have satisfied the President of their ability to read and write the Vernacular of the district. Their duties as Vaccinators will be the same as those of the grade above. Their pay will be not less than Rupees 10 *per mensem* with travelling batta, if allowed by their Boards, not exceeding 4 Annas *per diem*. They will be expected to perform at least thirty successful operations monthly, subject to punishment by warning, fine, or dismissal by employing body in case of failure. Their employers may allow them Annas 2 for each successful operation in excess of 100 performed in any month, or 1,200 in any year, certified by the Deputy Inspector or Assistant Deputy Inspector.

9. Probationers, nominated by Local Fund Boards or Municipalities, must have studied the practice of vaccination for not less than three months under the immediate observation and instruction of a Deputy Inspector or Assistant Deputy Inspector of Vaccination. Being recommended by him as fit for employment, a probationer may be appointed to act as *Second-class Vaccinator* on the full pay of the grade until admitted into the department by the Inspector after examination into his qualifications, held either at the Head Office in Madras or during his inspection of the district in which the probationer is serving. His pay as probationer will be not less than Rupees 5 *per mensem* with

travelling allowance of Annas 4 *per diem* while accompanying the Deputy Inspector during the course of instruction.

10. Local Fund Boards may, if they think fit, allow a peon to each Deputy Inspector and Assistant Deputy Inspector.

151. The reports of the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination do not show that there are grave obstacles to vaccination. They complain, in many cases, that the Vaccinators are taken off from their proper duties to act as distributors of medicine during the prevalence of cholera epidemics, and that more vaccine work would have been effected but for this interruption. I have already advised Government on this point, that, in my opinion, the removal of vaccinators from work that any ordinary peon could do, is undesirable.

152. The system of encouraging Vaccinators to work by paying so much *per head* for the numbers vaccinated, above a certain standard, is still on its trial, and is very favorably reported of by Mr. Wedderburn, the Collector of Coimbatore, a gentleman who takes the greatest personal interest in extending vaccination, and urging other sanitary improvements on the people of his district. Dr. Shortt is not generally impressed with the advantages of the result system, and there is no doubt that to be successful the work must be diligently supervised and inspected, otherwise the temptation to send in fictitious figures (the Vaccinators being poorly paid) is very great.

153. Nearly all the Deputy Inspectors urge the introduction of compulsory vaccination as the real remedy for the excuses and objections that are made to the operation. In some districts and localities the time is ripe for the introduction of compulsory vaccination, but not in others. I should be glad to see a bill passed enabling any Municipality or Local Fund Circle to insist on vaccination within its area, and I have no doubt that such a measure would be availed of to further the progress of vaccination.

154. Small-pox, towards the end of the year 1876, showed a great tendency to become epidemic, and one of the effects of famine has been to mass together on road-works large numbers of the villagers of the several districts, and, in this way, the diffusion of small-pox has been much facilitated.

155. The number of children vaccinated under one year of age was 52,505. The people have a fear of infants undergoing the operation, and usually desire to defer it until the children can run alone; consequently the proportion of infants vaccinated to infants born is very low. The registered births in 1876-77 were 616,191, and the total vaccinated 459,551, of which number 52,505 were of children under one year of age.

156. The total charges on account of the Vaccination Department during the year were Rupees 1,34,944-15-7 or in the ratio of Annas 4-11 *per each case*. This is much cheaper than vaccine work in England, or European countries, and, I have no doubt, that the vaccine establishment could be so extended, under legal sanction, to allow of the yearly increment of population being operated on at a cost not exceeding six pence (4 Annas) *per head*.

SECTION VIII.

SANITARY WORKS—MILITARY.

157. For all military cantonments in Madras a blank form of Sanitary Report is circulated annually to commanding officers and others, which contains 33 questions regarding (1) the drainage of the station, (2) water-supply, (3) barrack accommodation, (4) epidemics, (5) conservancy, (6) prices of food and meteorology, (7) working of contagious diseases' regulations, (8) suggestions for sanitary improvement, and (9) account of sanitary works executed within the year.

158. From the replies to these queries the notes of sanitary works, in progress or completed, are extracted. The stations are arranged alphabetically.

Bangalore.

Elevation 3,000 feet.

Latitude 12° 58'.

Longitude 77° 39'.

European Troops, average strength 1,641; admissions 820·8; deaths 12·1 per mille.

Native Troops, average strength 1,992; admissions 518·5; deaths 9·5 per mille.

1. Drainage ... "Fair."
2. Water-supply ... Quality good, but scanty from drought; new water-works in progress.
3. Barrack accommodation. Ample for Europeans, Native lines for one regiment under reconstruction. Others to follow in due course.
4. Epidemics ... Cholera prevalent in civil population and in surrounding districts. Two cases in sepoy regiment and one death. No case amongst European troops.
5. Conservancy and sanitary condition. Fair. Public latrines one to every 1,000 of population. Private scavenging under Bangalore Municipality.
6. Prices of food and meteorology. Food-supplies unusually dear. Only 17 inches of rain against an average of 34·5 inches.
7. Cantonment rules ... Venereal diseases less prevalent. An extra Police establishment allowed.
8. Suggestions for sanitary improvements. Gradual rebuilding of the Native Infantry Lines.
9. Sanitary works ... Drainage improved. Many wells dug and cleaned. Famine relief labor employed for improvement of the station. The Ulsur tank deepened, and embanked on its shallow side. Considerable progress made in the water-works for the general supply of the native town and cantonment.

Bellary.

Elevation 1,500 feet.

Latitude 15° 10'.

Longitude 76° 53'.

European Troops, average strength 898; admissions 994·4; deaths 6·6 per mille.
Native Troops, strength 1,484; admissions 561·3; deaths 11·4 per mille.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Drainage | ... Good on the whole. |
| Water-supply | ... Good; obtained from wells and fort ditch. Quantity deficient owing to drought. |
| Barrack accommodation. | Ample. |
| Epidemics | ... Cholera prevailed largely in the town throughout the year. Three attacks and 2 deaths among European troops, and 7 cases and 3 deaths amongst the Native troops. |
| Conservancy and sanitary condition. | Latrines in fair sanitary condition. Dry-earth system of conservancy adopted. There are 11 public latrines, 1 to every 2,247 inhabitants. Sanitary state of bazaars properly attended to by the Municipality. |
| Prices of food and meteorology. | Food-supplies scarce; an exceptional year of famine and drought. Rainfall under 8 inches, against an average of 23·6 inches. |
| Cantonment rules | ... Venereal diseases less prevalent among European troops, compared with 3 preceding years. Registration of prostitutes defective. A special establishment essential for proper working of the rules. |
| Suggestions for sanitary improvements. | None. |
| Sanitary works | ... None. |

Berhampore.

Elevation 112 feet.

Latitude 19° 20'.

Longitude 84° 45'.

This station was occupied by a detachment of the 2nd Regiment Native Infantry during the year; average strength 348; admissions 606·3; and deaths 20·1 per mille.

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|--|---|
| Drainage | ... Fair, but requires improvement. |
| Water-supply | ... From wells and tanks, not very good. |
| Barrack accommodation. | No European troops. Native regiment occupied the lines. |
| Epidemics | ... Cholera among the civil population in June, July and August. One fatal case occurred in regimental lines. Small-pox also prevalent, 7 cases among the troops and their families, of whom 1 died, a private. |
| Conservancy and sanitary condition. | Latrines kept clean. Dry-earth system of conservancy. More public privies are required. Sanitary state of bazaars good. |
| Prices of food and meteorology. | Food abundant, but prices high owing to large exportations. No record of meteorology kept. |
| Cantonment rules | ... Not in force. |
| Suggestions for sanitary improvements. | Masonry drains to all the streets, and a large number of public latrines are required. |
| Sanitary works | ... A latrine was built by the Municipality for the use of the regiment. |

Calicut.

Elevation —

Latitude 11° 15'.

Longitude 75° 52'.

A detachment of H.M.'s 48th Regiment occupied this station; average strength 96; admissions 635.4; deaths 31.2 per mille.

Drainage	... Good.
Water-supply	... From wells; quality good.
Barrack accommodation.	Ample.
Epidemics	... Cholera among the civil population; none among troops.
Conservancy and sanitary condition.	Conservancy of regimental latrines satisfactory. No public latrines. Sanitary state of bazaars good.
Prices of food and meteorology.	Rainfall 82 inches, below the average (120 inches); prices of food high, rice, second sort, four measures per rupee.
Cantonment rules	... Not in force.
Suggestions for sanitary improvements.	Construction of two drains for the married quarters. Asphalting floor of bath-room of married quarters. Introduction of dry-earth conservancy. Permanent entertainment of a conservancy cart. Construction of a latrine for Native followers.
Sanitary works	... Re-flooring of barracks and hospital and renewal of most of the drains, &c.

Cannanore.

Elevation 15 to 30 feet.

Latitude 11° 54'.

Longitude 75° 26'.

European Troops, average strength 696; admissions 824.7; deaths 7.1 per mille. Native Troops, strength 1,277; admissions 581.0; deaths 3.9 per mille.

Drainage	... Satisfactory.
Water-supply	... Good, from wells.
Barrack accommodation.	Sufficient.
Epidemics	... None.
Conservancy and sanitary condition.	Fair. Dry-earth system. Public latrines one to every 1,494 of population. Sanitary state of bazaars satisfactory.
Prices of food and meteorology.	Climate favorable to health. Rainfall below the average, —91.4 inches against an average 120. Prices of food high.
Cantonment rules	... Diminution of venereal diseases. Thirty-two prostitutes on the register.
Suggestion for sanitary improvements.	Closer supervision of the conservancy establishment. Establishment of carts for removal of night soil from private bungalows, &c.
Sanitary works	... None of importance. Repair of culverts, drains, roads and dust-bins. Cleaning of wells, planting of trees and removal of rank vegetation.

Chandah.

Elevation —

Latitude 19° 55'.

Longitude 79° 25'.

A detachment of 8th Regiment Native Infantry occupied this station; average strength 69; admissions 1,420.2; deaths none per mille.

Drainage	... Good.
Water-supply	... Good, obtained from two wells.
Barrack accommodation.	No European troops. Space for Native troops and followers ample.
Epidemics	... None among troops. Slight prevalence of cholera among civil population.
Conservancy and sanitary condition.	Conservancy of latrines carefully looked after. Dry-earth system; only one public latrine. Sanitary state of bazaars fair.
Prices of food and meteorology.	Deficient rainfall; only 30 inches against an average of 44. Prices of food high.
Cantonment rules	... Not in force.
Suggestion for sanitary improvements.	None.
Sanitary works	... None.

Cuttack.

Elevation —

Latitude 20° 20'.

Longitude 85° 57'.

The 12th and 41st Regiments Native Infantry occupied this station; average strength 673; admissions 606.2; deaths 4.4 per mille.

Drainage	... Very bad, owing to the absence of proper masonry drains and the low and flat nature of the site.
Water-supply	... Good, from wells.
Barrack accommodation.	No European troops; for Natives ample.
Epidemics	... Cholera prevailed among the civil population in the town in July and August; only one case amongst the troops.
Conservancy and sanitary condition.	Fair. No public latrines; bazaars kept clean.
Prices of food and meteorology.	Deficient rainfall; 41.2 inches against an average of 60.6. Prices of food moderate.
Cantonment rules	... Not in force.
Suggestions for sanitary improvements.	Contraction of the cantonment limits recommended.
Sanitary works	... No new works.

French Rocks.

Elevation 3,300 feet.

Latitude —

Longitude —

The 30th Regiment Native Infantry was stationed here; average strength 657; admissions 450.5; deaths 10.6 per mille.

Drainage	... Fairly good.
Water-supply	... Good, obtained from wells and tanks.
Barrack accommodation.	No European troops.
Epidemics	... Cholera prevailed in May and June; of seven sepoys attacked three died. Among followers there were seventy-seven cases and twenty-nine deaths.

Conservancy and sanitary condition. Good. Dry-earth system. Public latrines two to every one thousand of population. Sanitary state of bazaars satisfactory.

Prices of food and meteorology. Food-supplies less abundant than in former years. Prices high. Rainfall deficient.

Cantonment rules ... Not in force.

Suggestions for sanitary improvements. Construction of V-shaped masonry drains.

Sanitary works ... None.

Hooshungabad.

Elevation —

Latitude 22° 45'.

Longitude 75° 50'.

The strength of the Native Troops at this station averaged 353; there were 1,345·6 per mille of admissions and 31·1 deaths.

Drainage ... None. The station is situated in a hollow.

Water-supply ... Good, obtained from wells.

Barrack accommodation. No European troops.

Epidemics ... Cholera prevailed in the city from April to July; there were 130 seizures and seventy deaths reported among the civil population. Among the troops only five cases occurred.

Conservancy and sanitary condition. Good. Dry-earth system in a modified form. No public latrines. Sanitary state of bazaars good.

Prices of food and meteorology. Rainfall 47 inches during the year, slightly (2 inches) above the average. Prices of food moderate and at normal rates, rice 25 lbs. the rupee.

Cantonment rules ... Not in force.

Suggestions for sanitary improvements. None.

Sanitary works ... None.

Kamptee.

Elevation 1,500 feet.

Latitude 21° 16'.

Longitude 79° 14'.

European Troops, average strength 909; admissions 1,529·1; deaths 23·1 per mille. Native Troops, strength 1,190; admissions 557·8; deaths 13·4 per mille.

Drainage ... Good.

Water-supply ... Good and abundant, obtained chiefly from wells.

Barrack accommodation. Ample, according to regulated allotment.

Epidemics ... Cholera prevailed among the civil population and Native troops and followers. Five sepoys were attacked, three of whom died. None among the European troops. Sunstroke prevalent amongst Europeans in hot season.

Conservancy and sanitary condition. Fairly good. Dry-earth system, but imperfectly carried out; only one public latrine. Sanitary state of bazaar fair.

Prices of food and meteorology. Rainfall 37·8 inches below the average. Prices of food moderate.

Cantonment rules ... Venereal diseases less prevalent and of milder type. Sixty-five prostitutes on the register.

Suggestions for sanitary improvements. None of importance.

Sanitary works ... Several drains were cleaned out and kept in good order. A well for drinking purposes, and three public latrines under construction.

Madras (Fort Saint George).

Elevation 5 to 15 feet.

Latitude 13° 4'.

Longitude 80° 22'.

The European troops are located in the fort. Average strength 636; admissions 1,128·9; deaths 14·1 per mille. The Native troops are quartered outside the precincts of the fort, in the town. Strength 1,950; admissions 604·1; deaths 11·7 per mille.

Drainage ... Of the fort satisfactory, of the town in the same unsatisfactory condition as in former years, and the main drain emptying direct into the sea as offensive as ever. (This has been subsequently improved with diminution of nuisance).

Water-supply ... In the fort obtained from the Seven Wells of good quality. The water from the Red Hills for the town population was scanty and bad.

Barrack accommodation. Ample.

Epidemics ... Cholera and small-pox prevailed among the civil population, the former severely. There were nine admissions and six deaths from cholera among the European troops, and eighteen admissions and seven deaths among the Natives.

Conservancy and sanitary condition. Public latrines sufficient in number. Sanitary condition of the fort good, of the town unsatisfactory.

Prices of food and meteorology. Failure of north-east monsoon; only 21·6 inches of rain, being considerably below the average which is about 50 inches. Prices of food high.

Cantonment rules ... Working of the Contagious Diseases' Act unsatisfactory. Venereal diseases prevalent amongst the troops, and increased in the past year.

Suggestions for sanitary improvements. None.

Sanitary works ... None.

Malliapooram.

Elevation —

Latitude 11° 3'.

Longitude 76° 9'.

A detachment of 48th Regiment occupied this station. Average strength 93; admissions 741·9; deaths 10·7 per mille.

Drainage ... Satisfactory.

Water-supply ... Good in quality, from wells.

Barrack accommodation. Ample.

Epidemics ... Cholera prevalent among Native population. None among troops.

Conservancy and sanitary condition. Good. Dry-earth system adopted only in hospitals. No public privies. Sanitary condition fairly good.
 Prices of food and meteorology. High. Rice 8 lbs. per rupee. Rainfall deficient; 71·8 inches during the year against 87·7 in 1875.
 Cantonment rules ... Not in force.
 Suggestions for sanitary improvements. None.
 Sanitary works ... One well cleaned out. Latrine refuse better disposed of.

Mangalore.

Elevation 40 feet.
 Latitude 12° 52'.
 Longitude 74° 53'.

The 34th Regiment Light Infantry was stationed here. Average strength 624; admissions 427·8; deaths none per mille.

Drainage ... Satisfactory.
 Water-supply ... Good and abundant, from wells.
 Barrack accommodation. No European troops.
 Epidemics ... Cholera and small-pox prevalent in the town. Of the former disease one woman and four children died among the buglers' families, and of the latter there were 12 admissions among the military and 22 among the followers.
 Conservancy and sanitary condition. Satisfactory. Dry-earth system. No public latrines. Sanitary state good.
 Prices of food and meteorology. Moderate. Climate during the year good. Rainfall 123 inches, against an average of 130 inches.
 Cantonment rules ... Not in force.
 Suggestions for sanitary improvements. None.
 Sanitary works ... None.

Mercara.

Elevation 4,500 feet.
 Latitude 12° 25'.
 Longitude 75° 15'.

This station is occupied by Native troops only. Average strength 614; admissions 721·4; deaths 19·5 per mille.

Drainage ... Bad.
 Water-supply ... Six wells in the lines, of which three only contain drinkable water.
 Barrack accommodation. No European troops. Native lines partly rebuilt.
 Epidemics ... None.
 Conservancy and sanitary condition. Fair. Dry-earth system. No public latrines. Sanitary state tolerably good.
 Prices of food and meteorology. Moderate. Climate tolerably healthy. Rainfall 149·4 inches, the average being 120.

Cantonment rules ... Not in force.
 Suggestions for sanitary improvements. None.
 Sanitary works ... A swamp partially drained. Wells repaired.

Moulmein.

Elevation —
 Latitude 16° 30'.
 Longitude 97° 30'.

Average strength of the Native Troops occupying this station was 246; admissions 634·1; deaths 16·2 per mille.

Drainage ... Good.
 Water-supply ... From wells; good in quality.
 Barrack accommodation. No European troops.
 Epidemics ... None.
 Conservancy and sanitary condition. Good. Dry-earth system. Sufficient number of public latrines.
 Prices of food and meteorology. Food supplies dearer than preceding year. Climate good. Rainfall 199 inches. Slightly above average.
 Cantonment rules ... Not in force.
 Suggestions for sanitary improvements. None.
 Sanitary works ... Removal of cess-pits in the town.

Palamcottah.

Elevation 120 feet.
 Latitude 8° 45'.
 Longitude 77° 48'.

Average strength of Native Troops 592; admissions 521·9; deaths 16·8 per mille.

Drainage ... Fair.
 Water-supply ... Obtained from wells, for the most part in rocky soil; of fair quality.
 Barrack accommodation. Regiment located in lines.
 Epidemics ... Cholera prevalent among the civil population, and in October broke out in the regimental lines. Ten cases occurred in the regiment with 5 deaths.
 Conservancy and sanitary condition. Fair. Dry-earth system. Public privies sufficient in number. Sanitary state good.
 Prices of food and meteorology. Higher than usual. Climate fair. Failure of north-east monsoon rains.
 Cantonment rules ... Not in force.
 Suggestions for sanitary improvements. Construction of V-shaped tile drains recommended.
 Sanitary works ... None.

Palaveram.

Elevation 60 feet.
 Latitude 12° 58'.
 Longitude 80° 15'.

The European Veterans and a detachment of Native Infantry Regiment are permanently located at this station, and a detachment of the European Regiment in Fort St. George occasionally come here for practice. Average strength of the station, European during the year was 113; admissions 460.1; deaths 26.5 per mille. Native Troops, strength 354; admissions 858.7; deaths 16.9 per mille.

Drainage	... Satisfactory.
Water-supply	... Good and sufficient.
Barrack accommodation.	Ample.
Epidemics	... None.
Conservancy and sanitary condition.	Good. Dry-earth system. Station kept clean. Four public latrines, one to every 600 of population.
Prices of food and meteorology.	Prices of food rather high. Climate healthy. Failure of north-east monsoon rains, causing a considerable rise in the prices of food.
Cantonment rules	... In force. No cases of venereal reported.
Suggestions for sanitary improvements.	None.
Sanitary works	... Nothing of importance.

Poonamallee.

Elevation —
 Latitude 13° 0'.
 Longitude 80° 10'.

This station is an Invalid Depot for European Troops; average strength 150; admissions 3,326.6; deaths 26.6 per mille.

Drainage	... Satisfactory.
Water-supply	... Good; obtained from wells.
Barrack accommodation	Ample.
Epidemics	... Nothing of note. One or two cases of cholera among civil population.
Conservancy and sanitary condition.	Satisfactory. Dry-earth system. Public latrines sufficient, one to every 1,000. Sanitary state fair.
Prices of food and meteorology.	Prices of food higher than preceding years. Climate unusually hot and unhealthy. Failure of rain.
Cantonment rules	... Working of the rules satisfactory. No venereal diseases.
Suggestions for sanitary improvements.	Deepening of tanks and building of three public latrines.
Sanitary works	... Construction of drains and roads.

Port Blair

Elevation —
 Latitude 12° 0'.
 Longitude 92° 50'.

Average strength of European Troops 134; admissions 544.7; deaths 7.4 per mille. Of Native Troops, strength 36.4; admissions 2,197.8; deaths 13.7 per mille.

Drainage	... Satisfactory.
Water-supply	... Generally good; obtained from a well and a tank.
Barrack accommodation.	Ample.
Epidemics	... None.
Conservancy and sanitary condition.	Satisfactory. Dry-earth system among the European regiment only. Public privies sufficient and are kept clean. Sanitary state good.
Prices of food and meteorology.	Moderate. Climate healthy. Rainfall 129 inches, above the average by 29 inches.
Cantonment rules	... Not in force.
Suggestions for sanitary improvements.	Draining of marsh lands.
Sanitary works	... Some drains have been built and others are under construction.

Quilon.

Elevation —
 Latitude 8° 53'.
 Longitude 76° 33'.

Occupied by Native Troops only. Average strength 407; admissions 756.7; deaths 4.9 per mille.

Drainage	... No regular drains; the natural configuration of the ground helps to remove all surface water.
Water-supply	... Abundant and good.
Barrack accommodation.	No European troops.
Epidemics	... None.
Conservancy and sanitary condition.	Fair. No public privies. Sanitary condition satisfactory.
Prices of food and meteorology.	Prices of food rather high, owing to exportations; partial failure of the monsoon rains; 66.7 inches of rain recorded.
Cantonment rules	... Not in force.
Suggestions for sanitary improvements.	None.
Sanitary works	... None.

Rangoon.

Elevation 80 feet.
 Latitude 16° 46'.
 Longitude 96° 20'.

European Troops, average strength 742; admissions 1,010.7; deaths 14.8 per mille. Native Troops, average strength 1,768; admissions 796.3; deaths 10.1 per mille.

Drainage	... Good.
Water-supply	... Of fair quality, from wells.
Barrack accommodation.	Ample.
Epidemics	... A few sporadic cases of cholera among civil population.
Conservancy and sanitary condition.	Fair; 11 public latrines, 1 to every 500 of population. They are kept clean.

Prices of food and meteorology. Food-supplies abundant. Climate healthy. Rainfall 100 inches, 3 inches more than the preceding year.

Cantonment rules ... In fair working order. 466 prostitutes on the register at the end of the year.

Suggestions for sanitary improvements. None.

Sanitary works ... None.

Ramandroog.

Elevation —
Latitude 15° 8'.
Longitude 76° 33'.

Occupied by details of European Troops; average strength 52; admissions 923·07; deaths none per mille.

Drainage ... Satisfactory.

Water-supply ... Good, from springs and tanks.

Barrack accommodation. Sufficient.

Epidemics ... None.

Conservancy and sanitary condition. Satisfactory. Dry-earth system. No public latrines.

Prices of food and meteorology. Food-supplies scarce; rice 10 lbs. per rupee. Climate healthy. Rainfall deficient, only 15·7 inches, 11 inches less than the average.

Cantonment rules ... Not in force.

Suggestions for sanitary improvements. None.

Sanitary works ... None.

Raepore.

Elevation —
Latitude 26° 10'.
Longitude 78° 0'.

The average strength of the Native Troops occupying this station was 648; admissions 674·3; deaths 4·6 per mille.

Drainage ... Of the cantonment generally good; of the bazaars defective.

Water-supply ... Not very good. Obtained from wells and neighbouring tanks.

Barrack accommodation. No European troops.

Epidemics ... None.

Conservancy and sanitary condition. Unsatisfactory. No latrines for regimental lines.

Prices of food and meteorology. Moderate, at average rates. Climate healthy. Rainfall deficient; 42 inches against an average of 53·6.

Cantonment rules ... Not in force.

Suggestions for sanitary improvements. Erection of public latrines for Regiment recommended.

Sanitary works ... Cleaning of wells and repairing of roads and drains.

Saint Thomas' Mount.

Elevation 40 feet.
Latitude 13° 0'.
Longitude 80° 15'.

Average strength of the European Troops was 341; admissions 1,372·4; deaths 20·5 per mille; of the Native Troops, strength 161; admissions 267·0 per mille; deaths none.

Drainage ... Satisfactory.

Water-supply ... Generally good. Obtained from wells.

Barrack accommodation. Sufficient.

Epidemics ... Besides a few cases of cholera among the horse-keepers of the Artillery no unusual sickness prevailed.

Conservancy and sanitary condition. Fair, Dry-earth system. Sewage of private houses disposed of by private arrangements. Public latrines 1 to every 1,175 inhabitants. Public bazaars are kept clean.

Prices of food and meteorology. Failure of regular rains resulting in scarcity of provisions. 3rd sort rice sold at 23 lbs. the rupee.

Cantonment rules ... In force. Thirty-one prostitutes on the register. Gradual diminution of venereal diseases. More vigilance on the part of the Police necessary.

Suggestions for sanitary improvements. None.

Sanitary works ... None.

Secunderabad.

Elevation 1,800 feet.
Latitude 17° 22'.
Longitude 78° 35'.

European Troops, average strength 2,327; admissions 1,118·1; deaths 14·6 per mille. Native Troops, strength 3,239; admissions 830·8; deaths 13·2 per mille.

Drainage ... Satisfactory on the whole.

Water-supply ... Indifferent, and scanty.

Barrack accommodation. Sufficient, according to regulation.

Epidemics ... Cholera and small-pox prevailed among the civil population and in the city of Hyderabad. Cholera was prevalent also among the troops. There were 7 cases and 3 deaths amongst the men, and amongst women and children 13 admissions and 11 deaths. The 2-16th Regiment appears to have suffered the most. Among the Native troops there were 12 cases, 7 of which proved fatal. No special cause assigned for the outbreak.

Enteric fever also prevailed among the European troops, the 2-16th and 44th Regiments suffered the most; in the former there were 17 cases and 7 deaths, and in the latter 14 cases and 4 deaths.

Conservancy and sanitary condition. Fair. In two regiments only is the dry-earth system adopted. There are 26 public latrines, one to every 2,000 of population. These are resorted to only by the poorer classes and are kept clean. Sanitary condition of the bazaars satisfactory.

Prices of food and meteorology. Climate healthy. Food abundant, but owing to the failure of rain prices high. Rice, 3rd sort, 19 lbs. per rupee. Rainfall only 16 inches, against an average of 26.

SANITARY WORKS.

Cantonment rules ... One hundred and twenty-one prostitutes on the register; decrease of venereal disease among the European troops. Working of the rules defective; extra police establishment necessary, and a stricter supervision. Soldiers should be punished when they fail to report the parties from whom they contract disease.

Suggestions for sanitary improvements. ... Covering in of drinking-water wells to prevent pollution.

Sanitary works ... General conservancy of the bazaars and cantonment attended to. Large number of Native huts removed from the cantonment, and the followers' lines re-arranged to admit of easy sanitation.

Seetabuldee.

Elevation 989 feet.

Latitude 21° 10'.

Longitude 79° 9'.

The European Troops at this station averaged 50; the admissions were 2,440.0, and deaths 10.0 per mille. The strength of the Native Troops was 457; admissions 1,717.7; deaths 8.7 per mille.

Drainage ... Good, except in the Native Infantry Lines, owing to the badness of the site on low ground admitting of no improvement.

Water-supply ... Obtained from wells, good and abundant, but in dry seasons scanty.

Barrack accommodation. Ample.

Epidemics ... None.

Conservancy and sanitary condition. Satisfactory. Dry-earth system. Sewage from private houses carted away. Public latrines sufficient.

Prices of food and meteorology. General health satisfactory. Rainfall 37.4 inches, slightly below that for 1875. Food abundant.

Cantonment rules ... Working of the rules satisfactory, but a closer supervision on the part of civil authorities wanted. A decrease in venereal diseases and in severity.

Suggestions for sanitary improvements. None.

Sanitary works ... None.

Shoyagheen.

Elevation —

Latitude 18° 0'.

Longitude 96° 45'.

A detachment of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry occupied the station during the year. Average strength 119; admissions 1,798.4; deaths 16.8 per mille.

Drainage ... Satisfactory.

Water-supply ... Good, from wells.

Barrack accommodation. No European troops.

Epidemics ... None.

Conservancy and sanitary condition. Good. Dry-earth system. No public latrines. Civil population in cantonment very small. Sanitary condition good.

Prices of food and meteorology. Climate healthy. Food abundant; no fixed prices. Rainfall 146.9 inches, 18 inches below that of preceding year.

Cantonment rules ... Not in force.

Suggestions for sanitary improvements. None.

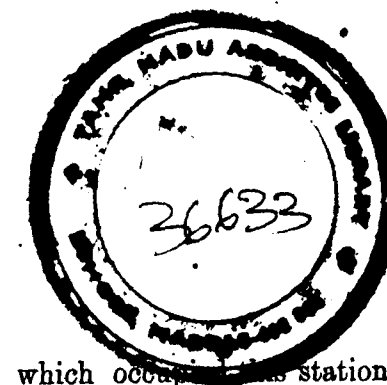
Sanitary works ... None.

Sironcha.

Elevation —

Latitude 18° 50'.

Longitude 80° 2'.



The strength of the detachment of Native troops which occupied this station was 153; admissions 1,780.9 per mille; deaths none.

Drainage ... Good; lines being built on the summit of a ridge.

Water-supply ... Abundant and good, from wells.

Barrack accommodation. Located in lines.

Epidemics ... Cholera among the civil population, none among the troops. Cause attributed to a cholera corpse found floating in the river having been removed and buried in Sironcha. Three days after this event, the disease appeared among the civil population. Two cases occurred in the jail.

Conservancy and sanitary condition. Fair. Dry-earth system; bazaars are kept clean. No public privies, the jungles are resorted to.

Prices of food and meteorology. Climate comparatively unhealthy during the year. Prices of food moderate at average rates. Rainfall 61.5 inches, slightly below the average.

Cantonment rules ... Not in force.

Suggestions for sanitary improvements. Clearing of jungle close to the lines and hospital recommended, but no funds available.

Sanitary works ... None.

Tonghoo.

Elevation 300 feet.

Latitude 18° 47'.

Longitude 96° 57'.

European Troops, average strength 457; admissions 1,382.9; deaths 19.6 per mille. Native Troops, strength 755; admissions 615.5; deaths 5.2 per mille.

Drainage ... Good. No improvement required.

Water-supply ... Good from covered wells.

Barrack accommodation. Ample.

Epidemics ... Slight prevalence of cholera among civil population. None among troops.

Conservancy and sanitary condition. Fair. Dry-earth system. Public latrines 5 in number.

Prices of food and meteorology. Climate fairly healthy. Food abundant. Prices moderate. Rice 32 lbs. per rupee. Rainfall 69.7 inches against an average of 75 inches.

Cantonment rules ... Venereal diseases on the increase; only 15 women on the register. Special police establishment for the proper working of the rules required.

Suggestions for sanitary improvements. None.

Sanitary works ... None.

Thayetmye.

Elevation 240 feet.

Latitude 20° 18'.

Longitude 92° 46'.

European Troops, average strength 674; admissions 1,035.6; deaths 5.9 per mille. Native Troops, strength 603; admissions 689.8; deaths 6.6 per mille.

Drainage	... Good. Natural configuration of ground affords facilities.
Water-supply	... Good, obtained from wells.
Barrack accommodation.	Sufficient.
Epidemics	... Slight cholera among civil population. Except one case in the 6th Regiment Native Infantry none among troops.
Conservancy and sanitary condition.	Indifferent. Dry-earth system should be introduced. There are no public latrines.
Prices of food and meteorology.	Climate healthy. Food abundant, prices moderate. Rainfall 38 inches against an average of 47.
Cantonment rules	... Working of the rules satisfactory. Venereal disease decreasing.
Suggestions for sanitary improvements.	Construction of public latrines to bazaars and Native town. Introduction of dry-earth system of conservancy in European barracks, and clearing away of jungle.
Sanitary works	... None.

Trichinopoly.

Elevation 250 feet.

Latitude 10° 52'.

Longitude 78° 46'.

European Troops, average strength 267; admissions 1,063.6; deaths 33.7 per mille. Native Troops, average strength 2,056; admissions 607.4; deaths 13.1 per mille.

Drainage	... Satisfactory. Improvements are every year being made by the municipality.
Water-supply	... Good and abundant, from irrigation channels and wells.
Barrack accommodation.	Ample.
Epidemics	... Cholera prevailed severely among the civil population throughout the year and also small-pox, to some extent. There was no cholera among the European troops, but it broke out among the Native regiments, the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry suffering the most. In all there were 39 cases and 8 deaths among the Native troops.
Conservancy and sanitary condition.	Good. Dry-earth system. Public latrines sufficient in number, 5 to every 1,000 of population. They are kept in good sanitary condition by the municipality.
Prices of food and meteorology.	Climate hot and dry throughout the year; owing to the failure of rain prices of food rose considerably. Rice, second sort, was sold at 22 lbs. per rupee. Rainfall only 20 inches against an average of 35.
Cantonment rules	... Working of rules satisfactory. There are 60 registered prostitutes, and venereal diseases are less prevalent. For better working of the rules it is suggested that the prostitutes be compelled to live within prescribed limits.
Suggestions for sanitary improvements.	None.
Sanitary works	... Nothing of importance. Filling in moats, erection of dust-bins and cinerators, repairing of roads and cleansing of channels, tanks and wells. A new tank in Beemanaikpolliem is under construction.

Tricheor.

Elevation —

Latitude 10° 32'.

Longitude 76° 17'.

A detachment of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry occupied this station. Average strength 161; admissions 428.5; deaths 6.2 per mille.

Drainage	... Satisfactory.
Water-supply	... Good, obtained from wells.
Barrack accommodation.	No European troops.
Epidemics	... Slight prevalence of cholera among civil population; no cases in the regiment.
Conservancy and sanitary condition.	Fair. Dry-earth system. No public privies.
Prices of food and meteorology.	Health good, and food-supplies at average rates. No record of rainfall kept.
Cantonment rules	... Not in force.
Suggestions for sanitary improvements.	None.
Sanitary works	... None.

Vellere.

Elevation —

Latitude 21° 56'.

Longitude 79° 14'.

The 14th Regiment Native Infantry was stationed here. Average strength 534; admissions 310.8; deaths 16.8 per mille.

Drainage	... Good.
Water-supply	... Of fair quality, but owing to excessive drought deficient in quantity.
Barrack accommodation.	No European troops.
Epidemics	... Cholera prevalent among the civil population. There were 6 cases in the regimental lines, one of which occurred in a sepoy and the others among followers.
Conservancy and sanitary condition.	Trench system of latrines principally; their sanitary condition unsatisfactory. Dry-earth system of conservancy adopted only in the hospitals. There are 2 public latrines to every 1,000 people.
Prices of food and meteorology.	Climate generally healthy. Owing to the failure of rains prices of food were very high. Only 19 inches of rain fell against an average of 44.
Cantonment Rules	... Not in force.
Suggestions for sanitary improvements.	None.
Sanitary works	... None.

Vizagapatam.

Elevation —

Latitude 17° 41'.

Longitude 83° 22'.

A company of the European Artillery Veterans is located here, strength 28; admissions 785.7; deaths 35.7 per mille. Native Troops, strength 693; admissions 1,021.6; deaths 11.5 per mille.

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SANITARY WORKS.

Drainage	... Good generally, but in certain parts of the town requires improvement to which the municipality is attending.
Water-supply	... Quality good, obtained from wells.
Barrack accommodation.	Not applicable.
Epidemics	... Besides a slight prevalence of cholera there was no undue sickness.
Conservancy and sanitary condition.	Good. Dry-earth system. Sanitary state of bazaars fair. There is a sufficient number of public privies which are kept in good sanitary condition by the municipality.
Prices of food and meteorology.	Climate unhealthy during the year. Food was abundant in the early part of the year but after the storm in October rose considerably in price. Rainfall 41 inches against an average of 45.
Cantonment rules	... Not in force.
Suggestions for sanitary improvements.	None.
Sanitary works	... Construction of V-shaped drains by the municipality.

Vizianagaram.

Elevation —

Latitude 18° 2'.

Longitude 83° 32'.

The strength of the Native troops at this station averaged 633; admissions 1,222·7; deaths 17·3 per mille.

Drainage	... Good.
Water-supply	... Good, from tanks and wells.
Barrack accommodation.	No European troops.
Epidemics	... Cholera prevailed epidemically among the civil population. None among the troops.
Conservancy and sanitary condition.	Good. Dry-earth system. Latrines for the use of the regiment insufficient. Sanitary condition of bazaars fair, but the proximity to them of the slaughtering ground is objectionable. Another site is being prepared for it at some distance.
Prices of food and meteorology.	Climate healthy. Prices of food at the beginning of the year moderate, but the failure of north-west monsoon raised the prices somewhat. Forty-three inches of rain fell during the year of which 23 inches fell in October.
Cantonment rules	... Not in force.
Suggestions for sanitary improvements.	None.
Sanitary works	... One drain was constructed.

Wellington.

Elevation 6,000 feet.

Latitude 11° 25'.

Longitude 77° 5'.

This station is a depot for European troops. Average strength 447; admissions 1,961·9; deaths 35·7 per mille.

Drainage	... Good.
Water-supply	... Excellent, from natural springs.
Barrack accommodation.	Sufficient.
Epidemics	... Cholera prevailed on the road to Ootacamund. Epidemic broke out in a detachment en route to Wellington. There were 13 cases and 5 deaths among the troops at Wellington. Fevers of a typhoid character also prevailed, causing considerable mortality among the civil population. Five cases and 3 deaths from typhoid fever occurred among the troops.
Conservancy and sanitary condition.	Fair. Dry-earth system. The bazaars are clean and sanitation good. There is only one public latrine which is kept in good sanitary condition on the dry-earth system.
Prices of food and meteorology.	Climate was pleasant during the year, but rainfall deficient. Only 32 inches against an average of 46. Prices of food moderate. Rice being 8½ measures for the rupee.
Cantonment rules	... Working of the rules satisfactory. Venereal diseases are of less frequent occurrence. There are 41 women on the register.
Suggestions for sanitary improvements.	None.
Sanitary works	... Completion of the new barracks.

SECTION IX.

SANITARY WORKS—CIVIL.

MUNICIPALITIES.

159. At the end of the year 1876 there were 48 towns in the Madras Presidency in which the provisions of the "Towns Improvement Act of 1871" were in force. To one of these, Mettapolliam, the Act was extended only in December 1876; it therefore does not appear in the published list of municipalities for that year. In another town the application of the Act was abandoned and Cumbum in the Kurnool district, of such notoriety in regard to fever, is no longer a municipality.
160. The aggregate population of the 47 municipal towns which furnished returns during 1876 amounted, according to the Census of Population. 1871, to 1,600,044.
161. The numbers born among this population were 44,281 (23,061 males and 21,220 females) or 27·6 per mille. The proportions of the Births. sexes were 100 males to every 92 females. The registered births fell short of the number of the preceding year 1875 by 1,241, or 0·7 per 1,000. The ratio in 14 towns was lower than 25 per 1,000, and Cuddapah shows an absurdly low birth-rate of 8·2 per mille, indicative of a very imperfect registration.
162. There were 52,564 deaths (32·8 per mille) registered. Of these 27,008 were males, 25,556 females, or in the proportion of 100 males to every 94·6 females. The ratios ranged from 13·3 in Coimbatore to 82·1 in Tuticorin. The large proportion of deaths in the latter town was due chiefly to cholera and small-pox. Tuticorin moreover is one of the chief places of departure of coolies to Ceylon, and its normal population was, in the latter part of the year, much increased by the active migration to Ceylon of the people of neighbouring districts. Of the 52,562 deaths cholera accounted for 9,430, small-pox 2,086,

fevers 8,576, bowel-complaints 5,608, injuries 672 and "other causes" 26,192. In some of the municipal towns small-pox prevailed epidemically, but it is hoped that by the recent rules sanctioned by Government and by the assistance of Civil Surgeons, vaccination may be more vigorously prosecuted, and greater efforts made to stamp out this loathsome disease from these centres of population.

163. In the appendix is given a table showing the particulars of births and deaths for each Municipality.

164. Following up the inquiry made in last year's report (paragraph 271) as to whether sanitary expenditure has any apparent effect upon health, estimated by mortality, we find that the conclusions arrived at in 1875 appear to be borne out by the results of 1876. Thus, taking 30 per cent. of income as the maximum and 20 per cent. as the minimum of sanitary expenditure, in 12 towns which expended on an average 35·7 per cent. of income for sanitary purposes in 1876, the death-rate was 28·7, and in 12 other towns whose expenditure averaged 15·7 it was 37·7. Eliminating cholera from the calculations in both instances, which always forms an unfavorable factor in death-rates, the results are still in favor of the towns whose sanitary expenditure exceeded 30 per cent. of income, the death-rates being 22·5 and 28·4 respectively.

Thus it will be seen that in towns where more money was spent for conservancy purposes and cleansing, a lower death-rate has resulted; and I trust that Municipalities and Local Fund Circles will bear this in mind, and show more interest in sanitary works, by making ample provision in their budget estimates for this purpose, and by seeing that the money is usefully and profitably spent in aid of the health and comfort of the community.

165. Sanitary reports have been received from 45 of the municipal towns. Caroor and Madras sent no reports. The information contained in these reports generally is very unsatisfactory. It is proposed, however, to adopt a uniform sanitary report for Municipalities and Local Fund Circles, and for the future it is hoped that more definite and specific information will be given of the sanitary condition, water-supply, drainage, &c., of the towns.

166. The following is a brief sketch of the sanitary progress made in each of the municipal towns summarised from the reports received.

Adoni.

Population, 22,723.
Births registered, 673, or 29·6 per mille.
Deaths, 1,159 or 51·0 per mille.
Number vaccinated, 720.
Estimated income, Rupees 26,129.
Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,
Rupees 5,006 or 19·1 per cent. of income.
Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 140
or 0·5 per cent.

167. Several roads and streets were repaired, four masonry tunnels and culverts over side-drains were constructed. One latrine was thoroughly repaired and in others partition walls were put up to separate

Sanitary works.

the male from the female compartments. Conservancy was carefully attended to by an establishment of an Inspector, peons, and carts.

168. Unsatisfactory. Cholera prevailed in the town and carried off 464 persons. During its prevalence extra conservancy establishment to keep the place clean was entertained. There was total failure of rain and consequent distress among the people at the latter part of the year. Not only this, but as famine approached the country people flocked into the town by thousands, overcrowding the houses and streets and adding much to the difficulty of keeping the town clean. Adoni has suffered so much from the famine that it will be years before the municipality is able to recover the progress it was making.

Anantapoor.

Population, 4,918.
Births registered, 154 or 31·3 per mille.
Deaths, 130 or 26·4 per mille.
Number vaccinated, 264.
Estimated income, Rupees 6,948
Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,
Rupees 1,770 or 25·4 per cent. of income.
Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 84
or 1·2 per cent.

169. Latrines for males and females were built, the dispensary compound-wall was repaired, and bath-rooms built adjoining the latrines. The surgery, cook-room, and contagious sheds of the dispensary and several roads were repaired. Conservancy was as usual attended to by a distinct establishment at a cost of Rupees 1,778. The dry-earth system was adopted as far as practicable, and the sweepings, &c., were occasionally sold as manure.

170. Fair. Cholera which prevailed severely in the district and the taluq did not make its appearance in the town. The five deaths that occurred, were persons attacked in the villages and died in the town. Owing to the general failure of rain prices of food were high, and a scarcity of water was anticipated, but timely cleansing of the wells tanks and water-channels averted the evil.

General health.

Bellary.

Population, 51,766.
Births registered, 1,257 or 24·2 per mille.
Deaths, 1,515 or 29·2 per mille.
Number vaccinated, 1,052.
Estimated income, Rupees 64,110.
Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,
Rupees 27,570 or 43·0 per cent. of income.
Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 656
or 1·0 per cent.

171. Much was not done in this respect during the year. One double latrine and a few public urinals were built. To prevent the sickening stench from the slaughter-yards a new cement was used to the floor composed of resin, wax and finely powdered brick-dust, which answered admirably in preventing the nuisance. Conservancy was attended to as usual. The municipality took up the cleansing of the latrines in private houses with immediate benefit to the cleanliness of the town and the comfort of the inhabitants. A new kind of cart for night-soil and a barrel cart for the removal of the urine with less offensiveness was also introduced.

172. With the exception of an outbreak of cholera which carried off 413 persons, the general health may be said to have been fair, but the general failure of rain throughout the district threatened famine. The water-supply was becoming scanty at the latter end of the year.

Berhampore.

Population, 21,670.
Births registered, 324 or 14.9 per mille.
Deaths, 480 or 22.1 per mille.
Number vaccinated, 170.
Estimated income, Rupees 17,380.
Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes, Rupees 4,104 or 23.6 per cent. of income.
Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 120 or 0.7 per cent.

173. Two roads were completed and one is in progress. Six permanent and four temporary tatty latrines were erected and iron troughs provided. Five tunnels and 70 yards of V-shaped cut-stone drains were completed. Several roads were repaired and others were under repair. Two additional conservancy carts were maintained and a swamp was acquired by the municipality, for the drainage of which measures are being taken.

174. On the whole good. A slight prevalence of cholera brought by pilgrims from Pooree, and small-pox, of the former there were 127 and of the latter 26 deaths.

Bimlipatam.

Population, 8,744.
Births registered, 273 or 31.2 per mille.
Deaths, 253 or 28.9 per mille.
Number vaccinated, 312.
Estimated income, Rupees 13,715.
Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes, Rupees 2,001 or 14.6 per cent. of income.
Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 150 or 1.7 per cent.

Sanitary works. 175. Nothing of importance; only 819 yards of drain constructed during the year.

General health. 176. Fairly satisfactory. No cholera. Small-pox slightly prevalent.

Calicut.

Population, 47,962.
Births registered, 995 or 20.7 per mille.
Deaths, 1,859 or 38.7 per mille.
Number vaccinated, 1,068.
Estimated income, Rupees 34,657.
Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes, Rupees 7,422 or 21.4 per cent. of income.
Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 264 or 0.7 per cent.

Sanitary works. 177. None. The conservancy establishment was increased.

178. Cholera and small-pox prevailed during the year. The former disease though mild in type prevailed epidemically. An extra conservancy establishment was maintained during its prevalence. There were 943 deaths from cholera and 42 from small-pox. Cholera was general throughout the district.

Cannanore.

Population, 31,358.
Births registered, 672 or 21.4 per mille.
Deaths, 437 or 13.9 per mille.
Number vaccinated, 1,895.
Estimated income, Rupees 17,830.
Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes, Rupees 7,713 or 43.2 per cent. of income.
Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 400 or 2.2 per cent.

Sanitary works. 179. None of importance. A boundary wall to a latrine exposed to public view, was the only work executed.

180. Fairly good. Conservancy well-attended to. No cholera during the year although prevalent in adjoining villages; slight prevalence of small-pox.

Chidambaram.

Population, 15,519.
Births registered, 245 or 15.7 per mille.
Deaths, 318 or 20.04 per mille.
Number vaccinated, 356.
Estimated income, Rupees 30,327.
Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes, Rupees 3,712 or 12.4 per cent. of income.
Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 300 or 0.9 per cent.

181. Some dust-bins were built, 4 temporary leaf latrines were erected. The construction of some permanent public latrines which are much required is under consideration. A police force was established to prevent nuisances, and several lamp-posts were erected. The roads are very bad though constantly repaired. The municipality intend making good gravel roads after the completion of the railway lines, when they will be able to have metal. Conservancy is well-attended to. The street sweepings are periodically put up to auction and sold as manure. Drainage is bad; complete absence of any proper system.

182. Cholera prevailed in the town though not so severely as in the preceding year. Fifty-three persons fell victims to it. Small-pox too was slightly prevalent, causing 27 deaths. There was a general failure of rain, the tanks in consequence became dry and a scarcity of water was felt. The water from the wells in the town is said to be of inferior quality.

Chicacole.

Population, 15,587.
Births registered, 338 or 21.6 per mille.
Deaths, 490 or 31.4 per mille.
Number vaccinated, 189.
Estimated income, Rupees 12,520.
Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,
Rupees 2,440 or 19.5 per cent. of income.
Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 150
or 1.2 per cent.

183. Some 250 yards of masonry drains were constructed. Prickly-pear was removed; 5 latrines, 4 of mud and 1 of brick were built, and a mud wall enclosure to the cart-stand was erected. Owing to the floods and storms during the year some of the contemplated works had to be postponed. The conservancy of the town is carefully looked after.

184. Cholera and fevers appear to have been the prevailing diseases; of the former there were 93 and of the latter 117 deaths.

Cocanada.

Population, 17,839.
Births registered, 516 or 28.9 per mille.
Deaths, 591 or 33.1.
Number vaccinated, 791.
Estimated income, Rupees 24,300.
Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,
Rupees 4,324 or 17.8 per cent. of income.
Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 190
or 0.7 per cent.

185. Several roads were repaired and gravelled, and two new ones were made. Drains and tanks were cleansed and deepened. A covered drain and three new culverts were constructed, and an old culvert was extended. Conservancy was as usual attended to.

186. Fevers and bowel-complaints were rather prevalent, causing 98 and 99 deaths respectively.

Cochin.

Population, 13,840.
Births registered, 353 or 25.5 per mille.
Deaths, 424 or 30.6 per mille.
Number vaccinated, 667.
Estimated income, Rupees 12,580.
Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,
Rupees 2,400 or 19.0 per cent. of income.
Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 180
or 1.4 per cent.

187. One large and three small drains were built. One large latrine with tile roof was constructed. Several drains and latrines were repaired and dust-bins placed in convenient parts of the town. Conservancy of the town was properly attended to, the drains were constantly washed and kept clean.

188. At the beginning of the year the health of the town was not satisfactory. Cholera prevailed epidemically causing 155 deaths. During the latter part of the year the health improved and there was an entire absence of any epidemic. Water-supply good.

Coimbatore.

Population, 35,310.
Births registered, 565 or 16.0 per mille.
Deaths, 472 or 13.3 per mille.
Number vaccinated, 1,549.
Estimated income, Rupees 31,490.
Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,
Rupees 8,220 or 26.1 per cent. of income.
Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 190
or 0.6 per cent.

189. Not of much importance. The latrines, drains, wells and tanks were repaired and kept in good order, and one new road, and two additional cinerators were constructed. The poudrette sheds hitherto in use were destroyed, and a system of trenching the night-soil immediately after disposal was adopted which combines both efficiency and economy.

190. On the whole good. Great attention is paid to vaccination in Coimbatore: 1,922 operations were performed during the year, and only one death from small-pox occurred.

Combacorum.

Population, 44,444.

Births registered 1,406 or 31.6 per mille.

Deaths 1,589 or, 35.7 per mille.

Number vaccinated, 1,510.

Estimated income, Rupees 43,100.

Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,

Rupees 11,018 or 25.5 per cent. of income.

Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 300 or 0.6 per cent.

191. Two tunnels were built and a new road was opened out and several streets were widened. Twelve new wells were sunk, two latrines for males and females were constructed, and 26 ash-tubs were put up in different parts of the town. The pavements around some of the wells were repaired, the interior of latrines tarred, several roads and tunnels were repaired, and other minor-works were executed during the year. Some wet lands in the heart of the town, and objectionable on sanitary grounds, were purchased, and cultivation discontinued. Conservancy was carefully attended to by an establishment of Inspectors, peons, sweepers and carts.

192. Fair. Fevers and bowel-complaints were rather prevalent. Of the former 283 and of the latter 293 persons died. From cholera there were 42 and from small-pox 139 deaths. Owing to continued drought the rivers and tanks became dry and water deficient, when 12 wells were sunk in the beds of the rivers.

Conjeveram.

Population, 37,327.

Births registered, 1,053 or 28.2 per mille.

Deaths, 998 or 26.7 per mille.

Number vaccinated, 767.

Estimated income, Rupees 22,390.

Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,

Rupees 5,420 or 24.2 per cent. of income.

Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 290 or 1.3 per cent.

193. Much has not been done during the year owing to a reduction of income and the adverse nature of the season. A few roads and latrines were repaired and a dust-bin was erected. The water-work project agreed to seven years ago is still as far off as ever from completion.

194. Fair. Cholera and bowel-complaints appear to have been the prevailing diseases. There was a great failure of rain and consequent distress among the people at the latter end of the year. In fact famine had already set its mark on the place.

Coonoor.

Population, 3,058.

Births registered, 95 or 31.0 per mille.

Deaths, 156 or 51.0 per mille.

Number vaccinated, 447.

Estimated income, Rupees 22,846.

Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,

Rupees 3,186 or 13.9 per cent. of income.

Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 180 or 0.8 per cent.

195. The sanitary works here consisted in the construction of a new latrine. Twenty dilapidated thatched houses were pulled down and tiled buildings erected instead. Scrub-jungle was removed. Drains were cleansed. Water-courses guarded from pollution, and all hollow places filled in. The public bungalow and cooly chutrum were repaired and white-washed. The existing latrines have been remodelled, and their conservancy carefully attended to. A new cinerator was erected, the contents of which together with the night-soil were sold to the Planters for Rupees 3,150. The Municipality have taken up the conservancy of some of the private houses also.

196. Unsatisfactory, owing to the abnormal and adverse season. Fevers and bowel-complaints were very rife. The rains completely failed, and the people are greatly distressed.

Cuddalore.

Population, 40,290.

Births registered, 1,239 or 30.7 per mille.

Deaths, 977 or 24.2 per mille.

Number vaccinated, 1,129.

Estimated income, Rupees 29,200.

Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,

Rupees 7,190 or 24.6 per cent. of income.

Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 170 or 0.6 per cent.

197. Two permanent latrines were built; the offal pit in the slaughter-house was removed outside the building and four new roads were made. Several roads, dust-bins and the latrines were repaired and kept in good order; three public tanks and a drinking-water well were cleansed and the travellers' bungalow and dispensary at Munjacoopum were completed. The conservancy of the town is carefully attended to by a special establishment, and the street-sweepings are sold as manure. Dry-earth system is adopted as far as possible.

198. Fairly satisfactory. Fevers were rather prevalent, and in some parts of the town the disease assumed a typhoid character. There were 215 deaths from fevers, 175 from bowel-complaints, 42 from cholera and 22 from small-pox. Rainfall very deficient. The typhoid fever noted above prevailed in European families more than amongst the native popula-

tion. The Civil Surgeon, Doctor Robertson, made a careful sanitary investigation, but could not satisfactorily trace the causes to bad water or defective drainage.

Cuddapah.

Population, 16,275.
Births registered, 135 or 8·2 per mille.
Deaths, 629 or 38·6 per mille.
Number vaccinated, 297.
Estimated income, Rupees 25,385.
Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,
Rupees 4,314 or 16·9 per cent. of income.
Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 130
or 0·5 per cent.

199. One single and two double latrines and one masonry drain with tunnel
Sanitary works. were constructed. Several latrines were repaired, six streets
were widened, three wells were completely repaired and others
thoroughly cleansed out and deepened, and a new road was under construction.
Special attention was paid to conservancy during the year, and the establishment
was largely increased.

200. Not satisfactory. Cholera prevailed throughout the year and fevers also
General health. were rather prevalent. One hundred and twenty-nine and
314 persons fell victims to these diseases respectively. There
was a total failure of rain in the Cuddapah district and the towns-people greatly felt
the high prices and scarcity of food at the latter part of the year. In this town
and district famine had commenced before the end of the year.

Dindigul.

Population, 12,865.
Births registered, 400 or 31·1 per mille.
Deaths, 261 or 20·2 per mille.
Number vaccinated, 1,558.
Estimated income, Rupees 10,450.
Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,
Rupees 2,730 or 26·1 per cent. of income.
Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 180
or 1·7 per cent.

201. Very little done. Two dust-bins were put up, a parapet wall to a well,
Sanitary works. and a latrine were constructed, and some tanks and wells
repaired.

General health. 202. Tolerably good.

Ellore.

Population, 25,487.
Births registered, 685 or 26·8 per mille.
Deaths, 976 or 38·2 per mille.
Number vaccinated, 367.
Estimated income, Rupees 14,195.
Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,
Rupees 2,950 or 20·7 per cent. of income.
Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 150
or 1·0 per cent.

203. Nothing of importance. Seven masonry drains were built and 14 latrines,
Sanitary works. eight wells and some dust-boxes were repaired. All rubbish
and offensive matters were removed daily; the sanitary condi-
tion of the town is reported to have been indifferent.

General health. 204. An outbreak of cholera caused 414 deaths.

Erode.

Population, 10,201.
Births registered, 197 or 19·3 per mille.
Deaths, 303 or 29·7 per mille.
Number vaccinated, 43.
Estimated income, Rupees 6,640.
Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,
Rupees 1,960 or 29·5 per cent. of income.
Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 50
or 0·7 per cent.

205. None of importance. Two temporary latrines for railway passengers were
Sanitary works. erected, some prickly-pear bushes were removed and wells
cleansed. Conservancy was as usual attended to and the
streets, &c. kept clean.

206. Cholera prevailed to some extent, causing 131 deaths: otherwise general
General health. health good. Scarcity and high prices towards the end of
the year.

Ghooty.

Population, 6,730.
Births registered, 130 or 19·3 per mille.
Deaths, 272 or 40·4 per mille.
Number vaccinated, 176.
Estimated income, Rupees 5,495.
Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,
Rupees 2,190 or 39·8 per cent. of income.
Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 120
or 2·2 per cent.

207. No new works were executed. The drains and latrines were repaired, cleaned out and kept in good order. Conservancy was as usual looked after, the drinking-water wells were conserved from pollution, and every attention paid to sanitation.

208. Satisfactory. Cholera raged to some extent, but principally among the assemblage of famine coolies. At the latter part of the year the people began to feel the dearth and scarcity of food owing to the failure of the usual rains.

Guntoor.

Population, 18,038.

Births registered, 536 or 29.7 per mille.

Deaths, 358 or 19.8 per mille.

Number vaccinated, 784.

Estimated income, Rupees 25,394.

Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,

Rupees 7,845 or 30.9 per cent. of income.

Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 230 or 0.9 per cent.

209. No new works. Some prickly-pear bushes were removed. The roads, drains, latrines, &c., were repaired wherever required and kept clean. The reservoirs of drinking-water and wells were protected from pollution. Conservancy was attended to carefully. The dry-earth system adopted as far as possible in the latrines. Sanitary condition of the town was improved to some extent by the prosecution of parties who kept their privies in a filthy condition.

General health.

210. Satisfactory.

Kurnool.

Population, 25,579.

Births registered, 1,006 or 39.3 per mille.

Deaths, 1,150 or 44.9 per mille.

Number vaccinated, 415.

Estimated income, Rupees 18,580.

Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,

Rupees 5,982 or 32.2 per cent. of income.

Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 190 or 1.0 per cent.

211. A surface drain, a lying-in-hospital, an operating room to the Civil Dispensary and a latrine were constructed during the year. Conservancy was as usual attended to, and during the Mohorum festival an extra establishment was entertained for this purpose.

212. Favorable. Fever prevailed as usual (207 deaths). Cholera existed in a sporadic form from April, but in November when large numbers of famine-coolies assembled in the neighbourhood of

the town, it broke out epidemically and caused 477 deaths. The usual rains failed, prices of food ran high and caused great distress among the people.

Madura.

Population, 51,987.

Births registered, 1,773 or 34.1 per mille.

Deaths, 1,726 or 33.2 per mille.

Number vaccinated, 2,846.

Estimated income, Rupees 91,910.

Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,

Rupees 17,940 or 19.5 per cent. of income.

Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 440 or 0.5 per cent.

213. Not much. Five tunnels were constructed, the new Civil Dispensary was completed, a latrine, the travellers' bungalow and a chuttrum were repaired, and some other minor works executed.

214. Fair. Small-pox and cholera in a sporadic form prevailed occasionally. Of the former there were 257 and of the latter 111 deaths. The number of deaths from small-pox appear to show neglect of vaccination in past years.

Manargudi.

Population, 17,703.

Births registered, 543 or 30.6 per mille.

Deaths, 502 or 28.3 per mille.

Number vaccinated, 390.

Estimated income, Rupees 16,700.

Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,

Rupees 1,790 or 10.7 per cent. of income.

Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 130 or 0.8 per cent.

215. Nothing of importance. A new fish and meat bazaar was commenced, repairs to tanks and water-supply channel were made and the surface drainage improved. Conservancy was attended to and the town kept in a good sanitary condition as far as practicable. During the festival that occurred an extra establishment was entertained to preserve public health.

216. Unsatisfactory, as the season was unfavorable. Cholera was very rife in January and February and lasted more or less throughout the year. The rains set in late in the year, and there was consequently a deficiency of water-supply till such time, and the crops suffered to some extent.

Mangalore.

Population, 29,712.
 Births registered, 695 or 23·3 per mille.
 Deaths, 1,291 or 43·4 per mille.
 Number vaccinated, 2,982.
 Estimated income, Rupees 30,600.
 Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,
 Rupees 4,300 or 14·0 per cent. of income.
 Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 130
 or 0·4 per cent.

Sanitary works.

217. None. Great attention was paid to sanitation by a sufficient establishment of Inspectors, peons, carts and sweepers.

General health.

218. Fairly good. Cholera prevailed to some extent and small-pox of a severe type. Two hundred and fifty deaths took place from the latter cause.

Masulipatam.

Population, 36,188.
 Births registered, 557 or 15·3 per mille.
 Deaths, 545 or 15·0 per mille.
 Number vaccinated, 568.
 Estimated income, Rupees 23,800.
 Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,
 Rupees 5,300 or 22·2 per cent. of income.
 Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 250
 or 1·0 per cent.

219. Improvements to the fish-market, construction of 407 yards of earthen pipe conduits, removing prickly-pear and croton plants, and repairing and keeping in order latrines, roads, conduits, police, hospital, and drains. The drainage of Masulipatam is a difficult matter to deal with, owing to the lowness of the country, being much below sea-level. Conservancy well attended to and the town kept fairly clean, but an objectionable practice obtains of allowing pigs to act as scavengers in the fenced enclosures used as latrines in some parts of the town. This is soon to be put a stop to by the erection of proper latrines.

General health.

220. Good. A slight epidemic outbreak of cholera occurred in January and February, but active measures were adopted to prevent its spread.

Mayaveram.

Population, 21,165.
 Births registered, 537 or 25·3 per mille.
 Deaths, 466 or 22·0 per mille.
 Number vaccinated, 759.
 Estimated income, Rupees 19,400.
 Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,
 Rupees 4,284 or 22·0 per cent. of income.
 Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 180
 or 0·9 per cent.

221. Two new tunnels, a drain and three dust-boxes were erected, and, during : festival, seven temporary latrines were erected. Several streets
Sanitary works. roads, side-channels, a tunnel, a tank, three cart-stands and four toll-gates were repaired. There is no regular system of drainage, nor are there any permanent latrines in the town; the people resort to topes and gardens and dry beds of channels. The sanitary condition of the town was fair, attended to by an establishment for the purpose. During the hot weather temporary men were employed to watch the sources of drinking-water from pollution.

General health.

222. Satisfactory.

Negapatam.

Population, 48,525.
 Births registered, 1,291 or 26·6 per mille.
 Deaths, 1,386 or 28·5 per mille.
 Number vaccinated, 790.
 Estimated income, Rupees 45,000.
 Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,
 Rupees 15,151 or 33·6 per cent. of income.
 Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 120
 or 0·3 per cent.

223. Not much of importance. A latrine was built, a tank was dug and a well sunk. Several wells and tanks were cleansed. The rubbish depôt was improved and several latrines, dust-boxes and night-soil carts were repaired.

General health.

224. Cholera, fevers and bowel-complaints rather prevalent

Nellore.

Population, 29,922.
 Births registered, 717 or 23·9 per mille.
 Deaths, 812 or 27·2 per mille.
 Number vaccinated, 1,083.
 Estimated income, Rupees 29,860.
 Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,
 Rupees 5,360 or 17·9 per cent. of income.
 Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 160
 or 0·5 per cent.

225. Nothing appears to have been done excepting the removal of some prickly-pear, repairing a few latrines and dust-boxes, &c., and re-building the branch dispensary cook-room. Sanitary condition well looked after.

226. But for the appearance of cholera, on the whole good. One-fourth of the deaths (812) recorded were from this disease. Owing to the failure of the regular rains the inhabitants began to suffer very much at the latter part of the year from drought and dearness of food.

Ootacamund.

Population, 9,982.
Births registered, 364 or 36·4 per mille.
Deaths, 315 or 31·5 per mille.
Number vaccinated, 704.
Estimated income, Rupees 26,000.
Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes, Rupees 6,360 or 24·4 per cent. of income.
Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 220 or 0·8 per cent.

227. Reclamation of the lake approaching completion. The Commissioners have resolved to raise a loan of Rupees 20,000 to augment the water-supply. Orders of Government are awaited on this point. Although conservancy was attended to, the bazaars, public thoroughfares, latrines and roads were kept clean and in good order, and a new system of disposing of the night-soil was introduced, yet the sanitary condition of the town was far from satisfactory and may be summed up as follows :—

- (1). Imperfect drainage of the native town;
- (2). Improper disposal of sewage;
- (3). Defects in the water-supply channels, they being unprotected from pollution by surface drainage;
- (4). Irregular and unsatisfactory disposition of the native buildings in Mootoocherry;
- (5). The growth of underwood in various parts of the station; and
- (6). Want of sufficient number of wells.

All these defects attracted the attention of the Sanitary Commissioner who addressed Government on the subject, and a Committee was appointed of the gentlemen marginally noted to report upon and to suggest measures as to how the sanitary condition of Ootacamund may be improved.

228. Fairly good. The early months of the year were exceptionally dry, and the water-supply scanty, only 25 inches of rain against an average of 45·8 of the two preceding years had fallen.

Palamcottah.

Population, 17,945.
Births registered, 678 or 37·7 per mille.
Deaths, 695 or 38·7 per mille.
Number vaccinated, 248.
Estimated income, Rupees 17,350.
Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes, Rupees 2,452 or 14·1 per cent. of income.
Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 130 or 0·7 per cent.

229. Not much; an additional building to the travellers' bungalow constructed. One well deepened and six others with the slaughter-house repaired, and the Lungerkanah buildings repaired and white-washed. Dry-earth system of conservancy was adopted, and during the prevalence of cholera an extra establishment was entertained to keep the town clean.

230. But for the prevalence of cholera, fair. There were 163 deaths from cholera and 42 from small-pox.

Palghant.

Population, 30,752.
Births registered, 1,211 or 39·3 per mille.
Deaths, 1,108 or 36·0 per mille.
Number vaccinated, 884.
Estimated income, Rupees 23,110.
Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes, Rupees 2,300 or 9·9 per cent. of income.
Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 135 or 0·6 per cent.

231. None, except the sinking of one well and the construction of a new hospital which is approaching completion.

232. Good; but cholera prevailed somewhat, causing 200 deaths.

Tuticorin.

Population, 10,565.
Births registered, 509 or 48·1 per mille.
Deaths, 868 or 82·1 per mille.
Number vaccinated, 646.
Estimated income, Rupees 15,330.
Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes, Rupees 2,900 or 18·9 per cent. of income.
Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 193 or 1·2 per cent.

233. None, except extending the fresh water conduit to the northern and southern parts of the town. Public and private latrines were kept clean.
- Sanitary works.**
234. Unsatisfactory. Cholera prevailed more or less throughout the year and small-pox too, carrying off 397 and 129 victims respectively.
- General health.**

Tinnevelly.

Population, 21,044.
 Births registered, 744 or 35.3 per mille.
 Deaths, 808 or 38.3 per mille.
 Number vaccinated, 672.
 Estimated income, Rupees 16,550.
 Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes, Rupees 3,660 or 22.1 per cent. of income.
 Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 250 or 1.5 per cent.

235. A bathing ghaut was constructed and another repaired. Four latrines and one street were repaired and improved, and five main streets re-metalled. Source of drinking-water was carefully watched from pollution, and special sanitary arrangements were made during a festival and during the prevalence of cholera to check its progress.
- Sanitary works.**
236. Fair. Cholera prevailed (causing 127 deaths).
- General health.**

Rajahmundry.

Population, 19,738.
 Births registered, 478 or 24.2 per mille.
 Deaths, 578 or 29.2 per mille.
 Number vaccinated, 401.
 Estimated income, Rupees 15,220.
 Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes, Rupees 6,720 or 44.1 per cent. of income.
 Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 170 or 1.1 per cent.

237. Two new roads and one drain were made and another repaired; several steps were erected. Rupees 436 were spent in constructing and repairing public latrines. One hundred and fifty-eight dust-bins were placed in different parts of the town; and six dust-carts provided. Prickly-pear and croton plants were removed both from public and private grounds. Great attention is paid to conservancy which has been improved by increasing the establishment.
- Sanitary works.**
238. Satisfactory. No epidemics prevailed.
- General health.**

Salem.

Population, 50,012.
 Births registered, 1,560 or 31.1 per mille.
 Deaths, 1,516 or 30.3 per mille.
 Number vaccinated, 1,161.
 Estimated income, Rupees 40,000.
 Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes, Rupees 14,090 or 35.2 per cent. of income.
 Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 450 or 1.1 per cent.

239. Latrines in the form of mud-wall enclosures were constructed in lieu of the old ones on the Coimbatore plan. Night-soil pits were dug beyond municipal limits. A few cinerators were under construction. A dead-house was completed, the dispensary compound was levelled, a moat at the back filled up and the roads gravelled. A portion of channel which always contained stagnant water was cleared and levelled. Two burial-grounds were enclosed for the Roman Catholic population. A few pot-wells were sunk in the river bed and all the wells were cleaned and deepened. Many drains were constructed and a few cisterns.
- Sanitary works.**

240. Unsatisfactory. Cholera and fevers were very prevalent. The former disease which appeared in the middle of 1875 was rife more or less throughout 1876 and carried off 519 persons. Towards the close of the year owing to the failure of rain the water-supply became scanty, when pits were dug in the river bed. Prices of food also rose high and scarcity was impending.
- General health.**

Srirungam.

Population, 18,655.
 Births registered, 368 or 19.7 per mille.
 Deaths, 501 or 26.8 per mille.
 Number vaccinated, 597.
 Estimated income, Rupees 14,665.
 Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes, Rupees 4,224 or 28.8 per cent. of income.
 Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 300 or 2.0 per cent.

241. Nothing of importance. A masonry bridge was completed and the streets and roads repaired. During the hot season shallow wells were sunk in the bed of river to supply the town with water, and during the prevalence of cholera special arrangements were made to prevent the disease from spreading.
- Sanitary works.**
242. Generally good.
- General health.**

Trichinopoly.

Population, 76,530.

Births registered, 1,881 or 24.5 per mille.

Deaths, 2,002 or 26.1 per mille.

Number vaccinated, 1,991.

Estimated income, Rupees 59,860.

Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,

Rupees 18,180 or 30.4 per cent. of income.

Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 1,000 or 1.7 per cent.

243. Filling in of the moat, erection of cholera and small-pox sheds. Construction of dust-bins, latrines, drains, cinerators, road-drains and tunnels. A new well was sunk and a tank was made. Several roads, drains, &c. were repaired and other works of minor importance carried out. Conservancy was well attended to by a regular permanently-paid establishment.

244. Unsatisfactory. Cholera, small-pox, fevers and bowel-complaints were prevalent. The deaths from these causes being 310, 125, 243 and 579 respectively, or 1,257 out of a total of 2,002.

General health.

Tanjore.

Population, 52,175.

Births registered, 1,386 or 26.5 per mille.

Deaths, 1,651 or 31.6 per mille.

Number vaccinated, 956.

Estimated income, Rupees 44,300.

Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,

Rupees 11,845 or 26.7 per cent. of income.

Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 270 or 0.6 per cent.

245. Six hundred and seventy yards of side drains, one privy, two conduits, two flights of steps and some other minor works, including the sinking of three new wells, were constructed at a cost of Rupees 7,316; several drains, wells, tanks and ash-tubs, &c. were repaired, and prickly-pear removed. Conservancy was attended by an establishment of Inspectors, scavengers, carts, and watchmen, and during the prevalence of cholera an extra establishment was entertained to keep the town clean.

246. Indifferent. Cholera and fevers prevailed. Of the former there were 320 and of the latter 224 deaths.

General health.

Tellicherry.

Population, 20,504.

Births registered, 570 or 27.7 per mille.

Deaths, 776 or 37.8 per mille.

Number vaccinated, 2,981.

Estimated income, Rupees 14,733.

Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,

Rupees 2,880 or 19.6 per cent. of income.

Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 240 or 1.6 per cent.

247. A latrine, a small-pox shed and a culvert were built and other minor works carried out. The conservancy of the town was well attended to, and the roads, thoroughfares and latrines were kept in good order.

248. Small-pox prevailed considerably throughout the year, 259 deaths from this cause having occurred. In order to stop its progress the

Vaccine Establishment was temporarily increased. Cholera, too, broke out at the end of the year, but was soon checked. Fifty-nine persons fell victims to it. Owing to the want of rain the crops failed to a certain extent and at the end of the year the prices of food had risen very high.

Vellore.

Population, 38,022.

Births registered, 1,104 or 29.0 per mille.

Deaths, 1,121 or 29.4 per mille.

Number vaccinated, 2,256.

Estimated income, Rupees 46,000.

Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,

Rupees 9,566 or 20.7 per cent. of income.

Estimated expenditure for vaccination Rupees 420 or 0.9 per cent.

249. Rupees 8,478 were expended on sanitary works during the year, which consisted in the construction of new tunnels and other miscellaneous works and in the repair of roads, &c. The sanitary condition of the town was well looked after by the regular conservancy establishment.

250. Tolerably good on the whole. But the poor of the town suffered much from the enhanced prices of food.

General health.

Vizagapatam.

Population, 32,191.

Births registered, 957 or 29.7 per mille.

Deaths, 989 or 30.7 per mille.

Number vaccinated, 196.

Estimated income, Rupees 25,585.

Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,

Rupees 7,712 or 30.1 per cent. of income.

Estimated expenditure for vaccination Rupees 222 or 0.9 per cent.

251. Four latrines were built and others are under construction. Four hundred and seventy yards of surface drains were laid and 25 dust-bins erected. Owing to the failure of rain there was a great scarcity of water when several wells were sunk and others deepened and cleaned out. The sanitary condition of the town was looked after by the conservancy establishment.

252. Cholera prevailed and during its prevalence an extra establishment was entertained to keep the town clean.

General health.

Vizianagarum.

Population, 20,169.

Births registered, 622 or 30·8 per mille.

Deaths, 802 or 39·7 per mille.

Number vaccinated, 784.

Estimated income, Rupees 11,929.

Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,

Rupees 3,865 or 32·4 per cent. of income.

Estimated expenditure for vaccination, Rupees 216
or 1·8 per cent.

253. Two thousand eight hundred and six yards of drains and 116 yards of
Sanitary works. tunnels were constructed and several pits of stagnant water
filled up.

254. Cholera and fevers prevailed, causing 204 and 417 deaths respectively.
General health. During the prevalence of cholera special arrangements were
made to arrest its progress.

Wallajapett.

Population, 12,103.

Births registered, 381 or 31·4 per mille.

Deaths, 361 or 29·8 per mille.

Number vaccinated, 122.

Estimated income, Rupees 8,300.

Estimated expenditure for sanitary purposes,

Rupees 2,462 or 29·6 per cent. of income.

Estimated expenditure for vaccination Rupees 125
or 1·5 per cent.

255. Several roads and streets were repaired and rough stone revetments were
Sanitary works. built wherever needed. The tanks and wells were cleared
and deepened and others repaired. A well was sunk for the
use of the slaughter-house. Latrines were kept in good order. Several dust-bins
were put up; four culvert drains were constructed and prickly-pear removed.

256. Satisfactory, but towards the end of the year a few cases of cholera occurred
General health. and the failure of the rains caused prices of food to run high
and some distress among the people was occasioned.

LOCAL FUND CIRCLES.

257. In the 20 Districts of the Madras Presidency there are at present 34 Local
Fund Boards or Circles presided over by the Collectors. No sanitary reports are
furnished to this office from the circles, as is done for municipalities; I am
therefore not in a position to submit any remarks on the condition of, and the
progress made in, rural sanitation during the year under review. The scheme
submitted by the Acting Sanitary Commissioner for the organisation of an
inexpensive reporting Sanitary Department, by the utilization of Deputy Inspectors
of Vaccination as reporting Sanitary Officers, noticed in the Report of 1875, page

62, has been negatived by Government (*vide* Proceedings of the Sanitary Com-
missioner for the months of August and September 1876, pages 165 to 184). The
only part of the scheme approved of by Government is the proposal to utilize the
subordinate medical agency attached to Collectors' establishments and to those of
the Revenue Settlement, Revenue Survey, and Geological Survey, in submitting
brief reports of the sanitary condition of the places they visit. A few such
reports have been received, but as they refer only to a few stations, and that too
not for the whole year, no abstract of them has been made for incorporation in
a general sanitary history of the Presidency.

258. It is proposed, however, to adopt an Annual Sanitary Report for Local
Fund Circles and Municipalities in a prescribed form and on subjects previously
defined. These reports, together with those submitted by the medical subordi-
nates attached to the departments above alluded to will, it is hoped, in future give
a fair general idea of the condition of rural towns and villages, and the progress
made in sanitation from year to year by the agency of the Local Fund Boards.

259. The only information at present before the Sanitary Commissioner with
reference to Local Fund Circles are certain statements of the Budget Estimates
regarding sanitary expenditure, forwarded for remarks in accordance with Rule XX
of the Local Funds Act. From these the following table has been compiled similar
to the one published in the Report for 1875.

District.	Local Fund Circle.	Population.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Cholera per 1,000 of Population.	Fever per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox per 1,000 of Population.	Bowel-complaints per 1,000 of Population.	Available Income (£ land cess).	Sanitary Expenditure.	Amount allotted for Vaccination.	Rate per cent. of Sanitary Expenditure to available income.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bellary	Bellary	1,665,815	24·9	32·3	9·6	1·1	6·00	1·09	25,000	2,084	2,690	8·1
	Ghooty								33,880	5,001	1,780	15·01
	Pennacondah.								12,880	1,200	1,420	9·7
Canara	Canara	918,042	21·9	18·5	0·6	1·1	4·07	4·07	28,760	1,170	3,500	4·07
	Chingleput	934,523	23·1	23·9	2·08	0·5	6·1	5·5	22,770	6,800	1,640	29·8
Chingleput.	Sydupet								16,330	8,600	1,640	22·04
	Coimbatore	1,762,679	18·6	14·8	2·2	0·09	6·05	1·2	65,930	10,000	5,000	15·1
Coimbatore.	Cuddapah								43,530	14,460	4,190	33·2
	Madanapally.	1,850,967	17·8	29·1	8·5	0·9	15·5	0·7	22,370	4,350	2,500	19·4
Cuddapah	Chettarpore								30,530	5,300	3,700	17·3
	Ganjam	1,210,256	22·2	20·3	3·2	2·5	11·1	0·3	21,500	10,000	2,370	46·5
Ganjam	Chioacole								56,700	7,550	2,530	13·3
	Cocanada								40,000	11,300	2,100	28·2
Godavery	Ellore	1,592,103	20·2	25·6	4·3	0·09	12·6	0·5	43,380	18,910	1,500	43·6
	Guntur								40,000	20,150	2,800	50·3
Kistna	Masulipatam.	1,452,066	18·9	20·1	4·6	0·4	7·5	0·2	40,000	18,440	2,780	46·1
	Kurnool	914,232	20·4	41·3	12·8	0·8	19·1	0·7	26,330	3,700	3,100	14·1
Kurnool	Dindigul								47,000	15,000	5,070	31·9
	Madura	1,327,899	22·5	18·08	2·08	1·5	7·2	1·2	26,000	1,500	2,000	5·7
Madura	Calicut								11,500	400	1,100	8·4
	Tellicherry	2,253,258	17·8	22·6	5·01	2·3	5·9	2·1	1,000	—	600	—
Malabar	Neilgherry								70,000	8,000	5,900	11·4
	Neilgherry	47,366	21·9	26·8	0·5	0·1	17·9	2·4	57,330	23,420	3,490	38·6
Neilgherry	Nellore	1,145,873	14·4	21·02	7·3	0·3	7·2	0·4	31,670	7,670	2,000	24·2
	Chittore	2,014,254	20·6	24·8	7·4	0·3	8·6	0·7	17,670	10,800	1,860	61·1
North Arcot	Vellore								38,670	14,500	3,430	37·5
	Oosoor	1,966,362	25·1	23·2	7·5	0·2	8·4	0·6	53,330	9,000	3,140	16·3
Salem	Salem								32,000	12,160	1,400	38·0
	Cuddalore	1,755,324	21·7	20·6	5·4	0·4	6·2	0·6	41,670	36,549	2,352	88·1
South Arcot	Virdachellam.								42,000	15,636	3,470	37·4
	Negapatam	1,972,820	30·3	25·6	4·08	0·5	2·5	0·7	19,000	7,800	1,460	41·1
Tanjore	Tanjore								49,000	11,400	2,060	23·2
	Shermadevi	1,693,629	22·1	23·8	3·6	1·1	4·7	2·8	41,000	8,000	6,000	19·5
Tinnevely	Tinnevely	1,199,155	29·6	23·3	4·3	0·5	6·2	1·1	66,670	9,000	8,000	13·4
	Trichinopoly	1,598,507	16·7	13·9	0·7	0·1	1·04	0·4				
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam.											
	Total	28,775,130	21·5	23·1	5·1	0·8	7·9	1·2	1,214,250	334,800	98,322	19·8

SECTION X.

GENERAL REMARKS.

260. The excessive labor and responsibility in connection with famine inspections, and the present alarming condition of the public health have delayed the submission of this report. Attempts have been repeatedly made to complete it, but travelling in famine districts, and the compilation of reports requiring frequent references to statistical data are wholly incompatible, and in the choice of evils it was considered better to allow the report for a past period to remain unwritten, than to neglect the urgent duties more immediately in hand.

261. During the whole of the year 1876 Surgeon-Major H. King, Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Examiner to Government, was officiating as Sanitary Commissioner for Madras. He was relieved of the charge on my return from furlough to Europe on 29th January 1877.

262. In January 1876 Dr. King inspected the municipal towns in the Trichinopoly district and of Conjeveram in the Chingleput district.

Notes of these inspections are printed in the volume of Proceedings for 1876, pages 17 to 23.

263. With regard to Conjeveram Dr. King noted that the project for restoring a channel to supply the town with water, which was ordered to be taken in hand on a report of mine in 1870, still remained untouched. I doubt if the work will ever be carried through. Strong private influences have been brought to bear in the repeated postponement of the work, and the present position of affairs is by no means creditable to the Municipality. Government has expressed its displeasure at the delay in the completion of the work, and the District Engineer was instructed to take care that the work was put in hand.

264. In February Dr. King inspected Wallajabad, Striperambutoor, Chingleput, Tiruparoor, Madrantakum, Chunampet, Cheyoor, Ootramullur, Trivellore, Nagapuram, Mangadu, Ayanaveram, Mambalam, Pulicat, Trivatoor, all towns in the Chingleput District.

The inspection notes of these towns are printed in the Proceedings, pages 79 to 91.

265. In January 1876 Surgeon-Major King submitted a scheme for a public health service in the Madras Presidency, including regulations for the reorganization of the Vaccine Establishment; and Government, in July of that year, declined the proposals of the Acting Sanitary Commissioner in regard to general sanitation, but sanctioned the rules for the Vaccination Department and under which the department is now working.

266. In July Dr. King inspected Salem, Yercaud, Razipore, Trichengode, Sunkerrydroog, Athoor, Namcul, Sedamangalam, Gossoor, Denkecottah, Kistnagherry, Dowlatabad, Caveripatam, Darampoory, Tripatore, Vaniembaddy, Udiagherry, Canacumputty—in the Salem District.

267. In September he visited Mooseri, Worioore, Kulitalai, and Mahadanapuram in the Trichinopoly District; and Caroor and Erode in the Coimbatore District. Inspection notes of all these towns are recorded in the volume of Proceedings.

268. In October Dr. King inspected Municipal towns in the Madura District; an account of all those inspections is entered in the volume of Proceedings.

269. During the year the Towns' Improvement Act was introduced in Ongole, Mettapolliem, Caroor.

270. As none of the sanitary duties of the year devolved on myself, I shall defer commenting on the effect of the new Vaccination Rules and other changes until the report for the present year is due.

(Signed) W. R. CORNISH, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Dated 9th August 1877.

APPENDIX I.

DEATHS IN MADRAS TOWN.

APPENDIX I.

DEATHS IN THE TOWN OF MADRAS.

The deaths registered in 1876 amongst the several classes of the people were as follows :—

		Population of 1871.		Deaths.	
Population.	Europeans ...	...	3,613	...	119
	East Indians ...	...	12,013	...	358
	Mahomedans ...	...	50,964	...	2,018
	Native Christians } ...	...	330,962	...	759
	Hindus ... }	...	...	...	12,505
Total ...		397,552	Total ...	15,759	

The population of Madras was considerably increased in the last two months of the year, owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon, and the rush of poor from the surrounding districts in search of work and food. The death-ratio therefore of 39.6 per mille for the year is not strictly correct, inasmuch as the population for a portion of the year was much in excess of its normal limits. The death-ratio appears higher than it was in fact.

The total of European deaths registered was 119 (5 born dead): males 86, females 33. These numbers give a ratio of 32.9 per mille. The number of deaths and ratios for the past five years are shown below :—

		Deaths.		Ratio per 100 of Population.	
European ratio.	death.	1871 ...	103	28.5	
		1872 ...	103	28.5	
		1873 ...	103	28.5	
		1874 ...	117	32.3	
		1875 ...	116	32.1	
		1876 ...	...	...	

The chief causes of death were cholera (12), small-pox (2), fevers (4), dysentery (8), diarrhoea (14), injuries (3), all other causes (76).

The mortality of Europeans according to age and sex will be found in the following table. It will be observed that 48 of the deaths occurred during the first six years of life, and 62 at ages from 20 to 60. Seven deaths only occurred of Europeans beyond 60 years of age. At these ages there are very few living in India. An Indian career, military or civil, is commenced and finished within the limits of age from 20 to 60.

Return showing the Deaths according to Age among the European Community in the Town of Madras during the Year 1876.

Diseases.	Age at the time of Death.																				Total.	
	Born Dead.		Not exceeding 1 year.		1 to 6 years.		6 to 12 years.		12 to 20 years.		20 to 30 years.		30 to 40 years.		40 to 50 years.		50 to 60 years.		Exceeding 60 years.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cholera	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4
Small-pox	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Fevers	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Dysentery	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	10	4
Injuries	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
All other causes ...	1	4	14	7	2	3	...	...	1	...	7	1	4	2	10	2	11	...	6	1	56	20
Total ...	1	4	18	10	9	6	1	...	1	...	13	3	10	5	13	4	14	...	6	1	86	33

The European population is so small and fluctuates so much, that it is scarcely fair to deduce a death-rate from the Census figures. During the latter part of the year, the floating European population of the town was considerably increased by the large number of ships and steamers bringing grain for relief of the famine-districts.

The following table shows the deaths for each class of the population, and the ratios of mortality from each specified cause :—

Abstract Return of Deaths among each Class in the Town of Madras during 1876.

Classes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.							
									Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Europeans ...	12	2	4	8	14	3	76	119	3.2	0.5	1.1	2.2	3.8	0.8	21.0	32.9
East Indians ...	58	5	38	20	32	4	201	358	4.8	0.4	3.1	1.6	2.6	0.3	16.7	29.8
Mahomedans ...	284	21	227	155	130	11	1,200	2,018	5.1	0.6	4.4	3.0	2.5	0.2	23.5	39.5
Native Christians ...	96	9	119	69	51	4	411	759	4.4	0.4	5.5	3.2	2.3	0.3	19.1	35.8
Hindus ...	1,675	374	1,968	991	825	177	6,500	12,505	5.4	1.2	6.3	3.2	2.6	0.5	21.0	40.4
Total ...	2,105	421	2,351	1,248	1,052	199	8,388	15,759	5.2	1.0	5.9	3.1	2.6	0.5	21.1	39.6

The deaths occurring in the several municipal divisions of the town are shown below. There is a wide difference in the 20.9 per mille of the village area of the 6th Municipal Division and the 52.6 per mille of the 1st Division or northern suburb of the town, to which the stranger population, coming into the town from work on the beach, would naturally flock.

The sanitary condition of the town during the year was unsatisfactory. The water from the Red Hills was scanty and bad, and unfit for drinking without filtration or boiling. The drainage of the town remained in the condition of former years, aggravated by the fact that the Coombar was not once opened, and therefore no discharge of the stagnating and diluted sewage to the sea. The main drains emptying direct into the sea were as offensive as ever, and lastly the Madras Municipality, being reduced to a condition of chronic impecuniosity, had no means to effect any permanent improvements.

Abstract Return showing the Deaths in each Division of the Town of Madras during the Year 1876.

Division.	Class.										Average Deaths for 10 Years ending									
	Europeans.	East Indians.	Mahomedans.	Native Christians.	Hindoo.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.
						Europeans.	East Indians.	Maho- medans.	Native Christians.	Hindoo.										
1st Division 65,547 ...	8	30	336	243	2,833	0.1	0.4	5.1	3.7	43.2	724	104	453	333	405	40	1,391	8,450	52.6	
2nd do. 73,738 ...	45	62	61	53	2,324	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	30.1	272	110	408	141	128	49	1,346	2,454	33.2	
3rd do. 52,545 ...	28	64	302	100	1,273	0.5	1.2	5.7	1.9	24.2	174	50	302	123	102	25	991	1,767	33.6	
4th do. 9,791 ...	4	14	66	11	354	0.4	1.4	6.7	1.1	36.1	95	6	65	32	27	4	220	449	45.8	
5th do. 65,491 ...	28	134	147	197	2,401	0.4	2.0	2.2	3.0	36.6	361	35	469	257	161	31	1,593	2,907	44.3	
6th do. 19,390 ...	2	9	15	24	357	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.2	18.4	39	3	58	28	11	6	262	407	20.9	
7th do. 69,568 ...	3	36	835	54	1,691	0.4	0.5	12.0	0.7	24.3	238	72	344	183	120	24	1,638	2,619	37.6	
8th do. 41,482 ...	1	9	256	78	1,362	0.02	0.2	6.1	1.8	32.8	232	41	252	146	98	20	947	1,706	41.1	
Total ... 397,552 ...	119	368	2,018	759	12,505	0.2	0.9	5.0	1.9	31.4	2,105	421	2,351	1,243	1,052	199	8,388	15,752	39.6	

APPENDIX I.

APPENDIX II.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL POPULATION.

III.

Deaths Registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during each Month of the Year 1876.

1	Number	2	3												4
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths Registered during the Year.
1		Ganjam	1,913	1,723	1,810	1,938	1,923	2,400	3,243	2,668	1,840	1,574	1,689	1,884	24,615
2		Visagapatnam	1,915	1,881	1,887	1,617	1,358	2,213	2,306	2,077	1,538	2,089	1,807	2,058	22,256
3		Godavery	3,263	2,210	1,818	1,635	3,662	4,386	4,504	3,014	2,942	3,220	6,178	4,020	40,851
4		Kistna	2,048	1,725	1,411	1,401	2,376	3,266	4,391	3,075	2,331	1,786	2,731	2,675	29,216
5		Nellore	2,240	1,505	1,066	1,105	1,451	1,256	1,681	1,707	2,016	1,739	2,643	5,623	24,092
6		Madras	1,282	1,287	1,169	1,043	1,156	1,161	1,186	1,276	1,106	1,113	1,129	2,010	14,868
7		Chingleput	2,675	1,887	1,350	1,315	1,729	1,957	2,171	1,831	1,545	1,390	1,692	2,797	22,329
8		South Arcot	4,789	4,035	2,787	2,377	3,046	2,942	3,701	2,726	2,482	2,266	2,387	2,711	36,199
9		Trichinopoly	2,415	2,274	1,934	1,869	2,126	2,594	2,535	2,387	1,940	2,003	2,117	3,801	27,995
10		Tanjore	4,510	5,160	3,167	3,018	3,598	4,553	5,866	4,139	4,127	3,881	3,803	4,777	50,689
11		Madras	2,916	2,212	1,805	1,620	1,656	1,826	1,874	1,693	1,805	1,819	1,940	2,817	23,993
12		Tinnevely	4,001	2,651	2,078	1,848	2,152	2,762	3,026	3,555	3,398	3,357	4,170	5,727	38,725
13		Kurnool	1,559	1,827	2,104	3,101	2,583	2,710	3,447	2,369	1,750	1,510	3,040	11,842	37,841
14		Cuddapah	2,762	2,722	2,755	2,965	3,051	2,825	3,463	3,265	3,186	2,542	3,269	6,589	39,894
15		Bellary	3,257	4,121	4,881	5,548	4,457	5,077	5,330	4,380	3,490	3,022	4,867	7,393	55,823
16		North Arcot	5,866	4,867	3,954	4,025	4,177	3,667	4,242	3,510	2,987	3,195	3,683	6,003	50,086
17		Salem	4,554	4,175	3,710	4,665	4,065	3,135	3,169	2,788	2,590	2,507	3,428	6,975	45,761
18		Coimbatore	2,679	2,089	1,625	1,685	1,755	2,082	2,056	1,961	1,944	1,976	2,274	4,282	26,358
19		Neigherries	46	61	67	90	180	218	169	97	81	83	104	78	1,274
20		South Canara	1,369	1,260	1,088	1,152	1,099	1,139	1,614	1,523	1,766	1,749	1,538	1,689	16,996
21		Malabar	5,854	5,850	5,571	5,227	4,097	4,581	5,531	4,953	2,891	2,162	2,022	2,266	51,013
Total, Madras Presidency			61,962	55,432	47,537	49,244	51,696	56,750	65,513	54,994	47,665	45,053	56,511	88,027	680,384
Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 in each Month			2.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	3.2	23.3

IV.

Deaths Registered according to Age in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876.

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		
			1 year and under 6.		6 years and under 12.		12 years and under 20.		20 years and under 30.		30 years and under 40.		40 years and under 50.		50 years and under 60.		60 years and upwards.		
Number	Districts.	Under 1 year.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
		Males.	Females.																
1	Ganjam	2,061	1,765	2,223	2,194	1,290	1,018	949	948	1,402	1,321	1,310	827	1,165	744	1,155	941	1,656	1,646
2	Visagapatnam	1,422	1,356	1,618	1,549	977	836	980	1,009	1,273	1,266	1,334	1,105	1,259	1,034	1,440	1,234	1,247	1,311
3	Godavery	2,368	1,993	2,778	2,548	1,929	1,524	1,987	1,967	2,616	2,606	2,295	1,724	2,087	1,331	2,075	1,735	3,734	4,014
4	Kistna	1,664	1,431	2,301	2,119	1,357	1,144	1,115	1,272	1,522	1,791	1,184	1,080	1,225	831	1,648	1,138	3,513	2,931
5	Nellore	1,089	896	1,679	1,526	1,188	949	918	1,037	1,428	1,307	1,217	1,011	1,239	874	1,516	1,026	2,901	2,360
6	Madras	2,144	1,801	1,947	1,046	494	515	835	631	761	885	578	546	546	415	528	516	915	1,115
7	Chingleput	2,006	1,829	1,817	1,789	1,063	893	763	867	1,025	1,261	995	819	930	606	1,016	725	2,067	1,928
8	South Arcot	3,214	2,976	3,744	3,316	1,506	1,260	1,086	1,158	1,627	1,987	1,679	1,322	1,571	1,100	1,628	1,108	3,061	2,837
9	Trichinopoly	3,032	2,719	2,560	2,336	1,136	949	894	843	1,159	1,480	1,190	1,069	1,154	866	1,155	941	2,231	2,371
10	Tanjore	6,882	5,314	3,577	3,357	1,873	1,518	1,402	1,717	2,025	2,835	2,043	2,033	2,118	1,574	2,192	1,667	4,271	4,801
11	Madras	1,670	1,414	2,398	2,314	834	724	729	629	1,291	1,239	1,378	1,067	1,380	936	1,263	1,135	1,857	1,725
12	Tinnevelly	2,969	2,542	4,193	3,926	1,591	1,335	1,208	1,167	1,934	2,011	1,885	1,492	1,784	1,243	1,656	1,295	3,231	3,263
13	Kurnool	1,202	1,149	2,528	2,382	1,953	1,536	1,714	1,441	2,892	2,462	2,850	1,750	2,426	1,577	2,289	1,652	3,147	2,891
14	Cuddapah	1,781	1,527	2,099	1,915	1,598	1,355	1,563	1,675	2,900	3,099	2,987	2,183	2,768	1,745	2,620	1,790	2,979	2,816
15	Bellary	3,310	2,983	4,688	4,430	2,752	2,190	1,831	2,027	3,268	3,755	3,408	2,614	3,063	1,948	2,991	2,119	4,411	4,065
16	North Arcot	3,257	2,949	3,558	3,216	2,187	1,856	1,965	2,033	3,212	3,269	3,194	2,361	2,596	1,626	2,433	1,806	4,566	3,932
17	Salem	3,543	3,032	3,167	3,069	2,349	1,964	1,809	1,468	2,822	2,891	3,040	2,242	2,711	1,819	2,397	1,863	2,885	2,690
18	Coimbatore	2,136	1,822	1,821	1,686	1,068	891	924	693	1,394	1,376	1,581	1,215	1,554	1,036	1,541	1,212	2,259	2,149
19	Neilgherries	92	75	80	86	66	66	72	60	124	77	90	68	56	41	49	34	69	75
20	South Canara	1,485	1,200	1,146	1,042	423	365	473	561	1,003	1,199	1,123	880	1,012	631	933	731	1,360	1,429
21	Malabar	1,659	1,436	3,276	3,007	2,072	1,835	2,234	2,235	4,622	4,198	4,511	3,402	3,075	1,957	2,252	1,623	3,679	3,940
Total, Madras Presidency.		48,427	42,159	52,298	48,853	29,646	24,717	24,631	25,306	40,305	42,215	39,872	30,760	35,799	23,934	34,827	26,291	56,059	54,283
Ratio per 1,000 of living.		3.3	2.9	3.5	3.3	2.02	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.4	1.6	2.3	1.8	3.8	3.7

Deaths Registered according to Classes in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876

1 Number.	2 Districts.	3 Population for which Returns were received.				4 Number of Deaths Registered.				5 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			
		Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	Total.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	Total.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	Total.
1	Ganjam	4,826	1,205,480		1,210,266	63	24,552		24,615	18.05	20.3		20.3
2	Vizagapatam	21,030	1,577,477		1,598,507	278	21,978		22,256	18.2	18.9		18.9
3	Godavery	35,173	1,556,980		1,592,103	618	40,233		40,851	17.5	25.8		25.8
4	Kistna	78,941	1,378,125		1,457,066	1,268	27,948		29,216	16.06	20.3		20.3
5	Nellore	65,760	1,080,113		1,145,873	971	23,121		24,092	14.7	21.4		21.4
6	Madras	50,964	830,962		881,926	2,018	12,850		14,868	39.5	38.8		38.8
7	Chingleput	23,192	911,331		934,523	575	21,764		22,339	24.8	23.8		23.8
8	South Arcot	44,567	1,710,757		1,755,324	725	35,474		36,199	16.2	20.7		20.6
9	Trichinopoly	32,024	1,167,191		1,199,155	685	27,310		27,995	21.4	23.4		23.3
10	Tanjore	102,703	1,870,117		1,972,820	2,552	48,147		50,699	24.8	25.7		25.6
11	Madura	48,592	1,279,807	None.	1,327,899	1,073	22,910	None.	23,983	22.08	17.9	None.	18.0
12	Tinnevely	84,753	1,606,876		1,693,629	1,984	36,741		38,725	23.4	22.8		22.8
13	Kurnool	107,920	806,312		914,232	4,207	33,634		37,841	38.9	41.7		41.3
14	Cuddapah	103,676	1,247,291		1,350,967	2,788	36,611		39,394	26.8	29.3		29.1
15	Bellary	127,783	1,538,032		1,665,815	4,126	51,097		55,823	32.3	33.6		32.9
16	North Arcot	66,741	1,927,513		2,014,254	1,304	48,782		50,086	13.08	25.3		24.3
17	Salem	52,312	1,914,050		1,966,362	1,157	44,604		45,761	22.1	23.8		23.4
18	Coimbatore	36,026	1,726,658		1,762,679	609	25,749		26,358	16.8	14.9		14.3
19	Neilgherries	1,936	45,430		47,366	61	1,213		1,274	31.5	26.7		26.3
20	South Canara	83,178	834,864		918,042	1,677	15,319		16,996	20.1	18.3		18.4
21	Malabar	581,609	1,671,649		2,253,258	15,238	85,775		51,013	26.4	21.4		22.1
	Total, Madras Presidency.	1,773,708	27,383,350		29,157,056	43,972	636,412		680,384	24.8	23.2		23.3

VI.

Deaths Registered from different Causes in the Districts and Towns of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876.

1 No.	2 Districts and Towns.	3 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.										
		4 All Causes.						5 Injuries.				
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Plague.	Other Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Plague.
1	Ganjam	3,472	2,982	12,942	435							
2	Vizagapatam	897	174	15,669	629							
3	Godavery	6,605	145	19,925	785							
4	Kistna	6,673	569	10,728	381							
5	Nellore	8,170	426	8,280	500							
6	Madras	2,035	414	2,309	2,221							
7	Chingleput	1,773	502	5,561	5,003							
8	South Arcot	9,449	783	10,795	935							
9	Trichinopoly	4,921	484	7,140	818							
10	Tanjore	7,280	850	4,191	787							
11	Madura	2,503	1,760	8,937	1,472							
12	Tinnevely	5,197	1,668	7,540	4,363							
13	Kurnool	11,129	781	17,223	464							
14	Cuddapah	11,445	1,241	20,697	951							
15	Bellary	14,953	1,852	9,108	1,739							
16	North Arcot	14,495	647	16,886	1,427							
17	Salem	14,048	431	16,118	1,218							
18	Coimbatore	3,729	157	10,346	2,192							
19	Neilgherries	23	...	655	39							
20	South Canara	498	784	3,622	3,458							
21	Malabar	9,730	4,980	12,931	4,759							
	Total of Districts	139,025	21,650	221,653	34,576							
		27,652,145										

VI—(Continued).
Deaths Registered from different Causes in the Districts and Towns of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876.

No.	Districts and Towns.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.																				
		3	4	5	6	7	8			9	10	11										
							Injuries.						Total.									
		Population for which Returns were received.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Suicides.		Wounds and Accidents.	Snake bite and killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	For the Year.	Mean of 5 Years.	
M.	F.																					
B.—Towns.																						
1	M. T. Berhampore	21,524	126	26	56	10	1	11	2	13	244	475	5.8	1.1	2.6	0.4	0.6	11.3	22.06	17.8		
2	M. T. Chicacole	15,538	93	6	117	8	1	6	2	10	252	486	5.9	0.3	7.5	0.5	0.6	16.2	31.2	27.5		
3	T. Ichapore	12,493	69	7	121	3	1	2	...	3	2	205	5.5	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	16.4	5.7		
4	T. Parakimidy	15,954	166	9	263	4	1	9	...	10	20	472	10.4	0.5	16.4	0.2	1.6	1.2	29.5	5.7		
5	M. T. Vizagapatam	31,462	42	...	179	48	...	41	1	46	687	1,002	1.3	...	5.6	1.5	1.4	21.8	31.8	34.5		
6	M. T. Vizagapatam	20,164	211	3	447	26	3	10	1	14	131	832	10.4	0.1	22.1	1.2	0.6	6.4	41.2	24.9		
7	M. T. Bimlipatam	8,601	...	7	46	57	...	1	...	1	138	249	...	0.8	5.3	6.6	0.1	16.04	28.9	26.6		
8	T. Bobbili	14,151	53	...	150	1	2	2	...	4	6	214	3.7	...	10.5	0.07	0.2	0.4	15.1	3.7		
9	T. Ankapalli	13,038	...	...	159	14	...	3	...	5	2	180	...	...	12.1	1.1	0.3	0.1	13.8	4.3		
10	T. Salur	10,633	70	...	77	4	1	1	3	5	11	167	6.5	...	7.2	0.3	0.4	1.03	14.7	4.6		
11	M. T. Ellore	25,433	322	...	90	18	4	2	9	17	542	989	12.6	...	3.5	0.7	0.6	21.3	38.8	27.8		
12	M. T. Rajahmundry	19,622	30	5	55	29	4	7	2	22	444	585	1.5	0.2	2.8	1.4	1.1	22.6	29.2	18.6		
13	M. T. Cocanada	17,509	20	2	95	98	1	5	...	6	352	573	1.1	0.1	5.4	5.5	0.3	20.1	32.7	22.6		
14	M. T. Masulipatam	36,015	43	...	113	10	1	6	2	9	370	545	1.1	...	3.1	0.2	0.2	10.2	15.1	17.1		
15	M. T. Guntur	17,984	...	5	51	8	...	4	...	4	288	356	...	0.2	2.8	0.4	0.2	16.01	19.7	18.2		
16	T. Bapatla	10,690	11	...	37	...	...	1	...	1	3	52	1.02	...	3.4	...	0.1	0.2	4.8	2.3		
17	M. T. Nellore	29,698	215	16	49	12	4	8	20	35	480	807	7.2	0.5	1.6	0.3	1.1	16.1	27.1	20.3		
18	M. T. Conjeveram	37,317	177	2	157	190	2	...	10	14	458	998	4.7	0.05	4.2	5.1	0.3	12.2	26.7	22.8		
19	M. T. Cuddalore	39,940	41	22	213	175	1	...	5	8	509	968	1.02	0.5	5.3	4.3	0.2	12.7	24.2	17.5		
20	M. T. Chedambaram	15,518	53	27	47	30	...	2	2	3	158	318	3.4	1.7	3.02	1.9	0.1	10.1	20.9	7.1		
21	M. T. Trichinopoly	75,306	302	125	240	569	...	3	13	20	706	1,962	3.9	1.6	3.1	7.5	0.2	9.3	25.05	22.9		
22	M. T. Srirangam	11,271	51	32	68	4	...	...	2	2	344	501	4.5	2.8	6.03	0.3	0.1	30.5	44.4	30.2		
C.—Districts.																						
23	M. T. Tanjore	52,014	320	13	224	96	1	...	...	5	11	986	1,650	6.1	0.2	4.3	1.8	0.2	18.9	31.7	31.2	
24	M. T. Combeconum	44,395	42	147	305	283	...	...	...	2	7	804	1,588	0.9	3.3	6.8	6.3	0.1	18.1	35.9	27.1	
25	M. T. Negapatam	48,075	216	45	189	187	...	...	...	3	13	729	1,379	4.4	0.9	3.8	3.8	0.2	15.1	28.5	28.8	
26	M. T. Mayavaram	21,160	19	6	54	48	...	...	...	1	2	337	466	0.8	0.2	2.5	2.2	0.1	11.2	22.02	29.8	
27	M. T. Mannargudi	17,682	138	18	41	30	...	...	...	3	7	267	501	7.8	1.01	2.3	1.6	0.3	15.1	28.3	27.1	
28	M. T. Madura	51,806	111	258	191	45	2	...	...	1	11	1,110	1,726	2.1	4.9	3.6	0.8	0.2	21.4	33.3	36.1	
29	M. T. Dindigul	12,811	7	6	153	43	...	...	...	...	1	10	220	0.5	0.4	11.8	3.3	0.07	0.7	17.1	18.8	
30	T. Peracolum	13,468	7	18	162	40	...	...	...	...	1	11	239	0.5	1.3	12.02	2.9	0.07	0.8	17.7	17.5	
31	T. Cumbum	14,770	7	51	231	30	1	...	...	...	5	45	369	0.4	3.4	15.6	2.03	0.3	3.04	24.9	7.7	
32	T. Puli	12,801	68	1	16	6	...	...	...	1	3	166	260	5.3	0.07	1.2	0.4	0.2	12.9	20.3	12.9	
33	M. T. Tinnevely	21,044	127	13	71	106	2	4	2	...	8	486	808	6.03	0.6	3.3	5.03	0.3	22.9	38.3	36.5	
34	M. T. Palacottah	17,755	163	42	63	108	...	1	6	...	7	312	695	9.1	2.3	3.5	6.07	0.3	17.5	39.7	31.2	
35	M. T. Tuticorin	10,475	397	129	13	81	...	...	2	...	2	190	868	37.8	12.3	6.1	7.7	0.1	18.1	82.8	39.7	
36	T. Kayalpattanam	11,197	21	4	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	88	127	1.8	0.3	1.1	0.08	...	7.8	11.3	11.6	
37	T. Wairap	14,892	20	2	20	3	...	...	...	1	...	153	200	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	10.2	13.4	7.3	
38	T. Nachiarovil	14,186	4	21	16	16	...	...	...	...	4	196	240	0.2	1.4	1.1	...	0.2	13.8	16.9	7.2	
39	T. Sankaranainaravil	11,632	41	7	21	21	1	...	3	...	8	99	188	3.5	0.6	1.8	1.3	0.3	8.5	16.1	5.4	
40	T. Sivagiri	14,025	56	10	31	45	...	...	8	...	...	179	329	3.9	0.7	2.2	3.2	0.5	12.7	23.4	6.9	
41	T. Viravanalluri	12,172	48	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	133	187	3.5	...	...	0.08	...	10.9	15.3	9.5	
42	T. Kollakuch	11,580	41	...	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	198	270	3.5	...	1.6	1.03	...	17.1	23.3	6.2	
43	T. Sivakasi	10,153	9	18	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	180	159	0.8	1.7	...	...	0.1	12.7	15.6	7.7	
44	T. Tenkasi	10,605	71	...	...	31	...	...	1	...	1	98	219	6.6	...	1.6	2.9	0.09	9.2	20.6	...	
45	M. T. Kurnool	25,462	477	22	207	112	3	...	10	2	15	317	1,150	18.7	0.8	8.1	4.3	0.5	12.4	45.1	32.1	
46	M. T. Cumbum	7,295	152	...	157	71	...	...	...	...	...	114	494	20.8	...	21.5	9.7	...	15.6	67.7	43.6	
47	M. T. Cuddapah	16,184	129	4	314	36	1	1	8	1	11	134	628	7.9	0.2	19.4	2.2	0.6	8.2	38.8	40.7	
48	M. T. Bellary	49,959	414	46	369	53	1	...	29	...	30	609	1,521	8.2	0.9	7.3	1.06	0.6	12.1	30.4	18.3	
49	M. T. Adoni	22,722	464	2	371	8	...	...	6	...	6	802	1,133	20.4	0.08	16.3	0.3	0.2	13.2	50.7	39.2	
50	M. T. Gooty	6,705	165	8	6	...	...	...	4	...	4	84	267	24.6	1.1	0.8	...	0.5	12.5	39.8	13.3	
51	M. T. Anantapur	4,909	5	3	12	7	...	...	...	...	1	102	130	1.01	0.6	2.4	...	0.2	20.7	26.4	20.2	
52	T. Hospett	10,060	128	1	137	13	...	1	2	2	...	210	494	12.7	0.09	13.6	1.2	0.4	20.8	49.1	9.0	
53	M. T. Vellore	37,569	121	4	262	114	2	5	4	...	11	512	1,024	3.2	0.1	6.9	3.03	0.2	13.6	27.2	27.6	
54	M. T. Wallajahpet	12,089	30	4	14	3	...	...	2	...	3	307	361	2.4	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	25.3	21.5	31.3	
55	T. Arcot	10,988	111	4	31	...	...	...	...	...	1	194	341	10.1	0.3	2.8	...	0.09	17.6	31.03	13.1	
56	T. Gudlathum	10,804	35	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	189	3.2	...	13.6	...	...	0.5	17.4	10.9	
57	T. Tripathy	10,423	183	...	155	2	...	1	...	...	2	77	421	17.5	0.1	14.8	0.1	0.1	7.3	40.3	9.9	
58	M. T. Salem	49,873	516	16	278	66	3	...	7	2	12	627	1,515	10.3	0.3	5.5	1.3	0.2	12.5	27.2	27.6	
59	T. Tripattor	12,816	120	8	64	1	...	...	1	...	1	123	357	9.3	0.6	6.5	0.07	0.2	25.2	31.03	13.1	
60	T. Sundamungalum	11,783	75	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	168	6.3	0.08	...	...	...	3.2	13.4	4.4	
61	M. T. Coimbatore	34,968	76	2	154	17	1	...	4	...	7	212	468	2.1	0.05	4.4	0.4	0.2	6.06	13.3	12.5	
62	M. T. Erode	10,188	130	1	37	25	...	...	3	...	3	108	289	12.7	0.09	3.6	2.4	0.2	10.1	29.3	14.5	
63	M. T. Caroor	9,378	15	5	90	3	...	...	4	...	5	70	188	1.5	0.5	9.5	0.3	0.5	7.4	20.04	4.8	
64	T. Aravacoorchy	10,763	99	10	46	1	...	...	...	...	...	137	293	9.1	0.9	4.2	...	...	12.7	27.2	8.9	

VI—(Continued).

Deaths Registered from different Causes in the Districts and Towns of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				9	10	11								
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population for which Returns were received.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.				All other Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.								
							Suicides.	Wounding and Accidents.	Snake bite and killed by wild beasts.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Revers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	For the Year.	Mean of previous 5 Years.	
																					M.	F.
B.—Towns.																					
66	Neil- gherries.	9,213	...	8	128	43	...	...	1	...	1	114	294	...	0.8	13.8	4.6	0.1	12.3	31.9	27.5
67		2,908	...	...	69	36	...	...	...	...	...	39	146	...	...	23.7	12.3	...	13.4	50.2	32.0
68	South Canara.	23,423	120	249	118	286	1	1	6	1	9	506	1,288	4.08	8.4	40.1	9.7	0.3	17.1	43.7	22.4
69		19,434	59	263	32	4	...	...	4	...	4	324	746	3.03	13.5	4.7	0.2	0.2	16.6	38.3	22.7
70	Malabar.	47,149	1,086	26	46	63	...	1	11	2	14	826	2,061	23.03	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.2	17.5	43.7	23.9
71		30,689	164	1	297	53	1	2	2	...	5	604	1,034	5.3	0.03	6.7	1.7	0.1	19.6	33.7	26.1
72		12,315	144	11	28	3	...	...	3	1	4	199	389	11.6	0.8	2.2	0.2	0.3	16.1	31.5	31.8
73		28,840	...	15	72	29	...	...	...	...	...	310	426	...	0.5	2.4	1.00	...	10.7	14.7	31.6
74	T. Ponnany	11,453	120	...	21	21	...	...	1	...	1	...	163	10.4	...	1.8	1.8	0.08	...	14.2	4.6
Total of Towns		1,504,911	9,168	1,819	8,439	3,690	46	51	344	64	505	20,071	43,602	6.09	1.2	5.6	2.3	0.3	13.3	28.9	...
Total, Madras Presidency		29,157,056	146,193	23,469	230,092	38,176	843	872	7,083	2,377	11,175	229,279	680,384	5.08	0.8	7.8	1.3	0.3	7.8	23.3	18.1

VII. Deaths Registered from Cholera in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during each Month of the Year 1876.

1		2		3		4		5												6			7		8		
No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		No. from which Deaths were reported.	No. in each District.	No. from which Deaths were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.		Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous 5 Years.	
		No. from which Deaths were reported.	No. in each District.	No. from which Deaths were reported.	No. in each District.																M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		Total.
1	Ganjam	6	386	5,194	386	26	19	46	171	155	837	1,416	724	204	102	160	66	2,095	1,831	3,926	3.4	3.04	3.2	0.8			
2	Visagapatam	17	159	2,915	159	...	7	30	11	9	43	351	299	245	125	128	20	702	571	1,273	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7			
3	Godavery	14	708	2,128	708	350	115	35	14	1,490	2,006	1,939	641	292	93	...	...	3,636	3,341	6,977	4.5	4.2	4.3	0.2			
4	Kistna	14	636	2,141	636	196	279	62	74	674	1,512	2,159	874	387	120	17	370	3,558	3,169	6,727	4.8	4.4	4.6	0.2			
5	Nellore	11	736	2,184	736	766	336	99	83	51	176	357	533	638	465	997	3,884	4,743	8,385	8.1	6.5	7.3	0.7				
6	Madras	1	37	1,224	37	166	194	122	116	148	165	231	240	61	30	98	464	1,033	1,002	2,035	5.5	5.1	5.3	0.7			
7	Chingleput	7	272	2,894	272	517	194	52	96	127	188	182	177	110	56	60	191	1,150	800	1,950	2.4	1.7	2.08	0.5			
8	South Arcot	10	1,186	2,918	1,186	2,208	1,781	828	593	958	906	1,325	473	117	18	59	277	5,225	4,818	9,543	5.9	4.9	5.4	1.1			
9	Trichinopoly	8	671	1,674	671	522	617	298	224	300	708	525	406	80	70	148	1,426	2,943	2,331	5,274	5.01	3.8	4.8	1.5			
10	Tanjore	14	1,142	3,967	1,142	1,227	1,359	318	126	414	1,051	1,808	481	201	112	55	863	4,272	3,743	8,015	4.4	3.6	4.06	1.9			
11	Madura	9	291	1,224	291	787	438	255	145	103	53	21	...	63	46	140	701	1,446	1,257	2,703	2.2	1.3	2.03	1.1			
12	Tinnevely	12	622	1,849	622	737	269	87	48	120	343	306	731	648	458	768	1,680	3,453	2,742	6,195	4.1	3.2	3.6	1.1			
13	Karool	10	431	787	431	44	87	316	988	855	709	1,211	423	169	38	876	6,042	6,780	4,978	11,758	14.5	11.1	12.8	0.2			
14	Cuddapah	12	670	1,311	670	175	143	41	466	641	967	1,520	1,232	1,102	540	970	3,777	6,378	5,196	11,574	9.2	7.9	8.5	0.8			
15	Bellary	19	962	2,543	962	150	696	1,617	2,282	1,505	2,229	1,970	1,010	305	166	1,341	2,858	9,162	6,967	16,129	10.6	8.6	9.6	0.3			
16	North Arcot	12	1,639	5,241	1,639	2,246	1,653	1,253	1,374	1,336	923	1,375	594	214	683	853	2,471	8,443	6,532	14,975	8.2	6.5	7.4	0.9			
17	Salem	10	1,401	5,312	1,401	1,583	1,457	1,316	2,395	1,554	613	411	293	152	124	903	3,928	8,164	6,595	14,759	8.3	6.6	7.5	0.9			
18	Coimbatore	13	377	1,579	377	613	292	102	40	89	212	119	73	22	9	321	2,157	2,246	1,803	4,049	2.5	2.08	2.2	0.9			
19	Neilgherries	3	1	4,786	1	...	...	9	...	...	7	8	...	...	5	...	1	21	4	25	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1			
20	South Canara	6	155	1,291	155	2,829	1,655	42	136	49	41	74	108	99	...	...	...	347	271	618	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.1			
21	Malabar	17	287	496	287	2,829	1,655	1,370	1,452	885	985	1,338	1,056	206	20	...	...	5,714	5,589	11,303	5.0	4.9	5.01	0.3			
Total, Madras Presidency.		225	12,769	51,861	12,769	14,607	11,683	8,299	10,834	11,463	14,681	18,641	10,363	5,265	3,280	7,894	31,183	81,511	66,682	148,193	5.6	4.5	5.08	0.8			

VIII.

Deaths Registered from Small-pox in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during each Month of the Year 1876.

No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.	4		5					6					7	8		9					
			Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.		November.	December.						
			No. in each District.	No. Deaths from which Small-pox were reported.																			
1	Ganjam	6	6	5,194	321	335	415	359	232	216	225	254	119	107	140	307	1,598	1,432	3,030	26	24	25	07
2	Vizagapatam	17	16	2,915	3	9	38	23	47	15	16	11	6	5	8	3	83	101	184	01	01	01	05
3	Godavery	14	13	2,128	35	31	23	15	18	10	9	3	1	4	1	2	75	77	152	00	09	09	13
4	Kistna	14	13	2,141	59	62	89	56	30	45	44	44	21	15	64	85	319	275	594	04	04	04	11
5	Nellore	11	11	2,184	27	47	55	41	27	30	18	6	34	17	38	102	207	235	442	03	04	03	05
6	Madras	1	1	37	14	29	49	40	31	38	35	37	36	28	10	67	199	215	414	106	11	11	15
7	Chingleput	7	7	2,894	49	43	79	36	47	33	27	33	32	24	30	71	243	261	504	05	05	05	15
8	South Arcot	10	10	2,918	96	103	127	71	58	42	58	44	47	74	43	69	454	378	832	05	04	04	17
9	Trichinopoly	8	8	1,674	14	18	35	33	41	38	45	62	58	64	91	142	336	305	641	05	05	05	07
10	Tanjore	14	14	3,967	89	56	99	79	84	64	109	94	109	76	81	139	558	521	1,079	05	05	05	12
11	Madura	9	8	1,224	210	232	256	192	168	180	129	123	146	127	133	198	1,072	1,022	2,094	16	15	15	22
12	Tinnevelly	12	12	1,849	99	102	131	97	94	157	136	159	194	168	229	358	968	946	1,914	11	11	11	17
13	Kurnool	10	10	787	60	104	97	88	61	67	81	25	26	27	46	121	414	389	803	09	08	08	10
14	Cuddapah	12	12	1,311	37	76	95	135	148	119	107	76	67	91	106	188	656	589	1,245	09	09	09	07
15	Bellary	19	19	2,543	111	161	198	197	158	126	105	96	98	89	193	339	949	963	1,912	11	11	11	09
16	North Arcot	12	12	6,241	58	56	71	62	51	30	36	15	27	45	75	135	364	297	661	03	03	03	15
17	Salem	10	10	5,312	53	36	28	42	39	56	48	24	23	29	34	44	249	207	456	02	02	02	15
18	Coimbatore	13	13	1,579	20	20	14	11	6	13	9	12	13	16	16	25	86	89	175	00	01	00	07
19	Neigherries	3	1	4,736	5	8	54	89	74	51	76	63	85	95	125	308	578	455	1,033	00	07	01	02
20	South Canara	6	6	1,291	678	1,361	1,584	794	336	132	94	63	50	47	87	70	3,054	2,242	5,296	12	09	11	09
21	Malabar	17	15	436	678	1,361	1,584	794	336	132	94	63	50	47	87	70	3,054	2,242	5,296	27	19	23	11
Total, Madras Presidency.		225	217	51,861	2,088	2,889	3,517	2,460	1,750	1,462	1,398	1,244	1,192	1,160	1,551	2,812	12,464	11,005	23,469	08	07	08	12

IX.
Deaths Registered from Fevers in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during each Month of the Year 1876.

1	No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		4	5												6		7		8	
			Villages.			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.		Total ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Total.		
			No. in each District.	No. from which Deaths were reported.														M.	F.				M.	F.
1	Ganjam	...	6	5,194	1,263	1,106	1,039	1,072	1,158	990	1,179	1,271	1,118	1,035	1,061	1,207	7,291	6,208	13,499	11.9	10.3	11.1	9.6
2	Vizagapatam	...	17	2,915	1,550	1,418	1,031	1,221	1,016	1,873	1,578	1,277	998	1,665	1,348	1,752	8,658	8,069	16,727	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.4
3	Godavery	...	14	2,128	1,776	1,137	884	781	1,000	1,140	1,267	1,127	1,261	1,886	4,856	3,100	10,723	9,442	20,165	13.3	11.9	12.6	9.8
4	Kistna	...	14	2,141	893	692	620	612	814	810	1,079	1,058	908	756	1,446	1,241	5,881	5,048	10,929	7.9	7.06	7.5	7.7
5	Nellore	...	11	2,184	802	588	480	538	719	509	716	628	745	735	959	912	4,569	3,760	8,329	7.8	6.7	7.2	6.6
6	Madras	...	1	37	213	218	189	162	179	168	144	150	219	218	204	245	1,128	1,181	2,309	6.04	6.04	6.04	6.4
7	Chinglepat	...	7	2,394	546	440	392	330	442	467	505	488	483	480	494	651	2,858	2,860	5,718	6.08	6.2	6.1	5.8
8	South Arcot	...	10	2,918	1,045	926	776	704	871	836	1,029	956	1,068	929	955	960	5,824	5,231	11,055	6.5	6.01	6.2	6.9
9	Trichinopoly	...	8	1,674	627	552	551	590	640	638	675	610	632	637	600	696	3,752	3,696	7,448	6.3	6.04	6.2	7.7
10	Tanjore	...	14	3,967	391	498	338	389	375	434	516	423	456	418	387	379	2,547	2,457	5,004	2.7	2.4	2.5	3.1
11	Madura	...	9	1,224	967	749	626	653	694	808	905	809	819	823	855	982	5,271	4,419	9,690	8.01	6.5	7.2	4.6
12	Tinnevelly	...	12	1,849	743	554	475	463	532	707	747	683	670	659	703	830	4,176	3,710	7,886	4.9	4.3	4.7	4.3
13	Kurnool	...	10	787	1,231	1,407	1,355	1,164	1,151	1,073	1,273	1,278	1,212	1,194	1,698	3,551	9,579	8,008	17,587	20.4	17.9	19.1	13.7
14	Cuddapah	...	12	1,311	2,117	2,081	1,855	1,164	1,151	1,073	1,273	1,278	1,212	1,194	1,698	3,551	11,322	9,689	21,011	16.3	14.7	15.5	12.6
15	Bellary	...	19	2,543	1,016	1,083	1,002	864	730	611	705	749	730	724	725	2,038	5,104	4,809	10,003	6.05	5.9	6.00	6.1
16	North Arcot	...	12	5,241	1,891	1,684	1,384	1,368	1,404	1,366	1,429	1,467	1,359	1,228	1,291	1,538	8,943	8,153	17,496	9.1	8.2	8.6	10.2
17	Salem	...	10	5,312	1,628	1,528	1,358	1,223	1,345	1,362	1,449	1,316	1,254	1,236	1,284	1,538	8,903	7,721	16,524	9.02	7.7	8.4	11.5
18	Coimbatore	...	13	1,579	957	827	729	795	796	978	981	897	901	915	973	974	5,811	4,862	10,673	6.6	5.4	6.05	6.7
19	Neigherries	...	3	4,736	22	35	34	47	146	171	125	65	55	41	65	46	465	387	852	17.9	17.9	11.2	11.2
20	South Canara	...	6	1,291	368	315	262	237	236	281	411	361	341	293	303	332	2,002	1,788	3,740	4.3	3.8	4.07	5.3
21	Malabar	...	17	436	1,072	1,040	920	1,069	1,111	1,390	1,639	1,596	1,152	898	664	836	7,588	5,859	13,447	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.9
Total, Madras Presidency.		225	224	51,861	21,118	18,898	16,660	16,166	17,036	17,953	19,778	13,687	17,959	18,216	22,671	24,850	122,786	107,307	230,092	8.4	7.3	7.8	7.6

X.
Deaths Registered from Bowel-complaints in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during each Month of the Year 1876.

Deaths Registered from Bowel-complaints in the Districts of the Madras Presidency												7		8										
No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.	No. in each District.	No. from which Deaths from Bowel-complaints were reported.	Villages.	Total.												Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous 5 Years.					
						January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			M.	F.	Total.		
1	Ganjam	6	5,194	6	6	32	27	42	39	49	43	56	54	28	32	25	33	298	162	460	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5
2	Vizagapatam	17	2,915	17	17	60	62	36	70	52	79	97	97	41	48	83	54	418	361	779	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
3	Godavary	14	2,128	14	14	79	63	74	51	98	102	97	106	112	69	37	42	492	438	930	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
4	Kistna	14	2,141	14	14	32	26	23	36	35	33	55	41	35	31	24	28	215	184	399	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
5	Nellore	11	2,184	11	11	51	47	47	34	46	27	56	41	44	36	31	52	285	227	512	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
6	Madras	1	37	1	1	181	157	137	125	165	155	165	202	180	151	151	452	1,085	1,136	2,221	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.04
7	Chingleput	7	2,394	7	7	650	482	213	249	443	624	655	404	237	144	286	806	2,772	2,421	5,193	5.8	5.2	5.5	2.2
8	South Arcot	10	2,918	10	10	84	92	75	93	104	84	115	104	75	95	97	122	685	455	1,140	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9
9	Trichinopoly	8	1,674	8	8	105	86	93	124	96	136	131	118	95	105	126	176	749	642	1,391	1.2	1.04	1.1	1.2
10	Tanjore	14	3,967	14	14	86	134	98	84	109	123	137	112	137	118	131	162	773	658	1,431	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0
11	Madura	9	1,224	9	9	193	129	106	101	125	168	164	134	134	126	120	136	879	757	1,636	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1
12	Tinnevely	12	1,849	12	12	630	376	276	248	267	355	394	355	376	398	516	576	2,593	2,174	4,767	3.1	2.5	2.8	3.8
13	Kurnool	10	787	10	10	45	27	33	60	65	61	63	75	51	29	58	80	364	283	647	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5
14	Cuddapah	12	1,311	12	12	83	91	63	109	166	65	53	70	64	57	62	104	570	417	987	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
15	Bellary	19	2,543	19	19	115	128	123	155	133	130	172	157	144	113	216	234	1,003	817	1,820	1.1	1.1	1.09	1.1
16	North Arcot	12	5,241	12	12	150	140	96	116	142	127	143	127	124	87	128	166	845	701	1,546	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1
17	Salem	10	5,312	10	10	218	179	126	161	171	186	218	189	204	225	174	187	1,211	1,027	2,238	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.6
18	Coimbatore	13	1,579	13	13	7	6	1	10	15	27	14	16	2	7	7	6	67	51	118	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4
19	Neigherries	3	4,736	3	3	298	251	188	155	181	175	254	291	479	632	450	390	1,979	1,765	3,744	4.3	3.8	4.07	3.5
20	South Canara	6	1,291	6	6	381	375	438	459	398	510	650	608	281	227	319	286	2,613	2,319	4,932	2.3	2.06	2.1	2.7
21	Malabar	17	436	17	16	3,563	2,966	2,367	2,582	2,950	3,355	3,802	3,430	2,931	2,827	3,170	4,233	20,634	17,542	38,176	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3
Total, Madras Presidency.				225	224	51,861																		

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876.

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population.	Births.				Deaths.													
			Classes.			Total Births.	Causes of Deaths.													
			Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.		Other Classes.	Total Deaths.			Cholera.		Small-pox.							
								M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Bellary	Bellary	51,766	110	423	724	1,257	624	633	1,257	104	434	974	3	774	1,515	741	242	171	22	31
	Adoni	22,723	1	227	445	673	361	312	673	2	311	846	...	587	1,159	572	260	214	...	2
	Goody	6,780	...	34	96	130	70	60	130	...	63	209	...	141	272	131	88	77	...	6
	Anantapur	4,918	...	56	98	154	85	69	154	...	47	88	...	65	130	65	3	2	1	2
Chingleput	Conjeveram	37,327	1	29	1,023	1,053	557	496	1,053	...	26	971	...	515	998	483	91	86	2	...
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	35,310	38	23	504	565	300	265	565	28	34	410	...	242	472	230	36	40	2	...
	Erode	10,201	9	38	150	197	102	95	197	18	38	247	...	171	303	132	71	60	2	...
	Caroor	9,378	4	21	260	285	135	150	285	1	16	172	...	103	189	86	10	5	1	...
	Cuddapah	16,275	1	53	81	135	62	73	135	2	228	399	...	325	629	304	69	60	...	4
Ganjam	Chicacole	15,587	3	6	329	338	179	159	338	...	21	469	...	228	490	262	40	53	4	2
	Berhampore	21,670	10	21	293	324	155	169	324	5	30	445	...	267	480	213	70	57	13	13
	Cocanada	17,839	18	11	487	516	280	236	516	30	16	543	2	300	591	291	7	13	1	...
	Rajahmundry	19,738	9	28	441	478	235	243	478	7	40	531	...	300	578	278	12	10	3	5
Godavery	Ellore	25,487	3	105	577	685	318	367	685	7	141	828	...	486	976	490	139	175	...	...
	Masulipatam	36,188	2	43	512	557	297	260	557	1	20	518	6	288	545	257	25	18	...	...
	Guntoor	18,083	19	137	380	536	284	252	536	11	75	272	...	192	358	166	...	...	3	2
	Kurnool	25,579	12	520	474	1,006	503	503	1,006	9	490	651	...	645	1,150	505	302	175	8	14
Madras	Madras	397,552	1,043	1,072	9,708	11,823	6,250	5,573	11,823	1,236	2,018	12,505	...	7,898	15,759	7,861	1,068	1,037	202	219
Madura	Madura	51,987	88	126	1,559	1,773	948	825	1,773	36	180	1,510	...	898	1,726	828	60	51	111	146
	Dindigul	12,865	74	38	288	400	209	191	400	29	27	205	...	132	261	129	8	2	5	10
	Tellicherry	20,504	38	202	318	570	278	292	570	55	280	402	39	395	776	381	32	27	125	134
	Calicut	47,962	8	316	671	995	537	458	995	29	796	1,083	1	958	901	901	444	499	27	15
Malabar	Palghaut	30,752	28	130	1,053	1,211	651	560	1,211	30	112	965	...	603	1,106	505	118	82	1	1
	Cochin	18,840	271	24	58	353	195	158	353	219	129	73	3	227	197	197	424	76	79	9
	Cananore	31,868	133	236	291	672	335	337	672	82	175	176	4	196	437	241	...	...	9	6

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876—(Continued).

Districts.		Municipal Towns.		Deaths—(Continued).														Ratio per 1,000 of Population.							
				Causes of Deaths.—(Continued).																					
				Fever.		Bowel-complaints.		Injuries.								All other Causes.									
								Suicides.		Wounds.		Accidents.		Snake bite.										Killed by wild beasts.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	Total Deaths.	Total Births.			
Bellary	Bellary	170	178	29	24	1	...	8	8	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	0.9	6.7	0.9	0.5	29.2	24.2	
	Adoni	181	190	3	5	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	0.08	16.3	0.3	0.2	51.0	29.6	
	Ghoosy	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	1.1	0.8	...	0.5	40.4	19.3	
Chingleput	Anantapur	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	0.6	2.4	1.4	0.2	26.4	31.3	
	Conjeveram	83	74	112	78	2	...	1	...	4	5	1	...	...	1	...	218	0.05	4.2	5.0	0.3	26.7	28.2		
	Coimbatore	86	68	12	5	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	102	0.05	4.3	0.4	0.1	13.3	16.0		
Coimbatore	Erode	24	13	15	12	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	0.09	3.6	2.6	0.2	29.7	19.3		
	Caroor	45	45	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	33	0.5	9.5	0.3	0.5	20.1	30.3		
	Cuddapah	166	148	18	18	1	1	2	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	65	0.2	19.2	2.2	0.6	38.6	8.2		
Ganjam	Chicoole	53	64	6	2	1	1	...	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	121	0.3	7.5	0.5	0.6	31.4	21.6		
	Berhampore	35	22	7	3	...	...	2	...	5	4	...	...	...	1	...	113	1.1	2.6	0.4	0.5	22.1	14.9		
	Cocanada	49	49	52	47	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	188	0.1	5.4	5.5	0.3	33.1	28.9		
Godavary	Rajahmundry	61	45	27	25	1	2	...	...	8	11	1	...	...	...	...	187	0.4	5.3	2.6	0.6	39.2	24.2		
	Ellore	52	37	7	10	4	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	260	...	8.4	0.6	0.6	38.2	26.8		
	Masulipatam	60	53	6	4	...	...	1	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	190	...	3.1	0.2	0.2	15.0	15.3		
Kistna	Guntur	29	22	2	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	0.2	2.8	0.4	0.2	19.8	29.7		
	Kurnool	104	103	59	53	3	...	1	...	5	4	...	1	...	...	163	0.8	8.1	4.3	0.5	44.9	39.3			
	Madras	1,147	1,204	1,126	1,169	20	23	1	...	109	41	3	2	...	...	...	4,222	1.0	5.9	5.7	0.5	39.6	29.7		
Madras	Madras	106	85	26	19	2	1	1	1	3	1	...	1	2	...	...	522	4.9	3.6	0.8	0.2	33.2	34.1		
	Madura	8	12	10	8	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	96	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.3	20.2	31.1		
	Dindigul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Malabar	Tellicherry	56	46	26	18	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	151	12.6	4.9	2.1	0.2	37.8	27.7		
	Calicut	24	14	38	44	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	1	...	...	...	326	0.8	0.7	1.7	0.2	36.7	20.7		
	Palghat	157	131	37	34	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	282	0.06	9.3	2.3	0.3	39.3	30.3		
Malabar	Cochin	13	16	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	125	0.7	2.1	0.2	0.2	30.6	25.5		
	Cannanore	40	33	12	17	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	0.4	2.3	0.9	0.06	13.9	21.4		

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876—(Continued).

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population.	Births.										Deaths.									
			Class.										Causes of Deaths.									
			Mahomedans.					Christians.					Total Births.					Total Deaths.				
			M.		F.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.		M.		F.	
			Other Classes.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.	Other Classes.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.	Other Classes.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.	Other Classes.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.
Neigherries ...	Ootacamund	9,982	170	146	...	...	364	181	188	39	95	364	144	29	142	1	159	156	315	1	...	...
Nellore	Coonoor	3,058	29	60	...	...	95	56	39	...	...	95	41	11	103	...	98	58	156	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	Nellore	29,922	36	529	...	...	717	367	350	...	...	717	18	126	668	...	467	345	812	133	88	...
Salem	Vellore	38,022	54	828	...	...	1,104	540	564	...	...	1,104	55	224	842	...	555	566	1,121	63	63	...
South Arcot ...	Wallajpet	12,103	...	340	...	...	381	182	199	...	...	381	...	30	331	...	186	195	361	21	9	...
South Canara	Salem	50,012	43	1,383	...	...	1,560	804	756	...	...	1,560	31	165	1,320	...	839	687	1,516	313	206	...
Tanjore	Cuddalore	40,290	24	1,178	...	...	1,289	695	544	...	...	1,289	17	35	925	...	541	496	977	22	20	...
Tanjore	Chellumbran	15,519	...	230	...	...	245	138	107	...	...	245	...	19	299	...	172	146	318	27	26	...
Tanjore	Mangalore	29,712	197	403	...	...	695	400	295	...	...	695	237	299	754	...	650	641	1,291	78	77	...
Tanjore	Tanjore	53,175	114	1,194	...	...	1,396	730	666	...	...	1,396	104	62	1,485	...	871	780	1,651	162	158	...
Tanjore	Combeconum	44,444	27	1,347	...	...	1,406	711	695	...	...	1,406	39	43	1,507	...	785	804	1,589	21	21	...
Tanjore	Mayavaram	21,165	6	520	...	...	537	282	255	...	...	537	9	14	443	...	239	227	466	11	8	...
Tanjore	Negapatam	48,525	123	792	...	...	1,291	701	590	...	...	1,291	104	451	831	...	703	683	1,386	116	100	...
Tanjore	Manargoody	17,703	1	525	...	...	543	277	266	...	...	543	7	9	479	...	241	261	502	67	71	...
Tinnevely	Tinnevely	21,044	4	705	...	...	744	382	362	...	...	744	4	69	735	...	425	383	808	75	52	...
Tinnevely	Palamcottah	17,945	82	535	...	...	678	342	336	...	...	678	53	59	583	...	384	311	695	97	66	...
Tinnevely	Tuticorin	10,555	222	267	...	...	509	246	263	...	...	509	335	29	504	...	450	418	868	226	171	...
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	76,530	259	1,421	...	...	1,881	901	980	...	...	1,881	264	250	1,488	...	1,013	989	2,002	175	135	...
Trichinopoly	Streerangan	18,555	1	367	...	...	368	203	165	...	...	368	2	...	499	...	244	257	501	26	25	...
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	32,191	16	878	...	...	957	497	460	...	...	957	27	67	895	...	540	449	989	28	15	...
Vizagapatam	Bimlipatam	8,744	6	259	...	...	273	152	121	...	...	273	8	8	237	...	134	119	253	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	20,169	2	586	...	...	632	324	238	...	...	632	1	57	744	...	406	396	802	106	98	...
Total		1,600,044	3,338	35,313	30	23,061	44,281	21,220	21,220	7,803	3,442	41,251	68	27,008	25,556	52,564	4,398	1,007	1,079	...	...	...

Table showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Jail Population of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876, and the prevalence of the Principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

Jails.	Remained 31st December 1875.	Increase.			Decrease.							Remaining 31st December 1876.	
		Incarcerated during 1876 and transferred from other Jails.	Other causes of Increase.	Total Increase.	Liberated during 1876.	Transferred to other Jails.	Transferred beyond Sea.	Escaped.	Deaths.		Executed.		Total Decrease.
									In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.			
EUROPEAN PRISON.													
Ootacamund ...	23	27	...	27	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	19	31
CENTRAL JAILS.													
Cannanore ...	694	343	...	343	195	24	...	...	42	...	...	261	776
Coimbatore ...	872	646	...	646	307	96	...	...	36	...	8	447	1,071
Rajahmundry ...	876	751	...	751	500	67	...	...	18	...	...	585	1,042
Salem ...	585	1,529	...	1,529	998	263	...	...	13	...	6	1,275	889
Trichinopoly ...	922	629	...	629	318	170	...	...	27	...	...	515	1,086
Vellore ...	931	456	...	456	240	128	...	...	13	...	...	381	1,006
DISTRICT JAILS.													
Bellary ...	444	2,146	...	2,146	1,207	444	...	1	8	...	7	1,667	923
Berhampore ...	226	793	...	793	639	124	...	...	13	...	6	782	237
Calicut ...	162	1,359	...	1,359	695	596	...	...	25	...	5	1,321	200
Chingleput ...	133	1,054	...	1,054	590	289	...	...	4	...	...	883	304
Chittoor ...	159	1,449	...	1,449	901	205	...	...	19	...	1	1,126	482
Coimbatore ...	207	870	...	870	654	202	...	...	19	...	...	875	202
Cuddalore ...	390	1,369	...	1,369	823	439	...	...	9	1	...	1,272	487
Cuddapah ...	227	1,552	...	1,552	943	264	...	...	13	...	8	1,228	556
Guindy ...	71	153	...	153	153	1	...	...	...	...	...	154	70
Guntoor ...	119	648	...	648	359	159	...	1	2	...	...	521	246
Kurnool ...	155	1,929	...	1,929	929	310	...	...	39	...	2	1,280	804
Madras Peniten- tiary.	422	3,389	...	3,389	2,449	371	461	...	10	...	...	3,291	520
Madura ...	439	1,625	...	1,625	1,039	459	...	...	45	...	2	1,545	519
Mangalore ...	105	482	...	482	880	62	...	...	5	...	5	452	135
Masulipatam ...	33	192	...	192	131	14	...	...	1	...	...	146	79
Nellore ...	229	1,952	...	1,952	818	476	...	...	8	...	5	1,307	874
Ootacamund ...	167	254	...	254	201	77	...	1	7	...	1	287	134
Rajahmundry ...	107	881	...	881	552	306	...	...	8	...	2	863	125
Russelcondah ...	114	211	...	211	229	4	...	...	1	...	...	234	91
Tanjore ...	141	824	...	824	460	281	...	...	20	...	...	761	204
Tellicherry ...	92	478	...	478	416	48	...	...	3	...	5	472	98
Tinnevelly or Palamcottah.	292	948	...	948	716	150	...	...	8	...	...	874	366
Tranquebar ...	120	485	...	485	411	58	...	...	6	...	...	475	130
Trichinopoly ...	149	463	...	463	425	69	...	...	7	...	1	502	110
Vizagapatam ...	355	1,623	...	1,623	1,387	209	...	...	38	...	5	1,639	839
Cochin ...	...	14	...	14	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	...
Palghaut Fort ...	...	179	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179
Vellore Camp ...	...	40	...	40	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	27
Total ...	9,961	31,743	...	31,743	20,081	6,889	461	3	463	1	64	27,462	14,242

[illegible]

Table showing Sickness and Mortality among the Jail Population of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876.

Jails.	Average Strength.	Total Admissions.	Average Daily Sick.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.		
					Admissions.	Average Daily Sick.	Deaths.
Bellary	488	276	10.59	8	565.57	21.70	16.89
Berhampore	209	122	6.47	12	583.78	30.95	57.41
Cannanore Central	668	348	19.35	41	513.47	28.96	61.37
Calicut	224	148	4.23	25	660.71	18.88	111.60
Chingleput	212	370	16.98	4	1745.28	79.85	18.86
Chittoor	241	424	10.28	19	1759.83	42.65	78.83
Coimbatore Central	885	438	19.86	36	494.91	23.44	40.67
Do. District	195	229	12.45	19	1174.85	63.84	97.43
Cuddalore	410	310	8.22	10	756.09	20.04	24.39
Cuddapah	307	323	10.11	13	1052.11	32.93	42.84
Guindy	69	25	0.55	...	362.81	6.7	...
Guntoor	122	75	3.42	2	614.75	28.08	16.89
Her Majesty's Jail, Madras	22	39	0.91	...	1772.72	41.86	...
Kurnool	272	268	6.46	39	985.29	23.75	143.88
Madura	460	239	10.60	43	519.56	23.04	93.47
Mangalore	114	113	6.49	5	991.22	56.92	43.65
Masulipatam	37	42	2.17	1	1135.13	58.64	27.02
Nellore	297	148	4.13	7	498.31	13.90	23.56
Ootacamund, European	31	16	0.92	...	516.12	29.67	...
Do. Native	138	128	4.11	7	927.53	29.78	50.72
Palamcottah	280	155	4.57	8	553.57	16.82	28.57
Penitentiary, Madras	502	396	10.11	9	788.84	20.18	17.92
Rajahmundry Central	915	998	59.21	18	1090.71	64.71	19.67
Do. District	103	116	4.09	3	1126.21	39.70	29.12
Russelloondah	113	203	5.13	1	1796.45	45.39	8.84
Salem	625	250	9.20	13	400.00	14.72	20.80
Tanjore	171	124	5.30	20	725.14	30.99	116.95
Tellicherry	75	59	2.62	3	786.66	34.93	40.00
Tranquebar	125	68	2.14	7	544.00	17.12	58.00
Trichinopoly Central	1,004	329	14.70	26	327.68	14.64	25.89
Do. District	124	134	4.97	7	1080.84	40.08	56.45
Vellore Central	962	344	10.38	13	357.58	10.79	13.51
Vinagapatam	355	316	9.97	38	890.14	28.08	107.04
Total ...	10,755	7,568	300.64	457	703.67	27.95	42.49

Table showing the Principal Diseases which have caused the Admissions in Hospital in each of the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876.

Jails.	Admissions from																Total.									
	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Cholera.	Rheumatism.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anemia.	Dropsies.	Apoplexy.	Heart Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.		Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Spleen Diseases.	Veneral Diseases.	Draconculas.	Abscesses.	Skin Diseases.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
Bellary	...	...	...	...	11	7	...	1	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	11	18	...	...	31	23	36	47	9	70
Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	22	21	...	...	11	...	8	14	13	
Cannanore Central	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	3	...	...	6	1	...	...	6	52	9	...	...	1	24	51	35	48	
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	33	35	...	...	3	3	7	1	5	
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	7	14	...	...	6	9	73	27	43	
Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	25	58	...	...	34	...	16	73	370	
Coimbatore Central	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	6	31	35	51	...	...	9	103	47	15	66	
Do. District	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	10	9	...	...	4	18	10	...	...	10	37	19	74	29	
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	7	...	...	3	7	...	1	10	17	40	...	...	4	81	17	66	30	
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	38	7	...	...	7	15	27	16	13	
Guindy	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	4	1	
Guntoor	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	2	...	3	9	6	
Her Majesty's Jail, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	22	3	9	8	
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	33	28	...	...	2	...	3	13	12	
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	23	...	...	...	3	...	...	13	30	42	...	...	9	...	7	15	18	
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	15	7	...	...	1	...	21	2	18	
Masulipatam	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	7	24	
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	9	
Ootacamund European	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	20	14	...	...	13	...	10	11	21	
Do. Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	8	...	...	8	...	5	6	25	
Penitentiary, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	24	8	...	...	2	...	12	8	29	
Rajahmundry Central	...	...	...	...	...	158	...	...	10	...	...	6	...	...	...	12	7	120	...	...	10	...	26	41	71	
Rajahmundry District	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	52	...	...	17	20	...	...	64	78	86	...	...	13	...	23	27	167	
Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	10	...	5	16	13	
Russelloondah	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	28	4	...	...	...	...	20	87	24	
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	46	18	...	...	...	...	23	41	45	
Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	...	...	...	...	2	7	9	
Trichinopoly Central	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do.	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	3	...	...	5	2	...	...	16	26	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	
Vellore Central	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
Total	25	58	...	...	445	1,220	12	222	214	26	13	70	62	1	24	262	756	759	17	267	345	368	920	380	1,099	7,568

Table showing the Admissions, Deaths, and Daily Sick among each Class of Prisoners in the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876.

Jails.	Convicts.				Prisoners awaiting or under trial.				Civil Debtors.			
	Average Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Average Daily Sick.	Average Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Average Daily Sick.	Average Strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Average Daily Sick.
Bellary	432	253	6	9-90	48	23	2	0-96	8	...	...	...
Berhampore	201	116	11	6-14	7	6	1	0-38	1	...	...	...
Cannanore Central	638	343	41	19-35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	202	142	22	4-12	18	6	3	0-11	9	...	...	...
Chingleput	199	366	4	16-80	9	1	...	0-04	4	3	...	0-09
Chittoor	212	376	8	9-85	20	43	11	0-82	9	5	...	0-11
Coimbatore Central	879	438	26	19-86	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Do. District	181	228	19	12-41	13	1	...	0-04	1	...	...	...
Cuddalore	375	302	8	8-07	29	4	1	0-06	6	4	1	0-09
Cuddapah	270	310	12	9-73	24	12	1	0-84	13	1	...	0-04
Guindy	69	25	...	0-55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntoor	114	70	2	3-20	7	4	...	0-15	1	1	...	0-07
Her Majesty's Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	39	...	0-91
Kurnool	228	223	16	5-58	43	45	23	0-88	1	...	...	...
Madura	425	223	40	9-92	13	11	3	0-25	22	5	...	0-43
Mangalore	103	104	4	4-58	4	9	1	1-91	7	...	...	...
Masulipatam	37	42	1	2-17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	272	146	6	4-01	23	1	...	0-08	2	1	1	0-09
Ootacamund European	31	16	...	0-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Native	137	128	7	4-11	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Palamcottah	261	151	6	4-49	12	4	2	0-08	7	...	...	...
Penitentiary, Madras	490	377	9	9-52	12	19	...	0-59	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry Central	908	994	18	58-72	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	0-49
Do. District	91	105	2	3-90	8	7	...	0-09	4	4	1	0-10
Russelcondah	113	203	1	5-13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem Central	604	243	11	8-92	19	6	1	0-28	2	1	...	...
Tanjore	151	116	20	5-04	9	6	...	0-15	11	2	...	0-11
Tollicherry	63	55	3	2-49	2	1	...	0-01	10	3	...	0-12
Tranquebar	111	61	7	1-90	2	2	...	0-06	12	5	...	0-18
Trichinopoly Central	1,004	329	26	14-70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. District	115	130	7	4-69	6	2	...	0-11	3	2	...	0-17
Vellore Central	962	344	13	10-38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Visagapatam	349	308	36	9-56	4	7	2	0-40	2	1	...	0-01
Total	10,257	7,267	402	290-71	327	220	51	6-92	171	81	4	3-01

Table showing the Ratio of Admissions, Deaths, and Daily Sick among each class of Prisoners in the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876.

Jails.	Convicts.			Prisoners awaiting or under trial.			Civil Debtors.		
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Average Daily Sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Average Daily Sick.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Average Daily Sick.
Bellary	585-64	13-88	22-91	479-16	41-66	14-37	...	...	...
Berhampore	577-11	54-72	30-54	857-14	142-85	47-14	...	...	...
Cannanore Central	513-47	61-37	28-96	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	702-97	108-91	20-39	461-53	230-76	8-46	...	...	...
Chingleput	1830-19	20-10	84-42	111-11	...	4-44	750-00	...	22-5
Chittoor	1773-58	37-73	46-46	2150-0	550-00	16-00	555-55	...	12-22
Coimbatore Central	498-29	40-95	22-59	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. District	1259-66	104-97	68-56	76-92	...	3-07	...	...	...
Cuddalore	805-33	21-33	21-52	137-93	34-48	2-06	666-66	166-66	15-0
Cuddapah	1148-14	44-44	36-03	500-00	41-66	14-16	76-92	...	3-07
Guindy	362-31	...	7-97	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntoor	614-03	17-54	28-07	571-42	...	21-42	100-00	...	70-00
Her Majesty's Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	1772-72	...	41-36
Kurnool	978-07	70-17	24-47	1046-51	534-88	20-46	...	...	...
Madura	524-70	94-11	23-34	846-15	230-76	19-23	227-27	...	19-54
Mangalore	1009-70	83	44-46	225-00	250-0	477-5	...	...	...
Masulipatam	1135-13	27-02	58-64	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	536-76	22-05	14-74	43-47	...	1-30	500-00	500-00	45-00
Ootacamund European	516-12	...	29-67	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Native	934-30	51-09	30-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah	578-54	22-98	17-20	333-33	166-66	6-66	...	...	...
Penitentiary Madras	769-38	18-36	19-38	1583-33	...	49-16	...	...	...
Rajahmundry Central	1094-71	19-32	64-66	...	...	571-42	...	...	70-00
Do. District	1153-84	21-97	42-85	875-00	...	11-25	1000-00	250-00	25-00
Russelcondah	1796-46	8-84	45-39	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem Central	402-31	18-21	14-75	315-78	52-63	14-73	500-0	500-0	...
Tanjore	768-21	132-45	33-37	666-66	...	16-66	181-81	...	10-00
Tollicherry	873-01	47-61	39-52	500-00	...	5-00	300-00	...	12-00
Tranquebar	549-54	63-06	17-11	1000-00	...	30-00	416-66	...	15-00
Trichinopoly Central	327-68	25-89	14-64	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. District	1130-43	60-86	40-78	333-33	...	18-33	666-66	...	56-66
Vellore Central	357-58	13-51	10-79	...	...	...	...	...	...
Visagapatam	882-52	103-15	27-39	1750-00	500-00	100-00	500-00	...	5-00
Total	708-49	39-19	28-34	672-78	155-96	21-16	473-68	23-39	17-60

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APPENDIX III.

Table showing the Admissions and Deaths among the Jail Population of the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876 according to Age and Length of Confinement.

	Length of Confinement.											Total.	Age.											Total.	Length of Confinement.											Total.
	Under 16 years.	16 to 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 35 years.	35 to 40 years.	40 to 45 years.	45 to 50 years.	50 to 55 years.	55 to 60 years.	Above 60 years.		Under 16 years.	16 to 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 35 years.	35 to 40 years.	40 to 45 years.	45 to 50 years.	50 to 55 years.	55 to 60 years.	Above 60 years.		Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	5 to 6 years.	6 to 7 years.	7 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Above 20 years.	
Strength	132	1,017	1,954	1,942	1,798	1,385	863	796	438	321	199	10,755	4,431	974	1,034	625	701	552	528	870	381	196	413	10,755	4,431	974	1,034	625	701	552	528	870	381	196	413	10,755
Admissions	79	542	1,408	1,598	1,287	1,070	545	445	227	170	197	7,568	4,132	1,085	618	334	291	182	216	272	114	29	235	7,568	4,132	1,085	618	334	291	182	216	272	114	29	235	7,568
Deaths	4	10	50	60	78	73	44	41	27	23	47	457	274	58	34	12	12	8	17	17	7	...	18	457	274	58	34	12	12	8	17	17	7	...	18	457

Ratio per 1,000 of Strength.

APPENDIX IV.

STATISTICAL TABLES.—NATIVE ARMY RETURNS.

Table showing the Increase and Decrease among the Native Army serving in the Madras Presidency during the Year 1876.

	Sappers and Miners.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers and Miners.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total, Madras Army.
Strength on 1st January 1876	...	...	...	...	1,298	405	1,060	27,936	30,699
<i>Increase.</i>									
By recruits	73	9	250	1,616	...	...	...	...	...
By transfers	8	...	51	131	...	...	...	...	...
Joined from desertion	1	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
By other causes	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Increase	...	...	...	...	83	9	301	1,778	2,171
<i>Decrease.</i>									
By invaliding	27	2	39	1,072	...	...	...	...	...
By reduction of establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged...	5	1	1	124	...	...	...	...	...
By summary dismissal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By court martial	6	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...
By desertion	...	...	1	40	...	...	...	...	...
By deaths	16	4	8	375	...	...	...	...	...
By other causes	14	1	1	82	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Decrease	...	...	...	...	68	8	50	1,744	1,870
Strength on 1st January 1877	...	...	...	...	1,313	406	1,311	27,970	31,000

Table showing the Principal Diseases which have contributed to make up the Admissions into Hospital at each Station during 1876.

Stations.	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Dengue Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Cholera.	Rheumatism.	Phthisis Pulmo- nalis.	Scurvy.	Anæmia.	Dropsies.	Stroke and Apoplexy.	Heart Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Diseases.	Spleen Diseases.	Veneral Diseases.	Abscesses.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Violence and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Total.		
Bangalore	1	12			224	266	6	2	33	2		8	3		11	25	31	24	1	2	34	19	83		66	186	1,033		
Bellary	4	3			2	255		7	46	2		4	1		2	20	29	17	1		32	26	117		88	165	833		
Berhampore	4	1				54		2	9						2	4	3	3			7	3	46		16	64	211		
Cannanore	3	5				91			41	2		1	2		2	20	34	24		2	22	40	226		108	118	742		
Chandah						48			5							1													
Cuttack	1					153	3		9							15				1	14	2	14		9	19	98		
French Rocks		1				90		7	14							10				2	2	5	72		41	62	408		
Hoodhumbad						259	7	3	8							10				1	2	12	41		18	82	296		
Kannipee	1	5			41	288		5	20							20				1	3	9	25		20	73	475		
Loredale or Neelgherries					26	25			23							12				1	1	4	13		74	113	652		
Madras	2	14			1	34		1	59	9		16			4	53	64	51	3	2	43	29	6		30	67	203		
Mangalore	12					80		18	23	1						12			1	1	6	11	227		70	288	1,178		
Mercara						151			14							8				3	3	20	35		14	44	267		
Moolmein						35		1	11			6				10				1	1	31	65		23	87	443		
Mysoore						14										1					5	1	24		12	34	156		
Nicobars									2			3				3					1					5	37		
Palacottah						304										10										1	13	339	
Palaveran					7	96		1	33	2						6						2	3			23	49	309	
Port Blair					15	27		1	32	4		3				19					8	8	49		23	112	304		
Quilon					54	394		5	16			9			4	30	18	26		3	1	4	2	38		9	19	50	800
Reepore			71			8										2					43	5	129		19	69	308		
Rangoon						177			19	2					1	13	88	10			6	4	81		27	89	437		
Secunderabad					12	233			82	1		8			9	50	80	118		1	1	11	11		107	273	1,408		
Seebuldee					12	1,311			100			18			16	95	101	79		5	14	55	67		180	361	2,691		
Sironcha					11	440			11						1	13	17	21		1	2	2	11		58	115	785		
Shoogheen						106			14							6									17	49	263		
St. Thomas' Mount						110			7							3									11	37	214		
Sumbulpore						13			12							7									4	8	43		
Thayemyo						118		7				7				25	18	22							8	30	218		
Tonghoo						109			51							11	23	98							38	67	416		
Trichinopoly						99			18			3				42	62	20							23	149	464		
Trichoor					1	418		4	50	1		21			2	45	6	46							80	265	1,249		
Trevarum						13			3							3									2	10	69		
Vellore						11			2			2				3									9	11	83		
Vizagapatam						35			2							2									2	10	69		
Vizianagaram						283			60							2									14	50	166		
Kurnool						357		1	82							2									31	113	708		
Katapally						8			3			4				17	22	23							49	108	774		
Nellore						3			2							1									2	10	48		
Nellore (Kothapetnam)																	1								1	2	9		
Nellore (Qallakausa)						15											12								1	1	10		
Penang (Qallakausa)																									2	3	55		
Larant Field Force																									2	1,316	3,330	19,332	
Total	48	100	71	2	572	6,711	47	89	916	45	2	121	49	8	73	618	771	801	28	82	394	436	2,570	2	1,316	3,330	19,332		

Table showing the Ratio per 1,000 of Strength of the Principal Diseases which have contributed to make up the Deaths among the Native Troops at each Station during 1876.

	Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Dengue Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Cholera.	Rheumatism.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Bourvy.	Atrophy and Anemia.	Dropsies.	Stroke and Apoplexy.	Heart Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatic Diseases.	Spleen Diseases.	Veneral Diseases.	Abcesses.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Violence and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Total.
Bombay	2.87				1.506	2.02	2.02	0.502	0.67	0.502		0.502			0.502	1.34			0.502				0.67			2.006	7.08
Bombay						2.02	2.02	2.02	0.67	0.502		0.67			0.502	1.34			0.67				0.67			0.67	10.78
Bombay						0.78	0.78	0.78		0.502		0.78			0.502	1.34			0.78				0.78			0.78	20.11
Bombay																											4.45
Bombay																											1.63
Bombay																											9.13
Bombay																											28.32
Bombay																											5.04
Bombay																											11.76
Bombay																											20.86
Bombay																											2.06
Bombay																											1.62
Bombay																											19.54
Bombay																											15.19
Bombay																											15.62
Bombay																											16.89
Bombay																											5.65
Bombay																											2.74
Bombay																											3.08
Bombay																											1.13
Bombay																											1.23
Bombay																											11.11
Bombay																											8.75
Bombay																											16.80
Bombay																											9.69
Bombay																											6.63
Bombay																											2.64
Bombay																											12.64
Bombay																											6.21
Bombay																											3.74
Bombay																											16.86
Bombay																											1.44
Bombay																											10.10
Bombay																											3.15
Bombay																											18.79
Bombay																											3.26
Bombay																											17.85
Bombay																											1.58
Total	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.23	1.09	0.68	1.74	0.15	0.64	0.41	0.34	0.18	0.26	0.79	0.56	0.68	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	9.808

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